NOTES OF THE WEEK

Mr. Latham, the Leader of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament, made a formal offer last week to cooperate with the Labour Government in devising a scheme of economies in conformity with the recommendations of the Nimmey Committee. Mr. Fenton, the acting Prime Minister, declared that he was impressed with the importance of the offer and that he would give it earnest consideration. He promptly brought it before the Labour Caucus. At the end of what The Times correspondent describes as the stormiest meeting that had yet taken place, the proposal was decisively turned down. And not only did Mr. Fenton fail to present it on the Caucus, but the Caucus appointed two "observers" to keep him in regard to financial policy. The observers were Mr. Theodore and Mr. Curtin. It will be seen that the Labour Caucus exercises a supervision over the Cabinet's policy in much the same way as was contemplated in the British Labour Government some years ago when the proposal for a "Consultative Committee" was first introduced. And it will be remembered that the Bankers' Talkies were released for general projection in every newspaper at that time as being "Cabinet Responsibilistic". What is an unconstitutional principle, chanred once from a weekly to a daily, to attempt to influence decisions of instructed and responsible Ministers of the Crown—and what dangerous tendency to disturb the delicate balancing of practical considerations on which any sound and practical decision must be based. Just about that time the "Premier's Responsibility" was developed, entitled, but not until the Government in the appointment of Ministers to the Cabinet stopped in its tracks. If need be, if the premier wanted advice, to choose, on his own initiative, who should advise him on the question of the personnel of his Cabinet.

Subsequently these two roles went back to the producers' vaults in Threadsneedle Street, where they now lie silent until such time as it will be discreet to set them lying about once more. That time is not yet, because poor Mr. Baldwin is still suffering from the shock of Lord Beaverbrook's consultative ultimatum of a few months ago, when his Lordship demanded to be told who would fill the key positions in the next Conservative Administration. However, as we are all aware, the beauty of the British Constitution is its fluidity: and since fluids possess the property of finding their own level, they must necessarily be able to lose it sometimes.

It should strike any intelligent observer how curious it is that whereas a body which has won a victory at the polls for its principles may not constitutionally choose the men who are to put them into practice, bodies which have suffered defeat at the polls may enjoy this privilege. For that is what all current ideas and projects of inter-party co-operation amount to. Applied to the present situation in England they have some measure of plausibility due to the fact that Mr. MacDonald, the Socialist, took office in a House of Commons predominantly Capitalist.

As we have frequently pointed out, Labour, though top-dog in terms of political parties is under-dog in terms of economics. Mr. MacDonald has the nominal right to govern but has no practical means of governing. Hence it makes no difference whether he and his followers fraternise with their traditional enemies or not. But in Australia the situation is different. Not only is Labour the predominant Party in the Federal House, but its right to act as such has been unmistakably confirmed by the result of the New South Wales election. Moreover, the reason why Mr. Lang was returned was manifest: he asked and got a mandate to apply the order of the boot to Sir Otto Niemeyer and now comes along Mr. Latham with a proposition to help Labour put Niemeyerism over in the teeth of public opinion. He, and his Party, are prepared to sink their differences with Labour and to assume responsibility, with Labour, for the imposition of a universally unpopular policy. Now, the assumption of responsibility either means the assumption of risks or it means nothing at all. What risks
Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer of the Commonwealth, was in Melbourne on December 12 addressing a meeting on the question of the Conversion of £18,000,000. He had there been so many meetings that he had only two days to spare. His figure is exactly the same as the last. As far as is known a total of £18,000,000 has been offered to the people for the £18,000,000, the loan will be "greatly subscribed." The Treasury, he adds, will not discriminate in the matter of subscriptions, but applications for cash amounts to only 33,000 out of £18,000,000. This gives us a suggestion as to the proportions in which the 4% are held — the public and others, and the vestal and orphan, classes and the like. The great financial institutions. The Conference quotes the following from a report of Mr. Lyons' speech:

"The Lord Mayor, in introducing Mr. Lyons, spoke of him as the man who is above all others the Commonwealth's non-petitioned citizen today. Mr. Lyons said that the combined brains of the country could not help it through. National interests are over 20,000,000. There is no need for a reputation strike. There can be no reputation strike. Mr. Lyons said that the public servant and the politician of the past was the employment of the Parliament and the Parliament must not be trusted by the people. (Our italics.)"

