NOTES OF THE WEEK

The Northcliffe Trust and the Aberdeen Newspapers, Ltd. The secret society against income-tax inquiry, The Hyde Park case—Scotland Yard and its libel action, "Beaming" in industrial "inefficiency"—industry must wire itself suitably for the increased current of credit—the Doolaghy Prize—Regulation proposals on the suitable wiring.

THE COMING ELECTION.

By Ben Wilson

65

VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

The Spiritual Foundations of Society. By N. E. Egerton Swann

66

CATHOLIC AND PROPERTY

The Agricultural Credits Bill and the National Farmers' Union.

67

Drama. By Paul Banks

68

The Pigeon

CONTENTS.

Page

NEW VERSE. By Hugh M'Darmid

69

Gratitudes and Ambiguities (Lay). An English Song (Unchanted). In Pink, in Green, and in Sombre Grey (Rainbow). Verses. By L. S. M.

70

MUSIC. By Kallimachos Sarabji

70


71

NECO-MALTHUSIANISM. By John Grimm

71

The Films. By L. S.

71

The Foreign Legion. Mademoiselle Patry—Foot.

71

ART. By L. S.

71

Considine's cloud effects.

71

REVIEWS


71

VERSE

By Joe Cottier (60).

In last week's issue we reproduced a letter from the Evening Standard referring to the inquietudinal acts of income tax officials. In the Sunday Express, on May 27 appeared an article commenting as follows:-

"A secret society, comprising more than a hundred London business men, has been formed with the object of waging guerrilla warfare on what they describe as "Peeping Tom" income-tax collectors."

A Sunday Express representative penetrated into the headquarters of this society and interviewed the "chief of the movement."

"Yes," he said, and his voice filled the room, "it is time somebody kicked, and kicked hard. We are going to do it."

"There are more than a hundred of us in this little group, all of whom have solemnly undertaken to fight these pests."

"We shall not dodge any of our legitimate liabilities, but we shall not submit to any inspection."

"Protest have been made in the House of Commons, and we have refused to pay our taxes, and to Somerset House, but, by the grace of God, we shall succeed."

"We hope to be shooting business men in the City into our movement before we have done."

The same gentleman instanced cases of how mem-

bers had suffered at the hands of collectors. A man

in arrears of tax arrears. The collector told him he had no right to, and demanded to know where he had bought his furniture. Another man who had

been in business fifty years and always filed correct returns, had had a fine in excess of his income, in ex-

cesses since he had been a collector. He recorded the figures of in-

creased income according to his principle, but the

change in his income did not accept his words, but said collector would not accept his words, but said

co-operators, and he had always been to approach this man's auditor for informa-

for us to approach this man's auditor for informa-

tion, besides demanding other books, paes, book-

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These cases are a needed reminder that "third-

degree" excesses are many times more prevalent
outside than inside the police force. Moreover, the law in any case cannot escape by any exercise of circumstance. One can at least refrain from sitting in Hyde Park at night, but the taxpaying public will not be able to avoid being robbed of a portion of the perjury which the law and public prosecution of Somerset House chooses to punish on a charge of insolvency. No magistrate can dismiss the case on grounds of insolvency without being ruled by the court that the prosecution need not be continued and that no evidence is to be accepted. On the contrary the accused has to supply any financial information he can, and his statements must be based on the doctrine that anyone who handles money is ipso facto acting in suspicious circumstances. The only demonstrably innocent people are in the world house.

To protest against this abuse of administration is futile. The authorities can always plead that if it were removed witnesses would have to sit in the dark and be robbed of a portion of their perjury. Their perjury will be a very strong case for such a proposition. The perjury indictment from Scotland Yard has caused to fail on account of their own inactivity. Scotland Yard's own record of being inactivity in failing to make arrests by tax-dodgers being a lesser evil than taxes being paid. It may well be that Scotland Yard could make out a strong case for such a proposition. The perjury indictment from Scotland Yard has caused to fail on account of their own inactivity. Scotland Yard's own record of being inactivity in failing to make arrests by tax-dodgers being a lesser evil than taxes being paid. It may well be that Scotland Yard could make out a strong case for such a proposition. The perjury indictment from Scotland Yard has caused to fail on account of their own inactivity. Scotland Yard's own record of being inactivity in failing to make arrests by tax-dodgers being a lesser evil than taxes being paid. It may well be that Scotland Yard could make out a strong case for such a proposition. The perjury indictment from Scotland Yard has caused to fail on account of their own inactivity. Scotland Yard's own record of being inactivity in failing to make arrests by tax-dodgers being a lesser evil than taxes being paid. It may well be that Scotland Yard could make out a strong case for such a proposition.

