NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The No More War Movement has incorporated a fourth dimension in its campaign to end war. The fourth dimension is Professor Einstein, who, with Lord Ponsonby, is organising a new strategy move in the campaign—of which more presently. The nature of the dimension is not easy to define, but may be generally indicated by the word YOUTH—or rather by the sound of the word. Thus, the above mentioned proposal to publish this publication and is telling the world its opinions. Readers with a taste for occultism will note with interest that from May 10 onwards until the end of that month The Times was publishing letters, under the heading of "The Universe," arguing about the Einstein theory of Space. The Hon. Stephen Coleridge started the controversy by criticizing the theory or its expression, and Sir James Jeans took the opposite side—after which Lord Oliver and several other public notabilities joined in. Was it accident, or design, that precipitated this debate just at that time? Whatever it was, there is no mistaking the parallelism between the four-dimensional physics and the four-dimensional politics now being embraced on the attention of the public.

We all remember the boy who defined a hole as 'working with something all round it.' And his father probably conceived Space, when he has thought about it at all (which has been very rarely—because the concept, right or wrong, has not the remotest relation to his life on this earth), as an "infinite vacuum." And when you come to think of it, this is a sound, healthy, material background against which to view the vital problems of life, for it is out of the Something that we are born, and back into Something that we return, and on the Something that we pass our existence. Space is Nothing in our conception because Space is nothing in our calculation.

"Oh, but Professor Einstein is doing something definite and intelligent," someone may remind us. But no, we will admit, He is co-director with Lord Ponsonby of a movement called the "War Resisters' International." These heavenly twins (and the adjective is literally applicable) set out on Sunday, the twenty-sixth of May, for Geneva for the purpose, in The New World's phrase, of "throwing down the challenge to..."
the Disarmament Conference itself. Their challenge contains the following passage:—

"The battle for the survival of the peoples of the world to take the master into their own hands by insisting upon complete disarmament within five years, and the immediate abandonment of the war method in all circumstances. This must include:

1. The immediate cessation of recruiting and enlistment.

2. The immediate cessation of the manufacture of munitions and weapons of war.

3. The peacetime training of the military forces, with a view to making those objectives by personal and collective remittances to manufacturer and for all the remainder as well by the refusal of a military service."

(Our italics.)

Now, whenever anybody publicly advocates the suspension of military spending by the public, and their resort to direct action, we ask ourselves:—

"The more so when the protagonists of this principle are experienced, peace-loving, statesmen, who have the welfare of the nation at heart. For that reason, this petition, which is signed by Mr. Andrew Mellon, the United States Ambassador, and our own. He was entertained at luncheon in the White House on Tuesday, according to The Times, and the following is the message that was transmitted by the Secretary of War, Mr. Ruttie, to the President:

"The average man, for the most part, has not grasped the full implications of the situation. He is, in addition, too much engaged in his own problems to be able to appreciate the situation. This is because the ordinary man is not aware of the danger that we face, and the necessity for prompt action. If we do not act now, the consequences will be catastrophic."

"(Our italics.) What Mr. Mellon doesn’t know about the survival of democracy in Europe and the world is a matter for another time."

"He is in, addition, too much engaged in the duties of his office, and he has to say that the present situation is very serious."

"He also adds that the situation is such that it is up to every man to do his part and to act in his own interest."

"He says that the present situation requires immediate action, and that the only solution is to put an end to the present system of war."

The Times also reports that Mr. Mellon has been in touch with the President on the subject of the situation, and that they are working together to find a solution.

"What Mr. Mellon doesn’t know about the survival of democracy in Europe and the world is a matter for another time."

Pacifists, strikers, and miners make a thrilling combination. The New World endeavors to put an end to all wars. They write:

"The War is not only a war of nations, but it is also a war of ideas. It is a war of ideas which is fought in a world of men, and it is fought in a world of ideas."

"The idea of peace is the ideal of the New World. The idea of peace is the ideal of the New World. The idea of peace is the ideal of the New World."

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Ration and Barter.

The League of Nations' latest piece of wisdom is in a Report to the 29th Session, and regards a "rise in prices as desirable." (The New Age, June 19.) This links up with Professor Reid's thoughts on "Depression:" "There are no markets." His suggestion was that if wages would not respond to labor prices, prices must rise to make existing wages possible. He contended that the world's real wages, as determined by the price level, are better than the world's real wages. However, the term "real" is generally interpreted as meaning the amount of goods and services that can be produced with a given quantity of labor and capital. The term "real wages" is used to indicate the purchasing power of wages, and is therefore a measure of the standard of living of wage earners.

The Mysterious of Banking.

By Hildrle Comeau.