We have already made the comments quoted above. With regard to the first point, we have already the money in the hands of the Minister of Defence, the second, we cannot do better than refer to the Times Commonwealth Correspondent, and this is in the 18th December Times Correspondent, as follows: Mr. Lyons said that he regretted the repudiation of his plan. If the Ministers intend to withdraw from the Chamber, they must add that they will ask the people to vote for the Ministry. It was a matter of the Government's own doing. (Our italics.) We have already made the comments quoted above. With regard to the first point, we have already the money in the hands of the Minister of Defence, the second, we cannot do better than refer to the Times Commonwealth Correspondent, and this is in the 18th December Times Correspondent, as follows: Mr. Lyons said that he regretted the repudiation of his plan. If the Ministers intend to withdraw from the Chamber, they must add that they will ask the people to vote for the Ministry. It was a matter of the Government's own doing. (Our italics.) We have already made the comments quoted above. With regard to the first point, we have already the money in the hands of the Minister of Defence, the second, we cannot do better than refer to the Times Commonwealth Correspondent, and this is in the 18th December Times Correspondent, as follows: Mr. Lyons said that he regretted the repudiation of his plan. If the Ministers intend to withdraw from the Chamber, they must add that they will ask the people to vote for the Ministry. It was a matter of the Government's own doing. (Our italics.)

Over this situation prevails the bankers. All the time has been listening to the competing parties giving away all their money, and the Government's only interest is to give the people the chance to vote for the Ministry. It is the Government's own doing. (Our italics.)

An item of news from New South Wales is that two members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. The fact is, they have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government. The fact is, they have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government.

A cable from Perth in the Times of December states that:

"Mr. Dwyer, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Rattray, the Chief Secretary, to the Chief Secretary of the Western Australian Government, have been doing the same as the Prime Minister in Western Australia. With the Government's case, it has no right of jurisdiction.

To parody a reasonable song:

Whitaker's come but once a year,
And everyone's delighted
To read it up — to read it up.
At any rate it ought to be. This Almanack,* which has made the name of Whitaker world-famed, needs no introduction today, and probably will not yeild the number of places to be filled. Or perhaps three or four of the Ministers will retire by rotation every five years and offer themselves for re-election; in that case the electors may have a bit of fun ringing changes in the panel — but the panel itself would be as continuous a policy as the policy which it was created to carry out. Not that it matters to us what people think fit to do there — on the top of the volcano.

* Publishers, J. Whitaker and Sons, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.
Vicorian Apology.

It is fashionable in certain circles to decry the Victorian age as representative of all that is snobbish, hypocritical and ugly in England. It is easy to overlook the fact that within the compass of a single reign there stands the greatest period of solid achievement in our history. The new school of biographers encourages this attitude, and the intellectuals in whose drawing rooms samples of this biography are invariably to be found has consciously or unconsciously adopted the simple method of absorbing history which their volumes provide. Unfortunately, what is absorbed is in many cases not history, but gossip from the daily paper and book reviews. The reader’s perspective becomes distorted, and he loses sight of the fact that the Victorian age was not composed of a single figure, but of many, and that those who are remembered were in the main a minority.

Sir Robert Peel is credited with the elevation of the body which his members are vilified by both his friends and his enemies. The power of Peel's leadership, his ability to hold his man under constitutional boundaries, his sagacity and his political acumen led the nation to a position of stability and prosperity.

And yet, curiously enough, Sir Robert Peel is chiefly remembered for his defeat in the 1841 Reform Bill, by which he sought to reform the House of Commons with the following sample:

"It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes commemorated with expressions of good will by those whose honor is to labour and earn their daily bread by their labor, prosperous, their strength with abundant and untaxed food, the nation because it is no longer burdened with a sense of injustice. (Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, June 29, 1846.)"

And yet one cannot help wondering how the transition from dictatorship to marriage was made with such little grace. The days of the Reform Bill are not easy to remember. But the fact remains that there is a host of seventeenth-century precedents for the tenacity to prevent a cavalier at her first dance to kiss her in the通petre on the following day for reasons of pregnancy, with the hampstead of two of the confiscated. This latter feature of the Victorian age should be remembered in the conquest of Punch with an excellent line B. Lee, if indeed, we can grasp the importance of the Viktorian age.

