THE

INCORPORATING "CREDIT POWER"

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART

No. 1749 Shries Vol. XXXVIII. No. 20. Thursday, March 18, 1926. [Registered at the G.P.O.] SIXPENCE

CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE I	PAGE		PAC
NOTES OF THE WEEK.	229	A VAGABOND IN DENMARK.—I. Sea-Change.	
Droadcasting Committee's Desert The De		By Leopold Spero	23
port of the Coal Commission—the subsidy tostop—"family allowed the subsidy tostop		AN EDITOR'S PROGRESS. Part I. THE NEW	
		AGE.—I. By A. R. Orage	23
—unequal pay for equal work—wanted, a new		Dilbbble. Di Cla III-	230
quire into the content and effect of subsidies		"Green Salads and Fruit Salads."	
		DRAMA. By Paul Banks Mrs. Warren's Profession. The Firebrand.	237
and illiance made		Mrs. Warren's Profession. The Firebrand.	
TRANSATIANTIC DISPARIA II Demak De		REVIEWS	238
TRANSATLANTIC DISRAELI?—II. Baruch. By	222	A Summary of Socialism. The Life of Benito	
DICHEON	232	Mussolini.	0
The Intimate Papers of Colonel House.	V	LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	238
UND SPEAKS TO LIEDNING (From Control		From R. Arnold Price, H. B. S. L., Hilderic	
Hermeticum. Translated by Theta.)	222	Cousens, S. F. Meade, and K. J. Reid.	
· I I distalcti by I licta.)	232	VERSE	117
AN AND MACHINE. By A. Nelson	233	"Panache." By Richard Church (236).	=

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Report of the Broadcasting Committee recommends the determination of the licence granted to the British Broadcasting Company, who would be replaced by a Commission appointed by the Crown. The shareholders would be repaid their capital of 570,000 on which they have hitherto been guaranteed 7 per cent. As the Lobby Correspondent of the Daily News correctly comments, "the system of for all." This sounds hopeful until one learns that there is not to be any reduction in the licence fee of there is not to be any reduction in the licence fee of 10s. now being charged to the public. The consumer, under public ownership, is to be fleeced just as closely as he was under private ownership. The 10s. fee is believed to be sufficient to meet the needs of fee is believed to be sufficient to meet the needs of the service and "ensure development"; and if any the State.

State affords no relief to the taxpayer. Nobody nent, The reference to "ensuring developstation, which was ostensibly designed to be out centre of a broadcasting service throughas a commercial white elephant, and that there as the Government's mouthpiece from Rugby withas the Government's mouthpiece from Rugby withOut collecting any payment from the "listeners"?
If so, who will pay Reuter? Will the payment come
the form of subsidies from the British and other
Nothing one immediately suspects views. The international financiers must have long since decided on a
case is Rugby (among its other uses) the chosen centre Case is Rugby (among its other uses) the chosen centre under the League of Nations for the transmission of Wall Street's and Threadneedle Street's mobilisation Will one of the recreations of the locals be to make Jaunts to the wireless station and hear currencies Jaunts to the recreations of the locals be to me chackling?

The Coal Commission's Report, price one shilling, is already scrap paper. Our readers will recall our examination of the Commission's personnel on September 10, when we showed how it represented Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. (financiers), Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co. (bankers), and included an expert in transmuting company reserves into "employees' shares," together with the author of "Insurance for All and Everything." Let us repeat an expert in transmuting company reserving "employees' shares," together with the author of "Insurance for All and Everything." Let us repeat the names of the Commissioners—Sir Herbert Samuel, General Lawrence, Mr. Kenneth Lee, and Sir William Beveridge. Together, these gentlemen stand four-square for that very synthesis of disruptive factors in the economic situation which has produced the crisis with which they were called upon to deal. They declare that the Subsidy should stop on April 30, and never be repeated. They advocate on April 30, and never be repeated. They advocate a restricted distribution of wages by the Coal Inarestricted distribution of wages by the Coal Inarestricted distribution of wages by the Event without any profits in most districts. They left without any profits in most districts. They affirm the necessity for compulsory profit-sharing affirm the necessity for compulsory profit-sharing affirm the necessity for compulsory profits to—rather a problem when there are no profits to—rather a problem when there are no profits to share—and even so the profits are to be distributed to the miners, not in cash, but in shares. Hence the miners, not in cash, but in shares. Hence the miners as judicial findings. The Commismasquerading as judicial findings. The Commismasquerading as judicial findings. The Commismasquerading as judicial findings. The Commismosquerading that there is "no part of this wide field which we have not sought to examine"—no part, which we have not sought to examine "—no part, which we have not sought to examine "—no part, which we have not sought to examine and the commission, and therefore not covered in its survey? And in what part of the "wide field" is the control over the quantity of money resident but in that covered by the interests represented on the Commission, and therefore not covered in its survey? Every man on the Commission is either a principal or an agent of the policy of monetary scarcity—a deflationist. The Commission is standing on the dropped shilling and u is bumping along on flat tyres; and what is the remedy put forward but a suggestion that air beextracted even from the rubber itself? Let us

resist the temptation to say rude things by the wayside and travel straight to the ultimate issue raised by this kind of reasoning. Are we to proceed on a money economy or a barter economy? If monetary costs and prices are the real obstacle, the logical course is to abolish money altogether and thus get rid of them. It stands to reason that if running on financially deflated tyres is "Sounder finance" than running on financially inflated ones, running on non-financial bare rims is the soundest finance of all. Thus the financiers' logic requires their elimination.

The most vicious recommendation of the Report is that which advocates family allowances. thought we should see the suggestion sooner or later, and the expectation was in our minds a long time ago when we displeased some of our readers by our comments on the equal-pay-for-equal-work principle put forward by women's movements. We said in effect that it would not be applied under prevailing conditions. The family allowance idea embodies a principle just enough in itself, namely that personal incomes should be differentiated according to the varying demands made upon them. As an isolated proposition it is manifestly fair that a man responsible for the support of a wife and large family should have more money than a single man with no dependants. Hitherto this has been practically recognised in certain restricted fields of business outside the trade-union movement. But in the large field inside that movement the principle of collective bargaining has prevented it. A job was worth so much, and the man who did it must get so much; and the rate bargained for was that which would enable the rate bargained for was that which would enable the family man to pay his way. So it may be said that the trade-union wage was a flat-rate family wage which was paid alike to the married and unmarried. The married could make both ends meet (speaking ideally, of course), and the unmarried could make one end overlap. Hence the doctrine of family allowances in the above Report. In practice, it means snipping off the overlaps of the single miner to subsidise the short-ends of the married miner to subsidise the short-ends of the married miner. It means a reduction in the aggregate payroll of the coal industry. The family allowance is another turn of the deflation screw. To a certain extent the single man had a good practical claim to equal pay with the married, for he could plead that, although not yet married be expected to be and realthough not yet married, he expected to be and required an overlapping wage in order to weave himself a nest for his mate and fledglings. sumes that this problem will be met in future by increased facilities for instalment purchasing—" buy your home out of income "—or, as we prefer to put it, "start life on a mortgage." As they say in Merits of the family-allowance idea multiply as you

The meaning of this tendency should be taken seriously by the women's movement. Women have an overwhelming case in logic for "equal pay" when tested by the accepted canons of financial orthodoxy. If income may only legitimately be gained as a reward for personal service, there is no resisting the conclusion—" the same service, the same pay." women will not get it all the same. Finance, whatever it thinks, goes to work something along these lines. "We'll allow (say) £5 a week, in our minds, and the woman £3. The £2 thus deducted will be enable us to pay the man working heside her, and enable us to pay the man working beside her, and partly to enable us to present a dole to the man she Thus the £2 disparity may be said to represent in general a tax on women's wages, deducted at the source. The amount of the tax is virtually fixed by women themselves, that is to say it is the difference between the respective sums for

which a supply of male labour and female labour can be procured in practice. The only resistance that women can bring to bear is that of refusing to work except for equal pay. Arguments will not mend matters at all: and even a successful strike would only patch them temporarily. If women's wages were raised from the £3 to the £5, the tax would soon be reimposed in some other way. Every step woman takes towards economic equality with man, in terms of income, is a step towards the same equality in terms of liability to legal demands upon that income. come. Compulsory insurance premiums would then be equal. Marital responsibilities in all their monetary aspects would be equal, and in fact women would have to go half-shares with man in every expense. The inevitability of this can be seen in an exaggerated form in the supposititious case, where a daughter displaces her father in some job or other. She may say, "I will not be dependent for my keep on my father's earnings." So she takes his £5-a-week job for £3. She "saves" industry £2 a week. Her out-of-work father goes on the dole and draws this sum. Two things might happen. She might choose to pay in her £3 to help keep her mother and sisters, or she might not. If not the law, in the long sisters, or she might not. If not, the law, in the long run, would have to compel her to do so. In a society workers by workers by another means that the old set lose their income, the new set must maintain them. The moral is to change the conditions as that the the conditions so that the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the conditions are combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the combine the combined incomes of both sexes shall always to combine the sexes shall always be sufficient to cover their combined needs, irrespective of how many of either are required to work for required to work for wages. Then, and then only, will the principle of how many of clark be will the principle of equal pay for equal work be practicable. Under the coming Social Credit regime this principle can be applied (as it should be) in the this principle can be applied (as it should be) in the distribution of personal earnings, while the other principle of differentiated principle of differentiated pay according to varying needs can be applied National Dividend. And as the genius and humanity of the people develop their exploitation of the possibilities of Social Credit we foresee the time the possibilities of Social Credit, we foresee the time when at last the National Credit, we foresee the the when at last the National Dividend will be the general basic mode of pay, while wages, salaries, and profits will be special additional bonuses for specific service.

