# THE AGE

WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND ART

No. 1841] New Vol. XLII. No. 8. Thursday, December 22, 1927. [Registered at the G.P.O.] SEVENPENCE

	CON	TENTS.	PAGE
No.	PAGE	n n l n-de	93
NOTES OF THE WEEK	85	DRAMA. By Paul Banks	55
Court. The Commons' rejection of the deposited "Prayer Book The December issue		La Prisonnière. March Hares.  MUSIC. By Kaikhosru Scrabji  Vladimir Cernikoff. Berlin Philharmonic	94
credit-reform criticism of the bankers. Hope for		Vladimir Cernikoli. Dermi Orchestra.	
gouty—alcohol not the cause.		THE VANISHING SHOP. By S. Trenaman .	94
LUNACY FOR ALL. By C. H. Douglas	88	THE VANISHING SHOP. By S.	
TALE OF A TUP THIMPER By Scott	00	REVIEWS	95
outlew	90	Retail Selling. A Short History of Western Civilisation. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Children's	
NIEWS AND REVIEWS. Life as Adventure.—II.		Civilisation. Alice's Autochtares and Through the Looking Glass. Children's	
- J 10. IVI	91	Words and Ways.	
Adventure.		LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	95
RURAL LIFE AND LORE.—IX. The Mole and his Habits. By R. R.	92	From George Ryley Scott and A. E. Kennard.	Tella .

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Friend, the Clerkenwell County Court Registrar, made some strong observations on the case of a girl who was employed in making ladies' tailored garments at 30s. a week, out of which she had to buy the own needles and cotton, and also to make good the cost of all alterations required. "A glaring instance of the worst type of sweated labour," he said. The Daily News remarks that most people supposed that the setting up of the Trade Boards in 1906 had stopped this evil. One reason why it has not, is supplied by Mr. Sullivan, the London district secretary that the Trade Board inspectorate is too small, and year. He further alleges that employers detected lightly the Trade Board rules are usually only and no doubt will carry the sympathy of its readers conscience," nothing more will be heard of it—much less done about it. The reason is that no remedy is sciences in other directions. In fact the Daily News with the admonition: "Let Ministers. put who hears of this girl's work and wages." Yes, let them. What then? They would presumably get whole agitated continuously on the question until the next General Election, the working man would go in his angry thousands, turn out Mr. Baldwin, and Snowden as Chancellor. Think for a moment of the moral fibre" which this young girl is forming, and process of her evolution into a herome. To stir up defect in the economic system is as futile as trying to each to put a kettle of water on the gas. A purpose-

less pampering of "conscience" is a tampering with it. Familiarity breeds contempt—even of one's humane feelings; there comes a time when it is felt to be an outrage to conscience to let it be outraged. Mr. Snowden himself is an example. His early path to power was watered by his own tears for the undertopower was that he ultimately caught moral rheumatism, and now dare not weep.

Consider how the present system works in a case like this. You may enforce a higher wage-rate on employers, but if you do you compel them either to raise prices or to dismiss workers. If they raise prices there is an outcry from consumers, and you then appoint a Food Council or a Clothes Council, which wastes months in collecting evidence of emwhich wastes months in collecting evidence of employers' costs, only at the end to arrive at hopeless ployers' costs, only at the end to arrive at hopeless ployers' which have been familiar all the time to conclusions which have been familiar all the time to conclusions which have been familiar all the time to conclusions workers, these go on the dole or seek they dismiss workers, these go on the dole or seek they dismiss workers these go on the relief is a fraction only of the sweated wage you have set out to correct. If elected Boards of Guardians apply anticorrect. If elected Boards of Guardians apply anticorrect. If elected Boards of Guardians apply anticorrect into doubly-sweated reservists and billetted workers and lower aggregate costs, and that it can drawers and lower aggregate costs, and that it can drawers and lower aggregate costs, and that it can drawers and lower aggregate costs, and that it can lowering of wages. Nobody consumes an ounce or lowering of wages. The population is being sweated by the financial system as a matter of deliberate policy. Its doctrine: "Produce more; cons

they should incur are (a) making more goods than consumers need, or (b) misjudging the character of consumers' desires and producing goods that they do not want. But to these natural risks (which employers could easily eliminate by reason of their highly efficient intelligence service) is added another which they cannot possibly abate-much less eliminate-the risk of not being able to sell needed and wanted goods. This risk arises from the practice of the banking system of destroying credit which has been fully entered into costs, but has only partially entered into consumer purchasing-power. The result is that while industry has, for instance, 100 articles which it must cost at £100, the whole community, who need those 100 articles, have only £50. In that case either industry must fulfil the community's need for goods and lose £50, or the community must fulfil industry's need for £1 per article, and go short of fifty articles. There is a communal vacuum of fifty articles. There is a communal vacuum of fifty articles, or there is an industrial vacuum of £50; and because it is in the nature of consumers and producers to abhor these respective vacuums, and to resist them, there arise all the industrial, social, and political conflicts of these days. The conflict, too, is reproduced in the psychology of every individual; his main impulse as an income-earner is in direct antagonism to his impulse as an income-spender. His one desire in economic life is to increase earnings and decrease prices. But since all earnings are accounted into costs this desire must continue to be frustrated. For the consequences one must read the works of the psycho-analysts. In an economic vacuum you cannot have psychic respiration.

The intrinsic importance of the Commons' rejection of the "Deposited" Prayer Book has been magnified past belief by the newspapers. If every single come up to London to hear the result of the Debate the rest of the country would hardly have noticed. the rest of the country would hardly have noticed their absence. And if it had, it would have not their absence. And if it had, it would have not evinced any interest in the occasion thereof, for the answer "yes" or "no" to a question of disputed stincts, habits and daily lives of the community. a common formal belief and ritual, life, as people are living it. would go on just the same as it is now goliving it, would go on just the same as it is now going on, and will still go on, in spite of the confusion which devout Anglicans fear will arise out of Parliament's decision. We notice that on the very day when the Press was filling its centre pages with dissertations on the unexpected outcome of this great controversy, there was a tiny paragraph clinging on to the bottom of a page of the Evening Standard:

"The Unemployment Insurance Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords by 64 votes to contrast this measure attendance of pinety-one Contrast this meagre attendance of ninety-one Peers on a measure concerning the mechanism of loving one's neighbour," with the tremendous assembly that came there previously to settle the surprised that the man in the street lets the subject surprised that the man in the street lets the subject alone and goes on backing dogs.

The secular public ought not to be disturbed about these matters. An established Church is in one sense a business organisation in which the public are compelled to be ordinary shareholders through the operation of the taxing system. The Bishops and Clergy comprises the Memorandum and Thirty-nine Articles of Association of the Institution. The directors now

be put before all the shareholders. They cannot vote individually for practical reasons, and even if they could the vast majority would not know how to. So the time-honoured system of proxy voting is resorted to. Now, granted that these shareholders are content that an established concern like this should remain in existence, the one practical question is: Who shall be entitled to use their proxies? The answer, if commercial tradition is to be respected at all, is undoubtedly those people who are in closest touch with the management of the concern, and thoroughly understand the questions of technique involved. But this is just where the difficulty arises. Instead of the disputing directors being left to collect and use shareholders' proxies, Parliament intervenes and says: "No constant this collective says: "No; we are the people to direct this collective voting power." It justifies its intervention by reference to the political doctrine: "No taxation without representation." On its financial side it is the issuing house which plants. Characteristics are compulsorily on the house which plants Church shares compulsorily on the taxpayer; therefore by virtue of its function as a money-collecting agency for the institution it insists on being the policy-controlling authority. That is to say, Parliament must settle doctrines on the Church exactly as it. exactly as it settles money on her. Our readers will recognise in the recognise in the present situation a not too remote analogy to the "reconstructions" of Vickers and Armstrongs. The chief divergence is simply this, that the financial controllers of Parliamentary policy that the financial controllers of Parliamentary policy are in a controllers of Parliamentary policy are in a sense neutral as to the form of this reconstruction—which was not the case with the companies referred to referred to.

Now, whereas members of Parliament may collected by the consecution of Parliament may collected to tively be conceded sufficient business experience to deal with corporate sufficient business experience and deal with the corporate sufficient deal with commercial problems, nobody can impute to it any qualification at all to decide such a question as whether the Sacratal III has applied as inas whether the Sacraments shall be considered as involving miracles. volving miracles, or simply as being symbolic acts of Christian faith. In personnel, Parliament is a cross-section of public indifference, confusion and hostility on the subject—in what are actions does not matter on the subject—in what proportions does not matter to the argument. The vote last Thursday proved that. As the *Daily Mail* remarked, here was an octasion when "for once" the members were allowed to vote freely "in accordance with their contains to the proportion of the members were allowed to vote freely "in accordance with their contains and the proportion of the proportion and hostility and the proportion of the proport to vote freely "in accordance with their consciences"; and as the Daily News more preference commented, when they could vote without reference to "Party advantages." And what was the result? An outcome which took them all by surprise will even say an outcome which the successful desire. will even say an outcome which the successful majority against the rank December 11.1 not desire. rity against the new Prayer Book did not desire.
From our reading of Bread Rock and news items From our reading of Press leaders and news that since the debate, the conclusion is forced on us that the dissentients only wished to make a demonstration. the dissentients only wished to make a demonstration, and were demonstration. tion, and were depending upon being overborne. Sorry their chief protagonists have been saying how san they are for the poor Archbishop of Canterbury; act into which we read some such sentiment as that we should win: it is most unfortunate that others. that we should win: it is most unfortunate that bers consciences should have infected and many members consciences should have infected so many members of the House." Look, for instance, at Mr. Lobert Ceorge. The papers report that he went to der an inception of the knowing which was to yote, and in of an inception of the book and inception of the constitution of the Debate not knowing which way to vote, and under an impulse to abstain. If this life-long a doctrinal Nonconformity could not decide on such a lissue, what can be said of the many other politicies? issue, what can be said of the many other politicians who could not recite a Collect to save their lives Already there are suggestions that the Bill should to debated Already there are suggestions that the Bill should debated again of the same that the Bill should debated again after a short interval; presumably ho allow an opportunity to comb out those members aff, misinterpreted their consciences and, like Falstaf, mistook their erection. comprises the Memorandum and Thirty-nine Articles find themselves in dispute about its future policy, and dum and Articles. This, as a legal formality, has to

and when the contingency of a cessation of the financial subsidy to the Church is mentioned, the question of the redistribution of her assets follows as a matter of course. There was a suggestion in the American Press some time ago (on which we then commented) that the Vatican should remove to (we think) Chicago, and be sumptuously installed there at the Americans' cost. That there is a big dollar interest in the Pope may be taken for granted; and with a suitably arranged credit on Wall Street there would be no difficulty in empowering the international Church to bid for the English cathedrals. Mergers are in the air these days, and nobody can pretend to believe that exterior interests which can swallow the believe that exterior interests which can swallow the Bank of England need strain at the Church of England.

