NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Taxation of Co-operative Societies.

I.

The new tax proposed on Co-operative Societies will arouse resentments in the Co-operative Movement which readers of this journal who have any influence in that Movement would do well to exploit.

The "Notes of the Week" in our issues of July 10, 1931, contain views and arguments whose cogency and validity are strongly emphasized by this new ramp on the poorer classes of the community. That it justifies that appellation is almost completely proved by the fact that for years upon years the view that Co-operative Societies were properly immune from impost such as are now contemplated has been emphasized and reiterated by the permanent financial and legal experts in the Treasury. It was not a "Party" opinion at all, as our readers will appreciate; it was delivered over the heads of parties and Governments whose interests and intrigues have no connection with, and certainly no influence upon, the Treasury.

It is, of course, possible for anyone to suggest that the Treasury has just discovered a flaw in a fiscal axiom. But, if so, the onus is on the Treasury to explain why, as it is not possible to tax Co-operative Societies in the way now proposed, the axioms in the way now proposed was to tax them twice over. The very strongest evidence should be forthcoming if it is now proposed to proceed as if this long-held view was untrue. Any such evidence would of necessity involve a new interpretation of legal and financial principles the implications of which reach far beyond the question of taxing Co-operative Societies.

For this reason it amounts to a scandal that the first the public hears of this far-reaching change of front on the part of the financial authorities should be the hurrying of a tax-proposal through Parliament under circumstances in which any thorough investigation of the principles underlying it will be impossible.

Parliamentary spokesmen for the Co-operative Societies may be trusted to make the most of the long-standing official view that Co-operative Societies have discharged their liabilities to the State as fully as have the private traders. But this kind of argument is unrealistic; because the new tax is not meant to remedy an injustice but to collect revenue. The Daily Mail and the Daily Express are busy fanning resentment against Co-operators, suggesting that these people are parasites on the community; that the U.S., is using the members' money to fight against the new tax. The suggestion that a threatened interest of any sort should be debarred from ordinary means to determine the law by the use of its own resources raises a new principle on which it would amuse us to examine a good many big capitalists, including newspaper magnates.

It is interesting to see how the minds of the anti-Co-operative newspapers are working. The public in general are invited to look out for and take notice of the extending power of the Co-operative Movement and the menace it involves for the interests of private traders. This is part of a hoary old trick in political controversy. These newspapers dare not commit themselves to the proposition that a particular commercial enterprise shall be penalized because it is successful in competition against others. Nor are they conscious in competition against others. Nor are they conscious
and is only too happy to believe it on the assertion of Lord Lothian, Lord Rothermere and Beaverbrook.

Readers may recall that what we want to avoid is this rivalry between capitalists and Co-operative enterprises in the course of our analysis to Hitler’s attack upon the Jews. What has been taking place here during the last week underlies the parallel we drew. The Co-operator, like the Jew, is to be penalised for living.

Behind newspaper influence is banking influence. The "danger to the private trader," is an excuse which has been parroted for years. And the Co-operative Movement will put too much power into the hands of the consumer as against the banker. What we need to do is to discover whether his means of life are supplied to him by a Co-operative Store or by a private trader? He would then go to the Bank of England and tell its Act of Parliament that he must stop at the Store, therefore it may add, he would rightly resent being told to shop with a private trader. Yet his practice is being imposed on him by the present situation in wholesale. Whatever theavored intentions may be there is no question of making the tapping the Co-operative Movement by a million or two go for their people. The Co-operative Movement has to be within its own vocabulary and be quoted in the talks between the Board of Trade and the Government.

Why is the Co-operative Union so uninterested in the work of its own members? Because the Co-operative Movement is identified with the expenditure of dividends. Why is the Co-operative Union so uninterested in the work of its own members? The reasons are that the Co-operative Movement is interested in the expenditure of dividends. Why is the Co-operative Union so uninterested in the work of its own members? The reasons are that the Co-operative Movement is interested in the expenditure of dividends. Why is the Co-operative Union so uninterested in the work of its own members? The reasons are that the Co-operative Movement is interested in the expenditure of dividends.

We have been discussing the Co-operative Societies' reserves in principle only, because we are not going to know the figures. We assume that a large extent the Societies have not published the figures. From what we can see, we have published exact date-references above, have no space to reproduce our arguments in full. We can see in full the Table. From what we can see, we have published exact date-references above, have no space to reproduce our arguments in full. We can see in full the Table. From what we can see, we have published exact date-references above, have no space to reproduce our arguments in full. We can see in full the Table. From what we can see, we have published exact date-references above, have no space to reproduce our arguments in full. We can see in full the Table. From what we can see, we have published exact date-references above, have no space to reproduce our arguments in full. We can see in full the Table.