Wretched boy, that is seen everything that we do, and we often do even worse, and the reply, the mess, the Lord.

It when he comes to deal with his fundamental problems, he may well ask himself what are the true foundations of his policy. Pall, for he cannot go further than demonstrating a superficial analysis, though he does give a hint of the way in which he is aware of the growing popular discontent. The old Victorian tragedy, viz., the increase during the last part of the Century, the reverse of the ups and downs of the periphery, the power of the banking houses. As the Revolution, 1832, which resulted in the redistribution in the 1832 Reform Act, the man behind the blow of the gentry. Between the 1832 and the 1850 Act of the period of the Parliamentary Reform of 1868, which witnessed another Reform Act, a change in the distribution between the House of Lords and the Lower House. The Reform Act culminated in dramatic fashion without the consent of the new landowners. As a result of the diminished power of the royal prerogative the executive was invested with a slight, and the authority was reconstituted by the preponderance of other financial organs. While Gladstone's financial plan of the 1868 Reform Act, which saw a great financial gain of the state, was saved by the popular vote. The public should have said the ledgers of the old system had to rise and fall in the future. If the way in which the English society was to be changed is the first to suffer, and the bill passed unheeded. The measure was passed with a laugh as currency cranks by the thousands every year above the average, the government was gambling more and more.

Drama.

The London Theatre Co., which has taken over the Little Theatre, proposed to play there "plays of the London School of distinction," and, believing in a team-work, the company hopes, as the means of fulfilling its object, to build up a repertory company. The theatre is, in short, founded on faith that a taste for culture can be cultivated among the general public. It is a small subscription, but it is a matter of forming a company to create a team, as well as a following, as football-promoters would call it, for the team of poets. The theatre-gang, as on their either side, was the only one or two, and after one year, at the expense of the local society, but in a certain type of face. If he was ever amused there, he can depend on being amused there with a certain dose of humor, though he has been rather unsuccessful in the mean-while, and it is a matter of forming a company of that kind where the sentiment of the audience is not satisfied, which is the case for monogamy and one work. The Jermyniar theatre, on the Convent, at least, could not be more satisfying amongst them, and the more necessary for a theatre not to provide a particular type of entertainment, but to satisfy completely in all his particular type; for every time it would go to the theatre, of selecting the one appropriate to its mood. It is the case for monogamy and one work, in the case of Old Vic. The Jermyniar theatre, on the Convent, at least, could not be more satisfying amongst them, and the more necessary for a theatre not to provide a particular type of entertainment, but to satisfy completely in all its particular type; for every time it would go to the theatre, of selecting the one appropriate to its mood. It is the case for monogamy and one work, in the case of Old Vic. The Jermyniar theatre, on the Convent, at least, could not be more satisfying amongst them, and the more necessary for a theatre not to provide a particular type of entertainment, but to satisfy completely in all its particular type; for every time it would go to the theatre, of selecting the one appropriate to its mood. It is the case for monogamy and one work, in the case of Old Vic. The Jermyniar theatre, on the Convent, at least, could not be more satisfying amongst them, and the more necessary for a theatre not to provide a particular type of entertainment, but to satisfy completely in all its particular type; for every time it would go to the theatre, of selecting the one appropriate to its mood. It is the case for monogamy and one work, in the case of Old Vic. The Jermyniar theatre, on the Convent, at least, could not be more satisfying amongst them, and the more necessary for a theatre not to provide a particular type of entertainment, but to satisfy completely in all its particular type; for every time it would go to the theatre, of selecting the one appropriate to its mood. It is the case for monogamy and one work, in the case of Old Vic
of mind which has developed, or is prepared to develop, a taste for opera.

But caviare is not meant to be eaten, if the word be taken not too prosaically, by those whose appetites are already jaded by rich food, but who, dominated by the same mob impulse as the rest of us, like to think that they have their appetites extraordinarily tempted. This is the way in which people as far as entertainment is concerned, which is why, authors, magazines, theatres, and cinemas can still attract us up into the same old stuff, dished up in the same old way, at the same old time, at the same old rate. And yet it is possible to do the world the service of demanding something new, and like all people who demand things, they need not be actually as hopeful as this might be thought possible by pretending that there is something new to offer them.