The tax-collecting problem is one of the first that would be solved by the adoption of Social Credit. Under it there would be only one tax—a tax on the increase of money value. The National Dividend (or the rise in money value) which is accepted by the easy device of not distributing it first costs the same. It would be much cheaper to have a lower tax on a greater number of people, and the population would then be by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division. The death of the rate would be much more easily accepted by the population, for it would be imposed by a minor division.
If Major Douglas had done nothing more than to insist that the "kernel" of the whole economic problem is not credit but "factory cost,"—not the cost of the raw materials and the equipment—yea, nor that of the wage, but the fixed capital, he would have deserved well of his country. But he has done more—he has surveyed industry's accounting for the first time. He has offered a plan which he calls, "free money," and which is nothing else than a loan to the lender for an up-to-date oven which will quicken the handling of the bread. Let us consider the plan. The oven-builder borrows £21, 8s. 6d. from the banker and hires the twenty unemployed at 3s. 4d. an hour each. At the end of the day the community now have £21, 8s. 6d. plus £20 more, that is, £41, 8s. 6d. The bread is sold at a profit of £2 so that £43, 8s. 6d. remains in the community. Then the oven-builder repays the £21, 8s. 6d. and the banker is repaid. The only difference is that the bread prices are now reduced 40 per cent. That is, the bread is now sold at a profit of £2.25 instead of £3. This difference is to be shared equally between the banker and the banker, who gives the bread to the community. If Mr. McKenna has popularised the truth that the generation of credit is no problem at all. It is a costless process to such an extent that while a baker can push a pen. The economic problem is not solved by the emergence of credit from the banks; on the contrary, it is the most important part of the problem, and industry's army of accountants are the un-witting instrument of credit generation. The essence of the problem is felt by the whole community of sellers and buyers. It is because Major Douglas makes Cost the enemy of society that his plan is accepted. He has been boycotted by high-financiers and warmly assailed by credit-reformers. It is the reason why The New Age has denied the status of Free reference to the "Bankers' Magazine" of April 14th of which number somebody appears to have bought and sold the uninformed—"for the Army and Navy Co-operative Society only, until the end of last month, when it has been offered to fall into the hands of our readers.

There are two duties before leaders of industry. The first is to dispose of Douglas's case of no price-regulation. If that case is held to be demonstrated their second duty is to invite the co-operation of Douglas in working out the principles which they have accepted. Continuously they may be found in contradiction, if in the case of the banker refusing to co-operate; and it would then become one of considering whether to make an independent movement against the banking and with an independent supply of non-bank credits. So far as investigating the case is concerned, we grant that it is true, but there is no doubt about it that the investigator starts without a doubt about what it means. If the credit, and he and his customers, can picture without difficulty the magnitude of the practical possibilities it opens up to him. The proposition is, to put it roughly, that the community market is the only market where industry can recover its costs; (b) that the consumer-market at any given time is comprised by the "overhead costs" thereof; and that the consumer can picture without difficulty the magnitude of the practical possibilities it opens up to him. The proposition is, to put it roughly, that the community market is the only market where industry can recover its costs; (b) that the consumer-market at any given time is comprised by the "overhead costs" thereof; and that the consumer can picture without difficulty the magnitude of the practical possibilities it opens up to him. The proposition is, to put it roughly, that the community market is the only market where industry can recover its costs; (b) that the consumer-market at any given time is comprised by the "overhead costs" thereof; and that the consumer can picture without difficulty the magnitude of the practical possibilities it opens up to him. The proposition is, to put it roughly, that the community market is the only market where industry can recover its costs; (b) that the consumer-market at any given time is comprised by the "overhead costs" thereof; and that the consumer can picture without difficulty the magnitude of the practical possibilities it opens up to him. The proposition is, to put it roughly, that the community market is the only market where industry can recover its costs; (b) that the consumer-market at any given time is comprised by the "overhead costs" thereof; and that the consumer can picture without difficulty the magnitude of the practical possibilities it opens up to him. The proposition is, to put it roughly, that the community market is the only market where industry can recover its costs; (b) that the consumer-market at any given time is comprised by the "overhead costs" thereof; and that the consumer can picture without difficulty the magnitude of the practical possibilities it opens up to him.
Views and Reviews.
THE SPIRITUAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY
By Rev. Dr. D. A. Swan.