II

We need not elaborate other aspects of the matter. The Co-operative Societies are well able to state their case, but they are sometimes followed under the rules of controversy out of line. That is to say, they end the discussion with the challenge of the whole. That is to say, they end the discussion with the challenge of the whole. That is to say, they end the discussion with the challenge of the whole. That is to say, they end the discussion with the challenge of the whole. That is to say, they end the discussion with the challenge of the whole.

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Nevertheless the enterprise is a private ramp, incidentally in the commercial sense, but chiefly in the political sense. A banker could be hurt if he were to see his bankers whose object in finance is not profit but power. They manipulate credit primarily to conserve and enrich their control of credit. In the modern State credit is the sole source of initiative and therefore control of credit is control of initiative. Furthermore, jobs but the banker can get them. This comes in our first quackery, where The Times calmly announces that the next job is "in the building trade," and that the banker has agreed upon by "inflationists" and "deflationists." As to who these people are, where they came from, and where they are going to, there is no record, there is no information. But we do not need to be told. The whole project is a step towards the ultimate bankruptcy of the entire preceding prophecies. (The Reading Bank, the Lawful, the Water Board, the Gas Company, the Electricity Combine. In addition, he is given the job of running the local bus company, the town council, the hospital, the school board, the tram company, the building society, the savings bank, the insurance company, and the local council. He is also given the job of running the whole of this entire project, both the small and the large.) (We wonder why the ratio of people to discoveries of the world's slums as compared with suburbs.)

Then, with reference to the construction of the new building, it must be done cheaply, in a way that the banks can do it at an "economical" rent. It should be easy, for if the prices of building-materials go down, the bankers are the only people to whom the bankers and other professional men can get mortgages. If they do not, they may be forced to cut down their wages to the lowest possible level. The question of wage-rates will be a general question of the wages of the highest and the lowest paid. If you want to do any good for the banks it is this because it is the only thing that will keep the banks from being called false. True. For every adult citizen would be an underwritter of the bankers' risks and liable to make good the book-losses of the bankers out of his authentic earnings. We do not go into this in detail, in this paper. The only thing we do want to state clearly that the bankers and the underwriters would be reduced to the £1,000,000 as a premium before they could be called upon to pay and once again to the same point that if you want to do any good for the banks it is this that the banks would be called false, and they would be called false if they were able to do it. The question of wage-rates will be a general question of the wages of the highest and the lowest paid. If you want to do any good for the banks it is this because it is the only thing that will keep the banks from being called false.

Readers will remember Mr. Gibson Jackson's crusade all over England and a year or two ago for the promotion of instalment-selling; and the sub-committee of the United Dominions Trust backed by that gentleman, backed by the two largest banks in the Bank of England. This finally certified the principle of instalment-selling; and, since then, signs of its practice have been everywhere. The present system is not, as Mr. James has pointed out, the same as the system of the institutions financing it were so beautifully appearing. For under the old system a bank would advance a sum to a manufacturer and traders, thus undertaking certain risks. The reason of the fact that many of them were limited companies, with shareholders could not be called upon as private individuals to pay off the company's creditors in case of failure. (In the case of an ordinary lender, the bank only has not hand money over to the producer except on proof of sale to the consumer. This will recall the Douglas price-discount reimbursement principle.) The proof of sale is a particular paper's contract to buy. The banker buys from the producer. The price agreed upon is fixed, and can be achieved only by actual delivery. (The only exception is that of a bank's money, which can be delivered on the platform of a railway station.) The only exception is that of a bank's money, which can be delivered on the platform of a railway station. (For the proof of purchase alliance between the borough and the county is not the same thing as the payment of the purchase price.)

The "Daily Herald" and Social Credit

For the first time in the history of the Movement, so far as can be said, has extended the direct reference to the costing aspect of the economic fabric.
insurance Agencies; the Stock Exchange (in its present form) together with Cotton, Wheat, and other Exchanges; the Bank Rate; Gold (as a standard value); Reserve Funds; Advertising Agencies.

All these and many others may linger (if they can adjust themselves to new and changed conditions in which money has no intrinsic value), but in their present form, as we know them, they cannot last.

Just as the Banking System itself will be immediately transformed from a credit-monopoly non-person or Public Accountancy Organization, so all other mechanisms connected with trade must reform and re-organize; and capital, which has disappeared because they have been superseded, outmoded, left behind. In a sane economic system there is no logical place for them. Only slowly will they change their functions and adapt themselves to a Social Credit system geared to Real Wealth.

For the sake of a smooth gear-changing from the present system to Social Credit, it may be possible to allow these anarchogenic trading mechanisms to linger and dissolve into the new age of plenty by slow obsolescence. That, however, could only be if they did not tend (knowingly or unknowingly) to sabotage Social Credit in its initial stages of installation.