But let us get back to Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Report. In one part of it they fear that if the subsidy were continued in the coal other in subsidy were continued in the case of coal other industries would soon to the case of coal other another dustries would soon be asking for it. In another they point out that in the industry of coal mining, under subsidy. mine owners a straight in some they point out that in the industry of coal mining, under subsidy, mine owners are obtaining in than districts profits per ton "substantially higher the before the war"; and hewers are earning on average 76s. for a full week, "when in unsubsidies, industries shipwrights, for example, are earning which and engineering fitters 57s." The conclusion which the public are invited to draw is that the subsidies ought to be stopped. But in whose interests? ought to be stopped. But in whose interests? gets it benefit the shipwright and fitter if the hewer ping. Or 20s knowled off his warm? Will shipping 19s. or 20s. knocked off his wages? Will shipping and engineering firms and engineering firms prosper because the this owners lose their profits? Will buyers of coal in the country—whether business organisations or private consumers—get coal change if the subsidy goest consumers—get coal cheaper if the subsidy good Will the taxpayer be better off? Here we come upon the only plausible element is the Commissioners Will the taxpayer be better off? Here we come upon the only plausible element in the Commission to case. The taxpayer. The taxpayer will have taxpayer be pay the subsidy. But do not let them hurry so git. The point is that the taxpayer is not yet paying the have had the subsidy for seven months, the coal industry benefits not only among those engaged in the coal industry. benefits not only among those engaged in the coal industry, but also among these large bought to benefits not only among those engaged in industry, but also among those who have bought to from the industry and those who have sold, sowney the "overpaid" hewers and "profiteering and nobody has contributed a penny of the by in banking such It has been provided by new credits created has banking system. So far, then, everybody

changeable and destructible. And the soul of eternity is God, the soul of the world is eternity, the soul of the earth is the heavens. God is within the mind, the mind is within the soul, the soul is within substance, and eternity is immanent in all of them.

This universal body, in which all bodies are contained, is filled full of soul, and the soul is filled full of mind and of God. Soul fills this body within and encompasses it without, and makes the whole of it This great and perfect living creature from outside is the world, and from inside is every living creature. And above, in the heavens, the soul endures in sameness, but below, on earth, it changes its company to have the soul endures in sameness.

its coming-to-be.

And, whether men suppose it to be fate or providence or nature, or whatever they suppose it to be now, or shall come to suppose it in the future, the nexus that holds the world together is eternity. This universe is God in act. The act of God is an unsurpassable power, and nothing human or divine can be compared with it. So take care, Hermes, never to consider anything on earth below or in the heavens above to be like God, or you will be wide of the truth.
Nothing is like the likeless and only and one. Nor onsider that He leaves room for any other to share His power What life and deathlessness and change of quality should He delegate? What else should He do himself but exactly this? God is not idle, or everything. thing would be idle, for everything is filled full of God. There is no idleness anywhere in the world; no, nor in any other world. Idleness is a word with out meaning, both for the Maker and for what comes-to-be. All things need to come into being, all the time anew, adapting themselves to the turn of every circumstance. The Maker is in all of them, not seated by a seated every seated ever in one place, not making one thing, but seated everywhere, making everything. For power, since it is ever active, is not self-supplying among the things which come into being, but they are wholly dependent upon God (Corpus Hermeticum, xi, 2-6.)

Man and Machine.

There is no insurmountable reason why machineproducts should be standardised. Shoes of individual design, shapely, and fitting perfectly any sort of feet design, shapely, and fitting perfectly any sort of foot, can be made with the aid of machinery, as shoes that pinch can be made by hand. The fine worsted mills of Huddersfield offer greater variety of design where design than the craftsmen of bygone ages. Where the machines are adjusted often, and the workmen have been bred in a tradition combining personal independent. dependence of character with a love of quality in the work, machines have not been able to standardise the product. To reveal a clue to the real cause of standardise. dardisation, wherever this tradition of quality has been forsworn, and inferior ends have been set up, either in the pursuit of speed or in the love of money, persistence of manual workmanship has not been able to Houses able to save the product from deterioration. Houses are still mainly the work of hands, which have not Obviously from being jerry-built and standardised. Obviously, in demanding that machinery should be directed as a witch, distributists have named a misdirected, inanimate creature as the devil. In their search for the author of economic chaos they have overlook, the man they have devil in him; they have overlooked is the man with a devil in him;
or have overlooked is the man with a moves him to rather, the devil in every man that moves him to for set that he is a member of an order, one of a com-munit. munity. The spiritual significance of our present economic. The spiritual significance of Christian. Inconomic condition is the reverse of Christian. Instead of the sacrifice of one perfect man that all men by the sacrifice of one perfect man take in the sacrifice of one perfect man take in the sacrifice of as conducts himself as c though mankind would be well lost if one alone were thereby rendered secure. Such is the meaning of individ individualism.

The travail which will be inevitable in overcoming the travail which will be inevitable in the misuse of machines ought not to intimidate us

into condemning machines altogether. An æsthetic. or, in all probability, more truly, a sentimental attraction by the simplicity of a bygone age, appears dangerously like the longing for any Golden Age, the longing for the road we knew, the fields we played in as children. It looks like a readiness to be content with little men because big men must choose big tasks. There is no divine reason against communication with Mars if we have something worth communicating; and the moment that we become spiritually big enough to work machinery for the family of men, for the guild of mankind, we shall have something worth announcing even to the Martians. But all that distributists have to tell at present is a very threadbare tale; lest idle hands get men into mischief, they preach, let them work the long way round. Distributists thus take advantage of the only ground on which labour-saving can be opposed, but it brings them into strange company.

Although wit has rendered the corporation a laughing stock, and nonsense seems as inevitable when humanity is discussed in general as when when numanity is discussed in general as when woman is treated in the abstract, yet it is now beyond question that mankind is a corporate entity, and that every war is a civil war. The earth is the Lord's, and what "the Lord's" obviously means is His people, all people. Perhaps the most futile of all human ideas is the idea of dividing and parcelling human ideas is the idea of dividing and parcelling the earth so that each man may have his bit. Such an idea represents the poverty of faith compensated by a handful of ground. This planet can be run only as a co-operative enterprise. It would be possible, of course, for a guildsman, without grave disloyalty to the guild, to own his household furniture, and to some extent, because of his power to use them, his tools. But he need not, because he is a carpenter, own a little forest, or because he is a smith own a little mine, or because he is a miller own part of the stream. Somewhere the granular division of property, like the granular division of labour, breaks down at some point things have to be held breaks down; at some point things have to be held in common. The man who thanked God for putting the sun where no proud emperor could set a flag, and no distributist a fence, was not of necessity either a Marxian or a saint; he simply saw that no man had a right to property in what was not proper

The machine, rightly directed, represents the co-operative achievement of mankind over many generations towards the end of plenty for all. So far from dragging man away from the land it ought to send him back to the land, where labour reaps its greatest reward. The efficiency of machinery, by requiring a decreased quantity of effort for the production of manufactured goods, ought to set production of manufactured goods, ought to set free more and more effort for occupation where intensive labour pays best. When distributists attack machinery at the same time as they advocate a return to the soil they attack the one agent a return to the soil they attack the one agent capable of freeing man from captivity in the city. An intelligent application of realisable horsepower within the next fifty years would render possible such a breaking up of cities as now appears fance. within the next fifty years would render possible such a breaking up of cities as now appears fantastic. It would exact, however, not a ridiculous distribution of bits of machinery, but a distribution of the product. But this is not distributism; it is of the product. But this is not distributism; it is rather more like the sharing of mankind's common inheritance—a veritable triumph of man.

More equipment—less employment.

"One of the most pathetic aspects of industrial organisation to-day was the inability of well-directed factories to find employment. One of the hardest tasks before anyone seekemployment. One of the natuest tasks before anyone seeking to justify our industrial organisation was to explain why factories so well equipped and so well run were unable to factories so well equipped and so well run were unable to find employment for men and women who were willing to be employed."—Dr. C. H. Northcote (of Rowntree and Co., Ltd.) at a Conference of Directors, Managers, and Foremen, held at Balliol College, Oxford.