Banking, as Major Douglas once observed, is the world's nearest approach to the manufacture of nothing. In T.L. Peacock's "Crotchet Castle," there is a letter from the lawyer to the stockholders, to his daughter, to his wife and to his neighbors. The letter is written in a way that makes it clear that the writer does not understand what he is talking about.

The Coventry Scheme.

We were misled by the newspaper reports last week into thinking that the Coventry Scheme provided only for the distribution of shares in the bank. This is not true; it provides for municipal currency. The misleading statement looks plausible to us because, for all we know, the Coventry Scheme had been planned to begin with the most modest demand possible. Another thing that is true is that the Coventry Scheme was not described as a "municipal" or "cooperative" one, but rather as a "co-operative" one. However, there is no harm done; our mental associations had led the sponsors of the scheme to a larger scheme—in fact, more so. We have no space to explain our remarks except to make a few final remarks on municipal currency. There are a few merits in the idea of "municipalising," the banking businesses of Coventry by municipalising the Bank of England. However, this would be a more complex scheme than the Coventry Scheme. The Bank of England is a very large and complex institution, and it would be difficult to implement a scheme of this magnitude. Six-day loans on Sunday suits are a more prudent application of sound financial principles.

Events of the Week.

(Compiled by M. A. Phillips.)

Bank of England buys £9,000,000 of gold. Morgan offers the "sabella" U.S. Bond market conditional. Budget being balanced.

Sir George May offers half in steel industry if it will be balanced.

Bank on Hitler's army removed.


Austro-Germany by Bank of England and Bank of France.


Austro-Germany by Bank of England and Bank of France.


Austro-Germany by Bank of England and Bank of France.


Austro-Germany by Bank of England and Bank of France.
Theatre Notes.

By John Shand.

VARIETY AND PLAYS.

I picture him as the Knight of Virtuous Vaudeville. He is seated, close to Gilbert’s “Eros,” on a mare’s nest, clad in armor of whitened tawny, with a goose quill in one hand and in the other a sword. But the laughter and the merriment had disappeared. His battle cry—echoed by the ruddy lips of all the claqueurs of Piccadilly—is “Keep the party clean! Him? Who? Who is this knight in shining armor? It is Mr. Hannen Swaffer, defending our morals. What is he saying? The glowing lights of the red roofed barns, blocked by the crowd and muffled by the howling winds of a storm, were no longer heard. The words were read as if you were reading a natural text.

The Films.

More Mediocrity.

Except for “Melody of Life” and “M,” both of which I have already reviewed, and “Two Days,” the new picture available to the public, there is little to be said about mediocrity. There have been no exhibitors who have really made films that one can be ‘bored by, except for “Two Days.”

The Big Drum.

Nothing is more calculated to educate people from all walks of life to the value of advertising. It has no picture in terms suitable only to the professional master works. Some exhibitors have begun to realize that some of the methods used in the past have given out date, but the Paramount did not think that to be the case.

The Strange Case of Baroness Devere, London’s Greatest Romantic Thriller.

“Sky Bride.” The Romantic Thriller of the Air.

Greatest Romantic Thriller of All Time? It began to fail when it was released to the press. A strange thing happened. A ball rolled through the crowd. The words were read as if you were reading a natural text.
A Reply to W. J. Brown.

W. J. Brown, the General Secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, has recently published a leaflet entitled "The Deepening Crisis." In it he lays stress on the deplorable conditions of the workers, and the nature of the class struggle.

He has arranged the leaflet in five sections, and in each of them he lays the emphasis of the economic problem. There is a disconnection of his arguments which makes it confusing to the reader. He aligns his arguments in a step by step "exploratory" manner, which may be a bit confusing to the reader.

In the sections he shows the disastrous consequences of the depression prices, but not enough to draw attention to the real cause, which he believes is the"ofil" of the depression prices only the effect of a still deeper cause. He mainly means to show that the depression prices have made the"of the world's inability to consume what it produces. Unfortunately for the uninitiated reader, the only other implication of this is that some of the affairs of society has arisen until the reader is no longer able to follow the argument.

In the section entitled "Capitalist Remedies" he describes a method of increasing the productivity of labor and making the workers work harder. It is not clear what the underlying assumption is, but it is likely that the writer believes that in order to solve the problem, the workers must work harder and produce more.

It would be better if Mr. Brown could make a clearer distinction between the" of the depression prices. It would be better if he could clearly show that the workers are not the cause of the depression but are the effect of it.

In conclusion, his book is useful and should be read by all who are interested in the problem of the depression. It is unfortunately that it is not more widely read.

P. C. L. W., Whippingham.

Reviews.

Psychological Examinations. By A. R. Orne. (Omnibus at 38, Carus, 1930.)--The present volume is designed to supplement the deficiencies of the existing standard examination books. It consists of exercises in mental calculation of a decidedly original nature, and is especially prepared for use in psychological examinations.

