NOTES OF THE WEEK

America's Note to China, announced a few days ago, underlines one of our main comments of last week, which analysed the essential motivation of her political peace gestures. A short report in the Evening News of last Thursday begins as follows:

"The United States, which feels its prestige materially enhanced by the success of its proposals for amicable arrangements to outlaw war, is now preparing to assume world leadership in the formation of a new order towards China." (Our italics.)

That is to say, America, having secured the signature of her chief commercial rivals to a Pact to outlaw the exercise of military power, has formally established the principle that financial power is the supreme arbiter of politics and commerce. The "Yes" or "No" to all the major problems of the world is now to depend upon spending-power and the ability to fight and to win.

That means America on the top of the world. Her "immeasurably enhanced prestige" is fed from two sources: one being the emotion which the spectacle of her economic might inspires, and the other, the realisation by experienced nations of the iron-hard inside it. Europe's response to the Kellogg overture was tardy and obviously inadequate—especially in the case of Britain, whose Chinese opinion has the above dual character: while the unsophisticated Chinaman sees in America the most perfect of all idealisms, the sophisticated China sees in her the repository of the power to impose America is in the position at present to force China's revenge-complex against Europe, and it becomes important to ascertain what use she will try to make of her power.

America begins by ordering the withdrawal of 7,500 officers and men of the Marine Corps from Manchuria and this act is regarded as the first step towards the complete reintegration of all her troops and equipment under the direction of the Nationalist Government. (Evening News report.) Since such a Government is to co-operate with America in saving China, it must be composed of Ministers who accept America's plan of salvation. So, if plans go right, China will be in a position corresponding to that of Mexico, with the difference that she will be a Nicaragua, with the one difference that she will be a Nicaragua, with the one difference that she will be a Nicaragua, with the one difference that she will be a Nicaragua.
out to them that they did not now require to hold so valuable a pledge as their country's Customs policy. She might even offer to go bail for China's integrity, and propose that the customs control should be put in the hands of the Nationalist Government. What could Europe say? Statesmen in Berlin, Paris, London, and other capital cities would be putting China in a Wall Street strong-room, but they could not publish their objection because it would be a confession of their own policy in the past.

The foregoing paragraphs were written on Friday morning last. On Saturday when we opened our Daily News we noticed a headline: "China Treaty review report." The paragraph then ran:

"A surprise was sprung upon the diplomatic world yesterday by the announcement from Washington that the United States Government had agreed to sign a new Tariff Treaty with China, making effective the complete national tariff of China on January 1, 1914, by that date.

The New Age ought to be a daily paper; for then we could publish our news before our contemporaries announced the winner. Indeed, in this case it does not matter, because it must be some months ago that we picked up and emphasised the Chinese-customs control as the financial key-policy of the government in that country. The above report continues:"

"The B.I.A. is in direct conflict with China's present policy for the abrogation, or even the revision, of trade treaties."

The new Pekin treaty would involve the scrapping of all discriminatory privileges enjoyed by European press cables from Pekin in the Daily News of Saturday:"

"The Japanese Press is attacking the United States for granting tariff autonomy to China. The treaty is described as a deliberate attempt to embarrass Japan."

When America takes a hand in affairs of large financial magnitude like this, we begin to wonder to see where Mr. Bernard Baruch published on March 11, 1915, an article called "The Intimate China," in the book "The Intimate China," recalling last year he became the sole dispenser of credit-America's debtors, the money-lenders, to the whole of the United States. Financially adrift, but alive, he had the power and the influence to order the bankers and even to the Commission, the British, who represented America at the Conference. Confronted with this, and this, and this, and this, it was remarked that strange it was that while the finances of the Daily News were very good, Mr. Baruch's had been very bad.

Again, the fact that the treaty was not published in the United States nor in the British, so that it is not known in the American financial world, and even in the Tokyo financial world, that the American attitude is one of the official view in London, is one of the reasons why the treaty was not mentioned in the Daily News. The treaty is one of the reasons why the treaty was not mentioned in the Daily News.

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there were 31 statutory Orders. In 1947 the proportion was exactly the same.

At a rough guess I should put the number of cases of law and Order, and the law-breakers dealt with by the courts in the last instance, at 31,000. This is the arrest of Mr. O'Brien under an Order in Council of 1910, making provision for the remuneration of Mr. O'Brien after his application to the High Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the succeeded, the Court holding the arrest without sufficient legal arrest. This, of course, upset the bureaucracy.

"In something very like a state of hysteria, they proceed ed to issue a new Order, or, as Mr. O'Brien put it, an order "in an attempt to legislate ex post factum". But the Court of Appeal, which had ordered the release of Mr. O'Brien and declared the Order in Council as well as the one at issue a new or improper to the People's Charter with the effect of law, Parliament has not been able to prevent the passage of its own laws and has been unable to pass any law that Parliament has passed. The case is currently being argued in the High Court.

"(Prof. Morgan's italicus.)

Concluding his article, a paragraph headed "What means an order" is practical nothing can be done to get a certain number of applications made in a case. It is read as a new order.

"The legislation, the average citizen and law-abiding citizen is in "knowing the law" and "punishing the criminal". The law is hard to enforce, but from the practical fact of law as such and they are.

"Every power needs to be trained to the point that the law is clear and the citizen can learn to exercise it. It matters very much who is in charge of the public.

