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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Executive of the All-India National Congress at Lahore has passed a resolution demanding complete independence for India. It calls for a boycott of the projected round-table conference with the Imperial Government. It also calls for a "Don't Vote" boycott of the Central and Provincial Legislatures with immediate resignation of those members who with immediate resignation of those members who are also members of the Congress. It threatens to extend the boycott to the schools and law courts, and authorises the adoption generally of civil disobedience. Lastly and most important of all, it is ence. Lastly, and most important of all, it is threatening to organise and lead a "Don't Pay movement."

A most curious episode occurred on Christmas Day when the delegates to the Indian National Congress Lahore. The processional entry into Lahore was led Lahore. The processional entry into Lahore was led by a drum and fife band playing the old Irish rebel having been deliberately adopted as the anthem of Indian problems, and suggests comparisons with the the Congress. This circumstance links the Irish and Indian problems, and suggests comparisons with the old Sinn Fein movement. Mr. Garvin, in last Sunthe construer, applies the designation Sinn Fein to ing it not to be deceived by Irish precedents. At leading article—a note common to all the London and article—a note common to all the London article ar leading article—a note common to all the London newspapers. leading article—a note common to all the London newspapers—as to the outcome of this revived agitacan be summed up in the conclusion that while the they may cause a lot of mischief on the way to their tacitly hinting at suppression by physical force. It hope of avoiding being made to look ridiculous by Indian articles. hope of avoiding being made to look ridiculous by Indian students of political principles. Mr. Garvin large country with mixed populations and conflicting religions, and that the leaders of the Congress would religions, and that the leaders of the Congress would

be very embarrassed to know what to do if selfgovernment were suddenly conceded to India.

The Sunday Times gives itself a little more scope in its arguments. It says

"If the All-India Congress were truly representative of all India it would be the most grave and momentous event since the Mutiny; but in point of fact the Congress is nothing of the kind. It is composed of some thousands of unrepresentative Indians whose brains have been fermented with ideas of Western democracy; it is not even popularly elected. Even if all shades of Indian political opinion were represented in it, the Congress would still remain hopelessly unrepresentative of India, nine-tenths of the population of which are illiterates who do not care a fig for politics. This demand for Indian independence comes not from the Indian nation (there is no Indian nation), but from a tiny minority of interested agitators, whose claims to speak in the name of India only goes unchallenged owing to the indifference of the majority." " If the All-India Congress were truly representative

If we were briefed by the Congress to reply we should first allude to Carlyle's analysis of the British popu-lation, pointing out that the only difference between an illiterate citizen and a literate one is that the first is a raw fool and the second a manufactured one. The idea that to read is to be wise is a notion which most readers themselves will deride. We should next ask how much more title the spokesmen for Britain have to resist the demand for Indian independence than have the others to make it. In both countries the argument is carried on and decisions taken by a "tiny minority" whose claim to speak in the name of that country only goes unchallenged owing to the indifference of the majority.

"But by reason of their activity and their unchallenged supremacy—one-eyed kings in a country of the blind—the Swarajists are formidable and dangerous. They can make great trouble in India. There is ample proof that they do not understand or appreciate conciliation. In future they must be met with unmistakable firmness and without too much consideration.

without too much consideration."

"To speak of India as a nation capable to-morrow of governing herself is to speak the language of fantasy. India is an incalculable diversity of tongues, beliefs, and aspirations. The British people have a trust towards her which they are not going to betray; they cannot dream of delivering the Indian peoples over to the chaos and devastation that would quickly follow on a British withdrawal. In a few weeks' time from now the Simon Commission will report on its conclusions as to the pace at which, and the methods by which, the Imperial Government should pursue the policy to which it is now committed in India. The pace must be its own, and the methods must be its own; threats must be disregarded. The Indian peoples must be trained very gradually to the ultimate objective of self-government within the Empire. India is likely to loom large in British politics in the coming year, and the Government will need to act in a way that leaves no doubt that it is thorough master of the situation."

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The Sunday Times, observe, assumes to speak on behalf of the "British people" and assumes to know that they "cannot dream" of abandoning their "trust" and delivering the Indian people over to a condition which it assumes to know would be one of "chaos and devastation." From that it proceeds to the implicit declaration that the British people are unanimously ready to endorse the policy of clubbing or shooting the Swarajists. Yet probably not one per cent. of the British population has thought about the question. For all his reading the British citizen "leaves it to the politicians." And the Indian peasant, for all his illiteracy, does exactly the same thing. Miseducation in the west faces absence of education in the east, with the same resultindifference," indifference arising in the first case from a confused mind and in the second from a blank mind.

"What manner of men compose the Congress is shown by the fact that its Executive on Friday only passed by 117 votes to 69, after a heated debate, a resolution condemning the recent attempt on the life of the Viceroy. This body that considers itself fit to govern India in the name of civilisation is not even agreed upon the detestability of political assassination."

The "manner of men" concerned were human beings like the proprietors of the Sunday Times. In the heat of intense feeling it is asking something like heroism of an assembly of political enthusiasts to expect them suddenly to reverse their mood and condemn a lawless act committed in support of their ideals. The division of opinion in this instance was due, not to belief in political assassination, but to the natural reluctance of the minority fo play into the hands of the "enemy." For them it was simply a question whether the passing of the resolution of condemnation on that occasion was good or bad strategy. The vote had no significance either way as to the views of the assembly on the detestability" of assassination. The Sunday Times is like the enthusiastic follower of a football team, who, while the match is in progress, howls like fury if a member of his team is fouled, but looks kindly on infractions of rules at the expense of the other side. Back home again, and after tea, he would be himself again. There was a juncture when every newspaper of the description of the other side. Back home again, and after tea, soon after the advent of Signor Mussolini to power when every newspaper of the description of the other side. when every newspaper office had got an obituary notice written up in anticipation of his sudden death. The notices were all different, but they had one tenour: "It was wicked to kill him, but he asked for it." The assassination would have been praised with faint detestation, and, in this country at least, there would have been more rubbing of hands than wiping of eyes.

"Be just but fear not" is one of Mr. Garvin's headlines, and in accordance with this sentiment let judgment rest on direct evidence, not on overstretched inferences. The evidence available goes to show that the Swarajist policy is passive resistance—don't vote, don't patronise the Courts, don't buy British-made goods, don't pay taxes. The first two items constitute a moral or political revolt, and the second two an economic or material revolt. Since politics is the reflection of economics,

and political power is derived from economic power, the second two items are the more important. Our readers need no reminder that the function of effective government is exercised through, but not by, political institutions, whether these are democratic or autocratic in appearance. Hence it does not matter whether Indians vote for Indian legislatures or not. All that they would gain by their boycott would be the right to assert that they were being governed without their assent. But the truth of the assertion would do nothing to shift the power of government from the transfer to shift the power of government from the hands that held it.

Defiance of the authority of the Courts would begin to cause administrative difficulties, the extent of which would be a supported by the course of which would be a supported by the course of which would be a supported by the course of which would be a supported by the course of the co of which would depend upon how many disobedient citizens had to be citizens had to be provided with prison accommodation at any given time. In England the number of citizens required to be provided with prison accommended the number of citizens required to be provided with prison accommended wit citizens required to paralyse the administration of any piece of levil any piece of legislation by provoking imprisonment is put at only about 6 is put at only about 60,000 by the permanent heads at the Home Off at the Home Office. And there is also a limit to the number of citizens. number of citizens who can be dealt with by infliction of fines—a limit of fines—a limit imposed by the available number of judges, magistrates judges, magistrates, police and Courts. This is one of the reasons when a police and courts. of the reasons why street bookmakers openly follow their profession are street bookmakers openly follows. their profession every day in full sight of the police, and are arrested and are arrested. and are arrested probably only once in twelve months; also why night also also why night clubs remain unmolested for years at a time. a time. Administrators simply cannot keep pace with the "crimes" manufactured by legislators.