"A society without any spiritual idea for its background—that is alarming, and almost unprecedented, by the standard of the day. That was not the plight of classical Greece, nor—till a very late period—of ancient Rome. Classical Greece was a society in which theocratic and public spirit was strongly depicted on the face of things. In ancient Rome, too, the religious elements were very strong. The writers go on to contend that...

In our complex circumstances, to understand the meaning of our social Code upon the whole, is altogether the business of the individual mind of the average man. It is the essence of a society that every individual shall feel that he is part of a whole, that he is a member of the social organism, and that he is therefore bound to contribute to the welfare of the whole. The Roman Catholic Church has been the least large or influential to count for much. COPEK is a far too formidable an opponent to the system of the Church in its present state. The Church of England has been the accepted Church of England, and where it is well organised and effective, it generally throws its whole energies into this or that practical task. The Catholic Church, for example, has been a great and almost the theoretical foundations of a regenerate society.

It may, of course, be reasoned whether, for example, the Catholic churches as a system can claim to be a benefactor, or even a so-called, interdependent, and theologically free institution. Nevertheless, it does according to its lights, be this for life or for death, an admirable, ardent desire to be Christian, and fully Christlike.

The Anglicans, in their newly established Summer School, have been exploring the theological and social implications of the “angels of mercy,” the way in which public interest is given to the interests of the community. This might well be called the anglicans salut vel cadet socialis regio.

Naturally, a very great variety of views and interests emerged among the students. But one of the most distinct tendencies was the support of the Report on anglican education, which is known as the "Theological Statement," that the "anglicans" is a "functional society," in short, without qualification explanation, "as a system.

But the individual, as a member of a religious system, has no say in the matter. The people of the church, in fact, insisted on the individual's right to freedom. Dr. Swan, the leading proponent of the idea of a "functional society," in so far as, without qualification explanation, the "anglicans" are the "anglicans" or the "anglicans." It is true, it stands for a valuable idea, and which is more or less consistently held, and which is not, in my opinion, the least worthy of the...
Drama.

For linking the names of Galsworthy and Shaw there was no need to find some new sociological dramatists. Both have consistently hated hatred, however, and here lies the interest of this book. Galsworthy has a precise idea of what he means by the corresponding conditions of life and has at any moment been able to put it into practice. With a profound sympathy for the idea of the contemporary problem of society, he has been able to command respect not only from the literary interested but also from the average public. The Galsworthy—"if there be such—has never been seen except as the negatively immoral demon in the machinery of society. For all his faults he is not after the wint and fulfuness of society that has left him off his courses, and that he refers, to be dragged into their affairs. It is a verdict that people are not worth saving on any ground, with a rudder that nobody need feel any responsility towards them. In literature, regardless of the style, could have developed the apprehensions, with his technical powers, have been a mighty conflict of the Galsworthy is a Pigeon. If he could have left himself, if he should have committed the dog of war off the leash, he could have dramatized himself without the help of the man to pull the Rug that he trusted them to live their own lives. They are imprisoned in an iron scheme. Hence Galsworthy, in the case of great events in social life, is a minor dramatist whose work amounts to no account.

New Verse.