A Vagabond in Denmark.

By Leopold Spero. I.—SEA-CHANGE.

Where is my cabin? On starboard. On backboard.

The top. Farewell, sweet home!

From Polyglott Kuntze's " Mastership System to Learn every Language without a Teacher, p. 9, The

The slim ship slides out of Harwich in the clear light of a summer evening, marred by those mists which so unkindly veil the shining coast of East She feels carefully for the well-marked channel between the gay and bouncing and irrepressible buoys, that seem to be so frivolous even when they are at their most serious work. Low and sandy and deceitful are these Essex shores, like a small grocer building up a retail trade on the mis-placed confidence of trusting clients. With a glad shiver, at length she tumbles herself free, and squares her shoulders to meet the more honest greeting of the open North Sea, frank in friendliness as in rage, while the snaky lamps of Parkstone dip down in the darkness far behind

On all boats, great and small, that ply on frequent journeys between different lands, there is always the double romance, the romance of those who are returning to homes long desired, and the romance of new adventure shining in the eyes of those who travel to strange places. Only a few, the wandering tradesmen to whom this passage is no novelty but a periodically recurring burden, show indifference to the varied excitements of coming on board, discovering your cabin, stowing bags and traps away, and finally appearing on deck full of confidence and lying tales about how not to be sea-

By the time land is out of sight, those who have not retired in panic to the depths below are already talking in the language of the sea. Whether Ocean resents this impertinence habitually, or merely tires of it in sudden outbursts, is a matter for speculation. Certainly the mighty monster spends a good deal of his time being kind to holiday-makers. And appreciation of this attitude is shown even in the least reflective by that little touch of reverence and self-forgetfulness which appears when there is nought to be seen on all hands save the curve of the horizon, the grey-green, swelling, rhythmic waves, and the solid cupola of the sky. may we absolve mankind from the sin of presumptuforth over the langing wind and tide, and faring forth over the waters to link up shore and shore in bonds of social brotherhood.

Some such thoughts as these must surely be passing in the mind of the little young man with the bowed should mind of the little young man with the bowed shoulders and the eager head, moving this way and that, excitedly counting the minutes until somebody or other would speak to him. Here is the traveller who must always be unburdening himself of his life's history, and prefers to do it in the smoking-room. There, in a corner of that panelled and glossy temple of alcoholic mystery, you will hear, in half an hour, things about him and his wife that you would never have asked or guessed. You discover in a little while longer where he comes from, whither he is bound, and what he is being paid for it. He sticks to you like a leech, and only if you are of the temperament to walk round and round the deck, gazing at the stars, until it is time to turn in, will you finally shake off him and his

Yet the persistence of our friend has its credit side. The sea has blown into his eyes and into his soul, and cleared out a tangle of cobwebs, and left

him more human than he was, less suspicious, more hungry for companionship. He puts you in the right frame of mind for the true philosophy of travel, which is to see yourself in the mirror of another face. Travel is a levelling process. It makes you very much like the next man, and under new skies you appreciate how little are the differences which part mankind and make wars. medicine of friendly intercourse cures those desires which are sown in the soil of ignorance and flourish in the air of misunderstanding. And what is more important, the ship, as she nears the other side, changes foreigner into native, and native into foreigner, and the watery ground between is common ground, and all of you alike, whatever your speech or figure, may be befriended with sun and favourable winds, or drowned among the dead men, with an indifference which is a mighty purge for insularities and all the sularities are sularities are sularities and all the sularities are sularities and other insolences.

So let us breathe this kind, salt air, and walk the narrow deck, which is for the moment our entire There is a lively wind blowing from the north-west, and a wrack of low and tumbled cloud dips down from overhead. We saw some Boy Scouts marching valorously up the gangways an hour or two ago, loaded with a fortnight's material independence. They have shed their packs now, explored the passages and stairways, and are seated on the cover of the bald on the cover of the hold on the foredeck, swinging their legs and singing shanties of the old clipper days, when sails was a honor of the sails white days, when sails were realities, the unwearied white wings of man's triumph over the severance of continents with their line of the old chipped white wings of man's triumph over the severance of continents with their line of the old chipped with t tinents, with their direct strength and beauty, all sane and open to the approving eye of heaven. And these sped manking valuable abroad throughout the these sped mankind valiantly abroad throughout the centuries, managed by skilful hands and watchful brains. Small arrest the brains. Small wonder that they inspired song in the rough hearts of seamen.

Yon Scouts are no sailors bold, and this ay well be the first time sailors and the sailors are no sailors and the sailors are no sailors bold, and the may well be the first time they have ever been upon the sea. Neverthal the sea. Nevertheless, they are right to celebrate days they never been are days they never knew, and as they sit so comfortably upon the accordance to the secondary to the secondary the secondary to the secondary to the secondary the secondary to the ably upon the songless ship of steel and steam, which replaces romance with results, let them take their delight in the same the same their delight in the same th their delight in the vicarious enjoyment of a bygone generation's disadvantage of the state of t generation's disadvantages. You and I know well that neither well that neither of us would have been as comfortable on a colling the second fortable on a sailing ship as we are at this moment.

Probably the Boy Scout knows it, too—there is not much he does not be a sailing ship as we are at this moment. much he does not know these days. But it is essential part of his outlook to pretend that there is a comfort in hardship and the pretend to justify the a comfort in hardship, and he does more to justify to attitude than there attitude than those of us who prefer a slate roof to canvas. So let him at the same at the canvas. So let him sing the songs he never heard, and will never hear again. They tell me, the keen, town-bred, bespectagled town-bred, bespectacled students of other, heartier days, who bellow "Shenandoah," and are so solicit ous for the matrimonial prospects of Northumberland Billy Boy that when some baye forgother berland Billy Boy, that when seamen have forgother every verse their fathers. every verse their fathers ever sang to sail, music of creaking windlass and flapping their songs will be familiar in drawing-rooms.

But your Boy Scout is more than an imitator. He is a genuine respect for the free elements, and not sings his shanties with enjoyment and does merely suffer them with idiot incomprehension or patronise them with pullulating malpractice. These voices are jolly and enthusiastic, and bare and jogging up and down mark time for chorus solo. Later on in the area aball stumber Later on in the evening, we shall stumble and there in the darlar, we shall stumble solo. Later on in the evening, we shall stumble here and there in the darkness over prostress forms in shorts and khaki shirts and green scar of bold knights unhorsed by the merest tumble a dancing wave, and too far gone in misery to we for those brave appearances of parade. And a shall be pleased for those brave appearances of parade. shall be pleased, you and I, to learn that Boy Scout can be seemed. Meanwhile, the grave night is made musical for 3. Boy Scout can be seasick.

An Editor's Progress.

PART I.—THE NEW AGE. By A. R. Orage.

I was looking through some old volumes of THE NEW AGE the other day, with the intention of tracing the earliest published work of a number of now wellknown writers—Miss Katherine Mansfield, Michael Arlen (then Dikran Kouyoumdjian), W. L. George, Jack Collings Squire, and a host of others. usually happens, my search was soon abandoned for still more personal recollections—of the hopes and fears and thrills and mortifications of fifteen years of editorship. There was no value in that, however; it was simply throwing good money after bad. And by and by I settled down to an orderly review of the course of development of my economic thought during these for ing those fifteen years. As I have no doubt that the trail I followed will prove to be a highway when a sufficient number of people have trodden it, a brief itinerary of the journey may serve the purposes of a

Like every intellectual in those days—I refer to the earliest years of the twentieth century—I began as some sort of a Socialist. Socialism was not then either the popular or unpopular vogue it has since become; but it was much more of a cult, with affiliations in directions now quite disowned—with theosophy, arts and crafts, vegetarianism, the "simple life," and crafts, vegetarianism, the simple me, and almost, as one might say, the musical glasses. Morris had shed a mediæval glamor over it with his stained-glass News from Nowhere. Edward Carpenter had put it into sandals. Cunninghame Grahame had put it into sandals. Cunninghame Grahame had mounted it on an Arab steed to which Hardie had clothed it in a cloth cap and a red tie. And Bernard Shaw, on behalf of the Fabian society, had hung it with innumerable jingling epigrammatic bells—and cap. My brand of Socialism was, therefore, a blend or, let us say, an anthology of all these, to which from my personal predilections and experience Ladron of the ence I added a good practical knowledge of the Working classes, a professional interest in economics which led me to master Marx's Das Kapital, and an

idealism fed at the source—namely, Plato. It was inevitable that I should drift into socialistic oratory, labour politics, and journalism; and it was equally inevitable with this background that my line would be original. I well remember, indeed, my inward smile when it was assumed by everybody that THE NEW AGE which I bought in May, 1907, and because the state of the s and began to edit in co-operation for a year with Mr. Holbrook Jackson, would naturally become the semi-official organ of the Fabian Society. Very little was anybody, including myself, aware of the course THE NEW ACE would take but of one thing I was certain NEW AGE would take; but of one thing I was certain no society or school or individual could count on my continuous continuous movement of my continuous support. The whole movement of theas, called Socialism, including, of course, the sent burning question of parliamentary Labour representation, was in the matter and my little handsentation, was in the melting-pot; and my little hand-ful of colleagues and I had no intention of prema-turely running ourselves into anybody else's mould. The Socialists of these days were in practice, indi-The Socialists of those days were, in practice, indi-Vidualists to a man.