The guarantee that the governing authorities possess against any widespread voluntary provocation of imprisonment roots of imprisonment rests on the fact that the average citizen's only many of limits of the bimself and citizen's only means of livelihood for himself and his family deposit his family depends upon his remaining at work, has he goes to prison he will lose his job, and he he no assurance that he will pick up another when comes out. Therefore he must be driven to the verge comes out. Therefore he must be driven to the verge of desperation before he will resort to a method his protest that will lose him his liberty and deprive me or desperation before he will resort to a method his protest that will lose him his liberty and deprive we wife and children of subsistence. There was, as mentioned last week, a "Swaraj" movement amond the Nonconformists led by Dr. Robertson Education the British Weekly against Mr. Balfour's Education Act the British Weekly against Mr. Balfour's Education Act passed soon of the Mr. Balfour's They Act passed soon after the election of 1900. Act passed soon after the election of example of the started very bravely, refusing to pay a certain profite tion of the Education Rate, and authorities to distrain on them. But these well-to Registrants "were chiefly of a more or less well-to do class, and the distraint usually took the form of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at their front doors by a politic of the collection at the col the collection at their front doors by a polite of of a piece of silver plate. of a piece of silver plate, or some other example of valuable portable property that they handed of valuable portable property which they handed of to him. Conscience was satisfied by this gest much resistance; and the Authorities did not object make, resistance; and the Authorities did not object much because the distrained articles and easily storaget because the distrained articles were easily storaged and even more easily saleable by reason of that their owners themselves attended the auctions and beautiful and beaut and even more easily saleable by reason of the factors that their owners themselves attended the move and bought them in. Needless to say, have ment soon collapsed. The husband might conscience, but his wife had her the wasn't going and her neighbours to consider the wasn't going to be "to be "t ment soon collapsed. The husband might conscience, but his wife had her respectability and her neighbours to consider, and up of her that to be "disgraced" by any mixing up of fact that with police courts. At the same time, the fact out with police courts. At the same time, the protest ties at all we with police courts. At the same time, the fact out people of a respectable class tried the Authorities at all was a significant reminder to the Authorities that a Legislature cannot always rely on accommender that a legislature cannot always rely on accommender to the contract of the c at all was a significant reminder to the Authorities that a Legislature cannot always If everything it likes with impunity. If their own formists had lived together in towns Churchelist and had not been distributed among and non-Nicolar (who, of course, frowned on them) their collection ous people (who scoffed at them) their collection might have fostered and directed sense of grievance to such effect as this point cated the working of the Act. From this

view the All-Indian Congress has an advantage, because the "enemy" is a foreign one, and because in any case its supporters are more responsive to emotional impulse, so much so that it is easily possible to work them into a state of induced desperation—a condition which we have said was adequate to produce the imprisonment-deadlock when a certain number of citizens participated in

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But the danger is obvious. Revolt against the Authorities involves stoppage of income, the oncoming of starvation, and then, inevitably some act of violence sooner or later—upon which the Authorities are provided with an excuse to rule by firearms. On the face of it, therefore, the British newspapers appear to be reasonably right in saying that the projected revolt will be not only futile but disastrous.

But this view rests on the assumption of a straight fussle between the British Government and the Swarajists. It further appears to rest on the assumption that in India itself the "practical" inhabitants will support the Government against what we are told to regard as a mob of visionaries. This may be so. But it must be borne in mind that the boycott and the resistance to taxation have been adopted before; and we should be under-rating the intelligence of the Swaraj leaders if we supposed them not to have learned something from past experience. For example, there was a land-tax imposed some time ago in a certain agricultural district (we forget where, but gave particulars in these columns at the time) and the villagers resisted it so effectively that the Authorities had, in the end, to condescend to a compromise. The Congress leaders may be "visionaries" in so far as they are incapable of constructing a scheme of self-government for India that will work; but it is an entirely different proposition to say that they have been incapable of developing their technique of obstruction to the British scheme of Government.

It is next to impossible to predict what may happen. The conditions have changed since the last crisis in India. At one time the Swaraj policy incrisis in India. At one time the Swaraj policy included the boycotting of all manufactured cotton goods irrespective of origin, and their replacement by similar goods made by themselves on hand-looms. This, of course, aroused the hostility of the Indian mill-owners. Their reply was to manufacture cotton goods to look exactly like the Swaraj stuff and sell to Swarajists under a forged mark denoting Swaraj origin. Thus they astutely exploited tection. The Swarajist leaders to-day would have to be visionaries indeed to be incapable of drawing a fact. to be visionaries indeed to be incapable of drawing a lesson lesson from this fiasco. And, as a matter of fact, they have they have drawn it, because according to the reports, their have drawn it, because according to the reports, their boycott is against goods of British manufacture

In the ordinary way this should turn the native millowners into, at least, passive supporters of the boycott; for they would pick up trade lost by Lancashire. cashire. But there is an unknown factor in this calcashire. But there is an unknown factor in this calculation, namely, the question of the real ownership and control of the mills. In these days of international financing, nobody can say with certainty to whom any industrial property at all belongs, nor can he tell whether it is even the property of the country in which it is situated. Much of the mystery enveloping international politics would be stripped away can deny the appropriateness of the idea, because in economic war for world-markets every factory is the economic war for world-markets every factory is

a battleship, and should show its colours. We should know, then, for instance, whether Bombay and Calcutta were mortgaged to dollars under the Stars and Stripes or to sterling under the Union Jack-or, perhaps in the near future, to a world-currency under the flag of the "Young" world-bank.

When Britain declared war on Germany Mr. Walter Page, the American Ambassador in London, wrote at once to President Wilson saying: "The British Empire has fallen into our hands." If the British newspapers would set themselves to elucidating this boast they would do much more towards drawing the Indian crisis in its proper perspective than by analysing the crisis itself. India is only one than by analysing the crisis itself. India is only one part of the Empire. Looking at the Empire as a whole, it should be apparent that whose ever hands it may be falling into it is certainly twitching to be out of Britain's. Canada has become financially Americanised. There is a racial problem in South Africa. In Egypt there is the same separation movement as in India. In China the decision of its Government to withdraw extra-territorial privileges from foreign nationalities hits Britain before any other nation. Connected with some of these phenomena is American diplomacy, which has been active in China for many years, and markedly so since the war. Egypt, too, has been privileged by official recognition from Washington without London having been consulted beforehand. A similar Washington policy seems to be indicated by the rumpus in the House a week or so ago which took place about the British Government's supposedly indiscreet definition of India's precise status, a definition which was declared by critics to afford encouragement to opponents of British rule in that encouragement to opponents of British rule in that country. It is not surprising that our Prime Minister, who plays up so openly to President Hoover, and visits and dines with the Lamont and Warburg families, should have allowed the same "false hopes" to be encouraged in India as Washington had previously encouraged in Fount had previously encouraged in Egypt.

Again, dollar-diplomacy has been at work in Russia, which country is in the closest proximity to China and India. In both the latter countries Communist doctrines have been spread, and have been munist doctrines have been spread, and have been directed specifically to make Britain the scapegoat and symbol of "Capitalism." America has been talked up as the "friend" and Britain the "enemy" of Chinese nationality. In a short time, if not already, the chief guarantee of Britain's power of imposing policy on China, namely her control of maritime customs, will no longer be hers alone but maritime customs, will no longer be hers alone but will be nominally China's, and actually America's —for the Chinese Government acts in its financial policy by the advice of American advisers. It is true that at present Washington is officially querying China's extra-territoriality policy, but there is evidence to show that the policy will be acquiesced in on condition that the Chinese system of legal procedure is "westernised."

On the top of this aggregation of distracting problems all over the Empire comes the naval conference which has been called in order to further President Hoover's disarmament ideals. That is to resident ricover's disarmament ricears. That is to say that the same country which, according to Mr. Page, is to inherit the British Empire, is taking the lead in interfering with the form and size of the only instrument on which Britain can rely to keep possession of the Empire. sion of the Empire. The process by which we risk losing the Empire began with our entry into the war, when, for our immediate protection as a belligerent we were obliged to borrow goods from America. When peace was restored there were no longer any belligerents, and therefore no nation was obliged to

acquire emergency-goods from outside. Hence America-all emergencies and risks gone-could safely decline to receive repayment in goods, and could devote her energies at her own pace to making goods for herself. To protect her home market she shuts out her debtors' goods by a tariff; restricts the immigration of their nationals to protect her own workpeople; and yet exacts repayment of her loans in the form of dollars. To get hold of the dollars the debtor nations have to sell something that America chooses to buy. That something is a form of wealth which cannot be exported—namely capital assets. Otherwise they have to borrow dollars in new debt in order to reduce the old debt. This alternative involves selling the control of capital assets. In the case of Britain this is the way in which the Empire is changing hands. All the property is where it was: it is geographically British. But the right of decision what is to be manufactured, in what quantity, where disposed, and at what price, is gone. The property is financially American. Part of this renounced property, with the rights of policy belonging to it, may be, as we suggested just now, cotton mills in India. In that case the now threatened Swaraj revolt would cause trade to be diverted from Lancashire to India, and ultimately to America.

Again, supposing an effective refusal to pay taxes to be accomplished in India, it must be noted that the refusal would involve not merely a suspension of taxpaying, but the spending of the tax-money on other things. The defaulting taxpayers would be bloodless stones at the end, and nobody could squeeze anything out of them unless it were an I.O.U. for the vanished taxes. If, then, one adopts the hypothesis of American-controlled manufacturing going on in India during such a crisis, the Americans would be intercepting not only money which otherwise would go to Lancashire, but a good deal (if not all) of the money which was due to the British governing authorities in India but was being spent on goods instead. The Americans would be presented with a two-fold stream of fresh revenue as a direct result of the Swarajists' revolt. Thus, antecedently, it would be worth their good dollars to finance the revolt regarded as a commercial proposition. Such direct stimulation would of course be ruled out by the laws of political etiquette between friendly nations, but its equivalent could be engineered by the process of creating diversions elsewhere, and by thus adding to the preoccupations of the British Government, giving the Swaraj movement a good run.

On the side of the British authorities in India there would be a deficit in revenue; and this would have to be levied from other taxpayers if they could pay it. If not recourse would have to be had to borrowing from the banks. It might even so happen that in the last analysis the loan would be made by the House of J. P. Morgan and Co. on the security of some further capital assets in India.

