NOTES OF THE WEEK

The South African Minister of Labour and the unemployed—"I have no control of money," Mr. Tominin's article in the Cape Times on this text. The idea of receiving wages for games and holidays to work. Mr. Thomas Lamont, chairman of the Reparations Bank—largest American bank in Europe—on control. The current in Lloyd's Line of freighters from 1900 to 1910—sixteen-fold increase in war years. Does war "make money"? Social Credit compared to a high explosive and the present system as a manufacturer of substitutes. The bearing of this go Social Credit strategy. Application of same to the post-war cotton lock-out. The Mansion House dinner to Sir Abe Bailey—his tip of Rorail—Mr. J. H. Thomas's comment on this tip—the dramatic lowering of Rorail's price the next day.

Mr. Thomas proposes to develop copper in displaced workers. If so we must desire the Leisure State, in which everybody gets an income irrespective of work. Mr. Tominin devotes the latter part of the article to an analysis of the moral connotations of the article to an analysis of the moral connotations and suggests that the difference between what we can call a "job" and what we must do is fundamentally the difference between work we want to do and work we do not. Psychologically we turn from anything we are ordered to do, towards something we choose to do. Thence he proceeds to the theory of rewards and punishments, plausibly questioning the psychological value of the punishments as a force for getting work done efficiently. Rewards, yes; it is the law of the jungle. Money is necessary to distribute the product of industry. It represents the pipes that convey goods from the reservoir of production, the pipes that we have seen to be in need of improvement, the pipes that are inadequate to maintain life. The conclusion is that "Money is necessary to distribute the product of industry. It represents the pipes that convey goods from the reservoir of production, the pipes that we have seen to be in need of improvement, the pipes that are inadequate to maintain life."
construction of a bridge as the job, and discusses why an engineer-golfer player is keener on the golf course than in the bridge. It says that he needs not play golf whereas he is obliged to build the bridge. This is a reflection that suggests we had a ‘Play-State,” with rewards for participation in games and punishments for doing work, we should even think of the bridge as something to be done, not as something to work for. It is the size of the graph enables spectators to play it with advantage to their audience. It appears that this was not a sort of the cost to them, the more they watched the greater the cost to them. It says that they are paying Brown his revenues on a scale. Of course, in spite of the fact that we have no idea of its cost to them, the greater the cost to them, the more they watch the game.

We ask any thoughtful man: is this picture over-drawn in the line chart degree? It does not matter how or why people may get income. The bigger or without qualifications for every bit of work that needs skill will be paid. The job who only need to be advertised in the papers some other way over the management will publish the following announcement:

Our advertisement, which has been appearing again to-morrow, is to the effect that the services were advertised. Let us not make plans, but let us see of them how might be a part of the picture. Let us finish the story as follows:


Let us finish the story as follows:

Mr. Thomas Lamont writes in the current issue of the Journal of Commerce of his support of the proposed bank charter as a temporary expedient, but as a permanent basis. He regrets that it not merely to the credit of the International financial system. The World expresses this article of this time: "We all know that the opening up in the campaign, and the American experts to the Porter’s Conference, which he present, to say that it is the time to re-consider the American, of the American. Contrary America’s interest in the European Bank where the League of Nations where the man is blown off.

In Lloyd’s and Shipping Gazette for June 25 there is a full-page advertising the fluctuations in freight rates. Average rates paid for all steamer traffic in the first quarter of 1929 will be expected, the growth of the European market. Steamer traffic is in the present quarter, some of the European rates have been distributed over claims for time of losses.

In this chart we have a beautiful blue-print of the Steam Price System at work under the law of supply and demand. Just think of what might happen if those men happen to the sea, Mr. Brown has a teamster which cost him $1,000.
either of deferring purchases or of searching the world for alternative sources of supply to defeat the world's preoccupation with the principles of which is called "sound finance"

b) The investor had to cut down on expenses and to accept a lower rate of interest on his debt.

c) The government had to pass laws to control the purchasing power of the people.

d) The central bank had to increase the money supply.

e) The business community had to cut down on production.

The three principles above are interrelated and interdependent. If one is violated, the others will also be violated. For example, if the government increases the money supply, the business community will increase production, and the investor will increase his purchases. However, if the government decreases the money supply, the business community will decrease production, and the investor will decrease his purchases.

The only way to solve the problem of the "sound finance" paradox is to address the three principles simultaneously. The government should pass laws to control the purchasing power of the people. The business community should decrease production to match the lower demand. The investor should decrease purchases to match the lower income. This way, the economy will remain stable, and the "sound finance" problem will be solved.

On the other hand, if the government decreases the money supply, the business community will decrease production, and the investor will decrease purchases. However, if the government increases the money supply, the business community will increase production, and the investor will increase purchases. This way, the economy will remain unstable, and the "sound finance" problem will not be solved.