It was not very long after beginning publication that the "old gang," as the established constellation of Socialist and Labour lights was called, began to succeed the company to succe The Dredominant question of the moment was the bossibility of the moment was the moment. possibility of fusing the trade-union movement, which served as the basis of the Independent about party, with the Socialist movement; and many and strong were the advocates in the latter of a union of forces on the political field. a union of forces on the political field. We had no objection to the trade-unions as such.

On the contrary, our slogan that "the trade-unions are the hope of the world" was evidence that we attached even an exaggerated value to them-for reasons that will appear. Nor, of course, had we any general, but only a particular, criticism in those days to make of the Socialist groups. But one distinction between Labour politics and Socialism seemed to us to be decisive—that whereas Socialism explicitly claimed to be nationally representative, the political Labour party was avowedly based on a single class—that of the wage-earners or proletariat. To both sections, it appeared to us, the political Labour party was making a false appeal. The trade-unions, it is certain, were originated in response to a purely economic motive; they numbered members of all the national political parties and were little disposed to make their occupation their politics. By appealing to them to support a parliamentary Labour party, it seemed to us that the heads of the party were diverting them from their original object and merely trying to ride on their backs to personal power. It was too late, however, to protest against this; the evil had begun; and the system of judicious bribery of trade-union officials with the prospect of a parliamentary career seemed likely, moreover, to permit it to continue. It did not appear too late, however, to preserve the Socialist movement for a national politic; and when it came to a decision concerning the political fusion of the Fabian Society with the Labour party, THE NEW AGE, after vainly supporting the ingenious proposal of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to form a Socialist representation committee, repudiated the Fabian Society, and set out

Avowed opponents of political labour in any shape or form, antagonists of the Fabian Society from the moment of its surrender to class-politics, our situa-tion was, indeed, that of Ishmael. Our pen was against practically everybody of importance in all the political parties without exception, and against every Socialist and Labour organisation that was every Socialist and Labour organisation that was not minding, as we thought, its proper business. No wonder that the bright hopes, which the first Socialist weekly of London literary distinction had inspired in the broad of Socialist and Labour groups, began in the breasts of Socialist and Labour groups, began to be puffed out rapidly one by one. Save for the brilliant debaters among them, who carried on a campaign of lively debate in our columns, much to our joy, all the established authorities turned their backs upon our own turned backs. Personally, we remained, as a rule, on the friendliest terms; but officially and editorially it was silent war, broken officially and editorially, it was silent war, broken only by the occasional aforesaid crackle of polemics. This attitude of isolation, though it was main-

This attitude of isolation, though it was maintained throughout my fifteen years of editorship, was, nevertheless, not at all negative or passive. We had nothing to say for any of the groups hopelessly mortgaged to bankrupt policies, groups hopelessly mortgaged to bankrupt policies, we had, at any rate, plenty to say for ourselves, and concerning the two main elements selves, and concerning the two main elements in the total situation—the trade-unions and the community as a whole. As we saw it both were about munity as a whole. As we saw it, both were about to suffer a further injustice from the manœuvre that had been successfully carried out. The trade-unions were to be led by the nose from the economic field where alone they could conceivably win any advanwhere alone they could collectively all ally advantage for themselves, into the barren fields of politics; and the nation was to lose the criticism and advice of national, that is to say, non-class Socialism. Henceforward, but for ourselves, every political Labour organisation and every Socialist body, collective or individual, might fairly be held in suspicion by both trade-unions and the public at large. They all had a more or less personal axe to grind; and the expense would be borne by the tradeunions and the community jointly and severally.

We began very early to prepare our programme for positive propaganda; and already in the earliest issues of THE NEW AGE, I recall articles advocating

for the trade-unions a return to the guild system, and for the nation the organisation of national industry by devolution of powers to incorporated industrial groups, including the trade-unions. Whether the latter was the first suggestion of Syndicalism that ever appeared I am doubtful; there is reason to believe that it was, and was subsequently translated into French and re-imported into England under its present name. But, undoubtedly, the suggestion of the guildisation, as we barbarously called it, of the trade-unions, was a novel idea in Socialist theory, and still marks a definite milestone on the way to a still remote Dover.

"Sallets."

By "Old and Crusted."

"Remarkable fine woman for her time of life," said the

"Remarkable fine woman coachman.

"I quite agree with you," returned Tom. "So she is."

"Finer than many a young 'un, I mean to say," observed the coachman. "Eh?"

"Than many a young one," Tom assented.

"I don't care for 'em myself when they're too young,"

"I don't care for 'em myself when they're too young," This was a matter of taste, which Tom did not feel himself

called upon to discuss.

You'll seldom find 'em possessing correct opinions about refreshment, for instance, when they're too young, you know," said the coachman: "a woman must have arrived at maturity before her mind's equal to coming provided with a basket like that."

—Martin Chuzzlewit.

basket like that."

"In a sallet every plant should come in to bear its part without being overpowered by some herb of a stronger taste, but fall into their places like the notes in music."

When that great book The Gastronomic History of the world makes its appearance it will arouse more interest and serve a nobler purpose than all the dreary political histories which accumulate dust on overladen shelves. One section of that extispicious work should be devoted to the consideration of the influence of lettuce on land tenure, and in this direction much research work is necessary. example, it is a moot point whether the fact that the French are a salad consuming people is due to the prevalence of small holdings, or whether an inherent taste for salads has brought about a widely spread peasant proprietorship. The connection is not immediately obvious, but it will appeal

It is all to the good that we English are slowly beginning to realise that a salad has possibilities; that it can be something more than odds and ends of lettuce, burning radishes, and bits of bestroot togget into a boul and smeared over and bits of beetroot, tossed into a bowl and smeared over with something yellow out of a queer-shaped bottle, which might be furniture polish and certainly is not face creambut we have a long way to go yet. Even Peacock's learned gourmet, the Rev. Dr. Folliott, who was an authority on there is a long with Raebelais that,

there is fine music in the cliquetis d'assiettes, a refreshing shade in the ombre de salle à manger, and an elegant fragrance in the fumée de rôti,"

knew little or nothing about salads—which is a pity—for he had the root of the he had the root of the matter in him, and his condemnation of cruet sauces of the matter in him, and his condensed of cruet sauces as "the quintessence of the sapid condensed in a phial," might well be applied to all ready-made dress-contain vitamines or proteins or not. I agree with my contain vitamines or proteins or not. I agree with my reason for their consumer that "the only true and human that they are pleasant and reason for their consumption is that they are pleasant and useful "—and that, by the way, is the only rule of diet drink what you enjoy and let the root to hang drink what you enjoy—and let the rest go hang.

Judging from some of the mixtures in her excellent little book, Green Salads and Fruit Salads,* Mrs. C. F. Leyell is heroic, for it would not both courage and a stout heroic, for it would require both courage and a stout stomach to tackle this:

Take one gallon of cabbage, one gallon of green tomatoes, one gallon of cabbage, one gallon of green five tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, two tablespoonfuls of ginger one tablespoonful of cabbage, one gallon of green peppers, one quart of onions, of ginger one tablespoonful of cabbage, one gallon of gallon of cabbage, one gallon of cabbage, one gallon of gallo of ginger, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoon-turmeric, one ounce of celery seed, and five pounds of

After playing about with the above ingredients we are urged to "mix all together with strong vinegar, and boil till cooked." Whether the result be a poultice or a cathartic

(G. Routledge and Sons, Ltd. 1s. 6d. net.)