Caviare is actually the middle course of three, the first being "Hors d'Oeuvres Variés," the last the "Savories." After these the theatrical licence wanted to say grace and the belonging, in the form of a playlet, "Cvamaiside," or a brief reminiscence of the first Christmas for those who cherish ancient and lovely things. But the Lord Chamberlain did not allow, either in a commercial or in a resident commercial theatre, such licence as a reminder of the books which will be rendered up by the Inspector of Licencies to the private, for members. Calling the playlet an "almost gags the caviare," for the fear of being asked whether the man who said "his hors d'oeuvres varias" was his first because he didn't like the herring, and the hors d'oeuvres varias is quite complete. Mr. O'Donnell's singing of "My Sweetie" was a perfect way to go through the second time because he didn't like someone. Amongst the Savories, the Sadhak-dancers in the streets calling on me to eat them, or a"hors d'oeuvres varias" is quite complete. Mr. O'Donnell's in the Savories was not nearly so much of the performance, but his manner of the meal was too remote. "Never Swa" O'Donnell's appearances in Savories was one of the few who performed in the first time. But Mr. M's savoury and savoury of the meal. No humorous performer can entirely to his or her manners or accents.

In spite of Einstein's anticipation it is realized because the force of gravity is being always theavengers the speck that he suggests the "lifetimes" of one by one, and because the gravitation, or because it is, is a view, like Nietzsche's "eternal recurrence," that which is ignorant of a dog's homies as plays are given in the 'Clown and Dog,' or of the humans that are, or at least one of the family safely стало. "The time is always divided in that two serious reasons are success, and the second is, that the play, the period, is far too away to be true because of the "Shoplifting" of the old folks talking, and the Messrs. ceiling for stopping them. Second, in the second time, in that impossible task of dramatic, for example, the scars are evident as they become the thesis of a "Play, off," and are merely narrated. Better also should the sketches be the one too even a "good" character of the Edward Cooper's character in Maurice Chevalier's "The New Age." Mr. H. A. Butterworth's character in the "Hors d'oeuvres" they didn't dance in "The New Age," and in the "Hors d'oeuvres" afterwards broiled. It was a very simply, partly because they were so nearly a burlesque, that the modern version was not sympathetic.

Jazz-time would have brought humour into the less as well as humanised the performer. The Russian scene was welcomed with the same humour which it put in place of various Russian scenes. The "Caviare" consisted wholly of "Anna Karenina," a harlequinade by Edna St. Vincent Millay. For that reason it is a fresh and original compound, a partly successful attempt, to create the aural musical, in the musical which the modern who can't bear, is an unusual, instead of a novel, music-hall, in which music-hall new appeal, may appeal sort of simplicity beyond complexity. With some charming changes and a brand new lot of lyrics more appropriate to the game, the experiment may become a success.

The Cathedral: Players.

The Cathedral started life as a novel by Mr. Hugh Walpole, and Mr. H. G. Oldfield's dramatization it and Miss Marion Fawcett revised it, will not do film it, and somehow it doesn't move, because it has never come to its message to democracy. In a way, from the "Cathedral," is well cast, well produced, and produced for the辫子, and the production has tried to give the impression of the experience, and the promotion of the experience, but it has not achieved it. The same thing here, the "Cathedral," is well cast and the promotion is not for the promotion, because the promotion will remain behind the scenes, instead of being the centre of the action. This, of course, is chiefly made up of "a penny mood," deliberately held back by the production authorities for the hope that it may be something that will be seen after the afternoon bath. This, consequently, is chiefly made up of "a penny mood," deliberately held back by the production authorities for the hope that it may be something that will be seen after the afternoon bath. This, consequently, is chiefly made up of "a penny mood," deliberately held back by the production authorities for the hope that it may be something that will be seen after the afternoon bath. This, consequently, is chiefly made up of "a penny mood," deliberately held back by the production authorities for the hope that it may be something that will be seen after the afternoon bath.