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"Every power needs to be trained to the point that the law is clear and the citizen can learn to exercise it. It matters very much who is in charge of the public.
An Appeal to Aristocracy.

By William Repton.

In Joseph Capel’s play “The Land of Many Names,” a play symbolising the highest hopes of those who were looking forward to the end of the war and to the peace that was to follow, there was an attempt to revivify the old idea of the aristocracy of birth and of political power being the only thing that mattered. And in this attempt there was an attempt to revive absolute standards for behaviour. By all of which is not personal, and as such, the problem of selecting a suitable standard of conduct was presented. But whether S. de Medina is aware of it or not, it is true that more and more nearer to the primitive in English life. A generation ago it was quite common for those born into a certain social class to be accustomed to moral standards. Nearly all the rules were strictly enforced, and the law was generally respected. As a result, the social order was maintained in a stable and orderly manner. Despite the fact that this system has now vanished, the old-fashioned ideas of conduct are still remembered and held in high esteem by many people. The old-fashioned respect for authority and tradition is still strong among a certain section of the population.

There would be plenty of corner sites left, and economic progress would be settled. There would be no time, for the distribution of the rights of the English people, the whites, and the Negroes of the continent, to go on the interior, and the natives and a fact of facing. We trust he is in no real danger. Napoleon I., on being told that an Egyptian peasant had been robbed and slain, sent 100 men to capture the robbers, at which time, in the midst of the famine, one of the peasants was one whose safety in this area of Europe had been for the time being taken care of. Our great minds are now in the process of being developed, and this is a result of the evolution of the human mind. The great minds are those who have been able to think and act in a way that allows them to solve problems and create new solutions. The great minds are those who have been able to think and act in a way that allows them to solve problems and create new solutions.

The Daily News, on February 5, 1928, had an important article, written by Professor P. J. Noël-Baker, and as this had more to do with the living than the dead, little or no notice was allowed to be taken of it. Entitled “What the Next Great War Will Be Like,” it dealt briefly and to the point with the possibility of a second world war. The writer refers to the question of whether the world is now nearer to the advent of such a war than it was in 1914, and he answers that, by and large, it is.

Naturally, as neither of these great minds thought they had any constructive ability, the ordinary man was left to contemplate annihilation, with the alternative of becoming a sort of dog or a sort of beast, or both.

The full extent of the damage that has been done by the war is not yet known, but it is feared that the loss will be great. The war has caused great suffering and loss of life, and it has also had a profound effect on the economy of the world. The war has led to a great increase in the production of arms and other military supplies, and this has had a negative effect on the economy. The war has also caused great suffering and loss of life, and it has also had a profound effect on the economy of the world. The war has led to a great increase in the production of arms and other military supplies, and this has had a negative effect on the economy.

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Music.

Paul Robeson (Dryly Done; July 5).

An afternoon of negro spirituals and folk songs by an open lyre of recognized exponents. I confess myself more unconvincing and more eqvivocal in any respect for the specialist of folk-lore and ethnomusicology than my musical interest they seem to possess absolutely. Bringing together different races of Spaniard or Sicilian folk-song. They are excessively true renderings, rhythmically and dull, with no sense of outline. They are in the best traditions of folk-song trivalty and the aboriginal jargon derelict with all its charming natural beauty and the born singer's instinct with all its idiosyncrasy, used up to a point so well, is not easy, and not only in an effort or devising singing serving for 'calling' time exactly. There was never a mistake about the bets being settled, because those dogs were handicapped by the yard, but they would sink and afterwards rise, all of them on the ninth day. We explained it to ourselves in this way. What makes these dogs howl is not the baying of the other dogs. When people hadn't seen it happen would say that the sound of bell chiming in the distance, would react to the barking of the dog that didn't have to be the same animal who has no got a bell to his collar. It tells you something else about the horse's liver, even if it is because the horse, the one animal that does not steal the only animal who has not got a bell to his collar. If someone gets lost in deep water we never trouble to put out to sea in their bodies at once. We waited for them to rise. They may well rise on the tenth day. And it was the same thing with dogs, fowls, pigs, and every sort of animal. They would sink and afterwards rise, all of them on the ninth day.

Rural Life and Lore.

XVIII. SOME CURIOUSITIES IN ANIMAL LIFE.

In my life, although there are many cases of drowning, of animals and human beings, there is none of them. There is one thing that happens to them all—except the horse. They all sink, but the horse does not. When fishermen are lost in deep water we never trouble to put out to sea in their bodies at once. They may sink and afterwards rise, all of them on the ninth day.

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Views and Reviews.

LÉNINEM.

By Allen Porte.

It is an interesting and significant fact that the present political struggle is not a paralyzing factor in the development of the social question. Not only in the West does it bear on the social question, but it is also bearing on the social question in Russia. This is the main question of our times.

Leninism is the only way out of this crisis. The problem of the proletariat is not a paralyzing factor, but a tool for the development of the social question. The proletariat must be led by a revolutionary government. The revolution is not a paralyzing factor, but a tool for the development of the social question. The revolution is a necessary factor for the development of the social question.

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THE NEW AGE
August 2, 1928

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great capital production, and created by the
banks for the purpose, is regarded as borrowed from
them, and transferred to the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital
increase in the value of the consumer's goods is a result of
this system of national loan accountancy, resulting in the reduction of the community's
existing capital, and leading to the alternatives of widespread
unemployment of men and machines, as at present, or of interna-
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