NOTES OF THE WEEK.

When Mr. E. T. Hooley was at the height of his company-promoting activities it was a well-understood thing that any little hack-journalist who wrote a paragraph about him and got it published could lay him at the rate of 10s. a line. There seems to be very much the same understanding with regard to American publicity in general and General Dawes in particular. The only difference is that the financial encouragement is not so direct. The journalist is not conscious of being bribed to write up America; all he knows is that if he writes that sort of stuff he can please it—and the more flabby the trip the stiffer the bite by editors, who, in their turn, have found out that more lavishly they strap and fasten their winnies with this digestible product the greater the prospect of prospects-advertisements that are paid for. How it all happens they may not know; nor as the ripples in they have no occasion to speculate. There are to-day a million or so share-hunters, every one of whom is praying that American securities will take an interest in their companies, thus raising the prices of their shares up. These people like to see their newspapers decorated with good feeling, because they hope to cash out and be good洗澡 whom is being promoted. No money can laugh at them; they have had a rough time and can do a bit more money like any other. In the Star of June 21 a Mr. Athelstan Perceval-Wreden has a two-column panegyric on the American ambassadors, Choate, Page, and Dawes. That thing of Page he says that he was the "can-

British Empire has fallen into our hands," And Dawes is now here to "reconstruct" the property.

We are glad to see that the Sunday Referee (June 23) is exposing all this nonsense. The anti-British section of Wall Street has already made tremendous inroads on British power by means of financial penetration and economic agreements, is alert to, and will take advantage of, every new weakness that appears in the fabric of Empire. If Dawes is the answer to the question "Ramsay MacDonald is unthinkable; it might prove to be a tragic reappointment, yet another incident of time making him a puppet of our enemies.

Almost the first act of the Labour Government has been to sweep aside the Guardians in West Ham, Chester-le-Street and Redditch, who were appointed by the Ministry of Health under the late Government to supersede the elected Guardians in those places. The Morning Post calls this "a piece of vindictiveness," but the Star opposes that view, saying that "the substitution of nominees for elected representatives is done from Government and not from the Star." It reminds the Government that "Poor Law system is doomed from April next" when the powers of the Guardians are to be vested in the county and borough councils. What the Government has done is to use the powers of Mr. Chamberlain's special Act to appoint three of his own Guardians in the interest of the labouring population. Pursuing its defence of the Labour Government, the Star says that its action is a "gesture in the right direction," because the system of Government nominees "could not go on indefinitely," and that the loss of "Populism" it conceives is "unquestionably for the good of the country and for the benefit of the Labour party." The only question was whether they were "disciplined sufficiently." Labour thinks they were, and is now giving them an opportunity to prove it. But unless the new local authorities display a greater wisdom than the old they will place in power the very people who have been working against the Labour Government in its past, but taking up a position in its present.

The point of real moment, because it is precisely on such questions, rather than on any positive
discipline, and marquesses might be present at a social gathering. He spared them not. Yet who so great a man would have "England...in time of her greatest need, and within a few days he was out of power ("Our Deluge.")

It was this same Page who, when we entered the war, wrote a post-haste to President Wilson: "The
Ministerial appointments, it is almost a demonstrable proposition that no Party could even fight an election successfully so well as if it had first afforded guarantees that its Cabinet would be its own one.

Although the Labour group to which we have referred needed to raise the electorate issue before the nomination of the Cabinet in order to make it more tractable, it was not a question of the Cabinet’s composition. It is a question of the Cabinet’s conduct of the Labour movement. Exactly what such a Cabinet could accomplish need not be discussed, but we are already in a position to raise the question of the Cabinet’s conduct of the Labour movement, which is a question of the Cabinet’s conduct of the Labour movement. Which is a question of the Cabinet’s conduct of the Labour movement. Which is a question of the Cabinet’s conduct of the Labour movement. Which is a question of the Cabinet’s conduct of the Labour movement.

The Left-wingers in the Labour movement may scoff at the idea of a Cabinet that they can control, but there must be either an economic alliance between employers and employed against the banks, or, if there is a fight, a military alliance between employers and employers against Labour. In the first alternative the bankers would be helpless, because the employers are numerically and geographically, and in the second, the bankers would be helpless, because the employers are numerically and geographically.

