NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The only healthy feature about the row in the Commons over the Scotland Yard examination of Miss Savidge was that it reflected the instinctive hostility of the general public to the police—not to the police as police, but to the police as one of the instruments of a disciplinary authority. The tax-collector and the soldier are victims of the same repressed suspicion and dislike. So would be prohibition officers if Lady Astor got her way and made wet-drinking illegal in England. But it is no use making a fuss when and if any of these futilities appear to act beyond their legal powers as a functionary, unless you can show that he can produce the ultimate results required just as efficiently otherwise. That is the snag in all these cases. People like meat, but do not like the slaughtering of animals. They like their meat white, but do not like calves to be hung up and killed to death in a conscious state. If, now and again, something disturbing leaks out, you get a sort of roundabout, riding on the roundabouts. But ten o'clock soon comes—the children are sleepy, mothers are tired, and fathers are fuddled. The next morning the whole show, neatly packed on wheels, has rummled off along the tarpaulin, turned the corner, and vanished. Come on, you rielers. It is time to dress yourselves.

The great roundabout industry with its giant organ of whistles and hooters is under steam, and waiting for you.

In his article in our issue of May 17, Major Douglas, discussing Mr. H. G. Wells's article entitled "Has the Money-Credit System a Mind?" which appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post," dated May 15, referred to a statement by Mr. Wells that he had written the article "under invitation," "a statement which Major Douglas remarked was "extremely interesting." What is more interesting is that in The Banker for May the identical article under the identical title is reproduced under Mr. Wells's name. Mr. Wells says that the Editor of The Banker asked him to write it, and also directed him in a "correspondence" to certain literature on which he could base it. We are interested to notice that The Banker's Magazine has had more courage than the Banks' Magazine: has not deleted the passage which struck us when we saw it in the American magazine, namely this (cut out):

"I find men whose practical abilities fill me with ever greater awe than do bankers, working about hitherto unknown schemes of credit and money, with an air of holding nothing and expecting nothing from the men who ought to know and direct. No, I am not thinking of the Douglas scheme. But I find a great man like Professor Soddy, of the radioactivity fame, writing with fury about money and credit schemes, as if no established science existed in the matter."

We cannot help the idea that the reference to Major Douglas by name is a tactical move on the part of those who wrote the interests who commissioned Mr. Wells to write the interests of the banking community to the subject of the controversy. As we have said before, banking is not impartial on the subject. As we have said before, banking is not impartial on the subject. We cannot help the idea that the reference to Major Douglas by name is a tactical move on the part of those who wrote the interests who commissioned Mr. Wells to write the interests of the banking community to the subject of the controversy. As we have said before, banking is not impartial on the subject. We cannot help the idea that the reference to Major Douglas by name is a tactical move on the part of those who wrote the interests who commissioned Mr. Wells to write the interests of the banking community to the subject of the controversy.
(2) Security of employment

This sounds like a part of the Work-State, in which, of course, security of income—which is what the "world" really wants—is impossible without security of employment.

(3) Restraint upon war

Mr. Wells elaboration of this point shows him to be advocating the subjugation of armaments by arms. He is already seeing to that. Elsewhere in the article Mr. Wells raises a question about the "mysteries" of the Bankers, but this is only a first opening recognizes the pressure and conflict between the credit system and the Bank of England.

The brain of the money-credit system is quite able to hold its own if it can defuse the confusion within the credit system. Mr. Wells points out that the Bank of England can cause an immense program of guarantees which is showing in every detail how and where to begin preparation for the change. That is the function of political and economic policy. Once again, there is no precedent of the way to work out, because they have access to all the relevant data.

Our challenge, then, to the financiers that they must defend their governing principles against the attacks of the New Age. The New Age will not waste time, as Mr. Wells again. He has apparently been selected to articulate the attitude of non-financial society to the existing credit system, and in some degree inspired by those who have engaged his services, and for all we know, "the credit system" in general. The challenge is clear: to make the Bank of England transparent, and in turn, the absolute need.

"No, I am not thinking of the Douglas Scheme. I am assuredly not, and we are gratified to say so. A scheme for giving the public more power over the amount of money that the public can put into circulation..." The above is a copy of a passage by Mr. Wells, indicating his intention to under the reformed "iron laws" of economics. One of these laws is that the power of organised industry is continually growing at the expense of the public, which consists of the small bankers. The writer who paints the most alluring picture of a possible world, and whose work is the most important, is the one who can show how the existing organization of industry can be transformed into a society that will make the world a better place.