Mrs. Leyel does not say—but I affirm most emphatically it is not a salad. Also, it hails from America. It would. It is just the kind of mess one would expect from a people affected with dry rot. When it comes to that crown of western civilisation the "ideal salad," the good lady very people for nearly gets there—but not quite. Let it be said once for all that the basis of the gastronomic masterpiece is lettuce and lettuce only, and not "cos," Mrs. Leyel, not "cos," but cabbage of the crinkly kind, of which there be many varieties, but is best known to me as "Crystal Palace," and has stood the test of twenty years' competition with all the latest novelties. Try it. Moreover, if you crave for perfection you must grow your lettuce in your own garden fection you must grow your lettuce in your own gardenand that is where the land problem crops up. If every householder is to have a salad-plot, as he should and could have, if we were governed by statesmen instead of politicians, there would be a salad-plot of land there would be a very wholesome reorganisation of land tenure would be a very wholesome reorganisation of land tenure and town-planning, whereof the discerning eye can already perceive the modest beginnings. As to the actual cultivation here are a few golden rules: sow early, often, and in small quantities; seed is cheap, but need not be wasted. Thin betimes and regularly until your plants have a clear fifteen inches standing room each way, and the a clear fifteen inches standing room each way, and the result will be a lettuce as big as a cabbage, sturdy, solid, and if needs be a good traveller. Coarse, you may object? Not a bit of it, for only the heart is used, the outside leaves being devoted to other purposes, including the feeding of poultry; and what a heart it is! A harmony of cream, gold, and palest green, with here and there a faint rosy lush. No water should ever touch it. Shred it leaf by leaf into the biggest bowl you possess until you have a heap of about two cubic feet, which I calculate to be a fair ration for and people—no, not rabbits—remember each leaf is firm ling. a clear fifteen inches standing room each way, and the people—no, not rabbits—remember each leaf is firm and crisp, and takes up considerable crisp, and takes up considerable space; you are not dealing with the flabby legumination of the space; with the flabby leguminous offal supplied by predatory, First grocers. Now comes the solemn rite of "dressing; then of all rub the bowl lightly with a clove of garlic; then consecrate with oil—the finest money can buy—drop by dable until every leaf is covered with a delicate film; add a table until every leaf is covered with a delicate film; add a spoonful of vinegar including spoonful of vinegar, including a dash of tarrogan, a dab of French mustard, a pinch of sugar and salt to taste finally, cense liberally with grant and salt to a scharotic of French mustard, a pinch of sugar and salt "to taste finally, cense liberally with ground pepper—but no escharotic dust, by all that's sacred. The culminating grace is given by a few sprigs of dill or chervil; and here against the land question in an acute form; for, outside a few select shops, it is almost impossible to procure that against the land question in an acute form; for, outside a few select shops, it is almost impossible to procure these two delicate herbs. You must grow them. Also remember that a salad should be eaten as soon as ready. If left standing for ten minutes it is ruined. standing for ten minutes it is ruined.

One word of caution, addressed to men only. Never per to it your women falls. one word of caution, addressed to men only.

mit your women folk to dress your salad; they are sure to be either too sparing with the oil or to omit or sprig of minor ingredients. be either too sparing with the oil or to omit one of the minor ingredients, such as the touch of garlic or sprig of dill, which give distinction to the whole. I would not even Mrs. Lupin of the "Dragon"; she who made on the basket of delicacies for Tom Pinch, to comfort the road to London. "Maturity" is certainly an advantable when it comes to catering for the male brute, as the coeximan wisely observed, but somehow or other the ripest the acquisition of the salad sense. Verb. sap.

As for fruit salads, let your imagination run here is acquisition of the salad sense. The only snag here in doubt, consult Mrs. Leyel. The only snag of us of usual, the cost. When we are limited, as with a to sap tinned rubbish the real salad senses.

tinned rubbish, the result is apt to be uninteresting, not to say depressing. Give us peaches, pineapples, and marasching at the just price and the rest is easy; but ere that happens we shall have to run our foreign trade in the interest the community instead of that of the money-mongers. to a concoction of oranges and bananas with a dash tinned rubbish, the road to the community instead of that of the money, and then "Pineapple filled with Raspberries Khòsabi" will remain the delectation of the few and not as they might be, the joy of the many. as they might be, the joy of the many.

PANACHE.

PANACHE.

If you would rest, I have a safe retreat.
Cradled upon the midnight of the mind,
There you might sleep, untroubled by the seat
Of daytime thought, that has its fourfold sheat
High upon consciousness. The winnowing
Of reason's flail-like pinions should not find
Your wearied brain, if, trusting and resigned,
Into my care you gave yourself complete.

And is this love 12d shield you with? Alas,
days And is this love I'd shield you with? Alas, days Such words lack countenance in these Of disillusionment. We do not know What laws and first mean. What love, and faith, and duty mean.

A humbler mintage in the soul's highways, So nameless my protecting love must go.

RICHARD

Drama.

I .- Mrs. Warren's Profession.

That Mr. Shaw should intrude a preface into the programme of this production created no surprise; that he was apologetic on behalf of his play was the only shock of the evening. "If this play had no longer any relation to life, I should not trouble the public with it now, when I have so many riper and more delicate specimens of my workmanship to offer instead." The point is not whether the play is any longer related to life, but whether it is any longer related to thought, and the answer is negative. "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is now neither defiance of a taboo nor propaganda for the reform of an abuse. When the subject of organised prostitution was taboo, people were at least ashaned of its existence. existence, whereas to-day, having agreed or disagreed with Mrs. Warren, by a shrug of the shoulders, they indifferently decide. decide to live and let live. As propaganda, the play is an anachronism, since the Councils for Preserving Public Morallians, since the Councils for Preserving Public Morallians. Morality have converted its protest into an institution.

One reason why the present world puts up with Mr. Shaw is that he has been conventionalised. The public, by vision nobody credited it with, has discovered that all his plays are sermons. Not being altogether dull sermons they are blessed by the few religious folk still remaining, and tolerated by the not very many are feeding religious, who take, of course, no not very many professing religions, who take, of course, no steps to find out what the sermons are about.

Agatha Kenitsh's Vivie Warren would have satisfied the examiners at Newnham. Sir George Crofts by Arthur Bourchier was as dislikable as he could have been meant to be white the could have been meant to be, while Edyth Goodall, if not as ladylike as I had imagined her her, was ladylike enough for Sir George Crofts, and a real contrast to the university girl. Everything was thus in the author's favour, and had probably already satisfied him at rehearest rehearsal.

Yet the only valid reason for the parting of mother and daughter that could be seen was that the mother had not been to Newnham. Her outlook was the same as her daughter's, and in the first bout between them, inevitable between them. between comparative strangers related by blood, Mrs. Warren won the daughter over. In her place Vivie confessed she would have acted like her mother, though she would not have succeeded as her mother did. Both inherently believed that the laws of activities was the root of all good, and efficient that the love of money was the root of all good, and efficient money-making the proper object of human creation and effort. The love of money was the root of an good, and and effort. effort. The mother, born poor in everything but good looks, found her figure the natural weapon; the daughter, educated until she became Third Wrangler, stuck to—figures. If Mr. Shaw had be a wful fate that lurks Shaw had been trying to preach the awful fate that lurks for over the baye no reserves of for over-educated young women who have no reserves of to be, he would have left Vivie Warren alone in her did leave her.

Thus Mr.

Thus Mr. Shaw's play of ideas may well convey any ideas but those which, judging by the prefaces, he intended. He does not which, judging by the prefaces is as bad as does not prove, for example, that capitalism is as bad as organics. organised prove, for example, that capitalism is as bad as quite properly be damned, but that organised prostitution is a good deal more humane than capitalism, for which encouraged M. In the manner of the greater, may be a properly be damned, but that organised prostitution reason the lesser evil, in the manner of the greater, may be a properly of the greater, may be a properly of the greater, may be a properly of the greater. encouraged. Mrs. Warren, without schooling, began to earn her subsistence as a floor-scrubber, later securing promotion a horn-scrubber securing promotion to subsistence as a floor-scrubber, later securing promotion a horn-scrubber securing her good looks a barmaid. Chided for thus exploiting her good looks the landlord's interest, she begins, after levest rung of and a start in life from her sister, on the lowest rung of her professional and a start in life from her sister, on the lowest rung of her brofessional and a start in life from her sister, on this scale contractor. profession, and ultimately rises to a big-scale contractor. removes girls from the streets and scientifically manages them in centrally-heated and plush carpeted hotels, financed by Sir centrally-heated and plush carpeted hotels, prospers, Sir George Crofts and others. The business prospers, Since she happens to be a first-class organising genius called to her métier. One of her girls, she boasted, had married an ambassador, so that her house of ill-fame was really quite a respectable match-factory with no "phossy-jaw" to render it terrifying and for superior as a place of employ-

render a respectable match-factory with no "phossy-jaw ment to a respectable match-factory with no "phossy-jaw ment to terrifying, and far superior as a place of employment to a pottery-factory with the risk of lead-poisoning. When Mrs. Warren told her story with neat professional heid, Vivie was carried away, not by sympathy as the superstand might gives but her mether's genius for business; and and suppose that the mother's lack of education that really stood between them.

It was a pity, for mother had all the sense; and if Vivie Warren had been from her ready to learn from her mother and less from her warren har mother and less warren's Cambridge associates, the children of the field would be better provided for to-day. In fact, one field would become a humanist in others. In fact, at her daughter had degenerated to an intellectual Robot after the most. cause her mother was too busy to look after her.

