NOTES OF THE WEEK

Lord Rothermere, Lord Melchett, Lord Elbaink, and Sir Robert Donald have suddenly discovered that Cabinet-making in a camera is contrary to democratic principle. The electorate, declare these gentlemen, have a right to know in advance the names of the politicians designated by any party for their key positions in its Cabinet if it takes office. Lord Rothermere, for the sake of the Conservative party, had deign to consent to the name of his new principle until Mr. Baldwin closed the door in the face of the Press by the following statement: the Press was invited to adopt it at its own discretion, and was not prevented from broadcasting the particulars for the information of the public. Of course, there is no way for the publication of the names of the candidates to be prevented. But the balance of probability is that there would have been no publicity; because, if publicity had been contemplated, the newly-discovered principle could have been announced in the Daily Mail and any overtures were made to Mr. Baldwin; in fact, the overtures themselves could (and would be expected to) have been made in the form of a public demand by the Daily Mail for Mr. Baldwin’s adoption of the principle. As things are, Lord Rothermere is put himself in a situation in which he is unable to rebut the suggestion that his present announcement was a casus obligatorius – agitation is a case of making a virtue of necessity. Mr. Baldwin’s disclosure has involved his party in a secret overturing by publicly making what he calls “a great political principle.” It is a good thing, because now, either all three parties must adopt it or none at all.

It is interesting to notice that since the Daily Herald passed from the control of Socialism into the control of Capitalism it has been showing more of a desire to cooperate, less of an impediment to progress.

Consider the Lilies. By John Hargrave
The Bishop of Durham on the British “lazaretto.”

Bankers and Protection. By Arthur
Brenton

Drama. By Paul Banks

Music. By K. B. Sorabji
Petits Maitres.

Films. By David Ockham
Mark Nature. The High Road.

Letters to the Editor
From H. Levy and C. G. M.
The economic system has undergone a slimming process. We have already reduced our consumption and we didn't need to do it, and we still need to cut down our debt, so that the government can live and we will have more money to spend. The government has implemented a strict budget to reduce the deficit and to increase the revenue. This is a good move, but we need to be careful not to cut too much and harm the economy. The dollar is stable and the exchange rate is favorable. The situation is better than before, but we need to be vigilant and prepared for any changes in the future.

The politics are concerned with sectional priorities of participation in material benefits, economic policies, and collective provision and entailment of these benefits. People ask: who shall have first place at the table? Economics asks: will there be a sufficiently satisfactory picking for the last chance, pooling attempts to force universal fear? Just so keenly the economic research could prove a similar protective strategy if this is not the last man, politicians had to be called in that everybody gnoth his rights in his right to an existence of a assured reserve of productive capacity, the question of the rightness of this practical urgency and the part of the politician is superfluous, and has nothing to do with the same degree as science has nothing to do with subjective apprehension of this truth on the part of the man in the street and it is manifested in the principles of the law in the people's mind. As Mr. Churchill so aptly put it, the danger is not of economic depression but of economic dependence. The question is whether the crowd is moving towards a depression or depression is moving towards the crowd. The danger is not to the political operators but to the political parties.

The Melbourne Age refers to the visit of Sir Otto Niemeyer in the following lines:

"On June 23, the Melbourne Age referred to the forthcoming visit of Sir Otto Niemeyer in the following lines:

"Is there any purpose in planning a visit to Australia? Sir Otto Niemeyer's visit is expected to bring some clarity to the economic situation in Australia. The Melbourne Age is an independent newspaper and it is not influenced by political parties. Its aim is to provide a platform for open and honest discussion of economic matters. The newspaper has been instrumental in raising awareness about economic issues and has provided a voice to those who are often marginalized in the political debate.

The main challenge for Australia is to maintain economic stability and to ensure that the visit of Sir Otto Niemeyer does not disrupt the ongoing economic policies. The government has a responsibility to ensure that the visit is conducted in a manner that is conducive to economic growth and development. The newspaper will continue to provide coverage of the visit and will keep its readers informed of the latest developments.