DECEMBER 22, 1927

The old gentlemen who sit comfortably in the Service clubs "watching it rain on the damned people" as our late colleague Mr. Randall used so often to Guote with a chuckle—probably suffer from gout. For these there is hope this Christmas, and we hasten to convey it to the suffer of the suffer to convey it to them. As everyone knows, people suf-fering from that complaint are not only sent to Coventry by their friends because they are ill-tempered, but also sent to America—in other words, knocked off their liquor—by their doctors because they are ill. But now comes Dr. Llewellyn Jones Llewellyn in a book, Aspects of Rheumatism and Gout, stating that they need not have abstained. The reviewer of this book, in Nature, of December 17, sums the this book, in Nature, of December 17, sums up this part of the thesis as follows:-

The relation of oral sepsis and arthritis, which has been so much in the limelight, is dealt with in considerable details able detail; and gout, on which the author wrote a book some seven years ago (1920), is described as a hereditary condition of hypersensitiveness to proteins, and analogous to asthma, the remarkable food idiosyncrasies of the gouty being brought formals. being brought forward to enforce the argument. It would thus thus appear that the gout-producing factor in alcoholic liquors is not the alcohol, but some protein such as hordein in beer and yeast cells in wine." (Our italics.)

It is fortunate for the aforementioned club-land Sufferers that this issue of THE NEW AGE will be out three days before the festivities are due. This will allow fair time for Whitehall to ring up Harley Street and in time for Whitehall to ring up Harley Street and tell it, in good, round, hearty terms, that anti-hordeinic serum. When the doing of pleasant things things is attended by unpleasant consequences the Job of experts is not to stop your doing them but to find out how to prevent the consequences. This moral has a this season moral has a wider application, but at this season we will a wider application, but at this season we will not bore our readers with it.

The Banker for December contains an editorial article dealing with the address that was given by Banker or Hyde as President of the Institute of Bankers on November 8. It will be remembered that M. which jointthat Mr. Hyde advocated methods by which joint-stock bank and advocated methods by which jointstock banks could get bigger reserves of currency and so had so h and so be less dependent on the Bank of England. With more cash they could, he suggested, allow more credit. The writer of the article in the Banker depice this suggestion. Banker denies this suggestion.

advantage of their credit-creating potentialities. Credit conditions of trade warrant, and if, under the gold standard, it is granted to the condition inflation. dard, it is granted in excess of that limitation, inflation results dard, it is granted in excess of that limitation, inflation results, with a rise in prices, an adverse balance of trade, a loss of gold, and a contraction of credit and currency until such time as the position is corrected. The United their large supplies of gold to be used as a credit basis to taken steps to 'freeze' a considerable part of their gold level, 's in order to prevent it from disorganising the price-

these make these makes the second and the second that Mr. these make it all the more urgent that Mr.

McKenna's advocacy of a Financial Inquiry should be supported. What is it that the experts of the financial system are trying to tell us? Is gold the proper basis of credit, or is it not? If it is, why drag in another basis indicated by the unexplained phrase "conditions of trade"? Or if these conditions of trade are the limiting factor on credit-issues, why drag in gold as the limiting factor? Again, if under a gold-standard system a certain proportion of gold must be "frozen," on what principle is it not allowed to freeze in the ore in South Africa instead of being dug up and transferred at such cost to the refrigerating strong-rooms of the central banks? Then what about these "conditions of trade" which are supposed to govern the allowable amount of credit issues? What are they? How do they originate? How are they measured? Who measure them? If the phrase had run, "conditions of potential trade," we could make sense of it by paraphrasing it "real credit," meaning by that term a correct estimate of our ability to increase and distribute our production of consumable goods out of our internal natural resources by means of the work and skill of our population. But it evidently does not mean that in its present context, or else there could not have been any reference to price inflation: for if new credit be issued commensurately with an increase in production and distribution it would be denying the present operation of the law of supply and dethe present operation of the law of supply and demand to regard higher prices as inevitable. However the writer of the article may define "conditions of trade" to himself, the mere fact that he speaks of inflationary consequences makes it certain that he is envisaging a larger money demand for goods occurring coincidently with an unchanged supply of goods. No doubt that is a good enough reply to goods. No doubt that is a good enough reply to Mr. Hyde. We do not know. But as a contribution to a scientific discussion of finance-economy it is worth nothing. The controllers of credit bounds. is worth nothing. The controllers of credit have the power to bring about a general reduction of retail prices coincidently with a general increase in credit prices coincidently with a general increase in credit circulation. The only legitimate limitation imposed by "conditions of trade" would be where trade in physical wealth were engaging all the manufacturing resources of the nation, and where these resources could no longer be expanded. We have got to go to go the property of the strategy before that situation will become some distance before that situation will become visible on the economic skyline.

One observes that there is no difficulty about previding credit for the development of greyhound racing. One "condition" of the greyhound-racing industry which satisfies the bankers' occult law is the dustry which satisfies the White City got back their fact that the pioneers at the White City got back their fact that the pioneers at the white City got back their fact that the pioneers at the white City got back their fact that the pioneers at the white City got back their capital several times over last year out of the public. So credit goes where credit is being gathered the So credit goes where credit is being gathered the sulture seems to have collected less revenue than its culture seems to have collected less revenue than its expenditure last year. The "condition of trade" here does not "warrant" the provision of credit to farmers. Until bankers reveal their mysteries the public can only judge their laws by their operation in specific directions like the above, and generalise from what they observe. The generalisation one must make here is that when industry can collect a lot of credit it may borrow more; when it cannot it may not. credit it may borrow more; when it cannot it may not. If there is any other conclusion we shall be glad to hear it.

In the same article, after his reference to America above quoted, the writer says that if Mr. Hyde's suggestions were carried out by the Federal Reserve banks, they would have more currency than they banks, they would have more currency than they needed, and if they made this a basis for new credits "it might spell disaster." That is to say, prices would rise and lead to the dangerous results he has described. But in the next sentence he asserts that much may be said in favour of "economy in the use

of currency, especially in view of the danger that a world shortage in golu may cause further aownward movements in commodity prices." (Our italics.) You see, they dig up gold to keep prices from falling, and "freeze" it to keep them from rising. They must risk one kind of damnation to avoid another. Imagine what would have been said if the coalowners had come along with a justification of their principles corresponding to this. But your banking expert gets away with it every time. patently he appears to be absurd the more confidently his awe-stricken hearers count on his possessing a deeper wisdom than they. Parliament, which will confidently sit down for one evening to interpret God's ways, dares not aspire to understand theirs.

After this it is amusing to turn to another page of the above magazine where there is an editorial article on "Bankers and Their Critics." It is a article on "Bankers and Their Critics." It is a laudation and elaboration of Mr. Beaumont Pease's "lively assault" on critics of the banker which he delivered on October 19. We read that these critics are of two schools (1) "those who, on grounds of monetary theory, desire currency to be based, not or gold, but on some hypothetical index number or commercial production or social service or some other metals." on gold, but on some hypothetical index numbers or commercial production or social service or some other system" (why not also "conditions of trade"?!); and (2) "those who desire to alter the system, not on technical grounds, but for political reasons." The writer quotes Mr. Pease in regard to the first of these schools, namely, that while a discussion of their theories might do very well for to the first of these schools, namely, that while a discussion of their theories might do very well for "debating societies" where a "practical outcome" is not expected, a consideration of their "absurdities," which "have no earthly chance of ever being put into practice," would only be "waste of time." Hence the Banker does not waste any on that part of the subject. It makes much of the "contradictions" between the various critics, but the instances it gives are trivial. For example, there is no inconsistency between calling example, there is no inconsistency between calling banking a monopoly and criticising the number of bank branches. Again, who are the "critics" who attribute the farmers' plight to the "too liberal advances made to them by the banks in the past"? They smell to us like the agents appointed by the banks to answer criticism by the astute method of diluting it. The Banker runs off on side issues. It chooses for its main emphasis topics which informed criticism ignores. It is only the riff-raff at the fringe of credit controversy who would think of making bank profits their central point of attack. Profits are the concern of shareholders; and bank shareholders, as such, have no more influence on bank policy than the ordinary shareholders in Vickers had on the manner of that company's reconstruchad on the manner of that company's reconstruction. It is bank policy, and its interrelation with credit-accountancy on the one hand and cism is gradually converging. It may suit the bankers to jibe at some of the incidental rhetoric know that in the end they must make a serious that the Socialists want to capture the Bank that the Socialists want to capture the Bank of England in order to overthrow capitalism will carry no weight with that influential class of critic who is familiar with the forces which constitute government. What the Socialists want to do has no relevance to what they will be able to Capitalism will never be overthrown by Socialism—unless banking influence goes over to the Socialists. Of course, the thing meant by the term "overthrowing capitalism" has not been defined fined. In our view capitalism is overthrown as it is, and will not get up until the capitalist parties learn better than to hunt the Socialist fox, and go after more destructive game.

