NOTES OF THE WEEK.

As the present number of The New Age has to be prepared before the Whitmanthide holiday no comment is possible on anything after May 18.

The Tithe Bill.

Correspondence has been carried on in The Times during the interval since we last referred to this subject. A letter on May 9 by Mr. Millard and one by Mr. Allen on May 18 are recorded here for the benefit of readers who are interested in this controversy. Mr. Allen gives a short historical survey of the subject, and in the course of it cites Dr. Cormack, who, in his book, Tenants and Agreements, put the pre-commutation position in the words, "It was the harvest that owed the tithes, and not the land that produced the harvest." Thus there was no liability for tithe at all unless "titheable things" were produced on the land. Other things, and very profitable things were made, e.g., horses, comments Mr. Allen, but houses were "not titheable as of common right." Then he alludes to the commutation of tithes into "tithe-rent-charges issuing out of the land." (Quoting Dr. Cormack.) He comments that the "consquatory character of this attack on the land-owner's property" was disguised under a provision that the land-owner should not be compelled to provide personally to guarantee the income of the tithe-recipient. He concludes by quoting Dr. Cormack's statement that: "Payment of tithes was considered an act of justice to the servants of the Church, who, like all workmen, were worthy of their hire. It is important to note that this payment was an act of religion, God, having given everything, ought to receive His share of everything." Mr. Allen, against the background of this and other historical considerations, submits that the Tithe Bill should not be passed in its present form. Tithe-owners ought not to be invested with "more than the appropriate remedy for this particular kind of charge," due regard being had to the "circumstances in which it was created by the Act of 1836."
proving the stability of the superstructure. The proposed Tithe Bill of to-day is the most recent of the series. It takes the Money Monopoly a further stage towards its complete triumph, the final achievement of which will be the destruction of all finance. It is subjectively automatic, direct, and immediate, de-bureaucratising and de-politicising upon a different legal basis which can subsist in the world of the City of London, where the system of Finance is the supreme, and where the State is the servant of the moneyed interests. The protection of limited liability is a means to an end, and the freedom of the citizen from the servitude of the moneyed classes is the ultimate end. The loss of the right to information is a means to an end, and the security of the moneyed classes from the scrutiny of the public is the ultimate end.

The principle also operated in a modified way at the time of the post-war cotton boom, when thousands of small people were cheated into mortgaging their homes into debtors' prisons whose walls would be lined with indentures of mortgage and the deeds of trust. And yet it is not a mere matter of the present Act. It is the culmination of a long and steady process. It is the outcome of the evolution of the moneyed classes, who have, for a generation and a half, been playing the old game of monopoly, and who have, in the meantime, been building up a new system of finance, which is the supreme, and which is the ultimate end.
Life! Planning passes for re-housing builders, or much shallowing unoccupied sea-sea of Hyde Park.

The Wheat Breakdown

"It is impossible in the circumstances not to sympathise with the Argentine authorities for the apparently distressing plight in which the malnourished cattle are placed." The Times (leading article, May 12)

This quotation is not taken from the concluding article, which is usually confined to the Court-Jeopardy section. The Times' article, signed by a member of the Board of Trade, was written to explain the Argentine authorities for the present position of the cattle. The article argues that the Argentine authorities, particularly the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, have taken all necessary steps to prevent the spread of disease. The Times' article concludes that the Argentine authorities are doing everything possible to prevent the spread of disease and that the British government is fully satisfied with their efforts.

Current Financial Notes

From the "Evening Standard" of May 10.

In this week's Bank returns the chief movement is the rise of the Bank rate from 6% to 6 1/2%.

"The Bank rate was raised 1/4% to 6.75% in London, 7% in Paris, and 8% in Berlin. The rise was justified by the Bank of England's desire to curb inflation and to maintain the value of the pound sterling. The move was widely expected and was seen as a step towards a return to normalcy in the financial markets.

The rise in the Bank rate is expected to have a ripple effect on other interest rates, including mortgage rates, credit card interest rates, and savings rates. The Bank of England has been under pressure to raise interest rates in recent months, as inflation has been rising and the economy has been growing.

The Bank of England is one of the world's leading central banks, and its decisions on interest rates have a significant impact on the global economy. The Bank of England's actions are closely watched by financial markets and economists around the world.
Efficiency.

"If we assume that the overall industrial efficiency of 25 per cent is attainable (by which we mean 75 per hour, working on a given million board feet, as has been shown by the United States and other countries)," said Mr. Darton, "and if the low efficiency quoted by Mr. Grant (5 per cent) is being used, then we know that our industries could improve their efficiency by the same amount as in the past."

Darton also pointed out that the existing conditions produce the same results as the past. "It is a question of time and effort," he said, "and if we can improve the situation, then we can improve the situation of our industries."

Darton concluded his remarks by saying that the government should do everything possible to help the industries to improve their efficiency. He also called for a more active role from the government in the industries to ensure that efficiency is improved. He said that the government should provide the necessary support to the industries to achieve this goal.

Forthcoming Meetings.

[Open to visitors on Wednesdays from 6 to 9 p.m.]

Lincoln's Inn Restaurant (downtown), 588 High St., Room 104.

South Street Social Club, 104 South St., Room 205.

Chancery Lane and Holborn (near the stations).

Darton Lectures at Clubroom, Bank of England, 435 Bank St., Room 104.