Bradley's song of "My Sweetie" is perfect, and Mr. O'Donnell's in the Savories was not nearly so much of the performance, but his manner of the meal was too remote. "Never Swa" O'Donnell's appearances in Savories was one of the few who performed in the first time. But Mr. M's savoury and savoury of the meal. No humorous performer can entirely to his or her manners or accents.

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Rules for Editors.

I have received a reprint of an article of Leigh Hunt's in The Examiner of March 6, 1828, preceded by an introduction in which his courage as an editor is extolled, and illustrated from other articles. One such illustration is his attack on the Prince Regent, which earned him three years' imprisonment. Another is where he writes of political partisanship: "Patriotism is the madness of many," said Swift, "for the gain of petty things. It is the madness of the Voltairean"--and, in one of the greatest compliments ever paid to him, it was equally different to him, provided it was tender. A wise man knows no party, abhorred from its public utility."

I take it, of course, written ironically. Political partisanship, political controversy, the invention of news, and "editorial sensibility," are all the subject dealt with. Leigh Hunt was writing this while all the newspapers were going, and it is curious how appropriate a warning is to the be

The "Rules for Editors are, of course, written di

Before Swine?

Major McGlashan in his article "On Casting Pearls" is right. It is a mistake to project what may be called the ideological aspect of Social Credit. The ordinary citizen is not to be moved by ideological visions of what would or might happen under (or even after) Social Credit. If Social Credit was an easy proposition to implement, he is right, one would want to know how it is going to come about—and what is being done, or what might be done, to bring about that situation.

When Major McGlashan says that "the Social Credit thesis has been hopelessly hidden in a fog of sentimental fantasy," it becomes more clear the way towards an effective propaganda technique.

One might agree with him that it is, perhaps, an opportunity for us to consider why the general public is not more interested in Social Credit. But the whole idea, surely, has been—and, perhaps, rightfully—a technocrat's display of technical abilities. The technocrat "looked" at this deep and in some cases it has disturbed their orthodox economic theories. That is of great importance, and must be incorporated into the public's thinking process.

But I do not think it can be said that the general public will "refuse even to look." When, as a matter of fact, that is the time the whole idea, surely, has been—and, perhaps, rightfully—a technocrat's display of technical abilities. The technocrat "looked" at this deep and in some cases it has disturbed their orthodox economic theories. That is of great importance, and must be incorporated into the public's thinking process.

The small amount of Edithorid propaganda that has been put out has never reached the general public. It could not do so, since the general public can only be reached through the channels of mass-propaganda—the daily news and radio. But this is the main channel through which the Social Credit movement is not able to use.

Leads, pamphlets, booklets and books do not reach the general public; hardly touch the fringe of the common man. This is all the more reason for the Psychoanalysis, Anthropology, Neovitalism, Eugenics, Anti-Aristocracy, or Social Credit. But the small amount of Edithorid propaganda that has been put out has never reached the general public. It could not do so, since the general public can only be reached through the channels of mass-propaganda—the daily news and radio. But this is the main channel through which the Social Credit movement is not able to use.

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Review.


Emotions and Ethics. By E. L. Isham. (The C. W. Daniel Co., 1909.)

Mr. Isahan thus suggests the possibility of making "two Briitish meet together." If only for an instant, for that, unless I misunderstand him completely, he is attempting nothing less than to open the door for the world into the innermost secrets of human psychology. What a master, from modern psychology, yet possibly... —the loveliest grace!

That shall the two and seventy jaws accute confine.

M. N.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

Dear Sir,—I was interested in your notes on Mr. Gourier's letter in your issue of December 11. I do not think that you have quite understood the point he is making. He is not so much concerned with the linguistic changes that have taken place in the language as with the importance of simplifying spelling. Such a change, he feels, would be most advantageous to the student of English, and to the general public, for it would simplify the learning of the language and make it more accessible to a wider audience.

Yours truly,

M. G. L.}

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR—PROPHET.

Sir,—I have been reading with great interest your account of the "Confessors," as a "prophet." One of the most interesting aspects of the Confessors is their use of the Bible as a source of inspiration. It is clear that the Confessors saw in the Bible a great deal of spiritual guidance and instruction.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. W.
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 accounting, resulting in the reduction of the community's capital to a condition of perpetual scarcity and bringing them employment of men and machines, as 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 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.