We must not be interpreted as suggesting that anything of this sort is happening. We do not know. But we cannot possibly over-emphasize the fact that this sort of thing can happen, and on a vast scale, without anybody being the wiser.

Homeopathy.

By the late A. E. R.

[Reprinted from The New Age of January 22, 1920.] To those who, like myself, have received benefit from homeopathic treatment (although a military doctor told me: "That's no treatment at all. You can say you've had no treatment"), the appearance of this volume is welcome. But it is primarily addressed the same of the sa addressed to medical men, and is intended "to supply some means of understanding the principle underlying homeopathy and also some means of testing its validity by practical experiment." The publication of the book* is "the direct undertaking of the British Harvey 11" and it is of the British Homeopathic Association," and it is therefore an authoritative exposition of homeopathic principles and practice. It is divided into two parts; the first dealing with the principles of homeopathy, the second, with the homeopathic materia medica. The drugs dealt with in this volume are:

Aconite, Actœa rac., Antimony, Apis, Arsenicum, Baptisia, Belladona, Bryonia, Calcarea carb., Chamomilla, China, Ferrum, Gelsemium, Ignatia, Ipecacuanha, Kalicarb., Lachesis, Lycopodium, Mandonum, Mercury, Natural Carb., Lachesis, Lycopodium, Mandonum, Mercury, Natural Carb. carb., Lachesis, Lycopodium, Ignatia, Ipecacutania, Natrum mur., Nux vom., Phosphorus, Platinum, Pulsatilla, Rhus. tox., Sepia, Silica, Sulphur, Thuja, Veratrum alb.; and it is at and it is stated that "there is enough material in this present beautiful there is enough material in the present beautiful the made this present book to enable clinical tests to be made in sufficient and in sufficient number and variety to form a reasonable basis for able basis for an opinion as to the truth or otherwise of the claims of homeopathy." A second volume is projected which all the projected which are the studies projected, which will include a number of studies of other drugger and little and a number of studies of other drugger and little and a number of studies of other drugger and little and l of other drugs; and with the two volumes, it will be possible for the possible for the physician to deal with nearly all emergencies home emergencies homeopathically, we are told. It is with the hope that the hope that some of the medical men who read THE NEW ACE many their possi-THE NEW AGE may be induced to enlarge their possibilities of usefulness to the human race that I bring this book to their states.

this book to their notice.

That homeopathy is based on a simple observa-on of fact that is tion of fact that is certainly as old as Hippocrates, and is confirmed by orthodox medical practice to and is confirmed by orthodox medical practice to-day, most medical day, most medical men are, or ought to be, aware.
That certain drugs can remove, in the sick, the very symptoms that the symptoms that they can produce in the healthy, was observed by Hippocrates—but he made no practical use of the observation. It was not until the eight eenth century (which produced these men. Hahneeenth century (which produced three men, Hahne-mann, Gall and Manney) mann, Gall, and Mesmer, who enormously increased the sum of man's knowledge of and power over himself) that the observations of the sum of man's knowledge of and power over himself) that the observations of the sum of th self) that the observation was enlarged into an experimental procedure, which finally issued when rule of practice, Similia similibus curantur. The Hahnemann discovered that cinchona bark, own great remedy for agus produced in his the great remedy for ague, produced in his the healthy body the chief symptoms (and some of life lesser open) lesser ones) of ague, he devoted the rest of his to direct experiment with lesser and to research lesser ones) of ague, he devoted the rest of his life to direct experiment with drugs, and to research into past records to discover accidental confirmations of the likelihood of cures by dies. As, in addition to his native German, he knew English (he was translating Cullen's Materia With dica" when he made his famous experiment Hecinchona bark), French, Italian, Greek, Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Spanish, and had been his fer years in translating medical works, put he searches were for years in translating medical works, But searches were extensive and successful. learned most, of course, from his direct experiments with drugs; and it connect too often he repeated that with drugs; and it cannot too often be repeated that homeopathy was based on the state of the st homeopathy was based on experiment, was elabortated by experiment is continued by experiment is continued by experiment. ated by experiment, is continued by experiment, "Heresy" it may be, but it is a heresy based redemonstrable facts confirmed by independent demonstrable facts, confirmed by independent search and by good an

toms in the healthy; it matters nothing whether the prescription is given with knowledge, or in ignorance, of its effects on the healthy; wherever a simillimum is prescribed, there homeopathy is practised. The prescription of quinine for ague, mercury for syphilis, cantharides for nephritis, opium for constipation, emetine for dysentery (the late Dr. Dyce Brown collected from general medical practice some seventy examples of such homeopathising), all these are applications of the homeopathic principle. Vaccinetherapy is a most obvious instance of the application of the homeopathic principle; and it is obvious enough that a rule so often confirmed, consciously and unconsciously, has some validity.

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The homeopathic materia medica is based, primarily and chiefly, on the deliberate, systematic testing of medicines on the healthy. I think it was Plato who demanded that a doctor should have personal knowledge of every disease; and the homeopathic "provers" of drugs obey not only that but the Christian injunction: "Physician, heal'thyself." The symptom-complexes described in the materia medica in this hash a learn in suffering medica in this book show that they learn in suffering what they teach in science; there is no "try-it-on-adog, sir" cowardice in a homeopathic "prover." But in addition to this source of knowledge is the knowledge derived from poisoning by drugs, accidental and intentional. Here are revealed the gross effect of massive doses, and the morbid tissue anatomy produced by these drugs in these quantities. Drug experiments on animals have a value only as hints of possible action to the homeopathist; although the veterinary practitioner, of course, finds them of special value. But after Mark Twain's experience with the vet. who wanted to convert his complaint into blind staggers before he could do anything for him, few human beings will go to a vet. when they are ill. It is the effect of drugs upon human beings that it is most necessary for the physician to know (Voltaire's gibe about pouring drugs about which you know little into a body of which you know less, still has point), and the homeonath derives his know. still has point), and the homeopath derives his know-ledge from both the quick and the dead. It is ad mitted that this knowledge, although extensive and precise, is not complete; but homeopathy lives by experiment, and not until man becomes fixed and unalterable. alterable in constitution and reaction will the necessity of continual experiment be relieved. The clinical experience confirms the provings, when the law of similars is admitted.

Of the infinitesimal dose (which is all that the general public knows of homeopathy), it need only be said that it recommends itself in practice to the physician. physician. Just as, in antiseptic surgery, Lister first applied crude carbolic to the wound, and developed his dreas: his dressing until, at last, he kept the carbolic as far away for the could, so, in away from the exposed surfaces as he could, so, in the hands of the homeopath in certain cases, physic seems to the homeopath in certain cases, physics. seems to become physics and finally metaphysics. When D When Dr. Wheeler talks casually about the 60th or the 2001. the 200th potency (the mathematics of such dosage staggers) staggers), he is definitely talking magic; which must dom, 's said Paracelsus, " and there is no wisdom in Sorcery." The fact that his magic is scientific does not alter its magical character; Arndt's law, which may be simply stated as Dr. Wheeler puts it, that small stimuli encourage life activity, medium to strong stimuli encourage life activity, inconstimuli destroy, stimuli tend to impede it, very strong stimuli destroy. destroy it, confirms what the homeopaths since Hahnemann have practised. But homeopaths even limited to the infinitesimal dose; homeopaths even prescribe massive doses in some cases, and their posology ranges from the massive to the infinitesimal, from the tincture to the potency—and the less you have of have of a drug, the less you want of it, and the longer it less you want of it, and the longer it lasts you. Just as radio-activity will persist indefinitely wherever an emanation of a radio-

active substance has been, so it seems that something that was once acquainted with a distant relative of a drug continues to tell the organism how to behave itself. "Each material thing has its celestial side," said Emerson; and when Dr. Wheeler talks about potencies and their effects, I hear the voice of an organic conscience reviving constitu-tional memories of the golden age of vital processes. The "infinitesimal" seems to be a key to the Infinite, and I recommend it to the notice of philosophers as well as of medical practitioners.

But it is in prescription that homeopathy becomes an art. Dr. Wheeler* admits that the discovery of the simillimum is sometimes difficult (which might be expected from the fact that no two human beings are exactly alike), and it is not made less difficult by the fact that homeopaths do not treat diseases but patients. It is not merely that the homeopath prescribes the simillimum to the symptom-complex presented, and varies the prescription as the symptomcomplex varies; the homeopath individualises, "prescribes for idiosyncrasy," as Dr. Weir puts it. "All that medicine can do curatively is to stimulate the patient's curative reaction," he says; "it is the ego behind the drug-disease picture that has to be reckoned with." And when the choice of a drug may be determined by the difference between two, or more, kinds of anger, for example, in the patient, diagnosis must at least be carefully made. The very exactness of knowledge of the effect of drugs possessed by the homeopaths (and the "provings" given in this volume are bewildering in the complexity and range of their reactions) compels them to be very patient and painstaking in their diagnosis; there is no "universal specific," no "sovereign remedy," although, of course, there are enough general resemblances among cases to allow of a general classification and to indicate a class of remedies. The physician who simply prescribed baptisia for influenza, for example, would certainly be prescribing homeopathically, but not necessarily living up to the best traditions of homeopathic practice. A routine remedy, even if based on the homeopathic practice are remedy, even if based on the homeopathic principles. pathic principle, is something that once was homeopathy; it may apply to a disease, but not necessarily to that particular human being.