One passage in Mr. Pease's address was as follows .

"He (the banker) is asked to manufacture credit, to create employment, to organise trade, to produce an equi-librium of prices, to provide markets, and because he fails in being such an all-round magician he is threatened with

Very good. The Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced Mr. Pease's "magic" to an intelligible science, and the Social Credit Analysis has reduced to the science of death and extinction.' and the Social Credit Proposals embody a practical application of that science. He is not, as he appears to believe, faced only by a rabble of incensed ignoramuses who, between them, require him to perform impossible or mutually destructive tasks: he is faced by challengers who are prepared to take his own schedule of "magical" achievements and to prove their practicability to any body of judicial investigators who are prepared to average their case. investigators who are prepared to examine their case. Every banker of any note in the world has either read Major Douglas's works (or an accurate summary of them) or has been advised for bandousters as to them) or has been advised from headquarters as to what his attitude shall be towards the Social Credit theory. theory. As we have said before, the banking interests must be the terests must know it thoroughly to have taken the trouble to evolve it. trouble to exclude it from mention in the Press so thoroughly. When a responsible writer like Mr. G. D. H. Cole can say that the Labour Movement has run after Major Douglas, it should certainly strike disinterested observers as strange that the newsdisinterested observers as strange that the newspapers which rivers are the newspapers are the new papers are the newspapers are the new papers a papers, which give so much space to the discussion of Labour politics, about 11 refer-Labour policy Manager to the discussion excluding all references to the man who is thus alleged to have infected Labour policy Manager of this Labour policy. Moreover, every reader of this journal recalls the celebrated article in the Financial Times which spent a relative to the party. Times which spent a column on the Labour and Executive's Party Executive's Report on the Douglas Proposals, and forgot to mention Douglas by name. The explanation is, we suggest that the double of the control of the con tion is, we suggest, that an understanding of the nature and import of the Social Credit proposals would create a united National Party out of the three warring camps into which politicions are divided. warring camps into which politicians are divided. The bankers know the politicians are associate The bankers know that so long as they can associate some aspect or other than the solong as they can associate associate associate associate. The bankers know that so long as they can associate some aspect or other of the whole theory with one it. another political party, the other two will oppose ly In this plan of defence Party leaders unwittingly In the political party, the other two will oppose ly In this plan of defence Party leaders unwittingly leaders. Mr. Mosley wants Labour to control help them. Mr. Mosley wants Labour to control to cut off luxury trades and generally tax the rich do the benefit of the poor. He leaves them nothing to but sites a leaves them nothing to be seen that the poor the leaves them nothing to but sites a leaves them nothing to be seen to be seen the leaves them nothing to be seen to be seen that the political party is a seen to be seen that the political party is a seen to be seen to b the benefit of the poor. He leaves them nothing to do but sit and watch the row. But it is quite another proposition if one can show a leave that "all by gones and the state of the poor." position if one can show, as we do, that "all bygones may be keeps" as between rich and poor, and that all all per all-Party credit policy can be adorted which will per all-party credit policy can be adorted which will per all-party credit policy can be adorted which will per all-party credit policy can be adorted which will per all all-Party credit policy can be adopted which will permanently abolish manently abolish penury at no-one's cost, and restore the fallen fortunes of any individual and restore the fallen fortunes of our industrial system.

Major Douglas wishes the article which follows week, published before the completion of his article of last which will be published next week.

Lunacy for All.

By C. H. Douglas.

It is said that humour consists in the juxtaposition of the unexpected and it has been remarked of the unexpected, and it has further been remarked that as God is the Absolute, and there can be not unexpected to Him, He can have no sense of humal of the The T:

These meditations are provoked by the perusal de the Times of Wednesday, December 14.

The Times of Wednesday, December 14.

The Times as the absolute though the frivolous have the times as the absolute though the frivolethand. tion The Times as the absolute, though the frivolute have been known to refer to it. tion The Times as the absolute, though the frivolous have been known to refer to it as the absolute which our Nevertheless, it is not the organ to which our thoughts immediately turn when in search of humocathoughts immediately turn when in search of suggestionally descended from Olympus, so there is a guestion that the third "leader" of the issue in appropriate for this article, is not without a certain priate for this article, is not without a

expected relation to the news column which faces it, and is physically, at any rate, in juxtaposition to it.

The leader commences in the authentic manner. It remarks that "The news that the country is going slowly but steadily mad will be received with mixed feelings." A little lower down it proceeds, in words in words which we cannot help appropriating in spite of the unsuitability of the description, "Men of finer mould, whom even victorious bankers cannot command mand manually between the spite of the command manual transfer of the command manual tran mand, may yet feel a certain poetic justice in a state of affairs which must be regarded as a triumph for the moon." So ruminate the gods. Let us turn to the company they keep. It is called "The scheme for regulating the coal mining industry of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire."

As reported by The Times the main details of the

As reported by The Times, the main details of the

scheme are as follows:

DECEMBER 22, 1927

I. A levy of 3d. a ton on all the coal raised in the federated area.

2. Financial assistance from the fund thus created to collieries engaged in the export trade.

Regulation of output during the period that will elapse before the export tonnage will be raised to the required amount.

The Times correspondent remarks, with a notable absence of enthusiasm, that the object is to establish the prosperity of the coal fields by stimulating exports, and to free the home market from the competition of the coal which at present cannot find a market abroad. In other words, and to put it quite simply, the object of the scheme is to still further cheapen coal to the foreign buyer, and raise the price of it to

the home buyer. Now I believe that in those institutions devoted to the care of persons afflicted with an infirmity of the mind it of persons afflicted with an infirmity of the mind, it is recognised that it is not pragmatically useful to useful to laugh unduly at the gentleman who informs you that he is a poached egg and that, like St. Paul, though for other reasons, he dies daily. Rather is it useful. useful to accept the situation and converse gently with him on the manners and habits of poached eggs, and the manners and habits of poached eggs, and the subtle devices by which they may prevent themselves from appearing on the breakfast table. For this received them it may be desirable For this reason, and for no other, it may be desirable to refrain from a demand that violent measures should immediately be taken against persons who put forward.

forward such a scheme as the foregoing, and to accept the situation suggested by *The Times* leader, dealing with the afflicted accordingly.

Let us begin at the beginning. Coal is real wealth as distinguished from money, which is a claim on wealth. Further than that, coal is real wealth of a very special kind. While there may be a great deal very special kind. While there may be a great deal of it, that quantity, though large, is finite, and for all practical many though large, is finite, and for so far as Great practical purposes irreplaceable. So far as Great Britain 's concerned, it is not only wealth of a special kind, but it is wealth of an unique kind, since it is, to an overselve wealth of an unique kind, source of to an overwhelming extent, our main source of power, and the fact that our natural resources and water power and the fact that our natural resources and water power. water power are small and we have no oil deposits of any of are small and we have no oil deposits of any consequence renders coal (not, be it noted, the money obtained from selling coal) more important to us, possibly, than to any other country in the world. That is the first point to be borne in mind. The second point which we really think ought to be obvious to any persons not mentally afflicted, is that you cannot grow rich by sending wealth away from You cannot grow rich by sending wealth away from a country of the a country. The orthodox justification for exports, which is not the true reason for exports at the present time, is that time, is that you export wealth in order to import wealth in order to import wealth in exchange for it. Even taking this erroneous explanation of the present reason for exports as being the correct explanation, it seems a little hard to exchange a ten of sould devise a scheme to exchange a ten of sould for explanation to the control of sould devise a scheme to exchange a ten of sould for exchange as ten of sould for exchange a ten of sould for exchange a ten of sould for exchange as ten of sould for exchange a ten of sould for exchange a ten of sould for exchange as ten of sould for e exchange a ton of coal for less imports than would normally be obtained for less imports than working operation. But the fact is, of course, that the very last thing that the last thing that the industrialists of this or any other

country want, is to obtain imports in return for their exports. It so happens that on the same day that this remarkable scheme was published in *The Times*, the National Union of Manufacturers presented a powerfully supported petition from their Liverpool centre to the effect that a tariff should be placed as all the start of the effect that a tariff should be placed as all the start of the effect that a tariff should be placed as all the start of the effect that a tariff should be placed as all the start of the effect that a tariff should be placed as all the start of the effect that a tariff should be placed as all the start of the effect that a tariff should be placed as all the effect that a start of the effect to the effect that a tariff should be placed on all imports, with a view to substituting British manufactures for foreign manufactures.