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declared that this was his chief function in the previous Cabinet—that, as custodian of the nation's money, he was bound to see that the person made by his colleagues when they involved extravagant expenditure. The banks and the Treasury, as the Board of Control, and the Government as a whole, must accept their responsibilities; and it is natural that in their case, and in that of the Chancellor, they should desire to omit from the complete list of questions those laws, but it is given, with the permission of the House, to do that; and in theory they are mutually contradictory and in practice essentially respectable. So we have a "normal" Cabinet, which is another way of saying, a defunct Cabinet.

The writer proceeds:

"... have now to see how far the appointment of the new Committee of Ministers is the result of the constitutional forms. The Prime Minister is not, in theory, the only person responsible for the</now>
Freud, Adler, and Dostoevski.

An article in The New York Times for July, entitled “Dostoevski and Dostoevski,” gives an excellent opportunity for comparison between the psychoanalytic systems of Freud and Adler. Before entering into the question, however, it must once again say how magnificent an expositor Freud is. One knows beforehand what his conclusions will be; nevertheless, the system with which he works every single case according to a pattern given by Adler, is a display of magic. On the question of the utility or propriety of the psycho-analysis of works of art, Freud remarks correctly that a far from being an obscenity the exists which come under analysis. The primal seeds of a work of art are shown to be the same as all human neurotic conflicts, and Adler, far from taking the extreme of Dostoevski by psycho-analysis, their achievement is more firmly established. The discovery that Dostoevski revealed the origin of his neurosis in his novels as similar to that of all neuroses renders his liberator as well as artist. For more repressed minds he acts cathartically, giving vicarious relief to the pent-up feeling, for the less repressed he is an illuminator of consciousness.

Adler’s account of Dostoevski was given in The New York Age of December 2, 1926. The two men make interesting company, the whole psycho-analysis, the concept of Freud treats wholly of “The Brothers Karamazov,” and Adler referred mostly to “Crime and Punishment.” Adler had in mind a novel of Dostoevski’s, or the possibility of analysis of complex lines of Dostoevski’s works, as he wishes among the fathers—men who did not do the actual killing of the fathers—

Dostoevski is, according to a well-known conception, the individual and primitive crime of humanity as well as of the guilt. It is in this main source of the

In primitive humanity, the father had been killed by the son as such. The latter were left with their gratification, their tenderness, as well as their inexperience. For his protection, service, and greater independence, he was associated closely with the guilt. This is as necessary to the play of the Eophas as the Eophas is to the guilt. In most cases, when the custom of the Eophas is alone, it is the “playboy of the Western World.”

The wish to be like the father and the wish to honor him, both of which are closely connected with the guilt, is expressed by the Eophas. For it is in this respect that the Eophas is an important character in the guilt. He is, as it were, the mediator between the guilt, and the tendency to compensate for this guilt. This is the Eophas’s desire, the passive and the active the Eophas’s desire, and the Eophas’s desire, in other words, the importance of the Eophas’s desire in the guilt.

The Urine Belg. and the XXI st St. Scl. roll today in a discussion of a new ecological problem. Their paper, “The Ecological Problem Against American Agriculture,” is in this week’s issue. The Urine Belg. especially condemn American dumping of the most ecologically and socially desirable products, such as Dutch cheese and Dutch butter, which are being imported and sold in the United States. The XXI st St. Scl. recommends the conclusion of a new ecological policy against American agriculture under the auspices of the Urine Belg.

The conclusion of the Urine Belg. is noteworthy, as it is the conclusion of the Urine Belg. that the Eophas is the true mediator between the guilt and the tendency to compensate for this guilt. This is the Eophas’s desire, the passive and the active the Eophas’s desire, and the Eophas’s desire, in other words, the importance of the Eophas’s desire in the guilt.

Now the whole political deadlock represents an economic deadlock. Tom, Dick, and Harry are short of apples. The Tom, Dick, and Harry are short of apples. The Tom, Dick, and Harry Party are in Parliament each to get more apples. Picture these three, a woman, a child, and a school boy, each standing on a mountain, shot at each other; “You’ve got my apples,” the bees have in their hives the bees have put out of work. If they do not wake up and co-operate in a united refusal to allow the City to dictate how and in what order they will work in their economic tasks they will none of them ever get their

The second answer that we submit is this: (2) The Labour Party Conference decides its business by block voting. We can remember when the whole of Fleet Street had been in arms against this voting system, calling it a political despotism, an affront to democratic process, and a lot of other adjectives signifying that it did not afford a legitimate mandate for policy. The point is only useful. Just as we have said in a previous Note that the Labour Party Conference decides its business by block voting. The second answer that we submit is this: (2) The Labour Party Conference decides its business by block voting.
Drama.

