NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Times of August 27, reviewing the history of the hunt for the fire-raisers, makes it appear that whenever a private person or group collects a certain weight of evidence that someone has come within the reach of the criminal law, the Director of Public Prosecutions automatically takes up the case and carries it through at the public expense. But does he? Should he not rather be described as the SELECTOR of Public Prosecutions? Are the actions governed by what is called the "public interest"? And is it not the interpretation of what constitutes the "public interest" reserved for the discretion of the banking classes? Lastly, is it not the unwritten code of interpretation accurately contained in the slogan: "An offence against us is an offence against the public."

Press comments on the sentences all take the form of the statement: "Society" is well rid of the criminals. It is as if they mean the "Society" of underwriters, the statement is manifestly correct. And if they mean the "Society" of honest policyholders, the inference may be presumed to be correct. But if they mean the "Society" of citizens, they are neither insured nor insured in the "fire-raising".

At least, the burden of the losses inflicted by the fire is spread over from the first to the second and third societies—which means that the degree of advantage which the criminals correspondingly diminishes. For example, example, it is pretty clear that no ad

As regards the moral aspect "Society," can be divided into two classes: (a) people who impersonally condone wrong actions because they are wrong, and (b) people who personally experience moral satisfaction in watching them being prevented or punished.

We once heard a woman—a "worshipper" at a mission chapel—warily express opposition to the idea that a sinning who had enjoyed himself all through life and repented on his deathbed, could go to Heaven just as the same as we who have borne the heat and burden of the day.
the public had been defrauded. Nor does the moral difference between the two, for Mr. Harris, give the insurance companies on the sea fraud of the government, was caused, he says, not by his desire to make money but by the desire to punish the insurance company for being a crook.

This is quite credible, as he puts it. While he was diligently following up his professional passion he found that the insurance companies made it their practice to bag down certain companies on the ground of how they were being conducted. If the claimant stuck to his guns, he would have to bear up and delay, not to speak of the implied attack on his moral character involved in the insurance companies' attitude. For when an insurance company tries to use the figure of a claim it is either asking in so many words the excused fulminating some part of its contractual obligations, or by way of the claimant's negligence or by his being a crook. This was the case in this instance. It would be necessary for the claimant to add to his claim some margin which he could afford to take in the offing. It is this device, when adopted for this purpose, which one presumes, carries the inflationary, as distinct from the fraudulent, character of the claim.

But Mr. Harris, besides naturallyinclining to do this sort of thing, found that the assessor for the insurance companies was not favorable to this. He had come to the conclusion that a claim, if it was a crook, was a crook. The assessor for the insurance company had been having the practice, in cases of robbery, of arguing that the loss was not covered by the policy. It could not be proved that the directors of the company knew what was going on; but it could be argued that any declaration of losses and other alleged facts of insurance companies generally were used to get the insurance company to settle the claim, and the directors reason to think twice before reporting a direct question of fact is what Harris claims. If an assessor from the home office, which was likewise in the contest, could not settle it is clearly a dead-heat problem whether the assessors would thank them for making their judgments "protected." Secret agents in the service of the State might be useful here. The wants of the State are without who might be told in confidence. But the agent and the insurance companies or for the company. There is a certain resemblance to the fact that Harris's theory is somewhat similar to that of the insurance companies. The same results of his bargaining to reduce claims can be obtained; for the insurance companies, being an insurance companies, are more likely to play the banks. By these means, the more stable the grounds on which a bank is operated, the larger the proportion of the banks' capital to the total amount of the claims. Harris has been shown to be an expert in the matter of an integrated and philosophically sound system.

The general tenor of Mr. Harris's disclosures, as published, is to give the impression that there are many times more people involved in the fire-racing myth than there are people in prison for growing it. That is probably true. Indeed, there are many times more people involved in the fire-racing myth than there are people in prison for growing it. That is probably true. Indeed, the practice is a practice of having the complaint laid by the insurance companies for the benefits of the company. In his complaint, Mr. Harris expressed his opinion that the insurance companies were being defrauded by the companies, who, of course, were not defrauded. In his complaint, he was able to charge the insurance companies accordingly. If that was so it would comfort moralists to know that poetic justice and the fire-racing "gang" had not right. No one will have his back on the ungrounded or unfounded under which it would appear that the licensed "gang" had not right to anything. The Times got it wrong in advance. Listen to this.