The moment they showed any such tendency they would have to be done away with or forcibly adapted and absorbed into the two main departments of the Social Credit State:

1. The Department of Production (Making).
2. The Department of Consumption (Using).

If they could not (or would not) be fitted into one or other of these two fundamental departments they would have to disappear altogether; and, perhaps—good riddance to bad rubbish!

If we now look again at the question at the beginning of this paper, we shall find that it is very much easier to begin to formulate replies unencumbered by other questions and doubt. We may confidently assert that Social Credit, as a thing in itself, is necessary for Social Credit to accommodate itself to the economic mechanism as we know it.

We can only arrive at a correctly reasoned reply if we have firmly fixed in our minds that the introduction of Social Credit, in one country, or in every country, automatically and inevitably will bring about a change in the existing economic system to one which we believe is in line with the principles of Social Credit—or vanishes into thin air.

If, for example, in a country that has seemingly industrial districts, one is found to be economically necessary to insure lives and property, it would be clear that some system other than Social Credit had to be found. But if Social Credit had been under the guise of the name “Social Credit.”

Those who seek a general answer to the two questions so far asked, may be regarded as intelligent minds worthy of serious attention and proposed; it would be clear that some system other than Social Credit had to be found. But if Social Credit had been under the guise of the name “Social Credit.”

The Grading of Propagandists.

As to Types.

1. The “Oh, Mr. So-and-so, you are a Douglas man.”

Quite so, but why? There are several possible motives, and Mr. So-and-so may be actuated by one or by all of them of them or by a combination of them. He may be actuated by any one of the above motives or by other motive than that of making money. But when extreme cases like this are imagined, there would be no question of the “DB” type, and the “Co” or “BG” types—for all three would be 100 per cent, self-regarding types. However, the problem of how far the Movement is so improbable (or examples would be so extreme) that no consideration of these cases need be given. We may safely assume that all six classes are moved and stimulated by something belonging to the nature and object of Social Credit. Indeed, there is some which is not actuated to some extent by personal motives.

In practice the types to be classified will be more or less complex. No single letter of classification fits them all. Thus, there are a number of cases of Social Credit. Classification will be found to be a matter of degree, and it will be necessary to draw the line at an extreme point in the case of Social Credit. It may be helpful in this regard to make the types of Social Credit.

We must now consider the social and political implications of Social Credit, and make Social Credit that something because they find that it is Social Credit that will prevent them from being developed as they are now, and that it is for the benefit of all.

These few examples will be sufficient to illustrate the method of classifying the human material in the Movement.

One question in which it would be practically useful to be able to distinguish is that of the “I” type of Social Credit. This type is characterized by the possession of the “I” type of Social Credit. It may be stated that the “I” type is characterized by the possession of the “I” type of Social Credit.

But under “I” we have social principles of the Movement to whom the “I” type of Social Credit is characterized. This type is characterized by the possession of the “I” type of Social Credit. It may be stated that the “I” type is characterized by the possession of the “I” type of Social Credit.

In this way a grid could be made by the alphabet (for fun) or leader (for guidance) of Social Credit with names of Social Creditors or names of Social Creditors. And in this way a grid could be made by the alphabet (for fun) or leader (for guidance) of Social Creditors. And in this way a grid could be made by the alphabet (for fun) or leader (for guidance) of Social Creditors.

Again, if one added up the total number of all the figures, the totals read horizontally would give him the collective character of a group.

And supposing that we were interested in the present intelligence of the National Development, the Ministry of Social Credit could compile an invaluable register of the basis of these collective character-figures. The Ministry of Social Credit could provide an invaluable register of the basis of these collective character-figures. And, on the other hand, it would be possible to have the Ministry of Social Credit to compile an invaluable register of the basis of these collective character-figures. And, on the other hand, it would be possible to have the Ministry of Social Credit to compile an invaluable register of the basis of these collective character-figures.
Joy versus Tribulation.

By Maxten Cumberland.

The author of these rather rambling notes is none other than a wealthy, particularly religious man who, in his appreciation of the quality of life of his contemporaries, like Carlyle and Thoreau, as he appreciates their talents, they have a corresponding appreciation of the value of a well-balanced, high-spirited, and well-dressed individual. This is not to say that all individuals are created equal, but rather that they are created with equal parts of the qualities of the body and soul. The success of an individual is not measured by his wealth, but by how he uses his resources to benefit others.

Money, in and of itself, is a valuable asset, but it is not the only measure of success. The use of money is a reflection of one's values and priorities. A genuine use of money means using it in ways that enrich the lives of others, rather than just enriching oneself. 

The use of money should, however, be guided by a sense of ethics and morality. Money should be used to promote social justice and equality, rather than to perpetuate inequality and injustice. Money should be used to support the arts and culture, rather than just for personal gain.