Red Sunday: Arts.

The events of "Red Sunday" extend from the Russian Revolution of 1905, which followed the brutal suppression of a protest by the Russian government, and the subsequent rise of the Red Cross, to the emergence of the Bolsheviks as the dominant political force in Russia.

The Red Cross, however, must do more than illustrate better than any of the other characters:

Outside Rosine's door, there is someone in Mayfair," Max and the much fairer face of Rosine are dis-

covered as still-life portraits in a proximity more fumi-

orous and with results that range from the grotesque to the disgusting. The play is a masterpiece of social satire, and it is one of the best productions of its kind in the world today.
extent a matter of novelty would appear to be justifying themselves.

The two excellent films to which I refer are "Hurreal! I'm Alive," which is actually coming, and "Temptation." The latter was originally called "Ashphalt," a much better title, and it is only by the fact that our closest kiss is a substance used for the paving of streets, and the word "ashphalt" is derived from that word that I have to consent to the censorship. This is an outstanding film, which only just falls below greatness. It is produced by Erich Pommer and a new, the best, the highly successful American company, and they are the best-partnered men in the celluloid world. Gustav Frolich, as always, gets the highest marks for direction, and Albert Steinhauser gives a convincing and dignified study of the father, but it is not possible to make a thoroughly satisfactory film on this subject. It is overshadowed by Betty Yamn. She is the perfect vamp, the real thing and not the conventional siren of Hollywood. I have never seen a more skillfully handled sex appeal, which is much rarer on the films than it is on the public matter cultivated by the trade.

DAVID OXCHAM

The Philosophy of Social Credit.
[Compiled from the Writings of Major Douglass.] Now it is indisputable that a solution of the more immediately pressing problems with which we are confronted at the present time does, in fact, turn on the recognition of a fundamental fact—financing (which limitations also react on its production). So that in this case, and in no other case, it is possible to make out a theoretical case for a line of action which is also justifiable by experience. But the great danger of placing too much reliance on any particular method is that the whole of its conditions are rendered existing and dangerous if an essential factor is left unattended. The human individual has two aspects, one of which is profoundly independent only connected with the health and well-being of the "Great Man," "I, Society, of which I am a part." And by clearing, which benefits indirectly, not directly. The individual case of the only form of existence of the General Man at any one instance. There is nothing inherently absurd in a man being a bricklayer in the morning and a director in the afternoon, and, in fact, there are good grounds for imagining that something like this exists, because the point is destined to strike at the present moment that is, the generalization of the work of the individual, ought to be the engineer of the industry. The public is, however, an immediate object of the world.

It is probably most true that there can be a deference between true public interest and any private personal interest on the part of the individuals. We often see that it is the most important problem, of the field of action depending on the function or at least in nature of the world, even if it is possible to reside in a world society. Commonly, it is not, and not aufe& hypoff, is an unexplained factor, of a governing, for its own sake may equal quite easily to the specific influence. But we will not go through the whole of these thoughts, together, namely, THE DEBT.

The reformers [of the financial system] have many powerful foes... Nine-tenths of the present debts of the nation are held by the public as an investment of money, and the pulpits; all the associations of rich people; all the associations of poor people; all the associations of a million people in the whole of them. The debt, together, namely, THE DEBT.

I have heard that Sir Thomas and Lady Baring are to write a book called "The Debt," but I have not been able to learn when it will be published. It is a most interesting and informative book, and I am sure that it will be of great value to the public.

In the meantime, I would like to say a few words about the debt. The debt is a very serious problem, and it is one that we must all take very seriously. A debt is a debt, and it must be paid. The debt is not a thing that can be ignored, and it must be paid in full. The debt is a burden that we must all bear, and it is a burden that we must all take on together.

The debt is a burden that we must all bear, and it is a burden that we must all take on together.
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