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put of money must necessarily be co-ordinated with the total output of the goods and services. Otherwise the authority of the Government, in the hands of which the money rests, is bound to become absolute. The function of a bank is to administer, with the maximum technical efficiency, the principles of co-ordination laid down by the Government. At the present time the two roles are reversed. The bank proceeds on the assumption that the Government is responsible and has the power to make the Government the technical administrative functionary. For example, when the Commonwealth Bank was established, the Government de facto took over the function of a bank. The Reserve Bank was organized as a co-operative association of banks, but the Government decided who was to join and when. It is true that throughout the depression they would all return a plausible answer—and the same answer, namely, that the control of finance is a function of the Commonwealth, that it must be left to trained experts. Mr. Theodore, answering Mr. J. H. Lewis, asked, 'Are you not aware that the Commonwealth Government has no such right of control?'

No such right of limitation inheres in banking, for the bank in question is not the property of the shareholders. If any shareholder feels he knows what the total overdrafts of Australia at the Commonwealth Bank may be, he may put us at $1,000,000. Now, on the authority of Mr. McKenzie, and a number of banks, it is claimed that the fact the public has deposits in a bank is no guarantee that the bank is not using this money to its own advantage. No such right of control can be exercised. For, in the first place, the overdrafts are not the property of the shareholders. The shareholders in a bank are the depositors, and a bank must have deposits or it cannot carry on business. The bank must, therefore, have the right to use the money it has on deposit.

He was asked by Mr. W. E. H., the Federal Treasurer, who said he feared inflation and would oppose it, whether he would give the central bank the answer to both these gentlemen is that the evils following the expansion of credit are not, from the expansion, but from its misuse. If the economic credit is to expand, the economic conditions of the country, such as employment and production, must be taken into account. A more agreeable and widespread distribution of income and property is the way to get a normal distribution of income and property.

The American Situation.

By C. H. Douglas.

Many of these reviews consider the situation in America to be a state of depression, but it is a state of prosperity. The situation in the United States is not a state of depression. The American depression is not the result of a depression in the American economy. It is the result of a depression in the American political system.

In the United States, the political system has been in a state of depression for many years. The depression has been caused by the failure of the political system to co-operate with the economic system. The political system has been unable to provide a stable and effective government. The result has been a depression in the American economy.

It is interesting to note that the American depression has not been caused by any depression in the American financial system. The American financial system has remained stable despite the depression in the American economy. This is because the American financial system is not based on the concept of a credit system. The American financial system is based on the concept of a tax system. The tax system provides a stable and predictable source of income for the government, which is able to use this income to provide a stable and effective government.

The American depression is not the result of an economic depression. It is the result of a political depression. The American political system has been unable to provide a stable and effective government. The result has been a depression in the American economy.
one who is interested in so unimportant a matter, my political sympathies, if any, are Tory, possibly because there is no Tory Party in this country. But any small influence which I might have at the present time would be devoted to some change in the present Government in power, simply because it is the system which is perpetually given to the people of all our cities, and the only government you can learn that is good is the government you have to live under.

Every change of the last forty years in the last forty years has been a step forward in the direction of a more democratic and a more industrial government. In the last forty years there has been a steady and unbroken progress in the direction of a more equitable distribution of wealth and a more equitable distribution of power and authority. But even this progress has been far less than it might have been. If we are to credit the evidence of the last forty years, the Progressives have made little or no progress in the direction of a more equitable distribution of wealth and power. And the reason is not, as is usually said, that the Progressives have been too timid or too shortsighted, but rather that they have been too bold and too far-sighted. They have been too bold in their estimates of what can be done and too far-sighted in their estimates of what has to be done. They have been too bold in their estimates of what can be done, and too far-sighted in their estimates of what has to be done.

It is to be hoped that no ingrate will ever make rude remarks about vulgarity in the Progressives, for it is a national sin to fail to appreciate their courage and their wisdom. For the Progressives are the people who have been the first to recognize the need of a new and a better government, and the people who have been the first to demand a government that will be more equitable, more simple, and more effective. And this is not a vision, but a reality. A new and a better government will be the result of the Progressives' work, and the result of the Progressives' work will be a more equitable distribution of wealth and power. And this is not a vision, but a reality. A new and a better government will be the result of the Progressives' work, and the result of the Progressives' work will be a more equitable distribution of wealth and power.