At this point, the gentleman who has persuaded himself that he is a poached egg will be sure to observe that we have to export coal because we do not grow enough wheat to feed our population. There are obvious reasons why our conversation with him at this point is better conducted out of earshot of the rest of the inmates, because a number of them are struggling with what they call the agricultural problem, which consists in the lamentable fact that as a British farmer cannot sell at a profit wheat that he does grow, more than two-and-a-half million acres of arable land have gone out of cultivation since the war, and, superficially at any rate, he would be justified in objecting with some vigour that, according to the foregoing, the more coal we export the more certainly would he go into bank-

The matter might be pursued into the many ramifications involved by questions of this character. It might be mentioned that the immediate result, for instance, of selling coal to, say, Germany, under the light of the moon, in this manner, would be to force down the wages of the German miner so that German coal would be brought down to a competitive price, with the result that the purchasing power of the German miner would thereby be depressed, his power to take goods off the German market would be decreased, and the German industrial system would be creased, and the German industrial system would be still further under the necessity of increasing its exports in competition with those of our own manu-

But the serious point which, I think, must be evident to anyone who will consider this scheme for five minutes with an unprejudiced mind is the point which is becoming so remarkable in all questions of policy in this country, and which may be expressed policy in this country, and which may be expressed in the form I ventured to use in the preface to "Social Credit," that "the Devil is God upside down." The scheme in question bears a considerable family likeness to the scheme for the mining industry which, with Mr. Orage, I put forward in industry which, with Mr. Orage, I put forward in 1919, with the trifling reservation that it produces exactly the opposite results and accentuates every exactly the opposite results and accentuates every difficulty which that scheme was intended to meet. It is intended to raise the price of coal to the home consumer instead of to lower it; it is intended to consumer instead of to lower it; it is intended to lower the price to the export buyer, and so lower the lower the price to the export buyer, and so lower the return which is obtained for our coal, instead of to increase it. It is expressly, though of course not consciously, designed to assist in the rapid arrival of the next war rather than to avert it. It does not expand National Credit for the benefit of British nationals; it diminishes it.

nationals; it diminishes it.
On consideration, I cannot help thinking that the leader writer of The Times has under-stated his case. We are not going mad; we have gone mad. I don't know what their industrial competitors think of our Captains of Industry, but they terrify me.

"Since 1900 the products of the American farmer have risen in price from \$6,500,000,000 to \$13,000,000,000 in 1925; but in the same period the price or valuation of his 1925; but in the same period the price or valuation of his 1925; but in the same period the price or valuation of his 1925; but in the same period the price or valuation of his 1925; but in the same period the price of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer to \$80,000,0 to \$80,000,000,000; interest on the investment of the farmer has risen from approximately \$1,200,000,000 to \$4,800,000,000, and taxes have been tripled. It is not surprising, then, that the annual number of failures for each prising, then, increased steadily from 10.7 in 1910 to 123.2 100,000 farms increased steadily from 10.7 in 1910 to 123.2 in 1924. "—The Index, published by the New York Trust Company of New York, September, 1927.

91

#### A Tale of a Tub-Thumper.

"Whoever hath ambition to be heard in a crowd, must press, and squeeze, and thrust, and climb with indefatigable pains, till he has exalted himself to a certain degree of altitude above them. . . Towards the just performance of this great work, there remain but three methods that I can think on. . . . These are the pulpit, the ladder, and the stage-itinerant."—
(A Tale of a Tub.)

That the eighteenth-century Dean of St. Patrick's knew something of the "pulpit method" of climbing up the ecclesiastical tree may be postulated because of his cloth. It may also be taken for granted that the Dean of St. Paul's is an adept in exploiting his "ambition to be heard in a crowd." For is he not the "most popular" preacher, lecturer, and writer of the day on theological topics sifted through the sieve of Science? The Timefactor, indeed, has enabled him to climb comfortably to his perch beside his simian kinsfolk on the Tree of Knowledge; whereas Dean Swift in that pre-Darwinian age had perforce to remain on the side of the angels.

The omnivorous habits of Dean Inge are a household byword. He is equally fond of browsing on theological thistles as on scientific tares. only with a dogma, he will deal cavalierly with any Armed text-wielding Roundhead that may pop up in the religious garden which he so assiduously cultivates. With merely an epigram at the point of his pen, he has been known to charge full-tilt at some windmill

of Science. Very recently he exploded against those "bungaloid growths" which make the approach to any city "repulsive."

Had the Dean more than a literary interest in bousing conditions on for interest in housing conditions, as, for instance, has the Bishop of Wakefield, one could understand this latest rattle of the decanal typewriter. But his condemnation of bungalows is mainly a fairly successful attempt to turn out his one bon mot per week, like the Boy Scout's one "good deed" per day. For, be it always remembered, the Dean's pontificalities are "good copy" in Fleet-street. If he had the root of the matter in him, he would not remain content with what is unfortunately a platitude on the effect. with what is unfortunately a platitude on the effect of our various Housing Acts, he would tackle the economic cause already well known to the Wise Men East of St. Paul's. That course, however, would not be "popular," and a sermon on "driving the money-changers out of the temple "might have more disastrous results on the Church than would the physical collapse of St. Paul's itself.

Dean Inge seems to be in the direct apostolic succession to the late Father Vaughan—if one may be permitted to use the same drop of ink to name two such opponents. Indeed, the universal popularity of the Dean almost warrants the assumption that the English pulpit is fast becoming Americanised. For Dean Inge's ingenuous "outspokenness" is on a par with Billy Sunday's methods of religious expression. The chief difference between Wackford Sunday's brimstone-and-treads pure time and Mother Inge's brimstone-and-treacle purgative and Mother Inge's theologico-scientific syrup may lie in a question of geographical longitude and religious latitude. The English Dean's cold-blooded pronouncements are analogous to the American's hot-headed Sundayisms. Ingeisms are Sundayisms spoken with a Cambridge accent.

And after nine days enjoyment bridge accent. . . . And after nine days enjoyment of the preachments of either, the Great Public thistle

The ubiquitous Dean is in the same position as a fourth-century Bishop of Constantinople—John, who apologised for professing Christianity without having an understanding of its healing power. Modestly acknowledging that he was destitute of "the gift of

miracles," the good Bishop tried to acquire instead the art of oratory. So successful were his efforts in that direction that his delightful contemporaries, dubbed him Chrysostom, or "The Golden-mouthed."
But our Darwinised Dean has long ago dismissed
the practicability of "miracles" with a shrug; though he recently stated accurately that "miraculous cures had now more adherents than in the last century." Yet he has not preached nor penned nor broadcast his explanation as to why he has thought fit to cut in twain the original "good tidings." For the Christian teaching in the circumstance integrity is: the Christian teaching in its pristine integrity is:
"Heal the sick and preach the gospel." That the Dean and his fellow-theologians have relegated to the dross-heap the first and more important half of the gospel is now history. Like Chrysostom, they now rely on their oratory to amuse their obedient flocks grazing on the bare pastures of orthodoxy.

The Dean of St. Paul's has lately asserted that we re a Ca nation are a C<sub>3</sub> nation except in the upper strata of society. It would be fairly accurate to declare that it is a C<sub>3</sub> theology that here are a C<sub>3</sub> nation except in the upper strata of society. theology that has been taught by the Dean, instead of the AI religion of the First and Only Christian. How otherwise To the First and Only Christian. How otherwise may one account for the recent world-upheaval? Or for the existence of Manchester? How otherwise may one account for the recent world-upheaval? Or for the existence of Manchester? How otherwise could have happened our pre-war slumoid wens, not to mention our post-war "bungaloid growths"? It is questionable science on the part of a Darwinian D. part of a Darwinian Dean to expect anything but a C3 Europe to arrival anything but a C3 Europe to arise from a theologico-military system which killed which killed a great proportion of its AI manhood during the late which killed a great proportion of its AI mannood during the late war in the name of the Prince of Peace. Many of the survivors are still condemned to exist in glorified sentry-boxes and magnified sardine-tins because there is "no money" to build "Homes for Heroes" for Heroes.

It would be pertinent to suspect that this wellworn slogan first arose in the mind of a professional theologian theologian. Accustomed to promise to his poorer brethren one of the "many mansions" in a problematical Heaven, he would find it second nature to invent another alliterative to a property to appears to appears invent another alliterative tag as a means to appeare the clamour of a ground to appear to appear to the clamour of a ground to appear to a ground to a ground to appear to a ground to appear to a ground to a ground to appear to a ground to a ground to a ground to appear to a ground to the clamour of a superfluous C3 rude enough to demand a home of demand a home after the war. But is it quite "good form" for a cheerful Dean to condemn his approved AI Darwinised politicians for so bungling, have financially that only "bungaloid growths"

However, we need not take seriously the hurried statements of such a busy man. "The labourer is worthy of his hire," by Press, Pulpit, and Platform. In the shade of his anthropoidal family tree, let C3 make hay whether or not the sun shines on the degenerate existing in his "repulsive bungaldate growth" at the back of beyond. Who knows but those wretched C3 citizens may be potential sheviets. growth "at the back of beyond. Who knows but that those wretched C3 citizens may be potential victorists, after all? And, as all the unconscious know, tims of the B.B.C. and the syndicated Press know, the Dean of St. Paul's is gloomy when the word Bolshey." the Dean of St. Paul's is gloomy when the word Bolshevism floats across SCOTT CURFEW.

The Franco-American tariff controvery is the most recent effort to break down the American tariff. that some twelve billions of private American dollars some that some twelve billions of private American dollars to been invested in foreign governments and enterprise the eight billions in Europe) and European debts to materially increased, there has arisen an international grupous on both sides of the Atlantic seeking to force the may on both sides of the Atlantic seeking to force the may liquidated more easily.

It is obvious that European countries are desperately seeking to capture the rich movide. Of America, and the U.S. has no objection of American producers and manufacturers pay for the pay for the European producers and manufacturers expect to pay arkendamerican producers and manufacturers producers and manufacturers expect to pay European producers and manufacturers pay for the privilege of selling in French and other European producers but object to paying more than other foreign producers manufacturers for the same privilege. Senator Dingley, in Barron's Weekly, October 24, 1927.