Finally, it may be said that homeopathy asks the physician to discard nothing except what is proved to be useless, or misleading. "It is a branch of to be useless, or misleading. therapeutics," says Dr. Wheeler,

therapeutics," says Dr. Wheeler,
"a specialism, if the name be preferred; and the study
of it is an addition to the resources of the physician, not
an impediment to the use of any other treatment justifiably
prized. The value and need of surgery, the refinement of
diagnosis, the study of pathology, the application of diet
and exercises and physical stimuli, all that the years have
given of worth, are as much the prized possession of the
believer in homeopathy as of his unbelieving colleague.
Even with regard to other uses of drugs than their homeopathic application, the homeopathist is free to employ any pathic application, the homeopathist is free to employ any that he requires.

But it offers a rule of prescription that seems to be valid wherever it is tested, a materia medica that has the authority of direct experiment on human beings, and a technique that, however strange it may seem ("the single drug, the single dose, the initial aggravation, non-interference with reaction, potentisation "), justifies itself apparently in proportion to the physician's adherence to it.

*" Homeopathic Philosophy: Its Importance in the treatment of Chronic Disease." By John Weir, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.). (Reprinted from the "Homeopathic World,"

The M.M. Club will meet Wednesday, January 8, in Room 22, Kingsway Hall, at 6.15 p.m. Discussion on current events; report from Committee.

[&]quot;But it must also be realised that delegated legislation has come to stay and must necessarily increase with the increase in complex social legislation. It is a physical improved the control of the possibility for Parliament to do more than indicate the broad general outlines on which a Department is to work. Delegated legislation and the property of the gated legislation may mean humanised administration and an end of a good deal of the red tape forced upon the Service by the necessity of sticking to the very letter of the law. The man in the street has more to fear from the tyranny of lawyers than of Civil Servants."—Red Tape, November, on Lord Hewart's The New Despotism.

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The Great Girl.

From the commercial point of view alone, it is a surprise to me that no sober historian has yet thought it worth his while to let us have a book on Joan of Arc. For in these feminist times, and especially since the canonisation and Shaw's absurd play, a serious biography would surely arouse a storm of protest, and sell like hot cakes.

Meanwhile the Romantics have it all their own way; the latest of these being Hilaire Belloc ("Joan of Arc," by Hilaire Belloc, Cassell, 6s.), the quality of whose "contribution" is rather puzzling—considering that Mr. Belloc is a writer of some reputation, and therefore not without responsibility, and has before posed quite definitely as a serious historian. This subject is so controversial that a writer cannot be brief without telling lies, and Mr. Belloc has indeed been brief. He has simply selected from the groups of theories on each point the one that best suited his purpose, namely, the application of "white-wash," and hurried blithely on.

The book is charmingly written, and a very gallant though unsuccessful attempt has been made to recapture the medieval atmosphere; unsuccessful, because in his admirable account of the campaigns, Mr. Belloc lays just that unnecessary stress on dates and hours, duration and intervals, that is so absurdly satisfactory to his own "time-mad" Bergsonian generation, but which a real medieval chronicler would have omitted

Shaw's play, of course, was great fun, but the character of Joan was absurd. The dramatist placed himself in a difficult position by first admitting the Romance and then denying the psychic phenomena, from which he must needs extricate himself by endowing his character with intellectual genius. Mr. Shaw thus bemuses theatre audiences with the concept of puella sapientissima, a stage animal unknown to nature, and of the same class as the Cat in "Dick Whittington." Unfortunately for his play, however, he was compelled by the quantity of the available documentation to keep close to the facts in his trial scene, and thus his Joan of the Cathedral scene and his Joan of the trial scene are two different people—a speare's Cleopatra.

The article on Joan in the new fourteenth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is an excellent example of the inferior nature of that publication and of the silly way in which it has been edited. The article accepts Joan's "Voices" with full religious faith—surely a little out of place—but denies her the gifts of prophecy and telepathy. This is not only inconsistent, it is precisely the opposite of the denies have the silly accepted to the silly accepted

It denies her the gift of telepathy by an evasion that is most unwarrantable. The story goes that it was only when news came to Baudricourt at Vaucouleurs of the defeat at Rouvray, of which Joan had told him a week before, that he became convinced at last of her divine mission, and sent her to the Dauphin at Chinon. The article admits that he sent her after receiving the news of Rouvray, and because of it but studiously contract.

and because of it, but studiously omits to say why. The "Encyclopædia" then works itself up to a climax by describing Joan as "handsome and well-built, with a bright and smiling face." The old ninth edition that we have at home, says "Conventional beauty of the highest type could not be expected in one accustomed to her mode of life, but the most authentic testimonies represent her as less comely than many in her station. Her features were, moreover, expressive rather of rustic honesty and innocence than of mental power. ... "So now we know what the editors of the new edition mean by "popular." Joan, a girl nineteen years

of age, wore (to minimise any feminine charm she may have possessed) the anatomical male dress of the early fifteenth century. How then could she have been "well-built"?

What is perhaps the only serious note on Joan that has ever been written, comes from the pen of an Australian medical man named MacLaurin ("Post Mortem," by C. MacLaurin, Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d.). It appears that in the English translation of the reports of the trials, certain passages of a medical character have been omitted, and these passages are precisely those that enable an able modern gynæcologist to perceive something of the real truth behind the legend. I advise everyone that is at all interested in Joan to read what the decition of the real truth and the second control of the real truth behind the legend.

what the doctor has to say.

MacLaurin, unlike Shaw, is puzzled by Joan's ap parent gift of epigram, which fits into the legend so much better than into his view of the truth. Here, perhaps, the lawyer may assist the doctor. Should we not enquire into the method by which the trials were reported? A long-hand note of the trials were reported? A long-hand note of legal proceedings is necessarily more epigramatic legal proceedings is necessarily more epigramatic than the spoken phrases that it reports, and especially when, as in this case, the urbane is reporting the buselies.

But the doctor's essay is marred by the great mistake. Science should be the induction of universals from the observation of numerous particulars; whereas the doctor apparently begins postulating to himself that there are no such things in this universe as occult powers or psychic powers on the must explain all the facts within the limits somehow gloss over or evade them. But this is somehow gloss over or evade them. But this it the deductive method, and quite unscientific. It the deductive method, and quite unscientific is an indictment of our culture that it cannot produce a man capable of writing a book on Joan produce a man capable of writing a book on Joan produce a man capable of writing a book on Joan writer must needs be a Jack of many trades and must take a scientific attitude towards history, phean equally scientific attitude towards psychic platent in the must be something of a gynæcologist, nomena; he must be something of a gynæcologist, nomena; he fashions in philosophy. Have we such anature of fashions in philosophy. Have we such man?

Or is his silence an amusing comment on the strength of the erotic motive in our psychology. Long after the myth of the Great Man has faded, the Great Girl survives—stimulated by hymns the praise—growing more beautiful every year (vide in Encyclopædia Britannica '')—and none of us, with the possible exception of Dr. MacLaurin, has the heart to burn her

heart to burn her.

Joan's body had been touched by a cold finger, and her resultant complexes carried her to and isation. She was a woman and not a woman, was she was offered the legend of the Maid that that to save France and Christianity—a religion had excluded Venus from its pantheon, and which sexlessness was glorified. She became which sexlessness was glorified. She became fanatical devotee, she accepted the mission. The line path of blood and glory was for her merely of least resistance. No sacrifice was too great that would conceal the tragedy of her physiology.

ROLAND BERRILL.

"Mr. C. F. Adams, Secretary of the United States Navy of the United States Panamid of the results attained during the recent sa night Canal manoeuvres. The feature of the operation while sair raid, sent out from one of the aircraft carriers will of the vas nearly 150 miles off the coast of Panama. The arrived at the canal at daybreak, and theoretically destroyed the locks."—(Evening Standard, December 9.)

Dante.*

The Middle Ages have fared badly at the hands of extremists, whether friendly or hostile. The former picture a fairyland of saints and heroes set in an æsthetic background after the manner of Morris, while the latter emphasise the brutal burnings and quellings, the harsh dogmatism and savage laws. There is truth in both pictures, but there is more exaggeration. The one thing both parties are agreed upon is that medieval society was static. Rightly so, say its upholders; wrongly so, say its detractors.

The truth, however, would seem to be that the Middle Ages represent a battle between lofty spirituality on the one hand and a fierce vitality, exuberant with all the powers of earth, on the other. It is the process, explosive and chaotic, rather than gradual, by which the lump of barbarism was leavened by the ferment of Christianity. Naturally, since shock-absorbers had still to be invented, the impact was terrific, and the complicated and rigid systems of Church and State were attempts to limit its appalling respective.

