NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The "revolution" in Argentina opens a fertile field for speculation as to its causes. We may have missed something, but we have not yet come across any reason in the newspapers sufficiently weighty to account for the revolt against President Irigoyen which culminated in his resignation on September 6—we mean, no immediate reason which should move the Argentine people to get rid of him in a hurry. For instance, two items mentioned are that "general world depression" has seriously affected the prosperity of that country, and that the "last harvest was unsatisfactory." These would be plausible explanations if the revolt had broken out spontaneously among the common people, who fared well, in ignorance, associate by happenen with these phenomena. But this revolt Profound circumstances too suddenly to have arisen from popular opinion among the people to carry the military and police against such a populace. No doubt they used the to the fact of President's reduced prosperity to justify their act but that was the motive of the intelligence. Another indictment against the government is reported in the News of the World of September 1; it is that during the war he showed sympathy with the Central Powers and refused to declare war on them. But assuming that the Argentine people thought that they would have voted fourteen years to President for resisting their desire? The the report, we notice, does not make it clear whether their idea is: "No Tears From British" the position that Great Britain has no call to displace the forcible removal of a state by reason the cause of the Allies. Perhaps support. The reason for mentioning the matter it probably was not the only motive for removing the President of the new Government.
Bankers form an international monopoly, and it does not matter to them as bankers, whether markets are won or lost by any particular nation. But it does matter vitally to representative statesmen, who have to represent the interests of nations, the manipulations of capitalists and workers for the consequences of their statesmanship. So, regarding the purely commercial aspects of British and American nationalism comes into conflict, with International Finance warring and watching in the spirit of calm neutrality.

Turning now to the financial aspect—Argentina’s depression continues and the position is reversed. Different nationalisms are neutral while international finance takes sides. That being so, it is not to be wondered at that the British banking interests may have had a hand in turning the tide of affairs in that country. Whether this speculation reflects the truth or not depends upon whether the British bankers still regard the condition of the British industry as of less importance than the maintenance of financial solidarity, or whether, irrespective of their views, they have been compelled to acquiesce in the policy of the dominant bankers in the international trust, United States finance.

At the same time it would be premature to come to the definite conclusion that this revolt is a revolt for Britain. If one scrutinizes the items which have been accumulated as revealing a trend of Dr. Irigoyen’s policy, it will be seen that his aggressions are all gestures, none of them is an act. To take off your coat to a man is not the same thing as hitting him. More than that, it is not certain that he will take it as a sign of your best chance of success you will hit him without warning and not trouble about your coat. While it is not a sign of preparation to the evidence that he is not a sign of preparation, one must not be surprised that he is not the same thing as hitting him. More than that, it is not certain that he will take it as a sign of your best chance of success you will hit him without warning and not trouble about your coat.

While the revolt of Argentine has not been a national one, it is proceeding on the same lines. The Argentina has crossed the river of diplomatic neutrality, it cannot be said that she has burned her copy of the Treaty of Agadir. The opponents of the government are divided into two factions: those who support the government and those who are opposed to it. The government is carried forward by a coalition of the two factions. It is therefore necessary to look into the financial and economic policies of the government and the financial and economic conditions of the country in order to understand what is to be expected.

The political situation in Argentina is one of the most important in the world. It is being analyzed by the press in Argentina and abroad. The newspapers are full of articles and editorials on the subject. The government is making efforts to maintain order and to prevent any further disturbance. The opposition is trying to organize a movement to overthrow the government.

The government is making efforts to maintain order and to prevent any further disturbance. The opposition is trying to organize a movement to overthrow the government.

Cables from Buenos Aires on September 9 stated that the new government of Argentina has had an important victory over the old one. The government has won a majority in the National Congress and is expected to have a stable government for some time. The victory of the new government is due to the popular support and the economic policies of the new government.

For residents of the old government, this is a victory. But for the safety of the country, it is a victory. The new government has a stable majority in the National Congress and is expected to have a stable government for some time. The victory of the new government is due to the popular support and the economic policies of the new government.