#### Views and Reviews.

LIFE AS ADVENTURE.—II.

Canon Streeter has contributed the introduction and the two longest essays in the book. What makes his work of special interest is that he is the only writer who plunges into sociology. He writes on the subject he has chosen with commonsense and sympathy, and with knowledge of what present day men, women, and children have in their hearts and visions. This is what may properly be called facing realities, a sufficient reason why Lord Beaverbrook will not be inclined to give Dr. Streeter quite as much limelight as he lately blazed on Dr. Barnes. Now and again Dr. Streeter, in his anxiety to be clear, becomes a little commonplace, and at least once, in his advice to the woman who, becoming interested in mankind, is thus able to save money on her dress, to give half the profit to the League of Nations Union, he falls to bathos. It is not to the not to the credit of his collaborators that they allowed that passage to remain.

Dr. Streeter divides his essay on "Moral Adventure" into three sections. In the first he repudiates slave-morality, reviews the moral findings of Nietzsche, and, curiously, Havelock Ellis, and claims that the ethic of Christ provides fully for both the voluptuous life in the best sense—demanded by voluptuous life—in the best sense—demanded by Havelock Ellis, and for the stoicism of Nietzsche. In the second section he weighs the importance of "code" against the "beyond-morality" of which Christ is pre-eminently the example, although misunderstood by Christianity for eighteen hundred years. Finally, Dr. Streeter adds a section on the ethics of sex worth at the end a reply ethics of sex worth study—and a reply.

"In regard to politics, economics, or education, the scope of this essay does not permit of discussion in detail of the practical application of principle. There are grave reasons for making an exception of the Ethics of Sex."

It may be that to Dr. Streeter an essay on sex ap-Yet one of the writers ought to have dealt with that question of economics, for which so much in the volume is so promising a beginning.

The economic problem precedes the care problem which cannot problem precedes the sex problem, which cannot tealled a precede the sex problem, which cannot tealled the sex problem. really be viewed cleanly as a problem in social ethics until the economic problem has been mastered. That is a demonstrable proposition.

It is likely that Dr. Streeter's mis-interpretation of Nietzsche is related to his choice of the sex prob-Upon a number of occasions, while dealing with the selected problem, Dr. Streeter uses terms which indicate acquaintance with the individual psychology of Adler. If this inference is wrong, then Dr. Streeter is Adlerian by his own nature—which is selected problem, Dr. Streeter uses to the individual psychology of Adler. If this inference is wrong, then Dr. Streeter is Adlerian by his own nature—which is no exwhich is probable. In either event there is no excuse for misinterpreting Nietzsche. It cannot justly be said that the said the said that the said be said that the will-to-power, Nietzsche's central conception, is empty of positive content and even neurotic. It is true that Nietzsche was neurotic, that in the end he became psychotic. But his conception was a true observation. Everywhere he found will-to-power, exerted by no means so bravely and uprightly as he wished to see it. Unconsciously and uprightly as he wished to see it. Unconsciously he created, for his own personal case, the eternal recurrence. Europe as he found it, he created the racially valuable myth of Superman. That Nietzsche did not man is the chief reason who Dr. Streeter can see man is the figure of Christ as the image of super Christ to-day as a living myth. When Nietzsche began, the figure of Christ was overlaid by a slave-morality. Nietzsche cleaned it; nay, he killed it,

\*" Adventure." By Canon Streeter and Others. (Mac-millan. 7s. 6d.)

that it might be born again; and on the basis of that it might be born again; and on the basis of that re-born Christ, conceived as the cultural norm of this epoch, loving his neighbour as himself, and yet "adventurous"—the Adlerian school has built a technique of healing. Ironically enough, therefore, the Christian gospel of the present day is the gospel according to Nietzsche.

The question is not whether the will-to-power shall exist, but to what star shall it be hitched? And what shall happen to a man whose will-to-power is hitched to a false or a falling star? Or what shall happen when it is entirely thwarted? The man with a conviction of his own worthlessness—that is, powerlessness—will, if he does not kill himself in a vision of the stir his death will make in somebody's mind, resort to any course that promises to endow him with importance, from crime to revolution. Considered socially, the removal of the economic causes which bring about that conviction of worthlessness to many millions of people is a pre-requisite for the discussion of the many means by which they strive to obtain a counterfeit worth through the medium of sex. Dr. a counterfeit worth through the medium of sex. Dr. Streeter mentions in regard to prostitution and irregular sexual alliances that the motive of the man is often the impulse to defy a taboo, to explode a mystery, or to obtain the thrill of an adventure. All these are will to power—a craving for conviction of these are will-to-power—a craving for conviction of worth—motives. As Dr. Streeter also remarks, many men do not take advantage of women who offer themselves because the women are beneath them, and to use them would be like hitting somebody who is down. Again the motive is will-to-power—or, in is down. Again the motive is will-to-power—or, in Adlerian language, will to remain above—and usually as much a fear of sharing in degradation as an ideal of preserving a higher worth. Do not let us try to diminish the value of Nietzsche's philosophy of the will-to-power. Let us rather supplement it. Used together with our knowledge of the social worth of various ideal-goals it promises a way of health for our neurotic civilisation. for our neurotic civilisation.

In the economic field more than in any other, great groups of men and women experience a sense of groups of men and women experience a sense of degradation for which compensation of a healing kind has not yet been forthcoming. Last week Lord Balfour remarked upon the sense of reduced worth suffered by the craftsman as he has been gradually dispensed with by the machine. Lord Balfour, how-dispensed with by the machine. Lord Balfour, how-dispensed with by the machine. Lord Balfour, how-dispensed with by the machine and should be compensated by his proper share in the culshould be compensated by the machine, which tural opportunity opened by the machine, which would revive the craftsman's sense of worth. From bottom to top of society men and women are in would revive the craitsman's sense of worth. From bottom to top of society men and women are in doubt and despond as to what is the worth of man. Those with fortunes regret that their ambitions did not centre upon more permanent values: those with not centre upon more permanent values; those with Those with fortunes regret that their amounts of the not centre upon more permanent values; those with not centre upon monotonous or degrading occupations and Rome—and God. It grows rarer for one to meet and Rome—and God. It grows rarer for one to meet and viction: I am engaged on the work my nature and viction: I am engaged on the work my nature and humanity appoint to me. On the contrary, in every city in Europe crowds of people desperately, tensely city in Europe crowds of people desperately, tensely engage in the pursuit of demonstrating their worth to engage in the pursuit of demonstrating mentors stand themselves, while misunderstanding mentors stand themselves, while misunderstanding mentors stand themselves, while misunderstanding mentors of the permanent values; those with the contrary in every humanity appoint to me. personality involved in our economic chaos has been dealt with, what is left of the sexual breakdown can dealt with, what is left of the sexual pleakdown can at least be examined. Granted that it is not invariably economic necessity that drives a girl to prostituably economic necessity that unives a giff to prostitu-tion. Economic necessity is a term to disagree about. But it is usually the will to economic *power*, aroused by the envy to which a mind whose worth is in doubt

is open. That a solution of the economic problem would wholly solve the sex problem for the culture of this age would be an extravagant claim; equally, the claim that the sex-problem could be solved at all for this culture without first solving the problem of economic power would be preposterous. Will Dr. Streeter please accept this criticism as arising from a wish that he may plunge as adventurously into economics as he has done into sex.

#### Rural Life and Lore. IX.—THE MOLE AND HIS HABITS.

I told you in an article a week or two ago that we country lads used to get 11d. for catching a mole. In those days 12d. was worth a meal; for in the country public-houses you could buy with it a quarter-pound of cheese (their own make) and half a loaf of bread

The mole is not exactly destructive: he does not steal grain, like the rat; and he does not prey on any useful bird or animal: his food is worms and grubs. It is when he bores his little tunnel in search of his meal that he causes trouble. That is because, as he goes along, he does not bore like a worm, but heaves the earth up to the surface of the ground at intervals. If he should happen to be working in a field you had just sown with wheat or barley, every time he heaved up his earth he would uncover your seeds, and then the mounds enjoying the meal which this little animal had given them at your avenue. But there is more had given them at your expense. But there is more trouble. Seed or no seed lost, you must not let these mounds remain: you must level them down—which is not an easy thing to do without damage suppose your seeds are sprouting. If you neglect this, you will have to pay for it when the time comes to cut your harvest. For these mounds get set and hard, and will break the knives of your cutter when you come to them. To avoid this, you can adjust the machine to cut the corn a foot above the level of the field so as to miss these obstacles; but look at the amount of good straw you would have to leave to rot

in the ground. So that is why moles must be caught. There are two things about the way the mole works that make you admire him. The first is the beautiful little tunnel he makes—it is so true and exact as you might be looking through a tiny tube exact as you might be looking through a tiny tube railway. He cannot work in hard frosty ground: and he will not try to in dry, dusty ground, for he knows that his tunnel would fall in. No, he chooses the right state of the ground, just a little bit moist, as the hole is a close fit to his body, his fur brushes as the hole is a close fit to his body, his fur brushes as the hole is a close fit to his body, his fur brushes the inside and gives the wall an appearance just as if it had been given a thin coat of glaze. The other thing that you admire is the regular way in which he makes the earth fall when he pushes it his nose; and for that purpose he has a flat circular up the little shaft in the ground. He lifts it with his nose; and for that purpose he has a flat circular end to it very much like a pig's. So there he is, an earth. If you stand watching him—and you must be stone still, or he will tell you're there even if you are some vard or two away—you will see the earth are some yard or two away—you will see the earth rise out of the centre, jerk after jerk, and fall apart exactly equally on all sides: it couldn't form a more the help of your eyes. the help of your eyes. For his size he is very strong. So much energy does he put into his earth-lifting that I have often seen him overdo it and heave himself, earth and all, clean out of the ground. At those times he always gives a faint little screech: those times he always gives a faint little screech; for, as he is blind, he has lost himself. But if you leave him undisturbed it does not take him more than ten to fifteen seconds to dig himself in again,

so that you wouldn't know where he had gone unless you were right over the spot to see.

