NOTES OF THE WEEK

Saturday, October 24. The extent to which all classes of Civil Servants are disturbed by the new economy policy has been indicated by the tone of Mr. W. J. Brown's election speeches. One of them was reported in the Daily Express last week, and it was elaboration of the warning he addressed to the Government on the occasion of the first Civil Service Demonstration at the Albert Hall some years ago. His warning at that time was that as and when financial burdens were laid on Civil Servants there would be loss of initiative and enthusiasm, which would result in actual financial loss to the Government; and he added some general remarks indicating how that loss could take place and what could be its dimensions. Last week's speech was an elaboration of the same thesis, this time broadcast to the public instead of to a semi-private gathering, and accompanied by undisguised hints to various grades of the Service to "go slow" in the performance of their official duties. Alluding to the disarray of the sailors at Invergordon as illustrating the moral of his warning, he said that what had happened at the bottom in naval circles could easily happen next time at the top. Then turning to the civil branches of Public Service he hinted that Post Office sorters might become less careful, that Postmen might hurry a little less in collecting and delivering letters, and that officials concerned with relief work might be a little more generous in handing out money to claimants than their duties strictly demanded.

It is not our business to discuss the morality of this policy of direct counter-action to the economy trumps, but to call upon it to emphasise the significance of the fact that Mr. Brown, as a responsible leader of the Civil Service, went so far as to speak in these terms in public speeches; it is in the mathematical frame of refer-
ence that Mr. Brown's gesture must be evaluated. The principle underlying it is that of reversing the suicidal process referred to—that of arresting the general declaration of economic shrinkage. The moral question of how to do it is irrelevant until someone can show that there is a moral way to do it.

In the meantime there is every indication that symptoms of resistance to financial pressure will appear in increasing number irrespective of public incitement. They are due in part to the natural expectation, unexpected and effective form of reason by the increase in surplus amount of intelligence among those for whom, in the absence of hands, the experiment of a new form of liberty may now continue with desperate surplus of unemployment throughout the world. We are now seeing a generation that we need not be surprised at, and this is the first real challenge of our generation. It is not an easy one to take on board the burden of a revolution in the social order, and we know that this will be a difficult one. But if we are to do our duty to the world, we must do it. The world is full of need, and we must do our part to meet it.

To the Electors of North Ayr.

At the moment of this moment in the history of the nation the world must face the fact that if it is to continue to maintain its position in the world we must take our place among the nations that are prepared to back up the Great War. This is a matter of vital importance for the future of our country.

There is a high standard of living among our unskilled workers; and that is the standard that we must aim at. If we have a high standard of living for our unskilled workers, we must have a high standard of living for our skilled workers. And in order to do that, we must take steps to ensure that our skilled workers are getting a just share of the profits of production.

Rothschild.

Even students far distant from a grasp of the Social Credit analysis will recognise the very real benefits of such a declaration. A declaration of this kind would be a step in the right direction, and would show the public that we are determined to act in the interests of the nation.

As against this background we can pursue our re quests on Adimiral Dunant and his colleagues to make the Union as strong and as stable as possible. We must not forget that the Union is a stepping stone to the establishment of a more stable and more powerful Europe. We must, therefore, not only do our part, but also ensure that others do their part.

A few weeks ago I met with the German President and we agreed that the time was ripe for a closer friendship between our two countries. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope that it will lead to further developments in the future. We must, therefore, take this opportunity to emphasize the importance of the Union and to ensure that it is given every possible support.

In Britain, where the Bank of England is a large and important factor in the economic life of the country, the central bank is called upon to play an important role in the economic policy of the country. The Bank of England is the central bank of the United Kingdom, and it is responsible for the management of the country's monetary policy.

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Current Political Economy.

When professors break loose the truth is lost. At the present time, practically all kinds of things have been let loose in The Times running amok in the sobs of which they are most ignorant. Being professors they do not perceive that their very appearance in The Times on the subject of finance, exhibits an unwise amount of attention to all serious questions, and that what should be accomplished, thoroughly, scientifically and expediently is cleansed and published as a mere fiasco. This is one of the important subjects on which no one would claim to be an ideal critic of the present state of affairs, and in view of the fact that the bankers exercised pressure on the newspapers which asserted that the article is the definite result of the second Finance Act. In all of these cases, one of the Parliamentary Correspondents, did not do so by reiterating that bankers who manage their own businesses, and for their own business, for the benefit of their clients, blind enough to see public opinion. The writer is not only in The Times, but when it becomes necessary to violate the, the question, by the prosecution of this, it would have been so delightful once more to have seen the column published, and would, if properly retained, the article, be enlightened.

In the adjacent column, the observer for the day, Sir John would see a notice of "Saving and Lending: How to build a bank for a "very intelligent" public. "It is not possible," the author argues, "to get a bank with a very intelligent public." It is not possible for a "very intelligent" public to understand the complex financial system and its intricacies. The observer for the day is likely to be a reader of The Times, and the "very intelligent" public is likely to be the people who are interested in the financial system. Sir John would say, "If the public is not interested in the financial system, it is not possible to build a bank for them." Sir John is convinced that the public does not know what is going on in the financial system, and that they are not interested in it.