Having said all this it remains to assert that the battle between two generations which Mr. Shaw, in an unusual setting, really dramatised, was far more thrilling than the work of his rivals. The scene between mother and daughter in the second act, in which the daughter is introduced to the force of circumstances—after indulging in a bit of moralising about conquering circumstances—the expression of the two conflicting attitudes to life, sophisticated and experienced on the mother's side, and on the daughter's unnaturally intellectual and ambitious, thoroughly gripped the audience. It produced manifestations of emotion that their owners tried Shavianly to brush away. Conducting the conflicts ruthlessly and cruelly, the author packed the play with pathos, while straining himself to take it out. There was true dramatic conflict, together with wit that sent the was true dramatic connict, together with wit that sent the quiet chuckle round the dome again and again. But the public doesn't want work, which is the only thing that Mr. Shaw has to give. He would be a terrible Minister of

II .- The Firebrand.

One purpose of history is to teach us how much better we One purpose of history is to teach us how much better we are morally than our great-grandfathers; the purpose of historical comedy, however, is to show us how much better we are than we should like to be. Fortunately, for law and order in modern society, only the strong can be immoral; the majority may give way to their inclinations only by proxy. A dead proxy, chosen from history, is superior to a living proxy if in nothing but being less dangerous, less likely to break the peace of the realm, or the home. Edwin Justus Mayer's "Firebrand," at present playing to excellent houses —mainly feminine, if my observation applies to other performances—at Wyndham's is advertised as "a comedy rather than a document. The author has utilised rather than chronicled Benvenuto Cellini," for which, with the rather than a document. The author has utilised rather than chronicled Benvenuto Cellini," for which, with the memory of many recent examples of historical cameo plays fresh in mind, we are truly thealth. fresh in mind, we are truly thankful.

In Cellini's workshop in the afternoon the apprentice bites the maidservant, and the maidservant rather likes it. Cellini, entering after killing on his way home enemies and ruffians who multiply after they are dead, kisses his model, who also likes it. And even her mother likes it when she who also likes it. And even her mother likes it when she is going to get forty ducats for allowing her daughter to be kissed. Among the multitude of episodes of killing and kissing which make up Cellini's life, waking and sleeping, it does not appear strange that the apprentice carries on most kissing which make up Cellini's life, waking and sleeping, it does not appear strange that the apprentice carries on most of the art business, Cellini putting the finishing touches to it in the cool of morning. If Cellini's model, Angela, who was so fully occupied kissing, and being kissed by, one fine fellow and another, had not been so adorably lively—and so catholic and another, head not been so adorably lively—and so catholic in her taste for men—Cellini would have been hanged in the first act, which would have brought the play to an early end, with the best of it still unacted.

and another, had not been so according to the rest act, which would have brought the play to an early end, first act, which would have brought the play to an early end, first act, which would have brought the play to an early end, with the best of it still unacted.

When the Duke of Florence, having come to Subjects house to sentence him to death lest the whole of his subjects he postponed for the model side be exterminated, beheld Angela draped for the model side be exterminated, beheld Angela draped for forgetting his of her life, he fell to thinking of other things; forgetting his deaty to save his subjects, he postponed the execution until duty to save his subjects, he postponed the execution until duty to save his subjects, he postponed the sexuant the servant he had more spare time, and carried Angela off to his summer palace, allowing her to Such a rôle as that of summer palace, allowing her to Such a rôle as that of summer palace, allowing her to see Cellini. The Cinderella wife did not satisfy the duchess, and she came, the girl, for company in the daytime. Such a rôle as that of summer her lord's back was turned, to see Cellini. The Cinderella wife did not satisfy the duchess, and she came, the moment her lord's back was turned, to see Cellini. The Cinderella wife did not satisfy the duchess, and she came, the moment was for the Angela who had gone off nearest the best, not yet having been conceived, Cellini of the duchess, he killed heart for the moment was for the Angela who had gone off hee palace, outside the combined doors and a few more subjects on the way to his beloved. Later, on with the duke, and, temporising with the duchess, he killed heart for the moment was for the way to his beloved. Later, on with the duche and, temporising with the duchess, he killed heart for the moment was for the way to his beloved. Later, on with the duche and, temporising with the duches, sartled to the combined doors and a few more subjects on the way to his bedrooms, whither the balcony for a moment, paramour m one thing in the work is to be able, and he carries her on in triumph.

It was really to be expected that Cellini would be hanged

It was really to be expected that Cellini would be hanged against after that, especially as the duke's cousin informed against him as a plotter. But, as Mr. Shaw has found, the atmosphere of America is against hanging devil's disciples. The sphere of America is against hanging devil's disciples. The duchess wanted Cellini alive, and although the rope is duchess wanted Cellini alive, and although the rope is actually put round his neck, she procures his release. Having apparently learned which side his bread is buttered by this time, Cellini renders Angela back to the duke, and simulates immense iov when he afterwards receives from the simulates immense joy when he afterwards receives from the

duchess's page-boy "this key of my lady's to make her a duplicate." Whether he keeps up his artist pretence of pre-Whether he keeps up his artist pretence of preferring beauty to women we are left guessing.

.The first act was ragged and sugary, and some of the lovemaking might be less American filmy. The next scene, in the garden of the summer palace, was good stuff well done. Conversing with one another as initiates into the feminine mystery, with no profane ears of the unelect man present to learn anything he is not fit to know, the two women, Angela and Amelia, gave a piece of first-class comedy. The duke's love-making in the garden was of a better sort altogether than the love-making in the first act, and his request to Angela to call him "Bumpy"—"but only in private"—reflected that excellent burlesque of dukes which only envious Americans can provide. From that point to the end Mr. Hugh Wakefield's duke was alive, comic, and enjoyable. The women were generally better than the men, which suggests that real life has at last invaded the stage.

Elsie French's mother of Amelia, although good in the scene where she threatened get her money, was rather too much of a bad thing, but Constance Collier's duchess, in figure, form, and manner, was as Florentine as could be wished. She thoroughly deserved to be the only correct in the planting of the colling of the colling of the planting of the colling of t served to be the only person in the play who finally got what she wanted. Ivor Novello did not make one begin to believe in Cellini; I doubt whether he believed in Cellini. Even his known exploits appeared imaginary, and he played Cellini all through not as a character but as a straight part. In fact, half the actors were presenting comedy as advertised, while the other half were indulging in burlesque farce, differing only from modern French farce in that the participants were not, with all appearances against them, really virtuous. Clarke-Smith as Cellini's friend, Campbell Gullan, as Ottaviano, and the page-boy admirably done by Brian Glenrie, rendered, apart from the duchess, all there was in the play reminiscent of Cellini's Florence.

PAUL BANKS.

Reviews.

A Summary of Socialism. By Gordon Hosking. (The Labour Publishing Company. 2s. 6d. net; paper, 1s.) This is indeed a very "summary "work. Mr. Hosking assumes quite crudely the ordinary presuppositions of assertions expressive of this point of view. He even repeats nothing to lose but their chains." He goes the whole hog show themselves particularly anxious to introduce as many

show themselves particularly anxious to introduce as many mitigations as possible in regard to property-holding. Not perty in dwelling-houses and land, allowing only "security of tenure" of these under a public authority. By implicaof tenure " of these under a public authority. By implication he would seem even to rule out a man's owning a loom or a potter's wheel. The workers will certainly not "lose their chains" the workers will certainly not "lose their chains". their chains; in the coming Utopia—if Mr. Hosking can prevent it. The work is illuminating as a statement of the rank and file; that is its only value.

The Life of Benito Mussolini. By Margherita G. Sarfatti. (Thornton Butterworth. 158.)

Mr. Frederick Whyte, in translating Margherita Sarfatti's incoherent panegyric, "condensed somewhat freely," as he do not read Italian will be unable to tell the origin of the many inaccuracies or inaction. many inaccuracies or imagine all the delirious nonsense which a literal translationagine all the delirious nonsense which a literal translation would expose. Still, there is more than enough. In his preface II Duce significantly be made known for every more has secrets and shady nooks be made known, for every man has secrets and shady nooks that are not to be explored." These shady nooks when they are penetrated will disclose unsavoury details of his alliance with Business against what he terms "the more or less grapher records how the promising worth repelled an attack grapher records how the promising youth repelled an attack by a stronger boy: "Young Benito found a biggish stone, with the stone, once, twice, thrice! Free new Mussolini which he sharpened carefully, and he hit his foe on the head with the stone, once, twice, thrice! . . . Even now Mussolini so back to that day." The nobleman! Corfu? It was for the dignity of Italy." This endowment of a Nation with second-rate emotions of a particularly touchy and stupid the second-rate emotions of a particularly touchy and stupid person is a hang-over from Hegel, which will have to be knocked out of public opinion if any real dignity is to be left for individuals; there never was enough to go round.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INCOMES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Sir, —I have read with much interest " The Just Price," by W. T. Symons and F. Tait, especially its account of the difficulties encountered by the Finance Enquiry Committee of the I.L.P. Difficulties which of course have baffled social reformers again and again, and which can be overcome only by a new outlook and a new policy.

So far I think we are agreed, but I feel bound to question some of the authors' statements, and have selected two of these for consideration.

On page 13 the statement is made, "It has been proved from Inland Revenue figures . . . that the equal distribution over the whole community of the taxable incomes of the rich, would supply but a very small fraction of the (sum) required by the multitude."

