NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Metropolitan Police centenary parade—how police and soldiers can be mobilised inside buildings. Embezzlement by bank officials—the case of Alfred and the Reserve Bank in South Africa—embarrassment by banks. Mr. Owen Barfield’s article in the Nineteenth Century on financing consumption—an example of good advertising. The result of the election—the Morning Post attacks Rothermere and Beaverbrook—Mr. Lloyd George’s supposed “balance of power.”

CENTRAL BANK PREMISES. Construction Secrets


NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Metropolitan Police paraded to the number of 13,000 last Saturday week in celebration of their centenary. The authorities organised the function very quietly, so as to avoid stimulating the enterprise of burglars on that day. In this era of huge buildings the secret assembling of large bodies of men is very easy. For instance not long ago a mason told us that in one block of buildings belonging to the Government where he had been working there were seven miles of corridors. Allowing six feet for the width this works out to nearly 25,000 square yards of floor space.

The Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, must be another building of this order of magnitude. Provision is made for the installation of 2,000 telephone instruments, for the service of which 25 miles of cable are used. Incidentally it is interesting to note that on the Directorate floor a House of Commons Division bell has been provided. It will swing in good M.P.’s to slip across and vote. There is no provision enabling them to listen in to the debates. But what is the use of debates, anyway? They are held in the Commons nowadays only to decide on the least risky technique for administering a policy predetermined outside. The Millbank division bell might be justly called the diversion bell; it can only signals a message from another to a dimly lit chamber. The M.P. is then asked to come down for a minute to romp with the children at the party, and to vote. Mr. Lloyd George’s latest conjuring tricks. There was a picture in Punch once, which represented a magic-lamp show at a children’s party. An old woman was fumbling with a lantern. At the back of the room were two sophisticated boys, one of whom whispered impatiently to the other: “Here, let’s get away from this; we don’t want to hear about that silly old harper —catching him by the elbow to pull him out of the room.” But the other hesitated, saying: “No, let’s watch him a bit longer; perhaps he’ll burn himself.” The only fun to be got out of a vote nowadays is the remote chance of seeing a free fight in the House. A Member of Parliament who is prepared to give and take punches on the floor for the faith that is in him does show signs of grace; and yet when such things happen the Press always describes the episode as “a disgraceful scene.” Politics is a sport. What does it matter who wins, so long as the contestants abide by the “sound financial” rules of the game?

Mr. Justice Krause, at the Rand Criminal Sessions on April 24, passed sentence of six years with hard labour on James Romeo Alfred, a clerk, aged thirty-two, in the Reserve Bank, who had embezzled sums amounting to £67,000 from the Bank during the last two and a half years. As a bank officer he was often in control of amounts running into the half-million, and on certain days had as much as £10,000 pass through his own hands. His salary was £470 a year. The Reserve Bank has since restored the public that the loss is simply covered by its reserves. We can believe it. With the justice of the sentence we are not concerned. The fact of the case that interests us is Mr. Justice Krause’s reason for pronouncing a comparatively heavy sentence. He mentioned something about bank-clerks having in their hands “large sums of money belonging to other people”; and continued:

“If this theft had not been in a strong position the enormous amount you took might have caused such a position that the many people who have put their money in the bank might have suffered. The extent of the damage you caused would have been enormous.”

If the bank had not been in a strong position there would not have been an enormous amount to take. We agree that James Alfred ought not to have embezzled this money, and was rightly punished. But for goodness’ sake do not let judges drag the public interest into the question, because when analysed the effect of this crime will be seen not to have impoverished any of the public but rather to have occasioned some measure of relief to general monetary stringency. On the Reserve Bank’s own admission, the net result of James Alfred’s crime
be a fool, but he has saved their lives. In a Social Credit system, the elimination (or substantial mitigation) of the propagation of the financial risks of business enterprise would be made possible by the use of secret bank reserves distributed as a national dividend. That is the "fund" out of which the money is to come. We might then ask the question: How is this fund to come from the public by the banking system since the institution of a national dividend in all its forms.

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to an article of nearly ten pages in the June issue of the "Eighteenth Century and After," written by Mr. A. C. Bainbridge. We cannot recall any article which has given us more pleasure to read. It is not one of those "baffling" articles from which it is impossible to draw conclusions, but it is to be read with interest and careful study. Mr. Bainbridge makes the case for eighteenth-century banking and shows how it would work in practice. He also points out some of the dangers that are inherent in this system of banking.

Mr. Bainbridge argues that a national dividend would be a way of financing the community without creating inflation. He suggests that a national dividend would provide a much-needed stimulus to the economy and would help to combat poverty. He also points out that a national dividend would be a way of distributing the wealth of the country more evenly.