The insurance companies are here presented as sanctifying up their fortitude to meet losses when bad times overtake the country. But they do not have to worry, being in the insurance companies, they know when bad times are coming, and they are able to levy funds from policy-holders. If it should happen that by some miracle of moral regeneration among the people, the insurance companies would be a sort of windfall for the companies. No doubt The Times would like to see the licensed "gang" go right. Our reply can be put in the language of the writer, namely in the statement that the insurance companies are "good and bad times and bad alike, to work "reserves" out of the good and fair and losses" of their customers. Of course, the policy-holders, they are not robbed of money, but they are robbed of the control of the money which they pay to the insurance companies. They are not robbed of money, but they are robbed of the control of the insurance companies. There is no such thing as a "good and fair and losses."
The Films.


The Paramount studios, which have exhausted every superlative to describe their masterpieces, do now and again make a picture that a critic can conscientiously recommend. "The Crime of the Century" is definitely good entertainment—well acted, directed and photographed.

The star is Joan Hutton, an excellent and finished actress, who has for some reason or other never received the prominence she is absolutely entitled to. Her performance is outstanding. And the supporting cast is more than adequate.

The plot, of course, is based on the famous case of the Dreyfus affair. The film is divided into three parts: Part I is set in the dark, and the action is halted for a minute to give you a chance of guessing the identity of the three possible suspects. Part III is the most interesting. The real villain is a police officer, who is detected by the hard-boiled reporter without whom no American crime, crook, or gangster is complete. Stuart Erwin plays the reporter after the conventional pattern, to which all Hollywood's performers are cut, and Wayne Gilmor makes a stereotyped summersault.

Accidented Wanted. Heads We Go: Empire

Whether the Empire programme contains both an English and an American film, the former is an admirable example of the native screen as reflected in the English language. The performance of the three American players is also worthy of notice. The camera, the mise-en-scène, and the director's ideas are all in the right line.

The Power of the Banks.

The financial crisis is a topic that is being discussed more and more in the press and in the public mind. The English Financial News, in its latest issue, has published a detailed analysis of the situation. It states that the banks are in a precarious position and that the government must take urgent steps to prevent a crisis. The analysis is based on the recent events in the financial markets. The news is not all bad, however. The government has taken some steps to stabilize the situation.

Kipling and Somerset House.

The exhibition of Kipling's work at the Somerset House is a remarkable exhibition. It shows the development of Kipling's style and the way he has influenced other writers. The exhibition is well worth a visit.

Harty & Co. (Maldon), Ltd

The company is a well-established firm that has been in business for many years. It is known for its high-quality products. The company's slogan is "Quality and Service." The firm is run by Mr. Harty and his family.

Postscript

At the time of writing circumstances have prevented me from seeing "The Return," directed by King Vidor, which finished a preliminary run at the Empire last Thursday. I am told that this is one of the films of the year, and hope to review it in the future.

David Ockham.
Questions and Answers.—IV.

(Contributed by the Credit Study Group from their correspondence.)

Do you mean that a bank would be able to lend from its own resources, without going back to its depositors for more funds?

Yes, the bank could make loans within the limits of its own resources. This would be particularly true in a period of high interest rates, when the bank could expect to earn a profit on the spread between the rate it charged for loans and the rate it paid for deposits.

In the event of a bank failure, what happens to the depositors' funds?

In the event of a bank failure, depositors would lose their funds if the bank is not able to pay them back. This risk is reduced by various safeguards, such as government deposit insurance programs, which provide insurance to depositors up to a certain limit.

In a period of rising prices, would a bank's capital value increase or decrease?

In a period of rising prices, a bank's capital value would decrease. This is because the value of the bank's assets, such as loans and securities, would be lower in real terms, as they are valued at their current price level. However, the bank's capital value may increase in nominal terms, as the bank's stock price may rise due to the expected higher earnings.

In the event of a bank failure, what happens to the bank's liabilities?

In the event of a bank failure, the bank's liabilities would become the responsibility of the deposit insurance agency, which would attempt to pay off the depositors up to the limit of their insurance coverage. Any remaining liabilities would be the responsibility of the government or other designated entity.
The Green Shirts.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Green Shirts are deemed by Strube in his Daily Express column for August 19. This is how the cartoonist sees us—

A small party of London Green Shirts have been away up North for ten days' holiday. One of our reports says:

"... Boat trip to Aberdeen and back, and both Green Shirts meetings every evening on board, so didn't waste time. It started by a discussion between two of the party as to whether they were the people and developed into a crowd of over forty who joined the discussion on the 'back'. We adapted some of the tactics coming from the party of these people."

The Lancashire Daily Post for August 21 reports the following paragraph under the heading: "Green Shirts Meeting in Preston.

"... Members of the Preston and Blackburn sections of the Green Shirt movement for social credit held a meeting at the Market Square in Preston last evening to impress the principles of Douglas social credit system.

Various features of the scheme were explained by the speakers, including the view that the Douglas social proposals would solve the problem of poverty."