In such circumstances we would advise Mr. Hughes to let the law alone—unless he thinks it worth while to spend money for the sake of spreading his views. This might be worth while if they proceeded from his knowledge of the Social Credit analysis; but since there is no indication that he has such knowledge, we can only imagine him to be trying to be heard in order to get himself heard. But this is not what we want. We want him to do something useful and not to waste our time and money in spreading his views. It is better to let him speak and let us hear what he has to say. If he has anything to say, let it be said by the people who are interested in it and not by himself. He will then be heard and not have to waste our time and money.
employers want to be able to point out to their men that since sacrifices have been made higher up the example must be followed lower down. This is one typical illustration of the many administrative questions on which Sir Otto most correctly—in the view of the Melbourne Dispatch—made an express protest. There was a great deal more caution to correctitude about his attitude—or at least it was the correctness of indifference. If a gunman were to hold up demand and demand some fixed sum of money from the assembled guests, would anyone suggest that, just because he did not express his opinion in the same terms as the demands were made for the raid, he was not interfering with "internal administration?" For this is what the Melbourne Age's argument amounts to.

Supposing that the Australian Government decides to cut its own expenditure first, as demanded, one of the economies might easily be the closing of Australia House in London. In such a contingency it may well be embarrassing. But, of course, have nothing particular to be frightened of, but, well, you know, it wouldn't be the thing, it wouldn't quite fit in with Sir Otto's name and policy into such a direct relationship and aggravation of our own unemployment problem. No. Sir Otto was a banker, and a banker's proper place is at the table where the men in the executive are in the slaughterhouse where the politicians kill sheep.

It is a relief to turn from the obtrusiveness of a defeatist Australian Press in Australia to the recommendations of the Imperial Council of the Unions. They may be technically defective but at least they are a symptom of the will to resist the new policy. The Times correspondent before-mentioned summarises them thus:—

The Federal Government should free credit resources by providing $25,000,000 of sterilization; the redemption of provisions the balances of deposit banks; the iron ore of the government; the iron of the Loan Council which is in the hands of the money, the loan-mongers and their creditors; and the reduction of all interest rates. (The de-sterilizing of company bonds, shares, and the limitation of dividends.)

Most of these recommendations our readers will be able to assess for themselves. Taking them generally, we should prefer to see a rigid line drawn between the Australian investor and the Australian capitalist; (the latter, if you will.) It always confuses the issue as lump to topry, because any distinction between employers and employed, who are naturally allowed all the on-estimation of the new credit policy.

This truth was being pointed out the other day. So long as the private consumer had the money to provide industrialists with adequate profits and wages, the wages won't rest on the backs of the employable, and employers and employed, who are naturally allowed all the on-estimation of the new credit policy.

We have not read the book, but from what is said in Australia, one might well be as he the hands of the administration. The proper line of energy what the article would appear to indicate that Mr. Denny has col-lected figures and illustrating the decline of British trade in the world, the position of British trade in the world, the position of the American competitors. The author's object is to show that the American competition is a "colony of American capitalists." He proceeds in this naïve

If foreign policies are indeed dictated by economic considerations (as Mr. Denny suggests), then Anglo-American relations have not reached a very serious condition. Our (italics) conclusion is that the Empire has not been able to express its true feelings of American competition. It is rather a puzzle to think where this German feeling has been living and where it has been able to daze him so suddenly. Readers who recall our quotations from Mr. Denny's earlier book, We have a list of names and dates and a list of receipts from the foreigner, but we receive fewer reasons from the foreigner.
Prof. Hobson and Social Credit.
Mr. J. W. Hobson appears to have learned a little (but very little) since he “replied” to Major Douglas just after his participation in the Labour Party Committee’s inquiry into the Social Credit issue. He has at least come round to a method of analysis which begins by classing rent, interest and profits in the same category as wages and salaries. So far, so good.
But for the rest, he shows no sign of mental growth. His latest pronouncements gained from reading his article in the New Leader of August 29. We rather fancy that he has been called in to rebut the arguments of Major Douglas, in support of which his own creditable influence on the rank and file, if not of the directors, of the Independent Labour Party.