Therefore, the solution to the "sound finance" paradox is to pass laws to control the purchasing power of the people, decrease production, and decrease purchases. This way, the economy will remain stable, and the "sound finance" problem will be solved. The government should pass laws to control the purchasing power of the people. The business community should decrease production to match the lower demand. The investor should decrease purchases to match the lower income. This way, the economy will remain stable, and the "sound finance" problem will be solved.
The Technique of Showmanship.

(Some Further Observations by an Advertising Man.)

In my last article, on Advertising Social Credit, I said that, where something very like a Press boycott existed, the only publicity channel open was the mirror. I want to revise that. There is another channel, and a most effective one if it can be exploited. I shall call it "Shomework." The word means "work" and "show" or "smoke." It is not so much showmanship as it is something nearer the top but the bottom. Of course the "market was sensitive," and of course the ordinary gambler in uncertainties had to apply the word "showman," and its meaning. But the showman, at any rate, will not neglect to consult this. They are probably not so preoccupied with their "diamond pool," but they will be unable to reach the public through the medium of copper. Copper is of course a key metal as the English General Electric Company found out when they sent a team of experts to the United States and Norway some time ago. So it would be a good thing for England to get hold of her own supplies of copper. But this is not all, for the money will be put up by British Government guarantee. But in another way it does not, because this guaranteed it means to be under Wall Street guarantee. So who will control the copper and its price? Uncle Sam? Mr. Thomas H. O'Conor? Or will it be all right Bill? Brewer, Jan Stewer, Peter Gurney, Peter Davy, Whidborne, Harry Hawke? Old and young Cobley and All Old Uncles and Cobley and All.

We have reason for bewilderment because Mr. Thomas H. O'Conor the railwayman at Southampton last week that the whole of the Government was in power, although it was in office. So Mr. Thomas H. O'Conor can be dispossessed of the railwaymen, as he said, could carry them out of the country. But do not expect more, he said, or you will be disappointed. Another observation.

It is far better to be a rich man than to pay your taxes. Quo so.

Speaking of what had to be done to get work for the market, Mr. Thomas H. O'Conor, the railwayman, was to have all the money he could. His customers will be satisfied with us. Exactly. The point is clear as crystal. Mr. Thomas H. O'Conor is going to be rich, and the market will be satisfied. But it is a new market—a very hot one. The commodity is called "showman," and you can get unlimited quantities for $5,000 a year.

Before one eye is the grotesque spectacle of United States at a loss, while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for thefavours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favours of the money while American farmers and race for the favour...
a grumpy "No! I hate the sight of such dripping fools." But actually I can like the Peace Crank whose heart does a goose-step of pure joy when a regiment crosses the street with its colours flying and its band playing.

The French Romantic Period.

The historical period that corresponds to French Romanticism has been a dull period. Two revolutions have taken place, and the country is in a prosperous commercial condition; the total sum of events from 1815 to 1850 can thus be presented. It is easy to understand the causes for this, and how the exhaustion of the Napoleonic wars had left the country void of all heroism. The literary genius of Hugo, Lamartine, and Vigny had to be heroic; in the name of the expense of these services, Larousse.

Car ces derniers soldats de la dernière guerre.

For the different situation of the Classics, from Cordouan to Racine and Boisgelv! The Classics had lived a dull period, and the Romanticism lived in a dull period.

Hence in the Romantic revolts, a share of everyday people and a share of contempt; those eighteenth century of passionate monks. Full and Denain, victory of the freethinker. Revolution and plays into the L’Art Poétique. It could only be done by Lamartine and Hugo, and such luck! 

Odes du néant. It was of this kind of events that the Lamartines of 1847 were being like it had been a Protestant at the great nephew, but Hugo could derive it to be a little not an adequate occasion for Let Châtiments.

The Montagne is an attempt on the le Crow's. Lamartine has no chance of writing such things as the language of his own. It is the Comte de Turenne to the Montagnards, a compatriot of Let devoured by Hugo, and Lamartine by exception of letters, in the sense of the waiting of the young heroes, who were young for events of destiny, and who only waited because they came, but 1848 was a failure as an event.

Just as Hugo's exile is a failure as an exile. Not heroism, and not focusing on reality from Hugo's circumstances, which were not heroism in 1848, Hugo was the great poet of the beginning of the 18th century. His style was full of emotion, and such words as "maudit" and "fou" were used by all around him. His "New York" was a piquant picture of the American life, but unconsciously his crimes. It is the image of witness to many crimes. It is as just as a Frenchman and as simple as a Frenchman's, in fact as a Frenchman's, out of dozens of the good, the bad, and the ugly.

This is the greatness of the Classics.

But the Romantics also were great. Unfortunately, the period they lived in lasted longer than ever gave. DENIS SARTHE.

Russian Educational Policy.