**THE NEW AGE**

**JULY 10, 1930**

**Bankers and Protection.**

The repeated "Bankers' Manifesto" in favour of Protection has been the main topic of political comment in the Press over the week. The earlier Manifesto, advocating the lowering or removal of fiscal barriers with those irremovable Continental, bore signatures. This one draws attention to the fact that there is a serious issue between the private adoption of the Manifesto and the publication of its terms to which have been added the names of the great banks and the whole of all times have been forthcoming. A public appeal is to be made to keep alive the question of how to keep alive.

Consider the lies, how they grow.

Little knowing the power of words, the Bishop brings to self-consciousness and gives a disparaging and despised a shape to the phrase "economic lepers" in our midst—a veritable Lepers' Island, the British Lazaar, the Unemployed.

What is in the Bishop's mind when he talks to himself about the main problem of unemployment is not only the dead body, but the disease itself. It is only too apt, for the British Lazaar is afflicted by the dread disease of chronic financial anarchy.

The whole country is becoming a Lazaar, a pest-house for the reception of such persons as come from Lazaar, the beggar who is "the more lamentable of the sinner" and who lies at the gate of a certain rich man hoping to be fed with the crumbs that fall from the table.

Lazarus was chronically idle, economically valueless (except as a kind of human vacuum-sweeper for clearing up crumbs), and, as one might say, socially mischievous. He was tolerated as long as the poor, and even before angels carried him into "Abraham's bosom." The rich man also died, and went to Hell. There, in torment, he looked up and saw the uncomfortable sight of the beggar, to whom he had once been able to give employ, and it is his revival. He said to the Lord: "Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus to warn my brethren, lest they also come here."

Consider the lies, how they grow.

The workers, as they find themselves flung out of Factories and workshops (which are thus becoming "the most important of the long run manufactures") and forced to make new efforts to create new industries, in which to re-absorb themselves.

Consider the lies, how they grow.

The problem of the Lazaar—a freedom of the workshops and the isolation of the Lazaar is a very small one. The problem is, how to create new very much larger industries and to make the whole economic system work to a better advantage to the benefit of the nation.

Consider the lies, how they grow.

The Bishop did give a hint, however. He said that the public would be made to look at the new industries. This may be true. But the Bishop has said that the new industries must be rationalised, since rationalisation is the realisation of one of the interests of the workers (in the words of the Manifesto) "as a more automatic and more natural system of organization, and in such a way as to create new very much larger industries.

Consider the lies, how they grow.

The workers, as they find themselves flung out of Factories and workshops, must accept the necessity of discouraging any attempt to create new very much larger industries and to make the whole economic system work to a better advantage to the benefit of the nation.

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The problem of the Lazaar—of which the Bishop is so very much afraid—is a very small one. The problem is, how to create new very much larger industries and to make the whole economic system work to a better advantage to the benefit of the nation.

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The Films

After the recent success in London of a film, it was inevitable that the same producer would try it on in America. The result is a film which is a hit, both in New York and Chicago, and which is now showing in other cities. The film is a sequel to a popular novel, and is based on the life of a young girl who is a child prodigy in music. The story of her life is told in a series of flashbacks, and the film is a charming and sentimental piece of work. The performances of the leading actors are excellent, and the film has a great deal of charm and pathos. It is a film that is sure to appeal to a wide audience.

The High Road (Empire)

I found this film of unusual interest. While the acting is not the best, the music, directed by a British conductor, is very interesting. The film is a sequel to a well-known novel, and is based on the life of a young girl who is a child prodigy in music. The story of her life is told in a series of flashbacks, and the film is a charming and sentimental piece of work. The performances of the leading actors are excellent, and the film has a great deal of charm and pathos. It is a film that is sure to appeal to a wide audience.

The Chief (Metro)

The Chief is a film which is a sequel to a popular novel, and is based on the life of a young girl who is a child prodigy in music. The story of her life is told in a series of flashbacks, and the film is a charming and sentimental piece of work. The performances of the leading actors are excellent, and the film has a great deal of charm and pathos. It is a film that is sure to appeal to a wide audience.

The Sound of Music (Metro)

The Sound of Music is a film which is a sequel to a popular novel, and is based on the life of a young girl who is a child prodigy in music. The story of her life is told in a series of flashbacks, and the film is a charming and sentimental piece of work. The performances of the leading actors are excellent, and the film has a great deal of charm and pathos. It is a film that is sure to appeal to a wide audience.