Now I have pointed out several times that statutory incomes reviewed by Inland Revenue figures bear hardly any relation to real incomes, in any sense. Let me give some examples to prove my point: (1) A friend of mine paid £5,000 for a small country boyest contact on this at, for a small country house and grounds. Interest on this at, say, 6 per cent. comes to £300 per annum, yet the assessment of this property for income tax purposes is £42 per annum. Thus my friend occupies premises which are worth to him about face per annum. about £300 per annum (since he could very easily invest his £5.000 to bring him in this amount per annum), yet the corresponding Inland Revenue figure is about one-seventh of

(2) A house in my parish is let at £110 per annum on lease, the Schedule A assessment is £35. Thus the owner is in receipt of an income of £110 per annum, yet the corresponding Inland Revenue figure is less than one-third of this amount.

(3) Arundel Castle cost over a million pre-war pounds to build; and with its demesne, probably thousands of acres in extent, is of very great marketable value. The assessment is comparatively very small. I believe only a few thousands is comparatively very small; I believe only a few thousands per annum, because to realist to the small of the same few thousands. per annum, because tenants for such establishments are few and far between If the and far between. If the assessment is £10,000 per annum (probably it is less) this (probably it is less) this represents 1 per cent. on the cost of the buildings class. of the buildings alone, allowing nothing for the value of the land. If the Duke of Norfolk had invested his money of Government securities, he could have secured an income of £50,000 per annum. By putting his money into a building £50,000 per annum. By putting his money into a building instead Inland Revenue instead by at least instead Inland Revenue incomes are decreased by at least £40,000 per annum.

Later than this and say they are typical of the great majority of income tax assessments under Schedule A, and they prove the fictitious and artificial nature of Inland and they prove the fictitious and artificial nature of Inland and they prove the fictitious and artificial nature of Inland and they prove the fictitious and artificial nature of Inland and Incomes. Revenue figures which bear really no relation to real incomes. I could follow this up by showing that Inland Incomes in gures are fictitious in many other ways. In sidering the question of redistribution they cannot be used all, because redistribution must deal really with goods and services; money being used only as a measure of the relative value to individuals of the various goods and services and as a medium for the services goods and services and a medium for the services goods and services and a medium for the services are decreased by value to individuals of the various goods and services and as a medium for their distribution and exchange.

On page 34. emphasized

On page 34, emphasised in italics, is the following state, its ment: "Real wealth need not be owned by the State, existence only needs to be proved." I should be grateful for a more exact explanation of the meaning of this phrase. existence only needs to be proved." I should be grateful for a more exact explanation of the meaning of this phrase. Would the authors apply it to, say, a privately constructed and owned railway line, costing, say, one million pounds, its and owned railway line, costing, say, one million pounds by one existence of which as real wealth has been provided the utility? If the said railway line had been publicly the structed and owned, in what way would this fact affect. R. ARNOLD PRICE.

[Mr. Symons replies: As Mr. Price deals only with except from landed property, I will restrict myself to twofold: for an illustration. His criticism appears to be figures (1) He questions the accuracy of the income value as a gauge of national income. The rateable value which these are based is, of course, considerably less the gross income derived from property. But allowance and the gross income derived from property. But allowance and the gross income derived from property. But allowance and the gross income derived from property. Against the income. Even so, as in the example given, Against the income may be underestimated. surely made thereby for the difference between gross net the income. Even so, as in the example given, Against income may be underestimated in certain cases in which these, however, must be set the numerous cases the income tax figures (based as usual on the exist of the property). these, however, must be set the numerous cases in wable the income tax figures (based, as usual, on value of property) represent the taxation of resent accincomes. Mr. Price, familiar as he is with the principle of ditions of landed property, must know of where no net income is realised at air, although these cases perty in question is taxed as if it were.

into consideration, it may even be a fact that the inland revenue figures overestimate the income derived from land.

MARCH 18, 1926

(2) In some instances capital invested in land yields a smaller income than a similar investment in, say, industrial shares. This is perfectly true. The capital sunk in Arundel Castle does not bring in the 6 per cent, which the lucky Stock Exchange speculator might get from other forms of investment. Why treat it as if it did? Were a Socialistic Government to distribute to the public the annual revenue of the Duke of Norfolk's Arundel estate it could only lay its hands on the meagre proceeds, and not on the £50,000 which might be realised were the Duke's capital otherwise invested. The Inland Revenue figures represent approximately the state of affairs as they are, not as they might be if the whole of the national capital were yielding 5 per cent. or 6 per cent.

If a taxpayer invested his capital in a valuable old master instead of in industrial property yielding a high return, his Contribution to the national income would thereby be lessened and no attempt to create an annual restriction more contribution. in money or in goods and services would extract 5 per cent. from the picture.

With regard to the point raised in the last paragraph of Mr. Price's letter, the question of public or private owner-ship would not affect the question of national income if the revenue were the same in either case and the figures taken into account.]

SOCIAL CREDIT AND WAR.

Sir,—Arnold Eiloart deserves respect, which most pacifists do not. But neither he nor I nor any of us is "immovably Pacifist " in the sense which his plan would require; else we would not be alive on this earth. I don't know how his income is got; but even if he is a professional man this is true (see "Major Barbara"). Every person in the civilised world is living off money got, directly or indirectly, by depriving somebody else of the means of life. Economic competition, because, when pushed to its logical issue it is competition with the death penalty for the loser, is a form of war.

This is why any effective revolt against war, on conscientious grounds, is so intensely improbable. If it were likely ever to materialise, it would materialise now, among us where to live us who know the bitter truth; we would refuse to live under the system. An instinctive revolt against the personal experience of the horrors of modern war is another thing, and is likely enough, though the choice may lie between the likely enough, though the choice may lie H. B. S. L. between famine and sword.

THE ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY.

Sir, The divergence between Mr. Montgomery's idea as what aristocracy meant—a matter of the "quality of restriction of social advantages to certain sets of people ventions which have no foundation in facts—is illustrated by his writing, "When the man styled aristocrat does not he as his belief in heroic or divine descent dictates, etc., descent; even in the eves of the descendants, was purely scent, even in the eyes of the descendants, was purely magical; it implied no mundane merits either in progenitor or offspring, with one exception. The Homeric poems are apparently a picture of gods and heroes set out for the amusement of an aristocratic society. Have they any marks of Superiority? One only; for the rest they are ludicrous. The Horoic Age is the name given to that period between 300 A.D. and toog A.D. when the barbarians from the North and 1000 A.D., when the barbarians from the hight be extended to cover also the later Tartar invasions. hat is the characteristic of these onslaughts on civilisating. They are mostly led by men who claim to be of incely or are mostly led by men who claim to be of order or gods or heroes. Princely or aristocratic origin, descendants of gods or heroes. They have, generally speaking, no merits, but one.

Nhat is this one concrete quality? The capacity for shaughter and looting! Oleg, prince of Novgorod, is typical, and stickler for etiquette. About 885, "by treachery he seized and put to death Askold and Dir (rulers of Kiev) on the ground that they were not princes and not of the princely blood, whereas he himself was a genuine prince." Like blood, whereas he himself was a genuine prince. Taided the aristocratic Crusaders of a later date, he then had and ravaged Byzantium. The son of his successor thad scarcely reached manhood when he formed a large look, and had and set out to seek martial glory and spoil valiant band and set out to seek martial glory and a large of a ristocracy. poils," Such are the actual contributions of aristocracy haturally, I should not be thanked for the attempt!

HILDERIC COUSENS.

his R. M. replies: If Mr. Cousens is determined, so far as personal vocabulary is concerned, to reserve the term

democracy" for the best that is to be, and "aristocracy" for the worst that has been, that is his affair. It is likely, I fear, to involve him in misunderstanding more of world's thought than mine. Neither by derivation nor use has aristocracy meant what Mr. Cousens uses it for.

His examples are tantamount to citing Judas to show what Christianity has been, for certainly Judas has always been in it, whatever it might have contained besides. Leave that sort of irony to the rationalists. Granted that there have been all sorts of Christians, as there have aristocrats, the value still remains. I have not contrasted the idealised aristocracy with a degraded democracy, but simply the two

Sir,-An argument on the comparative values of an aristocracy versus a democracy seems to me to belong to the heliocentoic age. Has not Mr. Richard Montgomery heard of our trans-valuation of values?

We admit that members of a group cannot act as a group without the function of the few, and we are not going to idealise or to depreciate that mode of action. Those who are able and willing and needed to co-operate in a group under an expert for a specified time and purpose either indusfrial or cultural are called an aristocracy. But relative to other groups with whom they are not directly co-operating but from whom they derive benefits they are a democracy. All the members of the aristocracy and of the democracy are individuals who need opportunity for development in ways which group activities do not call forth or supply. It could be shown if it is not already obvious, that this view corresponds to an existing society, but one which is continually receiving artificial checks to individuals in favour of groups and in favour of purely abstract " groups."