Nevertheless, it is arguable that not only did the attempt fail, but that it actually added to the turmoil. Christianity becoming synonymous with Catholic orthodoxy, the vital religious spirit of the people broke out on several occasions and had to be suppressed as heresy with all the cruelty and terrorism which lay in the power of the Church. Yet these impulses were never completely eradicated, but remained in the unconscious of the race, occasionally flaring up in anti-ecclesiastical movements such as that of the Albigenses of the thirteenth century. It is noticeable that such movements usually Manicheism, Cabbalism, or what not. They were sance they received an immense impetus. Then they emerged into the light of day, but traces of is something analogous to the development of sexual budding in childhood and blossoming at adolescence.

budding in childhood and blossoming at adolescence. What is still more interesting is that these movements can be traced in literature down to our own day as an undercurrent of popular thought which now and again attracts some man of genius to give expression. Thus the tradition passes from Milton to Blake and Hugo, and by collateral lines to Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, to Wordsworth, Whitman

Whitman, Meredith, and Proust.

Now in the thirteenth century we have a figure of this magnitude—a man of the highest genius whom Dante, who was for many years of the Guelf party, which stood for the Omnipotent Church, finally Joined the ranks of its enemies, the Ghibellines, who wished to see world dominion vested in the have been imbued with the ideas of Joachim de Floor thought which the Church tried to suppress, with these "spirituals" was the all-embracing love of God which would allow no man to be irretrievably power to condemn people to eternal damnation. How comes it, then, that Dante's most celebrated damned souls, so apparently orthodox that it remains in our minds as the most circumstantial account ever attempted? So much so that the egregiunable to wait till Judgment Day he has dared to

Leigh. (Faber and Faber, Ltd. 15s. net.)

punishment according to his own desires—as if this has not been the presumption of every hot-headed bigot since Creation.

It is the purpose of this book to solve this formidable enigma.

It seems obvious that the real meaning of the "Divina Commedia" must be far other than its ostensible one. Suppose that one day Dante, looking round on the society in which he lived, seeing with horror the wild orgies of cruelty and lust, Guelfs massacring Ghibellines, and Ghibellines driving out Guelfs, while above all the Church with iron will condemned all thinkers, all independent ones, not only in this life but also in the next, and imposed its commands with the appalling devilries of the Inquisition; suppose, I say, that Dante, in a burst of realisation, said to himself, "This Inferno of which they speak is here and now. We are all damned souls, and the Carnal Church herself is the ignorant Demiurge who is our Destroyer. She is the Whore of Babylon; she is the instrument of Satan." It would not be surprising if this were so, for these ideas are quite in the vein of those heretical movements of which we have spoken; and Joachim had already said that "Infernus superior est iste mundus presens."

But if now Dante determined to go further and describe this horror in a stinging satire for the benefit of such as had ears to hear, it would be necessary for him to exercise immense caution. No man under the shadow of the Inquisition would dare to express himself on such a matter with the freedom of Milton or Blake. He would be driven to disguise his meaning as carefully as the dream wishes are concealed, according to Freud. And the safest hiding place in both cases is in an appearance of complete agreement with the Censor. Dante, indeed, seems to hint, as clearly as he dare, that he is doing something of the sort. Thus (I quote from Miss Leigh),

"O ye that have sane intellects, admire The doctrine that is hid under the veil Of these strained verses."
(Inf. IX., 61-63.)

"Here, reader, fix thine eyes keen on the truth, For verily the veil is now so thin Tis a light task to penetrate beyond."

(Purg. VIII., 19-21.)

Such is the heart of Miss Leigh's thesis, though she asks not for assumptions on the reader's part, but simply for attention. She brings facts and reasons in plenty to support her view, and the whole book is so rich in historical detail and cross references that to criticise it as it deserves one would need a knowledge of the man and his time at least as great as the author's, which is apparently all-embracing. All I can offer is the opinion of an extremely interested layman, and it is for such, after all, that Miss Leigh writes.

all, that Miss Leigh writes.

Let me say, then, that I feel that she has inoculated me with her intuition rather than converted me by her reasoning. One feels at times a sort of strained ingenuity in the latter. Perhaps this is inevitable when one considers that the nature of her hypothesis forces on Miss Leigh the task of proving that every detail in the whole poem has reference to some event in Dante's life. For Miss Leigh's thesis is no less daring than this. She divides the twenty-four hours spent in the Inferno into periods of twenty minutes, each representing a year of Dante's life, and claims that the whole journey is an exact parallel with Dante's experience from birth onwards, so that the great Devil who waits at the end of the journey and down whose leg, absurdly enough, Dante escapes from Inferno, is no other than the dread bogey Death.

I could wish, however, that she had not found it necessary to illustrate her time-scheme by quota-

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tions from "The Tempest," even though these are relegated to a footnote. What is understandable and forgivable in Inferno is mere perversity in the "still vex't Bermoothes," and in spite of (or be-cause of) the Baconians I find it impossible to believe that Shakespeare concerned himself with this kind of

cross-word puzzle. On the other hand I have no wish to decry Miss Leigh's reasoning. On two occasions at least I found it as captivating as the rapier play of skilled duellists. The exigencies of space and respect for her deductions, which cannot be compressed without spoiling them, forbid me to do more than mention these two achievements. The first is her treatment of an obscure passage in which Virgil, the personification of classic Reason untainted by Superstition, tells how he was once sent down to the lower realms by Erichtho to bring back the soul of a traitor, and her conclusion that this refers to the poem "Ciris," which in Dante's day was attributed to Virgil. The second is her reconstruction of the battle of Compaldino from Inferno XIII., and her deduction that Dante, who fought in it, must have slain Buonconte, the son of Guido da Montefettro. Assuredly this is a book to study. Especially should it appeal to readers of this journal, for the hopes and fears of this greatest of the "spirituals" are by no means so alien to ours as might be thought. One of the principal Leachist ideas were that the principal Joachist ideas was that the world passed in turn under the governance of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Under the first the Law of Duty reigned; under the second the Law of Love; but with the third would come the dawn of the New Age, when men would live freely in the Grace of the Spirit. Is not this where we stand now? Are we not hoping and working for the advent of the Third Person in the economic trinity?

Do not accuse me of rhetorical propaganda. Such ideas do not die. They are reincarnated from time to time, changing only their form to suit the needs of the age.

NEIL MONTGOMERY.

Drama.

Arms and the Man: Court.

Mr. Charles Macdona's Shaw repertory company has begun a season at the Court Theatre, changing the programme weekly. If the productions of "Pygmalion" and "Man and Superman" in the next two weeks are as good as that of "Arms and the Man" this week the house-full board ought to be exhibited nightly apart from the experiment of specially reducing the prices. Except that Mr. Esmé Percy as Captain Bluntschli succumbs to the actor-producer's temptation of holding the stage alone a little too long towards the end of the first act, the whole play is well done, and more attention has been given to the stage settings than has been customary in recent Shaw productions with the exception of "The Apple Cart." Mr. Percy's Bluntschli was a virile piece of acting in which the actor tempered his oratory, which is his greatest strength, with periods of restrained and excellent character work. The outstanding feature of the production, indeed, was Mr. Percy's determination, as producer, to bring out character from every part to the full extent possible, and not to be content with Shavian marionette illustration of the romantic and realist attitudes to war. As Major Petkoff Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, in a make-up reminiscent of caricatures of Shaw, gave a very fine comic performance, while Miss Rosalinde Fuller as Raina justified my previous praise of her work by the distinction of her rich voice, her round, healthy diction, and her determination to preserve the art of deportment. The excellence of her performance nearly converted the play from a comedy of ideas to one of manners.