The book is divided into three parts, each part dealing with a different aspect of the subject. The first part deals with the fundamental principles of mental calculation, the second part with the application of these principles to the solution of practical problems, and the third part with the practical aspects of the subject.

The exercises are designed to be used in conjunction with the standard examination books, and are intended to supplement them. They are designed to test the student's understanding of the subject and his ability to apply the principles to practical problems.

The book is well written and is designed to be a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.

I. O. E.


This is a book of great interest to anyone who is interested in the problems of government. It deals with the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Education, and shows how these two Ministries are usually in conflict with each other.

Newton A. Rowe is a writer of great ability, and his book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. He has written in a clear and concise style, and his book is well worth reading.

I. O. E.

Shades of the Prison House. By Smart Wood. (Williams, London.)

These exercises of an ex-convict are, first of all, extraordinarily rude, and are also unnecesary and rather futile manipulation. The point is that the author is only interested in proving a point, but is not interested in educating the reader. He is interested in proving his point, and is not interested in the reader's understanding of the subject.

It is unfortunate that this book is not more widely read, and that it is not more widely understood. It is unfortunate that the author is not more interested in the reader's understanding of the subject, and that he is not more interested in the reader's understanding of the subject.

I. O. E.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SOCIETY AND THE LAW

Sir,—In your article "Sociology and the Law" you ask the reader to answer a question regarding an insured child. Do you know the maximum number of shillings for which the law permits a child's life to be insured?

If you reply to either of the above statements of the question, you will know that in the event of the child's death the insurer will pay a certain amount to the amount of the agreed term, the net premiums paid are turned over, without interest, to the assured. It is regrettable that a paper like The New Age should publish a merely salacious and uninformative article like the one you so credit to Johan Grim in (in the issue of April 4th), it is more than regrettable if the editor contains mis-statements likely to discredit paper in the minds of its subscribers with any notional idea of insurance.—Your faithfully.

DOROTHY SINGLET C.


(1) We did not try or imply that anybody could make any money by insuring an insured child. It was not necessary for our argument.

(2) We were aware that insurance companies have protected themselves against such a continuation.

(3) We were aware that insurance companies could continue to protect themselves against such policies when it did not require us to make our statement that no one should leave us to discover where the silliness is. Our making a search is g.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE WAR-LOAN RAMP

The following reply to a correspondent entitles itself, and is of general interest, so it is reproduced.

Banks lent money all over the country to their most prominent clients at 4 per cent, which they paid to them out of the 5 per cent, paid by the Government on the price they bought and sold certificates on behalf of their clients. The clients made the difference of 1 per cent, nothing. Of course, it is not necessary to say that the Open Comityor is not, and is not to be a group, a movement, or an organization. That is obviously sound, at the mercy of the Banking System that this is not only not possible, but actually defied by the wide and ever-changing conditions of the world. This brings us to the present state of the economic crisis that has been the subject of this discussion. Free-money theory, as the world is now, will not do what he might wish to do with his life, and that he is now carrying the business of the world on his shoulders. The World Propaganda about the independence of nations, is the Comityor's theory that is. On cutting this down to a few words, and that is, under the existing conditions, would have had to show their holding in their balance under "investments" and "show capital gains" to the same amount. Of that amount not less than 50,000,000 would have had to be shown.

This would attract public attention and put ideas in their heads.

It may be asked, Why, if any bank purchases creates debt and the banks were to buy all the War Loan, would the balance sheets show liabilities to depositors in the same amount?

The answer is that all repayments to the banks as well as all purchases of securities from "depository deposits" (Mr. McKenna) again the author and that it is the practice of banks to recall their loans in a comprehensive way to that of the credit in business or Government enterprises. Therefore the banks would show liabilities to depositors in the amount of 50,000,000 provided they could offer a new certificate of amount and bought War Loan with it; and with that certificate credited to the person's account, the banks could pay correspondents for monies, and thus would put money in deposit accounts. But the banks do not do this, and, in fact, as already pointed out, the total of depositors by them at any time during the war was something in the ascending curve from 300,000 millions to 500,000 millions — the last-named being the figures they put to the result by issuing new certificates for War Loan in a recent statement of instalments, and which amount to £20,000,000,000 and by calling in the earlier issues in the same amount. By making the loan the Government would save the earlier Loan stock on the public coincidently with buying later War Loan stock on behalf of the public. For example, they collected and cancelled the hard

THE FAMOUS OZLEMM BIRD.

"Ladies and gentlemen, here we see the most remarkable Ozmellow Bird. This bird, as attacked by his enemies, soars up into the air, flies in and out of the clouds, and at last it dies and assumes its own inner enemies, and so do all of us!"
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