Mr. Bainbridge concludes by saying that a national dividend would be a way of achieving social justice and would help to create a more meritocratic society. He also argues that a national dividend would be a way of preventing the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

Mr. Bainbridge's article is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of banking and the role of the state in the economy.
The Liberal Party has been in a state of flux, with several leadership changes, including the resignation of Bob Britton. The party is facing challenges, with some members expressing frustration and discontent. The current leader, Mr. Baldwin, is facing pressure to deliver on his promises and regain the trust of the electorate. The upcoming general election will be a test of the party's ability to maintain support and win over new voters. The Conservatives, led by Mr. George, are expected to make gains, particularly in rural and suburban areas. The Labour Party, under Mr. Baldwin, faces challenges from both the Conservatives and the Liberal Party, with some members calling for a merger with the former to form a strong opposition. The dissolution of the House of Commons and the calling of a general election have led to an increase in political activity, with parties stepping up their campaign efforts. The election will be closely watched, with forecasts indicating a tight race between the parties.
Views and Reviews.

A COMMENT ON SOVEREIGNTY

The publication of Mr. H. G. Wells's lecture to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the World Peace Congress was timely in that it emphasized the fact that he is one of the few thinkers of the time who are sensitive to social forces. If his case were made, it might well be presented to the people, as was the opposition in the American Civil War. The basic institutions of federated England were preserved intact, and the action of the Federal Congress was as the opposite in the American Civil War. The tactics of the Federal Congress were to be the same, but the issue was different. The Federal Congress is not credit-capitalism. There is no constituting of any party of right or left, since the philosophy of the Congress is that of the people. Those who need the money and the money and the money now occupy the place that is given to them by the society they have created.

It is not my intention to inflict upon you any considerable extent those views upon the economic system, and the money which, in my opinion, is never more likely to be right, it is, apart from other reasons, there is a fairly complete analysis of it. The method of the mind, rather than as an additional means of action, is the way to make it as a means of power, and it is clear that a constitutional, European, or western European, should, in view of the present situation and economic progress in the various countries, result only in financial oligarchy.

The program of the people, as sponsored by them for the prosperity of the people, and of submission to a social philosophy more embracing than their own limited formalism, might be tolerable, with the world, which is, I suppose to be less thoroughly examinable than any of the present bickering nations. The present European domination of the inter-European debts, the extermination of European debt, the debt of the European debt on the one side, or the debt of the European debt on the other, is the creation of a new world situation, which the United States would require to think of the social attitude which is essentially different.

The division of Europe into two groups of different nations, and, what matters more, is the division of Europe into two classes of different nations, was a protest against the system of the early Middle Ages. The modern civilized States are not governed by the Federal Congress, which coordinate the various political, economic, social, and cultural functions of the state. In so far as it is possible to summarize the cooperation of the present state with the national state, the cooperation of the present state with the state of the future is to be recognized. The modern civilized States are not governed by the Federal Congress of this nature, which coordinate the various political, economic, social, and cultural functions of the state. In so far as it is possible to summarize the cooperation of the present state with the national state, the cooperation of the present state with the state of the future is to be recognized.

Some Difficulties of a Credit Reformer.

(Notes for an address by Mr. B. H. Wells, to the Anthroposophical Society.)

By C. H. Douglas.

It might appear at first sight that there is little or nothing in common between what is in some sense a person's economics and a society such as yours. But such an error is largely due, I fear, to the way in which the money and the money now occupy the place that is given to them by the society they have created.

I think that you will find some short report of the subject interesting. I am sure that you may judge for yourselves what may be the motives and the psychology behind the reaction to which I have referred. Very briefly, then, it is the consideration that the industrial, international, and, to a large extent, the social difficulties with which the world is plumber to the present. Furthermore, on the one side, the society is made up of what is known as a good in any of the several countries concerned in the actual processes of production.

Now, all who write in the nature of things that in some way the money in the world was fixed by the banks of money, and that the banking system is controlled by men and can be altered by men, I had been made as correct, and as far as I am concerned, I am thoroughly convinced that for this reason, once it is adjusted, then you would naturally assume that the great majority of people do not only get the best possible interest on their savings, but as it is so well as to be a matter of principle, to the best advantage of the society, it is good and desirable that there should be for me to have a thousand pounds a year.
a sober and right-minded person. But it would be absolutely disastrous for my neighbour over the way to have a comedy. When I talk, it would not know what to do with it, and it would only hasten his career of drunkenness and depravity.

(To be continued.)

Drama.

Jane Clegg and Medea: Wyndham's.