Man " was first produced it no doubt shook, if not the romantic notion of war, with its chivalry, courage, and panache, at least the complacency with which the notion was held. To-day, in view of the experience of war and the novels and plays which express men's true reactions to that experience, the play seems very light comedy indeed; 50 light that one suspects that the man who made the musical comedy, "The Chocolate Soldier," out of it was the profoundest of Shaw's critics as regards the recognition of his place in the movement of ideas. Although Shaw set out to ridicule the romantic attitude to war, and to some extent succeeded, perhaps the most interesting line in the play is the one in which Bluntschli, expressing the professional (which is, for Shaw, the realist, as against the amateur, which is the romantic) idea of war, confesses himself "an incurable romantic." Shaw himself, as I wrote of W.C. thin Branchound's Confine Branchound Confine Branchound's Confine Bran himself, as I wrote of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" version," is consciously a realist and unconsciously a romantic. In "Arms and the Man," for anybody who observes the narratives disinterestedly, and refuses to be biased by the prefaces which added whenever the actual purport of the play conadded whenever the actual purport of the play conadded. added whenever the actual purport of the play contradicted his intention tradicted his intentions, the realist case is lost before the end of the first case is lost alfore the end of the first act. Major Saranoff, although he had a state ought though he had wen the battle in a way that ought to have lost it had went to have lost it had we to have lost it, had won it nevertheless; and it says nothing good for the nothing good for the professional that he did not find out until the medians find out until the madly led cavalry were on top of him that he had a him that he had been supplied with the wrong cartridges. In Point cartridges. In Raina's bedroom the efficient the fessional soldier with the the the fessional soldier was indebted for his life to romantic notions of a young woman, whose word of honour for his safety, in spite of the rarity to bathing among her people, was good enough allow him to sleep. Ater the first act the scales than weighted in the professional's favour worse the weighted in the professional's favour worse than Galsworthy weights the Galsworthy weights them in favour of pity for the poor; so that the five and the figure in poor; so that the two amateur soldiers who figure in the play become a struction the play become a strutting peacock of a lover and doddering old caricature by peacock of a lover and bufdoddering old caricature belonging to farce and buf-foonery, who "takes his wife to maintain foonery, who "takes his wife with him to maintain discipline." Al! the relationship to farce and builting to f discipline." Al' the jokes about Englishmen who wet themselves all over every day, Bulgarh to distinguish them from the people English bath to distinguish them from the people—English bathing had the same origin has the people and Swiss who ing had the same origin, by the way—and Swiss who live by doing things the live by doing things that no gentleman would think of, are part of Shaw's music bell beautiful. of, are part of Shaw's music-hall box of tricks, used in every one of his plant in every one of his plays as patter to hide his passing the joker. Captain Bluntschli acknowledges the interest of the romantic soldiers that he is merely a machine and Cl of the romantic soldiers that he is merely a machine and Shaw tries to give the impression machine is more efficient than the impression being. machine is more efficient than the human being merely in this play, as in the others, the machine is driving the agent of administration. the agent of administration; the creative force comes from the work the creative th force comes from the women, who are recognise through and through. Shaw, not daring to regarded the creative force in himself, has ever regardle women—from Ann Whitefield to Saint Joan and Intelligent Woman—with idelatry as the chosen people of the content of t Intelligent Woman—with idolatry as the chosen people of the Life Form people of the Life Force. His realism is merely the vice to God the Preserver, who would reduce universe to a geometrical pattern, perfect and old changing in its limitations, and safe for very new men. changing in its limitations, and safe for very one men. God the Creator has to work through only, since men days the agony. only, since men dare not undergo the agony efficient, mechanical, realist man; and ends, in spitead cient, mechanical, realist man; and ends, in spitead himself, by transferring the laurel-wreath to the force of the inefficient, illogical, romantic, but life mere elected, woman, in whose service man is a contract. elected, woman, in whose service man ather, one flict is a control out this service man ather, one Robot. To point out this paradox, or, rather, logical flict, in Shaw between his volunteer devotion is not and his unconscious devotion to creation, this depreciate his genius. The existence of

Thirty-seven years ago when "Arms and the

flict, which goes to extremes in both directions, resulting in the crucifixions of poets and in love affairs which are never consummated—I do not believe, for example, in view of the epilogue to "Pygmalion" that Bluntschli ever marries Raina after the curtain of "Arms and the Man"—is the source of his genius. But the product consists only of debate without conclusion and still-born creation breaking down in cynical buffoonery. Even in "Saint Joan, where an incarnation of the Life-Force is the very subject of the play, the most memorable scenes are the debate on nationalism and the speech of the inquisitor. Saint Joan herself derives her significance from historical associations not from Shaw's characterisation, which nowhere renders her capable of being Saint Joan. Thus Shaw's plays, originally regarded as irresponsible comedies, later as puritanical and responsible sermons, appear again, only a little later still, as entertaining, but very harmless and sportive, comedies.

PAUL BANKS.

Music.

In spite of "Quits," I assert roundly that there is one side and one side only that matters in the Question of the Musical Copyright Bill—the side of the composers; and any attempt compulsorily to fix what he may charge for the use of the product of his talent is a damnable tyranny and an outrage, the principle of which is unaltered whether it be two pence or two thousand pounds. Over the tales of alleged wrongdoing on the part of the Performing Richt wrongdoing R ing Right Society, of which, by the way, I am not a member (though the project of this Bill will make many of the project of this Bill will make many of the society whether many of us as are not seriously consider whether it is not it is not our duty to become so), I am more than scentical sceptical. The quarters whence they originate are alone sufficient to make them suspect. Mr. William Boosey, of the type Boosey gave us an interesting specimen of the type of complaint apropos the Society's methods in a recent number of *The Times*. The Musicians' Union, which is, in effect, a Trade Union of orchestral instrument places of every type, came to him tral instrument players of every type, came to him and complete players of every type, pight Society and complained that the Performing Right Society was raise and that the Performing Right Society was raising the tariff rate of music performance at certain a certain very popular hotel from £100 to £150 a year, i.e. very popular hotel from £100 to £150 a year, i.e., from £2 to £3 a week, which covered the rights of the rights of the entire European repertoire—the impudent plea being that this trifling increase would throw some of their members out of work, when the hotel in question raid in face to its band players the hotel in question paid in fees to its band players £1,000 a week, which, assuming the band to consist of the unusually and improbably large number of twenty plants. of twenty players, means an average of £50 a week each, or twenty players, means an average of £50 all the each, or twenty times the amount paid to all the living comments times the amount paid to all they used, living composers of Europe, whose work they used, and by using their fees! and by using which were enabled to earn their fees! This is a fair specimen of the type of people who of the Bill. The plea that one of the objects the Rill: of the Bill. The plea that one of the off Parliament deal, as certain egregious members of Parliament deal, as certain egregious members is expensed. liament declared, to protect the composer, is explained only a protect the composer, is explained only infra-parliamentary plained only as springing from infra-parliamentary stupidity. a more than a springing spare of intellectual stupidity, a more than normal share of intellectual dishonesty.

A shonesty, a more than normal share of intellectual insolence. dishonesty, or as a piece of gratuitous insolence. And as for the gentleman whose name unfortundown through the gentleman whose surely should go so the gentleman through through the gentleman whose surely should go so that through through the gentleman whose surely should go so that through through the gentleman whose surely should go so that through through the gentleman whose surely should go the gentleman through the gentleman whose surely should go the gentleman through the gentleman whose surely should go the gentleman through the gentleman whose surely should go the gentleman through the gentleman whose surely should go the gentleman through the gentlem down through history in an immortality of base enough silliness (and representing appropriately enough one of our ancient Universities), who declared that to composer had been deprived by the Act of on gramophone records, there was no reason why he gramophone records, there was no reason why gramophone records, there was no reason why should be records, there was no reason why should not be deprived of it so far as performthat picks are concerned, one's only reflection is bicks are concerned, one's only reflection in the picks are concerned, one's only reflection in the picks are concerned, one's only reflection is the picks are concerned, one's only reflection in the picks are concerned, one's only reflection in the picks are concerned, one's only reflection in the picks are concerned, one's only reflection is the picks are concerned. Pickpocketry has lost a shining ornament in Having emptied a man's right-hand pocket,

there are no reasons whatever, short of being detected, why you should not empty his left-hand pocket, too; and, being detected, no reason short of his preventing you by superior strength, why you should not bash him insensible and complete the good work at leisure. The thieving ruffian provides himself in each case with the typical weapon, the footpad a sandbag, the "legislator" the massbullying bludgeon of Acts of Parliament. KAIKHOSRU SORABJI.

Sir Charles Meets Uncle Sam.*

Sir Charles Igglesden is a journalist and was one of a party of fourteen journalists who visited America as guests of the Carnegie Trust for Universal Peace. He has now jotted down some of the impressions made on him during his tour. His book in the visitors and viscos of good payageners stuff. has the virtues and vices of good newspaper stuff. It is brief, written in readable style, full of facts and observed incidents; but the facts are mostly more amusing than important, the observation is of surfaces only, and the comment on those facts and infaces only, and the comment on those facts and incidents is facile. Take the last words, for example. As a guest of the Trust for Universal Peace perhaps they were expected of Sir Charles: "Practically in everything the Englishman and the American belong to one family. Commercial competition? Yes. Friendly rivalry in all things? Yes. To fight one another—an Anglo-American war?—unthinkable, ungodly." This is cant, Sir Charles, as Dr. John-ungodly." Lingodly such a war may be: unson would say. son would say. Ungodly such a war may be: unthinkable it is not, or you would not be saying it was unthinkable. Commercial competition in a world in which every nation is fighting to export more and more goods hardly comes under the heading of "friendly rivalry." There is nothing of friendli-"friendly rivalry." There is nothing of friendliness—to take an unimportant example—in the way the Americans have tried to smash the British film industry. And although the recent theoretical destruction of the Panama Canal by American aircraft was doubtless conducted purely in the spirit of scientific enquiry, no doubt the American War Office was pleased to note that hombing 'planes launched was pleased to note that bombing 'planes launched from ships could—but of course they never would do anything so ungodly—block up that vital trade passage with a few well-placed bombs. Sir Charles might also be startled to read about "The Fight For Oil." And has he not heard about the battle for trade in South America. Or how anyious is the for trade in South America? Or how anxious is the American Navy to get sailors?