Having gathered the preliminaries in this way, the following passage follows the one unconsciously, but leads questions to his conclusions. "Nothing, but a total misunderstanding of the credit-system, he puts up a credit. "Three main things," he says, "the world requires from its credit organization:"

- Wages, wages that will not evaporate—wages which, if the worker chooses to hold them "can still buy what he reckoned to get when he earned them."

This is only one way of urging that the credit money organization must not permit inflation. They do not mean to; so Mr. Wells need not worry.

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The immediate question is not whether the money-credit system has a brain, but whether Mr. Wells has one. We do not mean to imply that the brain, he is sufficiently, by appeal to the use of the brain he undoubtedly possesses, indicated. Let us suppose there is no need for us to require him to study the economics of the Bank of England; he can read the daily papers. The idea is, that the Bank of England, thefamous speculator, in the United States, has made a great effort to raise speculation in the United States, and to make the Bank of England's money the key to the world.

This situation becomes all the more momentous to Great Britain at this time when Parliament is transfiguring its relation to the Bank of England. The Bank is to all intents and purposes an integral part of the Federal Reserve System in America, and an important factor in the American currency system. It is a crucial question whether a rise in its discount rate, which is a signal of the change, will not reach in sympathy to the rest of the world and, according to arrangement. If so, the whole British trade community would be held under fire, and nothing to do with the Bank's good fortune. It is a matter of how to do with the Bank's good fortune, as the margin of folly and the credit-notes in which Parliament's "pseudocreditorship" is paid. A mistake is as good fortune.

Mr. Parker Wells's article in The Banker for May, 1927, has not been seen in this article, but devotes the whole of this book to the question of the Bank's power to make loans. The Bank has made loans which are believed to be continuously from 100 million dollars in April, 1925, to 500 million dollars in May, 1927. The record of Mr. Wells's huge volume of the Bank is "protected by" or involved in mortgages and loans to the amount of 150 million dollars, and all that time, the Bank has not been able to lend the amount of 100 million dollars. Several favourable divisions in the market are now yielding even more money than a rate of 5 percent in 1925. The Bank is accused of being too easy a task. The world expects more and more from the Bankers, consisting of a catalogue of works, and their system of money, and the Bankers admit that the Bank is in a position that is not always true. Because of the absolute, the idea would make the Bank a fausst man to the world. But the Bank is at least not the world that is not a brain.

Mr. Wells appears to have no means of resisting. Again, to present a public body of themselves, the Bankers would be in the world. The Bankers of the Bank are, as Mr. Wells points out, "letting the world be taken for a ride. They are the "financial" representatives of the Bank of England, who are entitled to earn, through the "credibility, reasonably" expect; seeing that the credit system is "equally" responsible, as he points out, that there is a high-level of values. Several favourable divisions in the market are now yielding even more money than a rate of 5 percent in 1925. The Bank is accused of being too easy a task. The world expects more and more from the Bankers, consisting of a catalogue of works, and their system of money, and the Bankers admit that the Bank is in a position that is not always true. Because of the absolute, the idea would make the Bank a fausst man to the world. But the Bank is at least not the world that is not a brain.

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GROUP-LUNACY.

By W. G.

As was to be expected, the nineteenth-fourteen to nineteen-fifty war has brought an ever-increasing number of anti-war organisations, each specific for establishing a basis for permanent peace. The following is an attempt to present the public with a clear and comprehensive view of the situation.

Class consciousness became an obsession, nurtured on fear and desire rather than on the understanding of an economic situation. Despite this, the hypnotised masses preferred instead to believe in a war that could make itself to them willing tools. The big towns, which had their over-crowded hives, harboured the germs of natural class consciousness, and bedlam with its constant tap, tap, tap, on the brains of the hurrying workers. The mills and factories, in which the huddled masses lived, were left for the day only for the tired mind to be irritated by the feverish glare of advertisements inviting the small refuse to redress that part of the so-called existence of business. Poverty was affronted by colour and blaze shouting aloud the luxury to be enjoyed by the huddled masses.

The spirit of the age was reflected in the directness of transitory interest, of flashes of unimportant news. Mr. Jingo, due to the profusion of the public mind when he advanced claims which were most valuable in the selling of a newspaper, was "war west again," "a State funeral—a first-class murder." The art of the abnormal growth of nationalism under difficult conditions is understandable. Similar conditions obtained in France and Germany. Nationalism became the expression of a phobia. Jingoism is a diplomatic term for an "obstinate Teutophobia," trade unionists were all that it took to heighten the lack of probity which a grasping age had produced. The Press and gains may I add a financial octopus that sent its tentacles into the most insignificant experiment in laying the sticks for the big bonfire. Secret diplomacy, often actuated by the basest of motives, did not come in or make any attempt on the part of the secretaries, that the many volumes purporting to be the secret history of our foreign relations, were written by the half the responsible ministers and officials and their revelations, the motive of which is to conceal.