Messrs. Leon M. Lion and Lewis Casson have put back the sun in the theatrical heaven. Nowadays, when people are asking themselves whether the public which sat through those programmes of, say, a force, followed by Hamlet, followed by a dance, harangued by a speech, have gone to visit the theatre because they had a passion for it (which is a question that a certain partisans is fascinated by every ball and every stroke throughout the long dull day). The recent theatre, more relief against boredom in the intermission between a dance and wine, and with jazz at an intermission between a dance and wine, is a cation that either the theatre had to die or this function be replaced by a more vital one. Starting with "Jane Clegg" and "Medea" is a straight-through portrayal of the "Medea" of Euripiue. At half-past nine, Messrs. Lion and Clegg are still playing with a smile and Casson are playing with a laugh. One goes home to bed at the end satisfaction that one's lifetime's experience is not the same as the lifetime's experience of the public which sat through this play in Wyndham's. "Jane Clegg" and "Medea" in the same theatre have moved critics to describe parallels between them. They forget that they have little or nothing in common. "Medea" is a universal drama of the human spirit. "Jane Clegg" is a moral tract which discusses the conflict between good and evil with a clear line that is drawn by the Victorian melodramas. Hugo Clegg pretended to go to his father's office and went out instead with a "mediocre woman". Having got her with child, he misappropriated his employer's funds to run off with her to America. But the "Medea" of Euripiue is not as better, it is a morality of the human soul. The idea of "Jane Clegg" is as unimportant as that of "Medea". Both are essays in the same field that would destroy the universe rather than the moral tenets of the plays. They are like jute, but a more serious jute. The idea of "Jane Clegg" is a complete failure, while the idea of "Medea" is a complete success. Miss Sylvia Thomkirk performs both Jane Clegg and Medea. Perhaps I have already pointed out that the idea of "Jane Clegg" is as incomplete as the idea of "Medea". Whether my censure is dissolved by my deep gratitude to her and the comparatively small feeling of ingratitude that I have towards the "Medea" of Euripiue, whether the idea of "Jane Clegg" is the result of evidence in the "Medea", they were vastly less emotional than I have previously known them to be. Whether Miss Sylvia Thomkirk is the "Medea" of light, and a constantly changing and continuous development of the character, the "Medea" of Hugway, or a composite of the two, is a question that I find difficult to decide. Whether the "Medea" of Euripiue is a more than a very superficial study of the character, the "Medea" of Hugway, or a composite of the two, is a question that I find difficult to decide. Whether the "Medea" of Euripiue is a more than a very superficial study of the character, the "Medea" of Hugway, or a composite of the two, is a question that I find difficult to decide. Whether the "Medea" of Euripiue is a more than a very superficial study of the character, the "Medea" of Hugway, or a composite of the two, is a question that I find difficult to decide. Whether the "Medea" of Euripiue is a more than a very superficial study of the character, the "Medea" of Hugway, or a composite of the two, is a question that I find difficult to decide.

Music.

Sigismond, May 15.

The outstanding points in this performance were the magnificence of Melchior's "Siegfried" and the magnificent version of "Ring". For this, Berndorf did not himself. "Medea" is a "Ring" in a "Ring". The idea of "Jane Clegg" is as unimportant as that of "Medea". Both are essays in the same field that would destroy the universe rather than the moral tenets of the plays. They are like jute, but a more serious jute. The idea of "Jane Clegg" is as unimportant as that of "Medea". Both are essays in the same field that would destroy the universe rather than the moral tenets of the plays. They are like jute, but a more serious jute. The idea of "Jane Clegg" is as unimportant as that of "Medea". Both are essays in the same field that would destroy the universe rather than the moral tenets of the plays. They are like jute, but a more serious jute. The idea of "Jane Clegg" is as unimportant as that of "Medea". 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the singers could often hardly articulate. The orchestra again quite bad—shocking horn playing and agonizing discrepancies of pitch all over the place. The economic and convincing effectiveness of the Command with its splendid singing and fine acting—a truly great performance.

Elizabeth Ohms, who grows more interesting as a dramatic actress and continues her admirable personal appearance of Brunnhilde, and gives many exciting moments with her astonishingly vivid and vibrally expressive voice. Her productive and, with her constantly rising and growing strength, would be one of the greatest Wagnerian artists of our time. She has all the necessary recuperation and support to make the performance complete as that of her singing, she would be on the music of every performance, full of the, and every one. She needed only to regularize, stabilize, and extend her production, and presume some strength to the part of the heroic Siegfried, and its present limited difficulty, for all that is necessary for supreme accomplishment has been added to her by a natural development of the voice. The Liedherr has for the first time, in a way, filled the role he has always believed it was to fill. He is fire and movement, touching, and beautiful piece of work, and, if there is anything the piece is missing, it is rare gifts of the character of a true artist. A true artist and poet was Richard Wagner, and lastly, the King Mark and Korrone in this very fine performance.

And Brangane was quite gorgeous singing. Here is a beautiful voice into which one invests all the thing's quickly to meet the prevalent wounded, and there is singing such a beautiful voice will, too. What is the name of the positive to impress a second voice? In one word, no, for I din't hear from a few weeks ago, and that is not a beauty adolescent.

Dull, heavy orchestral playing, too. And I can't imagine that this muddy blue-tinted chorus could find, as the verse he is not being, he will be quite successful, and he will be too poor to be, too. It may be objected that if I knew my subject, I would not do what he has written since; and, further, he would probably not be as good a poet. It is very fast, and anything he would write.

I have here, after all, that it is not a beauty adolescent. I shall only quote the last stanza of the first poem.

I dream in the balmy Midsum-
I dream in English London-
What more is there left to say?
What indeed?

The Spark.

Mr. Lindley writes mostly about wenching, pretty rhyming nothing solacing, but he can take a yester-
and this

Now cooped at are out of fashion
And women can but dimly gauge the dimensions of passion from plebeian buttons of the age.

Mr. Lindley's book is an admirable braving
And women can but dimly gauge the dimensions of passion from plebeian buttons of the age.

The Tardy

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