If it is not realised that an aristocrat is a democrat with regard to the aristocracy of other groups, an aristocratic group-ideal is being perpetuated which obscures the issue in the sane pages of The New Age.

THE NEW AGE AND SOCIALISM.

Sir,—In regard to your comments on my letter printed in THE NEW AGE of March 4 I remain an unrepentant critic.

If the Russian policy of 1917-20 in no way endangered Finance, then the policy of France in 1927-26 is concilly in

Finance, then the policy of France in 1925-26 is equally innocuous from a Banker's standpoint, and your commendations of the policy of France in 1925-26 is equally innocuous from a Banker's standpoint, and your commendations of the policy o nocuous from a Banker's standpoint, and your commendatory remarks on the French policy are mistaken. Russia was forced to take up the New Economic policy, because, in the first place, she was faced with the blockade and the threat of war, and secondly, because she was ignorant of the technique of the real New Economics, and so could not become commercially self-sufficient become commercially self-sufficient.

Decome commercially self-sufficient.

I cannot take your plea of ignorance as to the nature of a middle class policy seriously. You must be aware that to any member of the proletariat who managed to scrape the transfer who have the recognity half around admission to his to any member of the proletariat who managed to scrape up the necessary half-crown and gained admission to his lecture Major Douglas's advice as to the investment of and tax dodging methods must have appeared decidedly humorous.

Again, Finance may be neutral as regards mere attacks Again, Finance may be neutral as regards mere attacks on profit making, but it certainly is not when Socialist tactics endanger the outworks of the present system, and therefore we have a careful sifting of the sheep (MacDonald, Thomas, etc.) from the goats (Wheatley, Cook, etc.) going on continuously by the journalistic satellites of the banks.

paragraphs in serial order.):

2. We write retrospectively of Russia and prospectively

2. To 1017-20 we should probably have written comof France. In 1917-20 we should probably have written commendatory remarks on Russian policy, because of its mendatory remarks on Russian policy, because of its possibilities. It may be that France's policy may peter out. It may be shall say so, just as we now do of If that happens we shall say so, just as we now do of Russia's. There's hope in every story—before you know Russia's.

3. Because Douglas gives advice on tactics to the middle class, that does not prove that his general policy is " middleclass, that does not prove that his general policy is iniddle-class." He is quite ready, in appropriate circumstances, to

advise any "class."

4. We agree to this proposition. That is why we have supported Wheatley and Cook, and have had nothing particularly good to say of MacDonald and Thomas. At the same larly good to say MacDonald profess to be Socielist. larly good to say or MacDonald and Thomas. At the same time, both Wheatley and MacDonald profess to be Socialists. So you must define "Socialism" if you are going to take us to task about our attitude towards it.—ED.]

"Letters to the Editor" should arrive not later than the first post on Saturday morning if intended for publication in the following week's issue.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

Thursday, March 18, at 70, High Holborn. Mr. W. A. Willox, on "The Utilization of Productive Capacity." Time, 7 p.m. Open meeting.

Credit Research Library.

The following books, issued by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research in America, are being added to the stock of this Library.

They have not been written with the intention of supporting the Douglas Credit Theorem, but they bring into most lucid review facts and figures which will be invaluable to those who desire to see that Theorem related in detail to existing business motivation and practice.

The books are complementary to the literature sponsored by the Social Credit Movement, because of the fact that, whereas Douglas has isolated and synthesized the fundamental principles of Accrediting and Accounting production and distribution, these writers have assembled and pre-sented just the kind of statistical information and practical every-day argument that will impel business men to seek for a constructive economic policy such as Major Douglas has propounded.

MONEY. By W. T. Foster and W. Catchings. Price, 15s. Postage, 8d. Mr. Foster, formerly President of the Reed College, is now Director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. Mr. Catchings, formerly President of the Central Foundry Company and of the Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, is now a member of Goldman, Sachs and Company, and a director of numerous industrial corporations. This book attempts to show the fundamental difference between a barter economy and a money economy; to show how business depressions and unemployment arise out of that difference. It traces the circuit flow of money from consumer back to consumer, and the obstruction in the flow. It is a foundation for the work entitled "Profits," next

PROFITS. By W. T. Foster and W. Catchings. Price 17s. Postage, 9d. This book, in the authors' words, " is the only considerable attempt to present the statistical proof that industry does not disburse to consumers enough money to buy the goods that are produced." The fol-

lowing is a summary of their conclusions:-"Progress toward greater production is retarded because consumer buying does not keep pace with production. Consumer buying lags for two reasons: first, because industry does not disburse to consumers enough money to buy the goods produced: second because consumers, under the goods produced; second, because consumers, under the necessity of saving, cannot spend even as much money as they receive. There is not an even flow of money from producer to consumer, and from consumer back to producer. The expansion of the volume of money does not fully make up the deficit, for money is expanded mainly to facilitate the production of goods, and the goods must be sold to consumers for more money than the expansion has provided. Furthermore, the savings of corporations and individuals are not used to purchase the goods already in the markets. are not used to purchase the goods already in the markets, are not used to purchase the goods already in the markets, but to bring about the production of more goods. Under the established system, therefore, we make progress only either remain on the shelves with goods which must at a loss, and while we are building more industrial equipment than we can use. Inadequacy of consumer income is at a loss, and while we are building more industrial equipment than we can use. Inadequacy of consumer income is therefore, the main reason why we do not long continue to produce the wealth which natural resources, capital facilities, and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of five thousand

The Pollak Foundation offers a prize of five thousand dollars for the best adverse criticism of this book.

HE CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY, 70, HIGH
8470. Chancery

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The Subscription Rates for "The New Age," to any address in Great Britain or Abroad, are 30s. for 12 months; 15s. for 6 months; 7s. 6d. for

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to "THE NEW AGE PRESS."

communications should Manager, THE NEW AGE, 70, High Holborn, W.C.I.

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 horrowed from 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 loss. a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resources. with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accountancy, resulting new capital resources accountancy, 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 man and man are the state of the state o ployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for

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 This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the their during the war, increased necessarily gives rise to the "vicious spiral" of increased currency, higher raises that 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 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 mentioned below.

The adoption of this scheme would result in an unprecedented improvement in the standard of living of the population by the absorption at home of the present genous struggle for foreign markets. Unlike other suggested remedies, these proposals do not call for financial scrifice on the part of any section of the community. sacrifice on the part of any section of the community, while, on the other hand, they widen the scope for individual enterprise

Attention is directed particularly to the following amongst the considerable literature on the subject: "Through Consumption to Prosperity," by Arthul Brenton, 2d.

- Brenton, 2d.
 "The Community's Credit," by C. Marshall
 Hattersley 5-
- Hattersley, 5s.

 "Social Credit," by C. H. Douglas, 7s. 6d. W.

 "Real Wealth and Financial Poverty," by Capt. W.
- Adams, 7s. 6d.

 "Cartesian Economics," by Professor F. W. Martin,

 "The Flaw in the Price System," by P. W. Martin,
- 4s. 6d.

 "The Deadlock in Finance," by A. E. Powell, 5s.

 "Economic Democracy," by C. H. Douglas, 6s.

 "Economic Democracy," by C. H. Douglas, 7s. 6d.

7s. 6d.

"These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit," by C. H. Douglas, Is.

"The Solution of Unemployment," by Wakinshaw, 10s.

A preliminary set of five pamphlets, together ost 70, complete catalogue of the literature, will be sent party for 6d. on application to the Credit Research Library, High Holborn, W.C.1, from whom the above mention books may be obtained.

The undermontage of the literature of The undermentioned are willing to correspond resons interested:—

Beurness

The undermentioned are willing to correspondence of the persons interested:

Beurnemouth: W. V. Cornish, 77, Maxwell Road.

Beurnemouth: W. V. Cornish, 77, Street.

Dublin: T. Kennedy, 43, Dawson Hill, Tree S.E. 24, London: H. Cousens, I Holly Fig. Tree S.E. 24, N.W.3; Major C. H. Douglas, 8, Fig. Road. I; Temple, E.C.4; E. A. Dowson, 14, Dulwich Road. I; Temple, E.C.4; E. A. Dowson, 14, Road. N.W.I; D. Wemyss Lewis, 176, Camden Road, Road.

Wright, 38, Bromar Road, S.E.5.

Manchester: F. Gardner, 24, Mansfield Avenue, Linguist Midding.

Mackley.

Middlesbrough: Mrs. E. M. Dunn, Linden Grove, Lincorpe.

Newcastle - T Newcastle-on-Tyne: W. H. Wakinshaw, 12, Lovaine rescent.

Rotherham R. J. Dalkin, Wickersley. High Hollord. London, W.C. I.

Published by the Proprietor (ARTHUR BRENTON), 70 High Line London, W.C.1, and printed for him by THE ARGUS PRESS, LINE Temple-avenue and Fudor-street London E.C. 4.