A chapter in this book dealing with Prohibition contains many unpleasant facts. Everybody knows of course that the law against drink is violated in wholesale fashion; but every new fact confirming it wholesale fashion; but every new fact confirming it is of interest. The worst case observed by the author was a massed debauch by University boys and girls. "As the early hours of the morning apand girls. "As the early hours of the morning approached the yelling was fearful, jugs, bottles, glasses and earthenware being hurled out of the hotel windows. The damage in the bedrooms was enormous. Furniture was smashed. In the corridors I had almost to fight my way past excited and intoxicated young men and women, the latter and intoxicated young men and women, the latter mostly pretty girls in evening dress, but in such a state that they were dancing and singing in the manner of an East End virago. The author is rightly horrified by this scene and similar scenes which he personally witnessed. But his suggestion witnessed by the suggests that the for curing the evil is naive; he suggests that the wealthy classes, who are the worst offenders, should set a good example by voluntarily relinquishing the wealthy classes, who are the worst offenders, should set a good example by voluntarily relinquishing the privilege of obtaining drink. To hope for this to happen in a country which, as he himself says, is happen in a country which, as he himself says, is now a by-word for all kinds of bribery and corrup-

*" A Mere Englishman In America." By Sir Charles Igglesden. (The Kentish Express Publishing Co. 4s. 6d.)

tion, seems unduly optimistic. But I enjoyed the humour of this sentence: " Prohibition in the States is a farce, a dangerous farce, a wicked farce, a farce that will breed Socialism in the end." Is Socialism as awful as that? If so, Mr. Snowden should be informed.

J. S.

Reviews.

"Poems of a South African." By A. Vine Hall. (Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd. 10s. 6d.)

One is immediately struck by the Victorian atmosphere permeating this volume of poems. It affords relief from the strange metre now so much the vogue to-day. The author (need one write "'poet"?) is Minister at the Claremont Congregational Church at Cape Town, where he served for over twenty years; and his account of South African his tory is strongly descriptive. But the whimsical treatment of the child's relationship to money will interest readers of the child's relationship to money will interest readers of THE NEW AGE. The careful analysis of the sensation caused by having become the possessor of money is admirably treated in "Spending a Farthing." He reveals the childish philosophy when confronted by the limitation of wealth, and the climax could only be written by one well versed in the ways of children. Equally pleasing, but of a somewhat different nature is the poem "Apples," wherein the boy wishes to spend a penny to pleasure himself and yet satisfy the desire to share his joy with those he loves. "In Babylon" strikes a note common to all sincere artists, yet with all there is a a note common to all sincere artists, yet with all there is a bitterness here which savours of rancour.

"Take down your harp from the willow tree!"
(They said in Babylon of old.)

"Sing well, and your rewards will be Riches and honours manifold."

"Oh, leave your harp on the willow tree!"

(Is said in Babylon to-day.) "There is no call for minstrelsy: Curses and crust are poets' pay. Shun poetry if fame you seek

(Let the harp rot upon the willow!)
And thrill us with 'The Midnight Shriek:
Or Spot of Blood upon the Pillow.'"

And on page 67 we find-

'A poet! What use in the world is a poet!" As Chatterton might have said with his dying breath. Or Rob. Greene either.

ARTHUR B. ALLEN.

Songs For Sixpence. Numbers 1 to 6. W. Heffer and

These are little paper-backed books of verse. The cover design is a woodcut by Raymond McGrath, and consists of a nude female figure in the contemporary style standing a nude female figure in the contemporary style standing beside a cactus and clasping what appears to be a caterpillar which is balancing itself on its hind legs. The songs, Julian Bell, T. H. White, John Davenport, Michael Redsong is sung for sixpence, there should be four and twenty singing animals, dead or alive, in these six pies. Howtime yet to realise how easily one can mistake one's vocation. ever, as the singers are all young Cambridge men, they have time yet to realise how easily one can mistake one's vocamirable cards for exchange of Christmas wishes between gentzia of our older universities.

I. S.

RETROSPECT.

NOVEMBER 12, 1925. Review of Foster and Catchings' Profits.

The Daily News on the need for Great Britain to cut

adrift from American financial policy.

The attempt on Mussolini's life—political exploitation

The Economic Consequences of the Banking System. III. By C. H. Douglas.

NOVEMBER 11, 1926.

The Committee on Insurance—recommendation to bring agricultural workers in, so as to include "good lives."

The rise in the franc.

The Bankers' Manifesto and the Free Trade controversy.

The Dataiot and rat behind the Finance Inquiry The Patriot smells red rat behind the Finance Inquiry Petition Committee's activities.

Labour's success in the Municipal elections.

The Imperial Conference and the Bankers' Manifesto II. By C. H. Douglas.

Bank and State. By A. N. (On the Bankers' Manifesto.)

JANUARY 2, 1930

NOVEMBER 10, 1927.
The House of Lords and Money Bills—Miss Constance Cambell in the English Review wants the Lords to have the power to reject these Bills.

The Irish Free State Constitution—the method of elect-

ing the Senate-its powers.

The Banking Supplement of the Spectator—Frank Morris Arthur W. Kiddy, and Norman Crump contribute pro-bank propaganda.

The Evening News on Lord Melchett as the saviour of British capitalism—the challenge of America's instalment-purchase policy—our consumption "still vigorously curtailed by Victorian traditions of thrift."

Mr. George P. And delta Challenge of America's instalment-purchase policy—our consumption "still vigorously curtailed by Victorian traditions of thrift."

Mr. George P. Auld defends the Dawes Plan in the English Review—cannot see why America's investments cannot increase indeficition. cannot increase indefinitely—attacks the Keynes school.

Mr. Arthur Collins on the Liverpool Corporation's finances

-adding machines, unemployment and a "rationed rate."

America's problem of the company without America's problem of receiving debt repayments without nporting goods—attitude of the repayments without repayments without repayments without repayments without repayments without repayments. importing goods—attitude of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, the B Baltimore, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Financial Times—" profound modified to the Manufacturers' Record are Times—" profound modifications of existing policy are inevitable." inevitable.

Some further quotations from Foster and Catchings'

What Our Readers Are Saying. (Extracts from replies to our questionnaire. First instalment of the series.)

The Capital Levy and Bank Reserves. (Editorial article.)
The Capital Levy—controversy between Mr. Snowden and Mr. Dalton.

The Colwyn Commission's forthcoming Report on the ational Debt National Debt.

The Civil Service and a National Minimum Wage r. W. J. Brown's suggestion Mr. W. J. Brown's suggested new tactic.

The Underground Combine's poster—all journeys twelve per week "cost you nothing."

The G.P.O.'s scheme of awards to members of staff for new ideas.

Mr. Frank L. Simonds on Europe's anger at "dollar nperialism." new ideas.

The Imperial Conference and the Bankers' Manifesto.

V. By C. H. Dougles imperialism." IV. By C. H. Douglas.

Mr. Frederick Hyde thinks that people carry too much arrency in their pockets

The bankers' exploitation of the Armistice Silence.

American naval policy—parity of strength with Britain on Mr. Marriot wants a "Parker Gilbert report Mr. Nordon at a meeting of the Law Society describes on the L

Mr. Nordon at a meeting of the Law Society describes ontemplated changes in company low foresees substitution Mr. Nordon at a meeting of the Law Society describes contemplated changes in company law—foresees substitution of experts for directors—is driven to that conclusion because of the complexity of the law. Complexity designed bankers to make such conclusion inevitable. Mr. it the Withers says that the really vital duty of directors is will decision. withers says that the really vital duty of directors is will decision on points of financial policy." Such decision thus come into the power of bank nominees.

NOVEMBER 15, 1928.

Mr. Hoover's visit to South America.
Mr. H. G. Wells and his disillusionment about the "War"

Mr. Churchill's income-tax drive.

Civil Servants and the cost-of-living index.

Lord Birkenhead joins the Imperial Chemical

Labour's success in the Municipal Elections.

The Inescapable Conflict. II. (By C. H. Douglas.)

NOVEMBER 26, 1925.
The Treasury's "boon" to holders of matured Savings Certificates—they are to be excused from drawing the cash and allowed to leave their investment standing. and allowed to leave their investment standing.

Major Douglas at the London Commercial luncheon.

Municipal banking—the Warrington Council's circular to unicipalities advocating adoption municipalities advocating adoption.

Senator Borah's views on limitation of armaments.

Karl Marx's paper, Value, Price and Profit he terms, value "and "money" serve as interchangeable "value the error in his conclusions.

Further references to Factor and Catchings' Profits.

Further references to Foster and Catchings', profits.

"The Passing of the Clerk."—The Star on calculating-

Mr. Frank L. Simonds on the European situation-hints at a revolt by Europe against America.

Professor Cassel on a coming world-shortage of gold.

Mr. J. F. Darling proposes a bi-metallic standard. The end of the coal lock-out.

NOVEMBER 24, 1927.
The Irish Times and the transfer of the British currency note to the Bank of England.

Mr. A. V. Alexander's Bill to protect consumers from

The Evening News on the Coal Censure Debate.

The Manchester Guardian on Fianna Fail policy—says that some of Mr. de Valera's followers want to bring into Operation a new credit system borrowed apparently from Major Douglas and THE NEW AGE."