His front feet are shaped like a little child's hands. If you put your own hands together, back to back, a little way below your chin, you will be copying the way that his feet are placed, and you will see that this is the best position they can take for the purpose of scratching through the ground. His back legs are almost useless, and he drags himself along very much like a fish would if it used its fins to move itself over the ground.

There are two ways of catching a mole. The first needs a lot of experience. It is to surprise him while he is heaving his earth. You have to have a long stick with stick with prongs at the end. This you get down under him and suddenly fling him up with the same sort of action sort of action as you would strike a fish when angling. The second way is to leave a trap. These traps are fixed in such a way that the mole, when coming along his tunnel will get his nose partly through a wire when through a wire ring which will set off the trap when he touches it. The trap catches him by means of two crossed blades, which are held apart when set, and come together something like scissor-blades when released. The cetter heads leased. The setting and placing of such a trap needs a good deal of judgment and skill, because, being pushed under the pushed under the ground, it can often happen that some loose earth falls in, which prevents the blades of the trap from alexisted.

of the trap from closing together. No mole trapper that I have heard of has ever seen a living baby mole. Nor has anybody ever found young inside a bitch mole. The reason is that as any body mole any body is that as any body is the reason is that as any body mole. found young inside a bitch mole. The reason is that as soon as the bitch conceives, she bores her way down and down to a place of safety. She does not only stay there till her young are born, but she stays there with them until they are all fully grown. Then the whole family return to parents' haunts. I suppose the dog mole takes them their food during all that time. How far down the mother stays is all guesswork. Some say it must be fifty feet. At any rate, I have seen plenty mole-hills have been, and they have dug down them

of excavation work in the country at places where mole-hills have been, and they have dug down them feet, and forty feet: but I have never seen find a young mole, and it has never been heard of.

Of course, you know the feel of moleskin, but nobody can imagine what it is like to stroke the fur nobody can imagine what it is like to stroke the fur nobody can imagine what it is like to stroke the form one, and they have never been able to stop them selves saying that it sent a thrill all through them.

Farmers would of course save up moleskins by

Farmers would, of course, save up moleskins to have waistcoats made. They would cure them by dressing them with all the would cure them them dressing them with alum water and stretching them on a board to dry. When they had got enough skins they would get the local tailor to make them up. They would get the local tailor to make them up. The to be worth five pounds. Not that they would buy of sell them; but that was the figure always spoken with sell them; but that was the figure always spoken of never a penny more, or less. It had more to do the reckoning the value of a constant the owner of the reckoning the value of property when the owner of the waistcoat died and left to be a support of the the owner of the the owner of the waistcoat died and left to be a support of the theorem of the theorem of the owner owner of the owner owne waistcoat died and left it. For you must understand that moleskin lasts. that moleskin lasts, I was going to say, for ever have known families where a moleskin waistcoat dates back through for ever a moleskin waistcoat dates back through four whole generations, and was still hearly as good as new. I do not mean it would not been worn regularly all that time: it might come of sundays, or maybe only for christenings or well dings. on Sundays, or maybe only for christenings or weld dings. Speaking about 119 for christenings or weld on the strength of the s dings. Speaking about clothes lasting, I knew an he man called John Muggeridge. When I was a boy wore a bowler hat, a pair of elastic boots, and a suit of clothes; he used to wore the trousers turnilly to the state of the trousers. wore a bowler hat, a pair of elastic boots, and a diagram of clothes; he used to wear the trousers still up to the knees. Long after I grew up he was wearing the same clothes in the same way: Sundays, weddings, funerals, fairs, made no odds to him; he never changed not see thing about this him; he never changed, not one thing about clothes. If he is still alive, I don't doubt he has still got them on.

#### Drama.

La Prisonnière: Arts Club.

When "La Prisonnière" was performed in New York—as "The Captive"—New York, and by repercussion Europe, were shocked that any dramatist should have the effrontery to mention homosexuality. That is almost justification for mentioning it. Problems raised by homosexuality are destined to become subjects for ideological drama by reason of the very fact that they are still rigorously taboo after the taboo on so-called normal sexuality has been loosened. Serious writers and dramatists turn increasingly to social problems for their themes, and society must either solve those problems or have them dramatised. It is on the stage that social repressions naturally break out, that society dreams; and it should be evident by this time that one's dreams are occupied in solving one's

problems.

DECEMBER 22, 1927

In "La Prisonnière" M. Edouard Bourdet restricts himself to the feminine side of the problem, and, in characteristically French fashion, he emphasises its consequences for men rather than for women. When it is obvious that a woman has had the Sapphic impulses awakened, he says to men, leave her alone. She is not for you. If you chival-rously give in to her pleading for rescue from the hypnetic. hypnotic influence of the other woman, she will wreck you also. M. Bourdet in no way interprets the the spirit of this relationship between women. He seems to take for granted both the evil of the relationship and the guilt of the parties. His overwhelming Irène with bad conscience before anyone was told the nature of her offence was subtle. It implied that the lationship with her implied that she knew her relationship with her female lover to be an antisocial perversion. But only custom—as thinkers from Hamlet to André Gide have observed—makes affairs of love good or evil to be a supposed of the custom of th evil, and in ideological drama custom must be regarded as on trial. All temporal things are called

to judgment by eternal reason.

Lesbianism is practised at the present day not only him esbianism is practised at the present women, who by perverts, but by highly intelligent women, who are in many cases unaware that morality forbids their mode of life. As it offers women one form—whether the control of the con whether justifiable is not the question—of independence from men, it is natural that France should sound the the alarm against a means of consolation which many women have been led to seek because of the dearth of men resulting from the war. France has retained the highest degree of masculine supremacy of any Western civilised country. Feminine homosexuality threatens to contract the wide field of selection now contract the wi M. Bourdet, then, is to be praised for raising the question in the Francisco contract the wide light partnership. question in the European consciousness; and criticised for the European consciousness; cised for raising only part of it. He had no artistic right to create his men articulate while denying the Power and right of expression to the woman. She alone was in the dock, and her creator not only denied her counsel—he struck her nearly dumb. M. Bourdet her counsel—he struck her femining homo-Bourdet has shown only that the feminine homosexual cannot be appropriated satisfactorily by a man, which is not the same thing by any means as showing that all showing that she can do no service to culture or civilisation. The issue is vastly greater than the play represents it.

While French enough—and therefore civilised enough—to divide physical from intellectual love, and logical enough to see that the conceptual separation of volume tion of voluptuousness from parenthood, though it may imply a bond of duty for parenthood, grants a licence for all of duty for parenthood it has not the same licence for pleasure, M. Bourdet has not the same detach. detachment for Sapphic love as for the attraction between the server appears to man rather than tween the sexes. Because he is a man rather than a mind he is a true a mind he is also a vested interest. But he is a true artist. Although fate has prejudiced him against the

woman, it has not prejudiced him against the man, whom he sees from the inside. Jacques, the male lover of Irène, has the weakness proper to his strength. Before Irène became Lesbian, she had wanted Jacques to marry her—but he had asked her only to become his mistress! When, after he had married her, to bring her back to the customs accounted sane, he despaired of her cold dutifulness, he built his ark before the flood was announced. It was not Providence, foreknowing that Irène's female lover would waylay her, that prompted him to arrange ar assignation with his former mistress for the same afternoon. A fellow who can so readily adapt himself, and not consider for a second how his mistress's husband will receive the idea of sharing the enjoyment of his wife without sharing maintenance and risk, needs no sympathy on account of his alliance with a Lesbian. He is to be congratulated on being French.

The play moves with French smoothness and logic. It does not leap from peak to peak of intense dramatic moments, but grips gently, firmly, increasingly, by the even pressure of its theme. Even the witty lines provoked, instead of outbursts of laughter, witty lines provoked, instead of outbursts of laughter, ripples that grew in volume. Only a very guilt heart could be shocked by the delicacy and restraint with which M. Bourdet has pursued his subject; and he has been far more intent on creating characters than on making points. Isabel Jeans was called upon to put all the knew into the portraval of Iraba's inarticulate. all she knew into the portrayal of Irène's inarticulate all she knew into the portrayal of Irène's inarticulate suffering. George Hayes did not quite succeed in drawing me into his agony; he rose to the heights only in the scène à deux, where he parted from Françoise before his marriage. Ellen Hare's Françoise, though an easier part than either of the principals, was magnificent. She must have made the rendering itself a labour of love. Frederick Leister as the father of Irène, and especially Charles Carson as Aiguines, the husband of the other woman, made as Aiguines, the husband of the other woman, made fine use of their material. As the younger sister of Irène, also under the sway of her attractiveness, Primrose Morgan gave a performance which rose to

March Hares: Ambassadors.