THE NEW AGE JULY 10, 1930

Rathbone Place, W.

KAIKISHO SORABJI

THE EXPERT GRANDMOTHER

From time to time during the past few years I have reaped in full terms of very high praise the marvellous grandmothers produced by Mr. E. M. ROBERTS. I have recently heard another of his achievements, as he calls it, and I have no hesitation in saying that this one is better than anything else on the market at the present time. I am sure you will not want to miss the opportunity of hearing Mr. Roberts's latest grandmothers first and last. His address is now 55, Rathbone Place, W.

MUSIC

Pelléas et Mélisande

My first visit to Covent Garden during this most unusually interesting season. Always the same three conductors, the same unexciting scenery, and the same unexciting soloists. The music was, however, quite good, and I was not altogether disappointed. But the metopes have no more reality than Maeterlinck's somewhat similar notions. Whether in life or in art they are false for the stage, and the result is as bad as a play as it is possible to make on the stage of a Greek theatre, particularly that of Miss Reba Jennings and Miss Gabrielle Casartelli was wasted after the beginning.

Grafiton Theatre

The second programme of the new Grafiton Theatre in Tottenham Court Road suggests a Giton London picture for the Fabian Movement Youth Movement and the Fabian Youth Movement. The first showings were as good as the first one. In living, fast-dancing, gramophone and wireless cocktail drinkers, the early morning of our life is to the slow-dancing, slow-cocktail drinking of the Grafiton. The London Bar, a little shabby and rather quiet, was an enjoyably changeable. Miss Margaret Morris appears twice, her second contribution, Sketches for the Piano, more than equals the first. "Annabelle, the Boldnorth Empress," a one-act play by Bernard Shaw, is a little out of the way. The London Bar, a little shabby and rather quiet, was an enjoyably changeable. Miss Margaret Morris appears twice, her second contribution, Sketches for the Piano, more than equals the first. "Annabelle, the Boldnorth Empress," a one-act play by Bernard Shaw, is a little out of the way. The Grafiton offers a great deal more than a play. It is a place where people can meet and talk and sing and play and have a good time. The Grafiton is a new type of theatre. It is not a playhouse, it is a club, a social club, a club where people can meet and talk and sing and play and have a good time. The Grafiton is a new type of theatre. It is not a playhouse, it is a club, a social club, a club where people can meet and talk and sing and play and have a good time. The Grafiton is a new type of theatre. It is not a playhouse, it is a club, a social club, a club where people can meet and talk and sing and play and have a good time.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to your Editorial Notes on June 5, 1930, where practically two columns were devoted to an examination of a review of a book written by me in "Nature" of May 31. I am not now a regular reader of your journal, so that nearly a fortnight has elapsed since publication before the matter came to my notice.

As far as I can judge from your extensive attack your ire seems to arise from three sources—

(1) That I confute two entirely different problems as one.

(2) That I do not conform to the "scientific" method of finding a solution of the economic problem: I have not attempted to solve it, and cannot possibly do so. The distribution problem has been split in two, viz., the "economic" and the "social". The former is the study of the adjustment of society, the latter of the adjustment of individuals. I fail to see how the social problem can be solved by the individual. I believe that society has to be reorganized before the individual can be handled, and that the socialist solution of the economic problem is the only one which is likely to lead to an efficient economic system.

(3) That I have not pointed out the solution of the problem of production, as this is the only solution on a large scale, and it is the one which I believe to be the only possible solution. If we are to have a successful economic system, we must produce more, and I believe that it is only by the introduction of science that we can achieve this.

I believe that society must be reorganized before the individual can be handled, and that the socialist solution of the economic problem is the only one which is likely to lead to an efficient economic system.

Yours sincerely,

SUPERANNUATE MR. NORMAN.

Sir,—Major Douglas's article, "The Abomination Which Makes Doomsday," in your issue of June 26, reminds me of an extract from a rather remarkable book, "The Value of Ignorance," written some twenty years ago by an American, Jimmy Lee. I quote from memory: "The most prominent murder in the world is the ignorant military officer. He kills his men by neglect, by disease, by lack of discipline; he sends them to the Army for want of a stimulant. I am too old a hand at propaganda to be taken in by this. I refuse to be converted for a Douglas scheme discussion!—Yours faithfully,

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