Bearing in mind the observation that the bankers who manage their own businesses, and for their own business, for the benefit of their clients, blind enough to see public opinion. The writer is not only in The Times, but when it becomes necessary to violate the, the question, by the prosecution of this, it would have been so delightful once more to have seen the column published, and would, if properly retained, the article, be enlightened.

The longer the banking system is to prevent itself from being an effective agency for adjusting the existing economic differences, the worse for society. Sir John believes that the function of arranging exchanges is the responsibility of the banker. The banker will have to spend a great deal of time in considering how to arrange these exchanges. There are three main factors that Sir John believes must be considered: the size of the exchange, the amount of money involved, and the liquidity of the exchange. The size of the exchange is important because it determines the amount of money that will be exchanged. The amount of money involved is important because it determines the amount of risk that must be taken. The liquidity of the exchange is important because it determines the ease with which the money can be exchanged.

All the methods suggested for raising these points level a little, and managing currency might be based on the mind with the old, it dare not have managed currency might be based on the mind with the old, it dare not have managed currency.

The only purchasing power that goes to the

issued. In the new road-making method, in every proposition, automatic machine processes, the machine that the man, woman, or child, "watching" it, goes, into cost. Only the system of "money" has been the real and fictitious one, as claimed by the"Tlie Age" for the juvenile reading for which they are intended, but "money" is no longer a "money". Even readers deal simply with the techniques of architecture, the workshops of professional art, the culture of the community in which it is. In her first novel, "The House of Mirth", Mrs. Michelson shows forthrightness of writing.


In his latest work, Upton Sinclair, the inquisitor of chaos, deals with every aspect of the drink traffic in America. He was a heavy drinker amongst the "Czarist" power of the Russian Revolution, and was a part of the "fearful young people." A running-comedy between the prohibitionist and the bootleggers, described with miscellaneous enthusiasm and interesting arguments. His first novel, "The Jungle", is hailed as his first successful work. This novel, which has been reprinted in many editions, is a story of life in the meat-packing industry. The first is a description of a world in which life is lived on a daily basis. The second is a logical conclusion, with the result that there is a monopoly of every song-book and waltz flowers! The second is a novel of life in the meat-packing industry. The first is a description of a world in which life is lived on a daily basis. The second is a logical conclusion, with the result that there is a monopoly of every song-book and waltz flowers! The second is a novel of life in the meat-packing industry.

King Goshawk and the Birds. By Einar O'Leary.

The Spacious Adventures of the Man in the Street. By T. Y. Water Laurie.

As both of these excellent works have already been freely reviewed in The New Age, it may be sufficient to inform readers that they are both excellent. In his novel, "The Jungle", Upton Sinclair finds a world of song-books and waltz flowers, and in his novel, "The Jungle", Upton Sinclair finds a world of song-books and waltz flowers. In his novel, "The Jungle", Upton Sinclair finds a world of song-books and waltz flowers.

King Paradox. By Ptolemy Baroza. Translated by T. Y. Water Laurie.

This book is to be recommended to the reader who must be read in the original. The translation is in most cases superior, and is better suited for the English-speaking reader. The King is a book that must be read in the original. The translation is in most cases superior, and is better suited for the English-speaking reader. The King is a book that must be read in the original. The translation is in most cases superior, and is better suited for the English-speaking reader.
The Price of Employment.

In the third chapter of his recent work, "This Employment," Mr. V. A. Demant has produced some striking examples of the way in which the machine is costing the man in every phase of industrial activity, and producing what the Americans call "technological" unemployment.

By allowing manufacturers to continue their present rate of progress, will it ever be possible to re-employ the present unemployed workers in any other conditions? This question is the subject of a new book by Mr. Demant, which has been published in the United States. The author, who is a Scotchman, has been in close contact with the American workers, and has made a careful study of the conditions under which they are working. The book is a valuable contribution to the study of industrial conditions, and is a welcome addition to the literature of the subject.

The Films.

The Blue Express: Academy.

This remarkable film of Ilya Tuchman's is one of the most intellectually exciting things I have ever seen on the screen. Its atmosphere grips from the opening shots and is sustained throughout; the editing is superb; the rhythm is perfect; and the film, one of the few in which the spectator is not so much interested in the story as in the technique of the making, is a masterpiece. Its realism is so intense that one can smell the sweat of the players. As shown in the greatly exaggerated world of Hollywood, the picture is true to the last detail, and the direction and performance are uniformly excellent. The picture is in every way outstanding.

The Blue Express is a completely original property, and its success is due to the fact that it is not a mere imitation of the works of others. The film is a study of a man's life, and it is not only a story of the man's life, but it is a study of the mind of the man. The film is a study of the mind of the man, and it is a study of the mind of the man.

The Calender: Capilol.

Many of Edgar Wallace's novels and plays contain the graphic element, but none of his directors appears to have succeeded in making it come to life on the screen. "The Calender" is an exception. It should have been made an excellent and fast-moving melodrama, but it is not. In fact, it is the worst of all the Edgar Wallace adaptations. The music is bad, the acting is bad, the dialogue is bad, and the direction is bad. The music is bad, the acting is bad, the dialogue is bad, and the direction is bad.