Most verse is a product of poverty, of ambition—of a dreadful lack of pride. One feels that if the author does not believe in his own words, no one else will. His attitude is that of a man who can only write with the aid of great names, or who has some vague idea of conceiving of what men have already achieved in poetry—of trying to do something with the words that have been written. None of these poetic experiments, however, is original. It could be money to print books: it is impossible to know what any of these books sell will sufficiently well, that the papers (that is to say, unless the authors have a large circle of friends who can induct them to the right amount), to recoil that expenditure; it is inconceivable that there have been published at their publishers' risk. The printing of all kinds of superficial stuff, of course, circulates money and provides employment. From this point of view these books might deserve a notice from a Current Philanthropist; but, from the purely literary point of view, they would only be good as a legal aid to the passing of the publication of any books at all. The expense of, of course, is a charge that not a would publish in this country which does not operate all past achievements. My point of view is that the word is the light in which what has already been done.

The best of the bunch is Mr. Lay's Grottoes and Arches. His use of form and scores of others—are they worth writing? They fail to draw a landscape to the poetry of disgust but only quantitative charm. I cannot discover any new thing in the worst of all, they only an invention of the fancy in type of things.

I wonder if, when I am dead, I will ever be turned into a field man. Or will I be turned into a field man as a Cismonian that I have seen.

The pursuit of the main objects of these as a new scene of comment on the calibre of mind at work.

"vested voice with a clap" of which he writes in one of the columns of improve the facts.

"Presence of your breaths immortal and"

"Lady loved widow, waving forward"

"Your lovely hips
I look at your eyes barehead (twice)
Your skin, your thighs,
And similar branches in infidences in which he is hardly placed with prejudices in the least of the detected three lines:

They must be very weak indeed. As weak as sin


PARSONS

I think all persons should be tall and gaunt. Symbolic of wisdom, and of the world, that I...
Music.

Mass of Life (Delius) - Queen's, May 16.

A very ordinary performance. Mr. Kenneth Squier, assistant conductor with the nearest things in choral music—first the B minor Mass, then the Mass of Life, "things spiritually far beyond his strength." That is only one of the many things he has stumbled and triumphantly rode over the head of the chorus in both performances. Whereas under a conductor of power and authority, like Mr. Davies, the Mass of Life takes on a new and thrilling form, under Mr. Squier one had moments of acute anxiety, wondering if the work was going to happen at the next jump. The Philharmonic Choir is a very formidable body of singers indeed—no finer exists in London—but it is not a fine body of voices. Sometimes, for the avoidable lack of balance between feminine and male voices, the former outnumbering the latter by three to one, one or two of the singers may be heard among the soloists who had any intellectual grasp of the music. Had his singing been on an equally high level, it would have been a fine performance. It was not. Fortunately Mr. Henderson has too many typically English traits of voice—a velvety, muffled tone, a chided, constricted upper tones, and general lack of freedom of vocal utterance. One wonders who was responsible for the, as it seemed to me, imperatively patronising tone of the introductory paragraph, note with its air of quoting from, if you please, Tovey's "Music and Musicians," as if that publication were the Law and the Prophets. Frederick Delius is not Eugene Goossens or Herbert Howell nor any of the still older and still better young composers who compose that we should have him introduced to us with little little biography. Delius is still created by his music. He happens, anyway, to be Delius, a master of European importance; and if an audience is to be impressed, it must, of course, be impressed by his music. We can at least refrain from introducing him with half-apologies and not conveying that he is leaving us to sink or swim. Delius, leaving it to sink or swim for the present, and putting all interest and making it clear by implication that you are not ignoring yourself for not knowing it if you don't.

Rachmaninoff - Queen's, May 19.

After four years of a too long absence, this very great俄罗斯人 again and again to show us that he is one of the few remaining exponents of the grand manner of piano playing. To a power and fire the equal of Chopin and Rubinstein, and on his best he has a subtlety, a finesse, and on occasion, and when he wants it, a grace, elegance, and urbanity of style such as Cordier, on whom he is closer, and greater, if so great, and soul that is his own alone. Starting a little unusually in two numbers of Preludes (fine, played for all that), the pianist immediately sets the stage. Dante Sonata, at once magnificent interpretation of the great theme. Chopin was the playing of this sonata, Fantasy of below and above, and the D flat, Op. 70, a delicious work when played like this. His platform manner, too, is that of a man of importance, a model, dignified and grave, and reserved. He is stepping the bounds between artist and public, who are quickly and publicly turning it. He is firmly kept in their place—no orchestra seats, one feels. He is allowed at a Rachmaninoff recital, though the size of the audience leaves no doubt that they could be filled to capacity.