Lord Feversham's inherited estate—reduces rents instead of spending money on celebrations—warns tenants that fixed charges are heavier than revenue, and he may not be able to know the spending that the charges are heavier than revenue, and he may not be able to know the spending the spending that the charges are heavier than revenue, and he may not be able to know the spending that the charges are heavier than revenue, and he may not be able to know the spending that the spendi to keep the estate together if taxes are not reduced—two death duties, eleven years previously, were only paid by

Selling a part of the estate and the timber.

Mr. Gubbay on "Indigenous Indian Banking."

Mr. A. W. William Indian Banking."

Mr. A. W. Kiddy defends the banks—charges Government with "tampering" with currency.

Mr. J. E. Tuke's article on Social Credit in Reconcilia-

The Midland Bank and the Bankers' Institute. I. (By C. H. Douglas.)

Social Credit in Australia. (By Walter Plinge.) (Selection of the Credit in Australia)

tion of questions and answers at meetings.)

NOVEMBER 22, 1928. Mansion House meeting in support of the Bankers' Manifesto—Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. Walter Runciman condemn Beaumont Pease says that trade is "not warfare" but is an exchange between two willing parties "—booklet publacturers circulated at the meeting—gives account of antifacturers circulated at the meeting—gives account of anti-Parliamentary sentiments since 1921 by Dr. Walter Leaf, Sir Hugh Dati

Sir Hugh Bell, and others. Lord Beaverbrook calls on Mr. Churchill to "insist at

once on cheap money."

Messrs. Rowntree instal labour-saving machinery—offer a subsidy of £100 per man to any firm who will employ their disemployed workers.

The Ministry of Health authorises use of public funds for purchase of radium for cancer treatment. Why use taxpurchase of radium for cancer treatment. Why use tarpayers' money?—Why not make radium a basis of credit like gold to be sold to be

like gold, and entrust it to the care of the hospitals?

The Inescapable Conflict. III. (By C. H. Douglas.)

An Outline of Social Credit. I. (By H. M. M.)

The imprisonment of twelve Communist leaders—the Labour Movement's anger—Mr. Runciman's motion on right of the Liberal Party reaffirming its "belief in the the speeches of Sir William Joynson Hicks, Lord Birken-Asquith's Home Rule Act. Our suggestion that the Communist leaders have been got out of the way because of supports. munist leaders have been got out of the way because of the apparent imminence of industrial trouble suggestion supported by policy of police authorities who are organising a day and night on waitened received being sworn from and hight on uniforms—recruits being sworn from banks and insurance houses.

The fallacy of Communist expropriation of capitalists

The fallacy of Communist expropriation of Capital and of Socialist nationalisation of capital explained.

The Economic Consequences of the Banking System. IV.

(By C. H. Douglas.)

German Bankers' Association's "jubilation" over the banks' "victory" over Hugo Stinnes.

(Press extract from Barron's Weekly.)

Mr. Garvin on industrial reconstruction—Labour must Domestic propulitate the strike method."

Domestic peace and international war in the coal trade.
The Civil Service and the Arbitration Court's Award on wage claim—the first instance of an Award being decided reference. reference to the "financial position of the country"

The Imperial Conference and Disarmament.

Mr. Keynes gives advice to the cotton industry—"increase output and reduce prices." Increased output means increased cost without guarantee of increased revenue. creased and reduce prices." Increased output increased cost without guarantee of increased revenue.

Mr. Justice McCardie concerned about the increase in petty crimes.

The Bishop of Winchester tells the Bureau of Social Research, Tyneside, that when the Bishops went to the Prime Minister to try to settle the strike they had been privately encouraged by banking firms to put forward the idea of a loan to be repaid by the coal industry: they were not advocating "a subsidy."

Mr. Harold Cox examines the "dangers of the Dole" in the Evening Standard.

Interest and depreciation charges in cotton industry 400 per cent. higher than before the war. (Press extract: Mr. Birchenough in the Manchester Guardian.)

Bank Reserves. (Editorial article. Industrial property

potentially owned by the banks.)

Labour Statistics. (Editorial article on the Abstract of Labour Statistics, 1926. Lost working days through strikes progress steadily from 17 millions for the six-year period 1900-5 to 184 millions for the period 1918-23, and then to 140 millions for 2\frac{3}{4} years (1924-6). Compare with working days not worked by reason of industry's inability to employ labour: from 1921 to 1925 average was 429 million per annum. Figures show that for every day lost by downing tools fourteen have been lost through lack of opportunity to pick up tools.

Lady Astor supports naval reduction—naval reduction constitutes danger to Britain's food supplies.

The National City Bank, New York, justifies the policy of discouraging agricultural "surpluses."

The Cuban-European sugar-pact to obviate "over-pro-

Sir Lennox Robinson advocates a Shareholders' Association in *The Times*—it should watch the interests of *large* and small shareholders.

Lord Beaverbrook's pamphlet, The Only Way to Save the Coal Industry—amalgamation of all collieries into a

' 100-per-cent. Trust." Lords Gainford and Askwith oppose the electricity monopoly scheme for southern England-centralised generating stations and aircraft danger in war-time. (Cf. Major Douglas's articles, "Energy from Coal" in The New Age of April 22 and 29, 1926, on this subject.)

NOVEMBER 29, 1928.

The King's illness and the King's currency—the Daily Mail's criticism of the new notes—America, the King, the Navy, and the Mansion House Financiers.

Mr. Hoover's plan to insure American trade prosperity

Mr. Hoover's plan to insure American trade prosperity by raising £600 millions as reserve fund to provide jobs on public works during times of unemployment.

Sir George Paish on the necessity for saving.

Can Hansard be trusted?—the omission of Mr. Hore-Belisha's question in the House of Commons whether the reparation settlement was bound up with the question of the evacuation of Rhine territory (Mr. Churchill's answer being "no")—omission explained as accidental, will be being "no")—omission explained as accidental, will be rectified in the bound volume.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR. ANOTHER ACCIDENT?

Sir,—In a 4-inch published announcement in a newspaper, of the *Nineteenth Century* review containing an apparently complete table of contents of the December issue, there is no mention of Mr. Barfield's article on finance which was to have appeared there. If held over, all right, But if published, why not included in the advertisement?

CONSUME MORE.

Money makes the mare go. Scissors make the hair grow. Buyers make the fair go.—A. B.

"The breakdown of the gold standard machinery in the Argentine is more than a local matter. In our notes yesterday it was pointed out that a more important dislocation day it was pointed out that a more important dislocation was threatened earlier this year, and was only prevented by the collapse of the American Stock Markets. The fact by the collapse of the American Stock Markets. The fact that the gold standard machinery works with such heavy that the gold standard machinery works with such heavy that the gold standard machinery works with such heavy that the gold some time ago. The Argentine Canada embargoed gold some time ago. The Argentine has now had to do it. It must be remembered, too, that up to recently France would not part with gold. Neither would Japan (although she is coming on a free gold basis shortly), to recently France would not part with gold. Neither would Japan (although she is coming on a free gold basis shortly), nor Spain, nor Brazil. . . It is time that the central bankers began to think of measures which would prevent gold from interfering with the economic life of the various countries."—Evening Standard, "City Notes," December

"THE CONFESSION OF THE KIBBO KIFT"

By JOHN HARGRAVE (Duckworth, 7/6 net) should be read by all students of Social Credit who wish to understand the outlook and position of a movement which, basing its activities upon the New Economic teaching, has already attracted widespread attention both in this country and abroad. The Monomark Address of the K.K. is

BM/KIFT, LONDON, W.C.1.

CHEST DISEASES

"Umckaloabo acts as regards Tuberculosis as a real specific." (Dr. Sechehaye in the "Swiss Medical Review.")

"It appears to me to have a specific destructive influence on the Tubercle Bacilli in the same way that Quinine has upon Malaria."

(Dr. Grun in the King's Bench Division.)

If you are suffering from any disease of the chest or lungs—spasmodic or cardiac asthma excluded—ask your doctor about Umckaloabo, or send a postcard for particulars of it to Chas. H. Stevens, 204-206, Worple Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.20, who will post same to you Free of Charge.

Readers, especially T.B.'s., will see in the above few lines more wonderful news than is to be found in many volumes on the same subject.

A consecutive introductory reading course in Social Credit is provided by the following sets of

SET A.

Comprising: Social Credit in Summary (1d.). The Key to World Politics (1d.): Through Consumption to Prosperity (2d.). The Monetary Catalyst (Id.).

Post free, 6d. the set.

SET B.

Comprising: Set "A" above. The Veil of Finance (6d.). Post free, is. the set.

CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY, 70, High Holborn,

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 vital fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accountancy, 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, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign

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 fon 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 gives 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 consumers' 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.

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JANUARY 2, 1930

Books and Pamphlets on Social Credit.

ADAMS, W.

Real Wealth and Financial Poverty. 7s. 6d.

BRENTON, ARTHUR.

Social Credit in Summary. 1d. The Key to World Politics. 1d.

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These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and

Social Credit. 1s.
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MARTIN, P. W. The Flaw in the Price System. 4s. 6d.

The Limited Market. 4s. 6d.

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Cartesian Economics. 6d.

The Inversion of Science. 6d.

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BARKER, D. A.

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HILTON, J. P.

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