Mr. H. W. Gribble, the author of "March Hares," has beheld a vision, and it will be to the lasting good of comedy when he gets it whole. He mirrors our artificiality and childishness without mirrors our artificiality and childishness without making us disgusted with ourselves. He makes us laugh at ourselves without making us hate ourselves. His central characters, Geoffrey Wareham and Janet Rodney, clearly intended for one another, and Janet Rodney, clearly intended for one another, dwell under the same roof, and consequently suffer the trials of marriage in advance. She is the calm, dignified, intellectual sort, with a natural longing the trials of marriage in advance. She is the calm, dignified, intellectual sort, with a natural longing—out of other people's sight—for the complementary vices of these virtues. When she brings a female companion home, she accordingly chooses the inside-out sort of young woman. In Geoffrey's presence all women lose their heads and offer their bodies. When he counters his fiancées's stratagem alternative companion, he completes bodies. When he counters his fiancées's stratagem for an alternative companion, he completes the symmetry by bringing a fellow who would stake Heaven to meet a woman ready to kiss him. The delight Mr. Gribble provides obviously does not leap out of so simple a combination. It develops from the skill and gentleness with which he exposes from the skill and gentleness, egotism, self-decephuman frailties. Selfishness, egotism, self-deception, pompousness, all that Marcus Aurelius meditated to avoid is exploited, not with wit that stings.

tated to avoid, is exploited, not with wit that stings, but with the comic that soothes. That flair for human nature hitherto monopolised by the musichall is exercised here in the pattern of a play, whose author has stolen some of the softer light of those Aladdin's lamps made in Russia, and turned it on us. Although situations change quickly and nonsensically, the play is a true comedy of manners. Its unreason comes from life itself. As yet Mr.

Cribble's craftsmanship is far from perfect, the ending of this play, for example, being almost an anti-climax, while there are signs of sticking-plaster elsewhere. Once or twice the long shadow of Shaw falls across the play, a shadow that Mr. Gribble does not require. In spite of these defects, "March Hares" is likely to run for months on the strength of the genuinely comic nonsense it contains.

The players brought the right degree of delicate inconsequence to the performance. Ronald Simpson's Edgar Fuller, Geoffrey's friend, who overcame the gushing Claudia under terrific provocation only to find her married, was an example of brilliant comedy-character. Alison Leggatt's Janet grew slowly. From the scene on the floor with the cards, however, to her clever work in the last act, she justified the promise of her beautiful study in "The Fanatics." Leslie Banks as Geoffrey added further evidence of this actor's great versatility. Whatever he does is done well. Athene Seyler has more than the talent required for the gushing Claudia, and she was often delightful. But for her own future she really should overcome some of her mannerisms, which accompany her into every part, and especially the trick of acting noticeably with her fingers while it is another actor's turn to hold the audience's

PAUL BANKS.

#### Music.

Vladimir Cernikoff. It is a never-ending source of speculation with some of us as to the motive which prompts people like M. Vladimir Cernikoff to give recitals. As a friend of mine very appositely remarked, judging by the sound which resulted from this gentleman's efforts, one would have said a student struggling with works far too difficult for him—and a student of no particular ability. It would be possible to go to any college or academy and find piano students by the dozen not only far more technically competent, but far better musicians. In the wild scramble over stocks and stones, through thickets, brambles, and briars, which M. Cernikoff's performance becomes in music of all but the most moderate speed and difficulty, the wretched compositions get bruised, battered and torn beyond all recognition. To the higher problem of interpretation—phrasing, shape, structure, nuance—one need not be surprised that M. Cernikoff pays very little attention, assuming that he be aware of their existence.

The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. Queen's, December 1. A remarkable body of musicians very justly rated as one of the great orchestras of Europe. It does not, however, surpass nor equal the Augusteo Orchestra in Rome. Its various departments have not that keen edged precision, nor has its wind the same wonderful fineness of quality—but its unanimity and at-oneness, in fact its orchestra-quality, is of the best it is an orchestra of units, not a rabble of under an accidental conductor such as we so often get in London except when the Hallé Orchestra visits us. A most vivid and brilliant performance of Till Eulenspiegel," far surpassing any one had ever heard, was the outstanding thing on the programme. The admirable conductor, Furtwängler, and his equally admirable orchestra, did all that was perhaps humanely possible to make the spurious make-believe of the Brahms second symphony sound like real music, but failed. The very fine playing seemed to reveal only all the more cruelly the hollowness and pretentious powerty of this work—its woodness and pretentious poverty of this work—its woodenness and stiffness, its flat-footed phrases, its dully unimaginative material, its utterly mechanical thematic manipulations, so devoid of real inventiveness, its gross insensitiveness of rhythm. In fact, it

reveals Brahms as he so often was—a bourgeois of a commonplace and pedestrian mind. I am very glad to see Mr. W. J. Turner ridiculing the myth of the intellectuality of Brahms, a myth based on mere skill in musical carpentry. To call this musical intellectuality commends in tellectuality commends. tellectuality commensurate with that which conceived and produced the B minor Mass—the Grosse Fugue the late piano Sonatas and string quartets—the Messe des Morts, the Ring, the Fantasia Contrap-puntistica—is inept. Here, indeed, in Bach, Beet-hoven Berlica W. hoven, Berlioz, Wagner, and Busoni are musical intellects of such immense power and individuality that the mere force of their impact sets the matter on which they are turned white hot and glowing. The power to do this is the mark of the magnanimous ones—I use the word in its etymological sense—of the supreme minds of music. Brahms has not got it. On the other hand, in Reger and the best work of Medtner are really to be seen and in excelsis the claimed for Brahms, particularly in Reger.

Reger

Reger as a technician and a master of architectonic, Reger enormously surpasses him, and beside the latter's immense richness of invention Brahms is seen to be meagre and poverty-stricken. Never does his melodic writing approach the flexibility and beauty of Reger's, and his musical material is enormously inferior in both originality and significance. supreme pieces of melodic writing as Reger's "Aol durch die Dämmerung," or the matchless of sharfe," are as much beyond the imagining of Brahms as it is a much beyond the imagining of the imag Brahms as it is possible to imagine—how far below is his nearest approach to the genre, the "Sapphische Ode"! KAIKHOSRU SORABJI.

### The Vanishing Shop.

In a nondescript street near the British Museum lies e smallest hand a should the smallest bookshop in London. Perhaps I should adopt the past to adopt the past tense, for the shop disappeared a day or two since. It is not the shop disappeared a howor two since. It had vanished so often before, however, to recent ever, to re-appear in another part of the same street, that I feel come that I feel convinced it is even now lurking in some neighbouring. neighbouring passage-way, escaping notice in of general street continuous metals and street continuous metals are street continuous metals and street continuous metals are street continuous general street-scape. Some change in the effect of sunlight and should sunlight and shadow will reveal its whereabouts.

suntight and shadow will reveal its whereabouts. The original shop was a window-space of such is credibly limited dimensions that to specify them to invite scepticism. I will take the risk. The window measured three feet by two, with a depth of two feet six. The angle of a staircase immediately hind it penned in this "window-box," so that worthy bookseller was compelled to conduct affairs outdoors.

In summer time he enjoyed the luxury of a wind-sor chair and the perusal of his own books. winter I never saw him do anything but pace up and down. Whether he consumed his midday meal in pacing, I cannot say. Possibly he knocked huge nail which kept open the window, and it while he sought sustenance.

His diminutive stock of books was eclectic. Stevenson, could always be sure of finding works by Stevenson, Conrad, Hardy, Bennett (in his less popular vein), and our finest essaviets

I imagined at first that I should acquire wondrous argains in so obscure - I should acquire wondrous and our finest essayists. bargains in so obscure a haunt of second-hand literature. I was speedily forced to the conclusion hints janitor of these transfer of the transfer janitor of these treasures could give useful hints to the astute dealers of Charing Cross Road, sidered myself fortunate if ever I induced part with a book for anything less than two-thirds its published price

It must be admitted that with such a small turnover, a huge profit on each sale must have Innecessary to give him the necessary to give him the scantiest of livings other deed, I cannot banish the suspicion that he had other

sources of income, and was conducting this enterprise in the interests of literature. If he could disseminate however few great works among the surging London crowds, without severe pecuniary loss to himself, he felt, I am sure, sufficiently repaid for his labour. He evidently realised that his work would be rendered more effective by the high prices he demanded, since nothing for which sacrifice is not made can be fully valued. This tiny window was for me, then, a temple of literary culture, and no mere huckster's makeshift.

DECEMBER 22, 1927

Then, as by the occult powers of evil, it vanished. Books and bookman were gone, and no consoling announcement promised an early re-opening in new premises. So soon pass away the noblest enterprises,

while the works of commerce prosper and endure.

My daily passage down that street was saddened but not for long. One happy day I saw my old friend standing a few doors away from his previous headquarters. Not seeing any books, I thought his appearance there must be fortuitous. Closer inspection, however, revealed a parrow entrance beside spection, however, revealed a narrow entrance beside a shop door. Well within this entrance, a shelf containing of the wall taining about thirty books was nailed to the wall. This was his new shop.

It grieved me to notice that some lesser authors had found their way into the distinguished company. Never mind! The prices charged for them were just as heavy, and somehow this seemed to show that the spirit of the old shop was not quenched.

I renewed my habit of acquiring expensive bargains, but from that time onwards my relationship with the shop has consisted chiefly of a sporadic

I never know in what part of that buried turning I shall find my bookseller and his wares. Of this only can I be a supposed by the property of the supposed by can I be sure—that if there is a smaller window than any he has previously rented, or a shorter strip of wall available for his books, there shall I find them. There seems no purpose in this constant process of attenuation. It could be no more—or less—than the smallest bookshop in London, and surely had no rivalry to fear from the commencement.

And now for a longer period than ever before, all trace of it is effaced from my eager eyes. I have, as it were, ransacked the street and adjacent alley-ways

and passages, but without success.