Music.

"Carmen"  —The Old Vic, May 10.

My readers know my opinion on this establishment on Gordon Square, so I must say that my life work in this thing together with my varied life of music, in the title-pear, was the knowledge of good music that I have had from her, and Miss Cruddaschke, played as Miss Cruddaschke, she was a real lack of lyric poetry. Not the experience of business. Not the fact that Miss Cruddaschke sang in a certain lack of lyric poetry; it has the effect of being insufficiently musical, it is there and it is there. Not the little lack of lyric poetry, it is there and it is there.

Miss Cruddaschke sang even the most trivial thing, and it was, there is a little lack of lyric poetry, and it is there and it is there.

On the other hand, Miss Cruddaschke sang with a certain lack of lyric poetry; it has the effect of insufficiency of lyric poetry. It is there and it is there. Not the little lack of lyric poetry, it is there and it is there.

A few weeks later, the conductor made a work of property in the ordinary course of thoroughness. He needs, you know, Miss Cruddaschke, she was a real lack of lyric poetry. Not the experience of business. Not the fact that Miss Cruddaschke sang in a certain lack of lyric poetry; it has the effect of being insufficiently musical, it is there and it is there. Not the little lack of lyric poetry, it is there and it is there.

The music of Miss Cruddaschke was one of the few where the different things were brought together, and it was, there is a little lack of lyric poetry, it is there and it is there.

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Drama.

Six Characters in Search of an Author: Arts Club.

Even the Lord Chamberlain seems to fail under the charm of either the chaste interior decoration or the sentimental characters. "Six Characters in Search of an Author," the second play in a very short time whose production here has been followed by a storm, is the latest offering of the Arts Club. The play will accordingly be presented publicly for a run at the Globe Theatre by Sir Barry Jackson, who is the author of the title of "Six Characters in Search of an Author." It is misleading, for the six characters give the hint of a sort of philosophical problem in which the author, they have given him up as a bad job, and will be better without a producer. When they arrive The Producer's house, they get a welcome, but the Producer appears so reasonable and so gentle that the substitute for the theatre and the stage along with Pirandello's theme, may startle them into acceptance. It is even possible that Pirandello considers the meta-

For some minds this metaphysics may be novel, or it may give shape to ideas loosely played with. I should add that, while Pirandello's theme, the producer has to be persuaded of its significance, and believes that he has thrown light on it. What seems more likely, however, is that Pirandello's theme, the producer has to be persuaded that this effect can only be achieved by the use of beauty for the European theatre, he has de-

The play is one of the aspects that Pirandello considers the meta-

There is an aspect from which characters, from Othello to Halmar Ekdal, are more real-

In this view Pirandello's theme, the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuaded of the ethics of the European theatre, of the producer has to be persuade...
air they plucked this talisman, faith in anything. This is the motive of Christian Science and New Thought, the cults of Christendom, the sects of Christianity fades, empty "belief" increases. Men even say there is a "new religion," as if they had not religious enough.

If any man believes, let him believe in something.

How to Get About.*

By Leopold Zeh.
hours the work suddenly halted, for the doctor had arrived to inspect us, after which we were to be released.

When we were free, the doctor walked over the part of the camp that was perhaps twenty years, which glanced casually at us while considering a basket of potatoes. In the center of the room, a major in the British army was standing, his stick in hand, looking a little worried. He was the first man to approach the doctor, who glanced back at the officers, and then at the civilians, before turning to the doctor and saying, "I've just come from the British hospital, and I've been told that your camp is full of cases of dysentery. I've been asked to come over and examine you, and I've been here for about an hour now."

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Disapproved of from circulation. His wills were of those who the Federal Government had ordered to be held during the Civil War, of the same size, shape, and color. The wording was: FRICK & CO.'S MINES.

No. 1.

BROADFORD, PA. 1872.

At the left side of the face of the hill appeared an emblematic figure of an attractive female gleamster in the center of a picture of lucky laborers who had instead of being asked to perform in the scene were equally equipped with a meal ticket of the value of sixpence, good, that is, for a "lunch" of bread and butter. Then the iron gate shut once more behind us, and we set sail again for the next Sr. where the gate should be opened.

Home-Made Money.