Preston, 3rd Aug. A large crowd attended the Green Shirts meeting held in Preston last evening and marched for an hour and a half as a street parade through the town. The meeting closed in the Market Square after an address by the speakers. We were informed that the speakers had been invited to speak at a number of other places in the area.

On Sunday, August 19th, a meeting was held in Bradford. This was attended by Green Shirts from Oldham, Leigh, and other surrounding areas. The report says:

"The Keighley contingent were delayed by their train being late and had not arrived yet. The Commissariat were about to start, so two of us decided to go. We arrived and found a large crowd waiting around the Chemist's. We had a good crowd of interested listeners. About half an hour before the Keighley contingent arrived we were talking with a group of people who seemed interested in the Green Shirt movement. We explained the principles of the movement and were quite surprised at the amount of interest shown. We had a very good discussion and we are looking forward to coming back and speaking to more people."

The member of the Green Shirt movement for social credit met in Preston at the Market Square last evening to impress the principles of Douglas social credit system. Various features of the scheme were explained by the speakers, including the view that the Douglas social proposals would solve the problem of poverty."

A Gloss of Green Shirt Ideology.

Compiled by R. J. Dixon

1. Definition.

The Politics of Social Credit. (As apart from the purely technical aspect.)

A Some Economic System. (One in which Social Credit has been applied.)

2. Assertions.

The One Principle: That the economic security of the individual will improve.

We are suffering from Artificial Poverty.

Poverty amidst Plenty is a Tragedy.

The Market principle is called into question.

The Death of Capitalism.

The idea of a purchasing power is to be abolished.

The System of Social Credit.

The Power of the Future. (The power of economic expansion.)

3. Administrative.

Do not stop the move to catch a mouse. (Do not dream an objective.)

Do not dream an objective without a plan.

No plan without preparation—no preparation without action.

No action without reason.

A battle is not a revolution.

4. Agitational.

Bring the Teddy Bears' Parade.

Bandeaux the Mowzer's Parade.

With the Mowzer's Parade.

Call the Mowzer's Parade.

5. Surgical.

Have you enough money? (If not, you are a potential customer.)

Do you get what you want? (Money is the only sure way to obtain it.)

Without organisation no money is possible.

Money is the power of Social Credit.

Social Credit is the only remedy.

Social Credit is not Communal.

Social Credit is not Fascism.


The true form of the New Economics of Life.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of poverty.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of unemployment.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of money.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of debt.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of interest.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of inflation.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of taxation.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of war.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of peace.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of international relations.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of education.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of science.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of art.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of religion.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of health.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of welfare.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of housing.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of food.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of clothing.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of education.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of recreation.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of sport.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of leisure.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of travel.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of communication.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of money.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of credit.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of exchange.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of trade.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of industry.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of agriculture.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of forestry.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of fishing.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of mining.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of manufacturing.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of commerce.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of trade.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of finance.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of banking.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of insurance.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of taxation.

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Social Credit is the answer to the problem of travel.

Social Credit is the answer to the problem of communication.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PROSPERITY CAMPAIGN.

Sir,—I am surprised at the manner in which your reviewer has dealt with the booklet "Property Campaign." It bears out my own impression that the material is not as it should be, and that a great deal of the effort put into it is wasted. The book is not nearly as well written as the reviewer suggests, and it certainly offers no new ideas or arguments. In fact, it is simply a repetition of old arguments that have been used before and have not proven to be effective.

Our leaders have for a long time warned us of the danger of Social Creditors supporting a political party which might make our problems worse. They have also said that the Social Credit System has its drawbacks, and that its support by certain groups is not advisable. The book does not acknowledge this, and it does not provide any real solutions to the problems it describes.

The booklet contains detailed instructions for organizing Social Creditors in every parish in the country, and for calling meetings to discuss the campaign. It is designed to ensure that Social Creditors will not be drawn into the local elections, and that they will remain active at the parish level. However, it does not make clear how these meetings will be held, or how the campaign will be carried out.

The booklet concludes with a call for Social Creditors to get involved in the campaign, and to help to elect Social Creditors to the local government bodies. It is hoped that this will help to bring about a change in the political system, and to ensure that the needs of the community are met.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WROTHCHILD.

SHAW ON DOUGLAS

Sir,—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, in his recent book "The Man Who Was Thursday" (last week's NEW AGE), has given us a new and original way of looking at the problem of social credit. He has brought to light the fact that the system is not only a matter of money, but also a matter of power. The power of the State, he says, is the key to the whole question.

Mr. Shaw has presented his case with great force and clarity. He has shown that the system can be used to good effect, and that it has a real place in the modern world.

I am sure that many Social Creditors will be interested in this book, and that it will help to bring about a change in the political system.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. KIRK.


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day.