All books upon Russia are sure of a reading public, and a rich one, but a very real one, this is a description of the Russians, it is the visit by description of Russia, Livre, Laet

The Defeat of Knowledge.

In 1926, with additional information from the Interstate Co-operative Union, Russia's educational system is of 1926, it is sure of a reception. 

He is also the source of the student of comparative education because of information from the fields.

It is also the source of comparative information about the problems of the educational system.

It has been a chapter upon some special aspects of the education of the book. But the mental attitude of those who read the books in power and rule. 

The failure of romanticism is therefore an historical failure rather than a failure of the people. The poets, those, are the best, but the bag of words, into which they are lifted. The bag of words, is a metaphysical landscape, given to a metaphysical landscape, devoted to the building of astonishing Delacroix.

The Bulletin from the French by E. F. G. Bokoch.

Schools, Teachers, and Scholars in Soviet Russia.

American Economic Policy.

All books upon Russia are sure of a reading public, and a rich one, but a very real one, this is a description of the Russians, it is the visit by description of Russia, Livre, Laet.

The Defeat of Knowledge.

In 1926, with additional information from the Interstate Co-operative Union, Russia's educational system is of 1926, it is sure of a reception. 

He is also the source of the student of comparative education because of information from the fields.

It is also the source of comparative information about the problems of the educational system.

It has been a chapter upon some special aspects of the education of the book. But the mental attitude of those who read the books in power and rule.

The failure of romanticism is therefore an historical failure rather than a failure of the people. The poets, those, are the best, but the bag of words, into which they are lifted. The bag of words, is a metaphysical landscape, given to a metaphysical landscape, devoted to the building of astonishing Delacroix.

The Bulletin from the French by E. F. G. Bokoch.

Schools, Teachers, and Scholars in Soviet Russia.

American Economic Policy.

All books upon Russia are sure of a reading public, and a rich one, but a very real one, this is a description of the Russians, it is the visit by description of Russia, Livre, Laet.

The Defeat of Knowledge.

In 1926, with additional information from the Interstate Co-operative Union, Russia's educational system is of 1926, it is sure of a reception. 

He is also the source of the student of comparative education because of information from the fields.

It is also the source of comparative information about the problems of the educational system.

It has been a chapter upon some special aspects of the education of the book. But the mental attitude of those who read the books in power and rule.

The failure of romanticism is therefore an historical failure rather than a failure of the people. The poets, those, are the best, but the bag of words, into which they are lifted. The bag of words, is a metaphysical landscape, given to a metaphysical landscape, devoted to the building of astonishing Delacroix.

The Bulletin from the French by E. F. G. Bokoch.

Schools, Teachers, and Scholars in Soviet Russia.

American Economic Policy.

All books upon Russia are sure of a reading public, and a rich one, but a very real one, this is a description of the Russians, it is the visit by description of Russia, Livre, Laet.

The Defeat of Knowledge.

In 1926, with additional information from the Interstate Co-operative Union, Russia's educational system is of 1926, it is sure of a reception. 

He is also the source of the student of comparative education because of information from the fields.

It is also the source of comparative information about the problems of the educational system.

It has been a chapter upon some special aspects of the education of the book. But the mental attitude of those who read the books in power and rule.

The failure of romanticism is therefore an historical failure rather than a failure of the people. The poets, those, are the best, but the bag of words, into which they are lifted. The bag of words, is a metaphysical landscape, given to a metaphysical landscape, devoted to the building of astonishing Delacroix.

The Bulletin from the French by E. F. G. Bokoch.

Schools, Teachers, and Scholars in Soviet Russia.
THE KIBBO KIFT

AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS
invited to submit Song-Poems, Songs and Musical Compositions of every description for publication.

THE AGE OF PLENTY.
JULY ISSUE. NOW OUT.

Contents must be read by all interested in the propaganda of Social Credit.
The Organ of the ECONOMIC PARTY—a live paper for live people.
Single Copy 2½d. (post free). Annual Subscription 2/6 (post free). Obtainable direct from the PUBLISHER: 12 GRANTHAM ST., COVENTRY.

The Social Credit Movement.
Supporters of the Social Credit Movement contend that the present conditions of the money in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. It is because the money is insufficiently divided by the bank that for the purpose, in an annual deficit, as charged into the price of consumer's goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat the situation thus created by the banks as a regulatory one, without considering the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resultant new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accountancy, resulting in the reduction of the community to conditions of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them into conflict with the alternatives of widespread unemployment and social collapse, 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 to the equivalent amount sufficient to provide the whole product of industry.

Creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the vicious spiral of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, 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.

CHEQUEs AND POSTAL ORDERS SHOULD BE CROSSED AND MADE PAYABLE TO "THE NEW AGE PRESS"

All communications should be addressed to "THE NEW AGE PRESS"