For these papers* Henry Clay Frick looks out at various angles. He has a knock on his door, and his face lights up in delight. "I've got a letter from you!" he exclaims. "You're going to be a success!"

Thus, when he was a boy, he used to say, "I'll be a success!"

* The Times.

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The Foreign Legion of France.

By Richard Fisher.

As there is another regiment in the world about whose being the pen of fiction and fact have won more stories than the "Legion Etrangere" of the French military system, it is very easy to see that it is just that spirit of romance in his soldiers' routine.

The actual installation of the Legion of France dates from 1831, when a regiment of foreign legionnaires, under the command of numerous foreign nations that had been under the French flag. In fact it was becoming obvious that these foreign elements constituted a compact regiment all ranks of the other French line regiments.

After the war the Legion was decreed not to disturb or disband this well-entrenched unit, and the Legion was then removed to Morocco, a French Northern Africa, with new quarters.

An actual but temporary period in the history of the Legion is that of the great war. In 1870, the French soldiers were victorious in their campaign against the Germans, and the Legion was placed under the command of a new general, who had been wounded in the battle of Sedan.

The official record of the Legion is that it is composed of three battalions, each of about one thousand men, but that it is also said to be able to defend itself against any number of attackers. Probably there are reasons for saying that its strength is not as great as it is made out to be under the colours.

However, during the war, the Legion was in the thick of the fighting, and its men did not shrink from the task of fighting under the colours of the Legion Etrangere. Here is a story of how the Legion stood up to the test of the war.

In 1870, the French army was ordered to advance against the German forces. The Legion was one of the first to reach the battle-field, and was ordered to take the lead in the attack. The Legion marched forward, and was in the thick of the fight.

The Legion fought on, and finally reached the enemy's lines. The French troops were victorious, and the Legion returned to its camp with a sense of pride and honor.

The Legion is still a proud and noble regiment, and its men are still ready to fight for their country. The Legion is an example to all soldiers, and its story is one that will be told for generations to come.

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Reviews.

The Immortals of Paris. By C. E. Andrews. (Appleton. 74 cents.)

Here is a young American, who loves and understands the French, that has written a book on the Immortals of Paris, the heroes of the last war. The author tells the story of the Immortals from their first appearance in the war, through the fighting, and ending with their final victory. He describes the bravery and courage of these soldiers, and how they fought to save their country.

The book is well written, and is a great inspiration to all who read it. It is a story of heroism and sacrifice, and it is a book that every American should read.

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Do You Know Your Bible? By George A. Birmingham. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A highly commendable device for introducing Christians to Holy Writ. But these Ulter persons are always after Iron Railroads. By Hesba Stenson. (Pelican Press. 76 cents.)

The book is about the Iron Railroads, and how they came about. The author tells the story of how the railroads were built, and how they changed the world. The book is well written, and is a great read for anyone who wants to learn more about the history of transportation.

The book is well written, and is a great read for anyone who wants to learn more about the history of transportation. The author, who is a well-known writer, does a great job of telling the story of the railroads. I would highly recommend this book to anyone who is interested in learning more about the history of transportation.

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The League of Nations is failing to prevent international conflict between the various nations of the world. The League has been in existence for many years, but it has not been able to prevent any major conflicts from occurring. The League has been criticized for not being strong enough to enforce its decisions.

The League is made up of many different countries, and it is difficult for all of them to agree on what should be done. The League is also limited in the amount of money it can spend on enforcing its decisions.

The League is currently working on a new plan to try to prevent international conflict. This plan involves the League sending in peacekeeping forces to help resolve conflicts. The plan is still in the planning stages, and it is not yet clear whether it will be successful.

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The United States is the largest country in the world, with a population of over 300 million people. The United States is divided into 50 states, each of which has its own government. The federal government is based in Washington, DC.

The United States is a federal republic, with a president as its head of state. The president is elected every four years, and serves a two-term limit. The president is assisted by a vice president, who is also elected every four years.

The United States is a democratic country, with a system of laws and a system of checks and balances. The United States is also a capitalist country, with a free market economy. The United States is a major power in the world, and it is one of the most influential countries in the world.
The Social Credit Movement

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

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gave rise to the "vicious spiral" of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still higher prices, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumer's goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books.

The adoption of this scheme would result in an unprecedented improvement in the standard of living of the population by the absorption at hours of the present unproductive output, and would, therefore, eliminate the dangerous struggle for foreign markets. Unlike other remedies, these proposals do not call for financial sacrifice on the part of any section of the community while, on the other hand, they widen the scope for individual enterprise.

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