No. 6-2 - Reconstruction Proposals - May 31.

The Social Club, 104 South St., Room 205.

The Cinema, 588 High St., Room 104.

Theatre, 104 South St., Room 205.

E. H. Grant: The Importance of National Finance in the World of Work.

F. G.

National Week-end Conference

Preparations for 1934. Preparations are being made for the 1934 National Convention. The conference will be held at the Hotel Fairmont, May 31, and will include a discussion on the current industrial situation, with a view to determining the best way of overcoming the difficulties faced by the industries.

The conference will be addressed by various experts in the field, including Mr. Darton, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Patterson. The discussions will be held from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and will cover a wide range of topics, including the efficiency of the industries, the role of the government in promoting industry, and the importance of national finance in ensuring the success of the industries.

The conference will provide an opportunity for those interested in the industries to discuss the current situation and to develop strategies for improving the efficiency of the industries.

National Social Credit Conference

A conference on Social Credit will be held at the Hotel Fairmont, May 31, with the aim of discussing the potential of Social Credit as a solution to the current industrial problems. The conference will be addressed by Mr. Darton, who will present his views on the subject.

The conference will provide an opportunity for those interested in Social Credit to discuss the potential of this solution and to develop strategies for implementing it.
The Point of the Pen.  

By R. Laugher.  

No. 1: MEASURING.  

It is the business of the artist to reveal his art and conceal his science or technique. Every good artist possesses the power of taking advantage of these two things, so that, in our age of apparent indifference toward art, he appears to be more dangerous. When the moment comes, the artist knows exactly what to say. When our scientists turn their hands up to some dehumanised, if, for example, an artist proposes a new type of propaganda, play them the game of the ape. If he can make them understand the facts, values, or even the charm of the artistic picture, his miseries are transformed into artistic values.

Primary measurement, says Lord Kelvin. Absolute measurement is the one which receives the same definition of the same things in the same conditions and without relationship. It is the most complete and the most satisfactory of all. In this respect, an artistic vision is the one which is the most complete and the most satisfactory. 

It must have occurred to many readers of Mr. Reckitt’s "Faith and Society" that there is a book that ought to be in the hands of every bishop, priest and deacon, and in the reference shelf of every lay student of sociology. It is one of those books that must be owned, not read, but bought, and in which everything is there, not to be read, but there is nothing less in every Christian civilization.

As it is impossible to deal with all the manifold phases of this question, it is impossible to do so, and we must not be discouraged. The problem is to bring to the public mind the importance of the question. 

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"Daylight at Midnight."  

It is not strange if we are tempted to despair of good, our religious and moralities have been trimmed to fit us. Our religious communities are in the same state of being humanised, and we are not only pleased and wearied with them. In the harsh face of life faith can read a bracing gospel, not a belligerent and self-sufficient church. (See Bridges.)

The Constitution of a Christian Society for To-Day.  

As the author says in his preface, "the alternations in this edition are few and unimportant." In the opinion of at least one reader the work gains by condensation, and, in its present form, is as good an introduction to art as the whole of the work in its earlier form. It has been reprinted for the same time as for the words of Mr. Reckitt.

We are only at the beginning of Christian Sociology. The awakening of the Christian mind to the fact that it is not primarily the intentional, but rather the ultimate, the essential, the aesthetic, the challenging beauty of religion, in giving rise to an aesthetic appreciation of it, is as important as its being of importance in every Christian civilization.

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IV.  

Readers of The New Age will be interested to learn that the extracts from an Appendix by W. N. Polakov on the Measurement of Human Work, in which he empowers the treatment of the theme. We present his extracts from an Appendix to the book.

"Production may be defined as human work engaged in the cooperation of living and dead men for the service of the living. What is meant by the phrase in our definition of work? The phrase is a general term embracing all the activities of man,

The construction of a locomotive, for instance, involves the work of thousands of men and the cooperation of the work of thousands of men and the cooperation of the work of thousands of men. The machines or tools which live may have been created and shaped by the work of the living, and the work of the living, and the work of the living.

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Music

The May records are much more interesting, so far than those of last month. There is first a recording of a Barcarolle by Franck, directed by Durovsky. This is an admirable work, and one that should be much more widely known. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The second record is of a Symphony by Dvorak, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Malcolm Sargent. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The third record is of a Piano Concerto by Mozart, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Adrian Boult. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The fourth record is of a Symphony by Brahms, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The fifth record is of a Symphony by Beethoven, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The sixth record is of a Symphony by Mahler, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The seventh record is of a Symphony by Stravinsky, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Adrian Boult. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The eighth record is of a Symphony by Shostakovich, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Adrian Boult. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The ninth record is of a Symphony by Britten, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Adrian Boult. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The tenth record is of a Symphony by Elgar, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The eleventh record is of a Symphony by Sibelius, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Adrian Boult. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The twelfth record is of a Symphony by Mahler, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

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The fiftieth record is of a Symphony by Elgar, recorded by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry Wood. The performance is excellent, and the recording is clear and well-balanced.

The fiftieth record ends this review. We hope that our readers will find these records as enjoyable and rewarding as we have found them.
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Books and Pamphlets on Social Credit.

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Social Credit in Summary. 1d.
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CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY, 70, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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, or 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 to a condition of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of men and machinery, or at present, 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 techniques for effecting this are fully described in Major Douglas's books.

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