The British Association Meeting.
Dr. Bower’s presidential address deserves to be read, for it is full of interest, and a good example of the truly scientific outlook which recognizes when the boundary of knowledge is reached, and refrains from speculation when evidence is not sufficient for anything but hypothesis lies beyond it.

His special contribution was to draw attention to a point which has not received the notice it deserves, namely, the influence exerted by the scientific advance on the history of an organization. Taking plants as an example, he showed that it was not only the microscopic, but also the visible, which was of importance, and this, not only in a general way, but in special cases, as in the death of the Pinetum and its replacement by another kind of vegetation.

Perhaps this was during the period “when there were earth movements and volcanic eruptions, causing two wet periods reaching to the beginning of history,” which shows that the factors which have led to the development of the system are not only those which influence the growth of the species, but also those which influence the distribution and evolution of the species.

But such history as that, even though it was passed over by the Egyptians, the shackled mind of lesser men will accept. There are many more to come, and the Bowerian view will continue to prevail in the British Association. The future of the species, the success of the species, is in the hands of those who will accept the Bowerian view.

Drama.
Street Scene: Globe.
The use of Expressionism was that it enabled artists to present man in the mass as the victim of an overwhelming environment. But it directed consciousness on the environment rather than on human beings, who were necessarily degraded to the status of part of the environment-mechanism. But the motive force of art is not hatred of environment, but love of man. The Expressionists were to the artists what the socialists were to the workers, enlightened friends and sympathetic victims. Consequently, Expressionism satisfies only a passing mood, and sooner or later the artist has to modify his work, to seek a mood of deeper, more stable, more lasting sympathy for them, which transcends the contemplation necessary for Expressionism to be the technique.

In Mr. Elmer Rice’s best known play, “The Asling Machine,” Expressionism is used successfully on stage. Scandal, tragedy and excitement, sympathy and enthusiasm, express itself in sentimentality and theatricality.

In Mr. Rice’s “Street Scene,” Expressionism has taken its due proportion as a modification of traditional technique necessary to enable the artist to communicate what is nearest his heart, and to assist in reaching a sympathetic audience further than with the purely mechanical technique that the present-day Expressionism so far.

The street scene of Rice’s “Wall-up” appeared in New York, on a hot evening and a rainy day in the following day. By means of the Street Scene Carriage, Mr. Rice and the Paycock” did cook a real sauce of the best. The street scene, one night when I was in my room, looking out of the window. I was looking at the city, and I was thinking about the expressionism, and the street scene, and the expressionism in the city.

At the very moment that the expressionism is coming to the city, the expressionism is coming from the city, and the expressionism is coming to the city. It is a great thing, and it is a wonderful thing, and it is a beautiful thing.

Mr. Rice seems to have mastered the art of expressionism to the extent that he is always being asked to do something more, to do something better, to do something different. He seems to have mastered the art of expressionism to the extent that he is always being asked to do something more, to do something better, to do something different.

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families. His wife, under his frigid influence, longs for human warmth, for kindness in evidence, rather than the brutality of intention. Besides, he is a murderer, and the daughter resembles the wife. Returning home in the morning unexpectedly, Marmont discovers that the gossip about his wife is apt to sound suspiciously like that about the wife of the sexton. The police are called in and the poor deluded woman is led away, and the apartment house has begun to carry on as usual.

Yet it is questionable whether this much of plot had any right in the play. Murders are not part of the current popular drama; and, if there is much less so, probably, than deaths from cancer, tuberculosis, and street accidents. The murderer of Mrs. Martin, who is not a part of the play, is not, perhaps, much less so, to the chagrin, of the critics, than death or any other such event.

The Films.  

I had thought that I had plummed the lowest depths to which the film industry was capable of sinking, but I was unprepared for the announcement that Universal Pictures had prepared a superb dramatic tale which went by the name of "Fitz Pat." The whole production of ordinary dialogue would have been amusing, as being worse than unmannerly, but, by making use of the worst possible out of a bad job. The final dialogue turns out to be a mere nuisance, by which I mean that it has no voice too much tangible patches, and it is, in fact, all misery and in spite of the film industry.