Although I cannot feel it has gone never to return, I sometimes wonder if constant contraction has persisted to its logical conclusion, and that my little bookshop has at last shrunk into nothingness.

S. TRENAMAN.

#### Reviews.

Retail Selling. By Gladys Burlton. (Cape. 58.)

Sprinkled with a peppering of tiresome clichés, abominable half-truths, and modernised Smilesisms throughout its first few pages, this smart little bible tires us for a while, until we come come to the technicalities, the warm instances, the illustrative dial tive dialogue. Miss Burlton is a bright, shrewd young person, who tries very hard not to worship Mammon, while she income she inspires the timid, erring souls behind the counter to rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves until they finally things a really up-to-date storekeeper has to think of in these doxology. . . . Ah, well!

A Short History of Western Civilisation. By A. F. Hattersley. (Cambridge University Press. 6s.)

Why will

Why will young historians who ride out so gallantly to they are with all the latest inventions and appliances, still from liberation of the past, armed as shrink from liberation and appliances. shrink from liberating themselves from the rubbish-heap of seological odds-and-ends, inaccurate guesses ranging coolly private affairs of Pithecanthropus, and all the other conventional compulsory rags and bones which are hung upon them

as they leave the castle gates by any half-baked scientist who happens to have got up early enough to see them off? The humanities have their black sheep, the stodgy chiffonniers of classical philology, who don't seem to mind what they say so long as it irritates some other pedant into saying something else. Sometimes these vagrants are brilliant, and then you get a Verrall. But even at their worst, they are never as collossally and shame-facedly inaccurate as your true-blue scientist. While Mr. Hattersley sticks to history he is all right—aull, but informative. But we hate his regurgitated nonsense about primitive man.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. By Lewis Carroll. (Macmillan. 6s. each.)

This dainty vivandière is an old soldier who never dies. Here we see her presented in colour, as well as in her de-Here we see her presented in colour, as well as in her delightful black and white Tenniel frocks, which will always be in fashion. Some of the colour illustrations are very good; other are a trifle blurred, which is a pity. The printing is first-rate. Everyone will buy "Alice" this Christmas, and every Christmas while there is so little to compete with

Children's Words and Ways. By J. C. Wright. (Samuel

Children's Words and Ways. By J. C. Wright. (Samuer Bagster. 78 pp. 2s.)

There are too few stories and too much comment in this book. The stories are mixed in quality, but a few are well worth preserving. A little girl was reproving her younger brother for selfishness. "We are here to help others," she said. He thought a moment, and asked her, "Then what are the others here for?" A little girl, caught playing with her dolly on the Sabbath, excused herself to her mother on the ground that: "I'm only just playing she's dead and we're having a funeral." A little boy grew very fond of a Jersey cow belonging to a country minister. One day the minister was talking to him about the power of prayer. "Would God give me a cow like yours?" asked the child. "Yes," replied the minister, "if you prayed long enough." After reflecting for a moment, the child said: "Could you give me your cow, and you pray for another one?" Lovers of children will forgive Mr. Wright his rather obvious reflections on child life, which can add nothing to the information or ideas of anyone except a deaf and blind bachelor. A discriminating selection of child stories is its own comment. own comment.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. RURAL LIFE AND LORE.

Sir,—In answer to R. R., I see no reason why the owner of a bitch which, accidentally or otherwise, has been impregnated by a dog of another breed or by a mongrel, should advise the buyer of her pure by a pure bred dog, of the same

pregnated by a dog of another breed or by a mongrel, should advise the buyer of her pups by a pure-bred dog, of the same breed as herself, of this previous mesalliance. Certainly were I the buyer, this information, if given, would not make I the slightest difference. The fact that dog breeders in the Western counties would not purchase such puppies in itself is nothing: superstition is by no means dead yet.

I should say it is quite impossible for a white woman who is the widow of a nigger to get a coloured child afterwards by a white man, unless the white man has had connection with a negress within the 48 hours immediately preceding the widow's conception by him. As I implied in a previous communication, the columns of a journal which circulates amongst a general public as does The New Age, is no place for the detailed examination in popular terminology of this for the detailed examination in popular terminology of this point, and I can do no more than submit that the possibility point, and I can do no more than submit that the possibility of a fertilised ovum being conveyed by the male to another female accounts for many of the cases of so-called telegony and "sight influence" which those devoid of gynecological knowledge bring forward with such assurance.

# "A BONE TO PICK."

Sir,—May I express my appreciation of the article from Mr. Goldsby in your issue of Thursday last. Some time ago I sent an advertisement (asking for a fully qualified ago I sent an anæsthetist) to most of the London papers. The iournal only refused this advertisement—that journal only refused this advertisement. medical man as anæsthetist) to most of the London papers. One journal only refused this advertisement—that journal was the organ of the Medical World—The Lancet. Com-

was the organ of the Medical World The Lance Com-ment is unnecessary.

Within the last few days Dr. Marrett has resigned his position as my anæsthetist, thus furnishing another illustra-tion of the tyranny of the General Medical Council.

May I hope that if your patience and space permit I may be allowed at some later date to develop further the case for the Bonesetter.

By JOHN HARGRAVE, author of "Harbottle." 7/6 net.

In a period which presents certain symptoms of disintegration, there is a body of men, women and children who are developing a technique of life, or basis for thought and action which has focus, common custom and obligation.

This volume is an encouragement to vitality, strength and real patriotism. It shows the foundations of them all: and it may well be that Kibbo Kift will play a great and important part at a time when the landmarks of an older generation are being swept away.

GERALD DUCKWORTH & CO., LTD., 3 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2.

#### **ECONOMICS** AS A BARRIER TO INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

by HUGH P. VOWLES, M.I.Mech.E., F.R.Econ.S.

Author of "The Web of Finance."

This address to the South Wales Institute of Engineers is at once a challenge to and condemnation of current economic principles and financial practice. It has attracted considerable attention in South Wales; bankers attracted considerable attention in South Wales; bankers and engineers taking part in the subsequent discussion, including Mr. H. J. Smirh, O.B.E., Mr. Wm. H. Massey, M.V.O., M.Inst. E., M.I.E.E., Mr. Arnold Lupton, M.I.Mech.E., Major E. I. David, M.I.E.E., M.Am.I.E.E., and Major John Wayne - Morgan, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.

30 pp. 6 x 10 ins. :: PRICE 7d. post free.

Obtain le from Hugh P. VOWLES, 100 St. Mary St., CARDIFF.

# SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The Subscription Rates for "The New Age," to any address in Great Britain or Abroad, are 30s. for 12 months; 15s. for 6 months; 7s. 6d. for

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to "THE NEW AGE PRESS."

All communications should be addressed, Manager, THE NEW AGE, 70, High Holborn, W.C.1.

"Letters to the Editor" should arrive not later than the first post on Saturday morning if intended for publication in the following week's issue.

# CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY

DECEMBER 22, 1927

# Books and Pamphlets on Social Credit.

ADAMS, W. Real Wealth and Financial Poverty. 7s. 6d.

BRENTON, ARTHUR.
The Key to World Politics. 1d.
Through Consumption to Prosperity. 2d.

The Veil of Finance. 6d.

DOUGLAS, C. H. Economic Democracy. 6s.

Credit Power and Democracy. 7s. 6d.
The Control and Distribution of Production. 7s. 6d.

Social Credit. 7s. 6d.
These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit. 1s.

The Engineering of Distribution. 6d.
Unemployment and Waste. 1d.
Canada's Bankers and Canada's Credit (Reprint of Major Douglas's Evidence at the Government

Enquiry in Ottawa). 2s. 6d.
The World After Washington. 6d.
Great Britain's Debt to America: Method for Repayment. (A reprint of Major Douglas's suggestions to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, in 1022)

1922.) ½d. DUNN, Mrs. E. M. The New Economics. 4d. HATTERSLEY, C. MARSHALL. The Community's Credit. 5s.

POWELL, A. E. The Deadlock in Finance. 5s. SHORT, N. DUDLEY.

SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT (Symposium by members).
Social Credit and Economic Democracy. 6d.

YOUNG, W. ALLEN Dividends for All. 6d.

# Critical and Constructive Works on

## Finance and Economics.

CHASTENET, J. L.

The Bankers' Republic. 6s. [Translated by C.H. Douglas.]

DARLING, J. F.

Economic Unity of the Empire: Gold and Credit. 18.

ECONOMIC Unity of the Empire: W.

FOSTER, W. T., and CATCHINGS, W. Profits. 17s.

Business Without Buyer. (In preparation.) 105.

HORRABIN, J. F.

An Outline of Economic Geography. 25. 6d. KITSON, ARTHUR

Unemployment. 5s. MARTIN, P. W. The Flaw in the Price System. 4s. 6d.

The Limited Market. 4s. 6d. SODDY, Professor F., M.A.

Cartesian Economics. 6d.
The Inversion of Science. 6d.
The Wrecking of a Scientific Age. 6d.

STRACHEY, JOHN
Revolution by Reason. The "Birmingham posals." 7s. 6d.
WAKINSHAW, W. H., and THOMPSON, H. J. D. The Golden Crucifixion of John Bull.

# Instructional Works on Finance and Economics.

BARKER, D. A.

Cousens, HILDERIC (Editor).

Pros and Cons. A Guide to the Controversies of the Day. 2s. 6d.

HILTON, J.P.

Britain's First Municipal Sources Bank. 15. 6d.

Britain's First Municipal Savings Bank. 15. 6d.

Address: 70, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

Published by the Proprietor (ARTHUR BRENTON). 70 High LIMI London, W.C.I, and printed for him by THE Augus PRESS, Temple-avenue and Tudor-street, London, E.C.4.