E. Evelyn Davies: Westminster Congregational Church, May 17.

I feel it is my duty publicly to express my appreciation of the splendid performance given by Mr. Davies of the second movement of my Organ Symphony. As its author I can testify to the greatness of the task, the enormous demands the work makes upon the body and brain of the executant, and the inevitable perseverence required to master it. When I heard the performance all I could finely seen into exactly what is wanted in registration that was shown by Mr. Davies, I can truthfully say that I have never heard the same performer before.

KAIHOISHI SOARAJI

Necro-Malthusianism.

Sir Arthur Keith's profession of disbelief in the survival of the fittest is of no importance to the fitness of the survivors. As was to be expected, the Daily News has voted itself into the Chair for so long as the controversy can be kept up. With an appropriate air of impartiality it reminds its readers that this question was going strong two thousand years ago, and probably reached its climax just before the war. A few weeks before the war Charles A. had married Johnny Walker, the fiancee of the Ladies' Hare has remarried, and there is no track with birth-control. The attraction of the controversy resides in the fact that it deals with a question on which anybody can express any opinion at all: right or left. Of the Uncommons we can be extremely certain as to the position of the Left. We are free from the discipline of evidence as the "Empresses of China" in Colney Hatch. Everybody wishes, and will get a prize. It is only one way that the issue is so open. If the fact of survival of the fittest is the issue we can all go on to consider the practical question of how to control that survival and impede the growth of the "fit". A world that is going to be a sort of immortality. Shall we stop reproduction in the less "fit" world? What factors are we to consider in full operation the means of tolerable existence? These are not wanton suggestions of the present writer, as will be seen from what follows.

Imprisoning is being conducted by the Daily News into a question about survival of the fittest. "We are a million and a half a year people, who can make use of our

R. C. R.

and there walked we, we senators, immers

of the good God who made them, and went to bed. And before the horse was weary, I was ready to follow the Proxy up on the back of the Dutchman.

—Night on the Embankment"—W. H. Arnold.

"It is better, for worse" is addressed to the "dynamo" in a loving, tender line, though dullnamed "dynamo" by that characterisation that self-abandonment to impose called decadence.

In such cases: "If we try again, we shall pull the rope, and the thousand who can manœuvre us out of danger will do so,"

The Treasury is a sort of junior partner of the Bank of England. Together they govern England's monetary policy. Parliament only enters into discussion as situations arise, and scrutinizes the policy to Parliament. After these, Parliament only enters

NOTES OF THE WEEK

CONSTANCE'S CLOUDS

There is quite an excellent object available now just about the cloudy shroud for the head of the British biographical Association. A discussion on the following lines may be of interest (Heineman, 76. ld.)

Cranz Paste

Another fine novel for a bookish hero to break his heart in a closed room. The only thing that is novel is the search after that which is not novel, which is the psychological interest in the protagonist. The professional is a living being, and any one who tries to analyse the results of any interesting mental curiosity, or the very dull or the very dull, is shut out by the professional. We can only hope that the professional will be able to make use of any idle thoughts of the ordinary professional. The professional will not be able to do so, but the professional will try to do so. He is a living being, and any one who tries to analyse the results of any interesting mental curiosity, or the very dull or the very dull, is shut out by the professional. We can only hope that the professional will be able to make use of any idle thoughts of the ordinary professional. The professional will not be able to do so, but the professional will try to do so. He is a living being, and any one who tries to analyse the results of any interesting mental curiosity, or the very dull or the very dull, is shut out by the professional. We can only hope that the professional will be able to make use of any idle thoughts of the ordinary professional. The professional will not be able to do so, but the professional will try to do so. He is a living being, and any one who tries to analyse the results of any interesting mental curiosity, or the very dull or the very dull, is shut out by the professional. We can only hope that the professional will be able to make use of any idle thoughts of the ordinary professional. The professional will not be able to do so, but the professional will try to do so. He is a living being, and any one who tries to analyse the results of any interesting mental curiosity, or the very dull or the very dull, is shut out by the professional. We can only hope that the professional will be able to make use of any idle thoughts of the ordinary professional. The professional will not be able to do so, but the professional will try to do so. He is a live
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