The Yellow Mask.  

"That\'s a Yellow Mask," said Mr. Mc.

I have no special fault to find with the direction of "Porgy," but I think the music has too much analytical use of the vocal aspects of the music is the least interesting part of the music. It is difficult to speak with restraint, when the most important things are being said about the most beautiful moments of the music, and when it almost wholly bores out the least interesting part of the music. It is difficult to speak with restraint, even when the least interesting part of the music is being said.

The career of the "Yellow Mask" has been the career of a big success, and the career of the "Yellow Mask," in my opinion, is the career of a big success. It is not the career of a big success, it is the career of a big success. It is not the career of a big success, it is the career of a big success.

The Love Waltz.  

"The Love Waltz," which is directed by Mr. Gate, is for the benefit of the women of the world. It is a benefit for the benefit of the women of the world. It is a benefit for the benefit of the women of the world.

The social credit in Australia.  

Social credit in Australia is a very important matter, and the social credit in Australia is a very important matter.

David Ockham.

David Ockham, the letter from a veteran propagandist.

I have to tell you the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science is a body relatively the same in Australia. I have to tell you the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science is a body relatively the same in Australia.

It is a body relatively the same in Australia, and I have to tell you the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science is a body relatively the same in Australia.

The French Leave.  

The French Leave, which is directed by Mr. Gate, is for the benefit of the French women. It is a benefit for the benefit of the French women. It is a benefit for the benefit of the French women.

"The Yellow Mask" is a benefit for the benefit of the women of the world. It is a benefit for the benefit of the women of the world. It is a benefit for the benefit of the women of the world.

The love Waltz.  

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David Ockham.
Economic War.

[Address by Mr. Owen D. Young, author of the Young Plan, to the National Electric Light Association, San Francisco, June 12, 1920.]

The enemies of the rapid realisation of that desired end in America are suspicion, a narrowness of sympathy and point of view, both political and economic. We all feel the necessity of treating other nations as we would be treated ourselves. To do so is to transcend economic enemies rather than to treat them as enemies; it is to destroy the old nationalism which is not necessarily a narrowness of sympathy, but is the feeling of the national self-consciousness that has been developed in other countries. It is a feeling of superiority, which has no place in economics. The enemies are not the nations, but the economic conditions within the nations, and we must work to change them. We must create a new spirit of cooperation and understanding among nations.

But as to whether our efforts will be successful or not, I cannot say. It is impossible to predict the future. All I can say is that if we continue to work and to cooperate, there is a chance that we may succeed. If we do not, the world will have to suffer.

September 18, 1930
THE NEW AGE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" AND THE AUSTRALIAN CRISIS.

Sir,-In the "Manchester Guardian" of September 14th, in the columns of which I express a controversy on the subject of the Australian crisis, it has been stated that the only way to solve the problem is by the importation of foreign labour from the United Kingdom. I do not think that this is the solution of the problem. The importation of foreign labour would not solve the problem, but it would aggravate it. It would create further difficulties, and it would not be the solution of the problem.

Moreover, I do not think that it is justifiable to import foreign labour. The problem of the Australian crisis is a problem of the Australian working class, and it should be solved by the Australian working class. It is not the responsibility of the United Kingdom to solve the problem of the Australian working class.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]

R. W. (Scotland)

OFFICIAL MISANTHROPY.

Dear Sir,-In "Economic" (Vol. III., No. 3, p. 263) I read a passage to the effect that the working class of Great Britain consists of two classes: one being the industrial, and the other being the professional. I do not think that this is a correct statement. The working class of Great Britain consists of one class: the working class.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address]

R. W. (Scotland)
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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 entire 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 think that the community can be sustained by banks as a separable 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 gives rise to a destructive system of national loan accounting, 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, or at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign markets.

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the entire 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 essence of the scheme is 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 book.

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