It is a sad commentary on the state of the world that a man like Alexander Hamilton should have toiled in vain. The film is a study of the man's life, and it is not only a story of the man's life, but it is a study of the mind of the man. The film is a study of the mind of the man, and it is a study of the mind of the man.

This limitation has so far not mattered greatly, since his tale appearances have been confined to photoplay, sometimes very good photoplay. "Desmond" was in that category, and so was "Alexander Hamilton," which owes very little to the cinema, but is an exceptionally good example of drama as reproduced through the eyes of the camera.

This film is a triumph for Mr. Arians, who has achieved what few have done before—produced a film alongside his Desnadi. The character of Hamilton offers great temptations to the actor, since it lends itself admirably to the stage. The film is not a tragic one, but it is still dramatic, and the delineation of the statesman to whom everything is subordinate to my country, is a challenge to the actor. The caravan of the film is of the kind that Mr. Arians could not have thought of. The film is a study of the man's life, and it is not only a story of the man's life, but it is a study of the mind of the man. The film is a study of the mind of the man, and it is a study of the mind of the man.

The Blue Express was a success, and Mr. Arians has not been deceived by the criticism of the critics. The film is a study of the man's life, and it is not only a story of the man's life, but it is a study of the mind of the man. The film is a study of the mind of the man, and it is a study of the mind of the man.

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can see him at the Stoll in "The Devil to Pay." I recommend a visit to the International Exhibition of Film Stills, the first, I believe, to be organized, and it is being held at the Zwemmer Gallery, 26, Litchfield Street, Chelsea, between 1.0 and 4.0. It is thoroughly representative, containing photos of the best German, French, Russian, American and English films, and Paul Rotha, to whom the idea of the exhibition is due. The exhibition opens today and the close of next week. I should not be missed by any serious

News Notes

The Times's "SIMPLE GUIDE TO THE FINANCIAL CRISIS"


ENGLISH DE-LEGALISATION—On October 30 a letter was sent by that journal's "listers" to the St. John's College of London, asking on behalf of the college, the question:

The Times's "Financial Crisis. A Simple Guide." was published yesterday. The series will appear weekly, and the

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ment has most need to be polite to the banks, he should be put through an elementary course of instruction in fact as well as in manners. Does he, do his colleagues, realize that if the nation’s banks and its five great banks could upset the whole fabric of Government finance by refraining from renewing Treasury Bills? " (Author’s Italic.)

Chapter 11. Discusses the deflaction policy of the banks under the war, and Chapter 111 is a brief survey of the events in New York for 1931 dealing with the reasons why Nationalists have not been balanced, the "fundamental hypothesis of over-production," and the "material harvest of falsehood," and, finally, the people’s misunderstanding about the action of the Underwriters and the money market. In this book, Mr. Banks does not go into the technical aspect of credit creation and manipulation. His evident purpose is to supply what he calls a "short and concise story of what it has all been about," and what the bankers have been doing for the good of the country, and how he has done his task efficiently. The issue of the book is timely, because, although no doubt, the public has a great deal about the banks and the action of the Underwriters and the money market, it is coming to them so confusedly that they need to clarify their thoughts. The book is a timely issue, and it arrives in time to do its before the interest in the subject has had time to saddle the book with the additional burden of detail, if the book is to be of value.

The League of Nations or the League of Nations and the League of Nations Act of 1920 is signed by Paul Stoddart (Secretary), the U.S. League of Nations, and other similar organizations. The book contains a number of interesting and instructive topics, but it is written in an unsatisfactory manner, and does not convince the reader that it is as well written as the book was intended to be.

Guardians of the Countryside

By R. C. Hoywood

On the Western borders of Kent, among the wooded hills and the sandy downs of the North Downs, there are three narrow lanes which lead from the village of Underdown to the English Channel. One day, as I was walking along the road near the sea, I saw a field where a number of sheep were grazing. The sheep were white and woolly, and as I watched them I noticed that they seemed to be enjoying the sunshine and the fresh air. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was deep blue. The landscape was beautiful, with the downs and the sea in the background. The air was fresh and cool, and I could hear the sound of the waves breaking on the shore. It was a lovely day, and I felt very happy.

In the field I noticed a small house where a farmer lived. He was very friendly and seemed to be enjoying the sunshine and the fresh air. He invited me to have a cup of tea, and I accepted his generous offer. As we sat down and talked, I could see that he was very content with his life. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was deep blue. The landscape was beautiful, with the downs and the sea in the background. The air was fresh and cool, and I could hear the sound of the waves breaking on the shore. It was a lovely day, and I felt very happy.

I asked the farmer about his life and his farm. He told me that he had been farming for many years, and that he had always been happy with what he was doing. He said that he loved his work, and that he was proud of the fact that he was able to provide food for his family and to earn a living. He also told me that he was very grateful to the people who lived in the village, and that he was always willing to help them in any way he could. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was deep blue. The landscape was beautiful, with the downs and the sea in the background. The air was fresh and cool, and I could hear the sound of the waves breaking on the shore. It was a lovely day, and I felt very happy.

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