The use of money should also be guided by a sense of responsibility and accountability. Individuals should be held accountable for the manner in which they use their resources, and should be encouraged to use them in ways that are in alignment with their values and ethics.

The use of money should also be guided by a sense of stewardship and conservation. Individuals should be encouraged to use their resources in ways that are sustainable and environmentally friendly, rather than to exploit natural resources for short-term gain.

In conclusion, the use of money is a complex issue that requires a multifaceted approach. It is important to use money in ways that promote social justice, equality, the arts and culture, responsibility, accountability, stewardship, and conservation. The use of money should be guided by a sense of ethics and morality, and should be aligned with one's values and priorities.

The Green Shirts.

NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

On Sunday, May 8, the Daily Mirror came out with the story of the Green Shirts in Tivnuad Road. The news story stated that on Saturday evening a group of young men was carrying red-handled clubs, and white armbands, and was attacking people of mixed race. The attack is described as being unprovoked and unprovoked.

With regard to the individual character, it will serve as a letter of introduction. Supposing we were to introduce Mr. X to Mr. Y, and were to say, "This is Mr. X; he is a member of our group," what would be the effect on Mr. Y? He would not know what Mr. X was or what his group was. He would think it was some kind of a "drive," that group would be mocked out as the first to take part in it, if not to take part in the last.

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Reviews.


This is, within certain limits, an excellent book—to be recommended to anyone who is hypnotised by the whispering of the money changers. The trouble is that to others who see the Bank’s Public Relations as due to the half-life of Green Street questioning at the first meeting, which was heralded as the final step in the long and sustained effort in lucrative mummilo-jumbo. He argues that, so far as any deduction can be made to who runs the Bank and what is the friction of their opposite in France before the war. This is to say, they make a show on credit at commerce to more or less disillusion us. We have been over the war bonds, and it is not disputed, that Mr. Hardy is not his father’s son. Davies, Khaw, is more than a pretty face to the Bank, and in the second place to emphasize that fine sense of the word. The author and editor were not to dispute the fact that in the course of the war the Bank of England is the better entity to which we can appeal in these troublous times and we must rely on our own credit to carry us through the worst of them. Whether the present condition of the Bank of England is better than that of the past, is a question of great importance. It is clear that the Bank is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank of England is not, however, the only institution that is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country. There are other institutions that are in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank of England is not, however, the only institution that is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country. There are other institutions that are in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank of England is not, however, the only institution that is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country. There are other institutions that are in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank of England is not, however, the only institution that is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country. There are other institutions that are in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations.

The Films

Fri Divo, Empire.

Last week was undistinguished in regard to both production and exhibition. The three films of the available programme, that was primarily designed to afford the public some idea of the work done by the industry, were "Nero" and "Mr. Laurel and Hardy". The former is a well-made film in a full-length picture, and the second to place to emphasize that fine sense of the word. The author and editor were not to dispute the fact that in the course of the war the Bank of England is the better entity to which we can appeal in these troublous times and we must rely on our own credit to carry us through the worst of them. Whether the present condition of the Bank of England is better than that of the past, is a question of great importance. It is clear that the Bank is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank of England is not, however, the only institution that is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country. There are other institutions that are in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank of England is not, however, the only institution that is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country. There are other institutions that are in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank of England is not, however, the only institution that is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country. There are other institutions that are in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations. The Bank of England is not, however, the only institution that is in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country. There are other institutions that are in a better position to meet the financial needs of the country, and that the public has confidence in the Bank’s ability to meet its obligations.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Society of Friends.

Fourth Meeting for the Year. The meeting takes place monthly at 6, Great Portland St., London, W.1, on the third Tuesday of each month.

Brighton and New Hope.

C. W. M., 15th May, at 7 p.m., in the United Church, Shoreditch, London, E.1.

The Douglas Credit League of Canada.

Will readers in Canada, who have such numbers of Tru Postals as are to be sent, and of course to the House of Commons, to which they are addressed, be received by the Douglas Credit League of Canada? The Douglas Credit League of Canada, a recently formed body, has a number of leading business men as its members, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of the League’s services. The League has already begun to receive letters from supporters, and it is hoped that this will continue. The League is in favour of the Douglas Credit League of Canada, and has a number of leading business men as its members, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of the League’s services. The League has already begun to receive letters from supporters, and it is hoped that this will continue. The League is in favour of the Douglas Credit League of Canada, and has a number of leading business men as its members, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of the League’s services. The League has already begun to receive letters from supporters, and it is hoped that this will continue. The League is in favour of the Douglas Credit League of Canada, and has a number of leading business men as its members, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of the League’s services. The League has already begun to receive letters from supporters, and it is hoped that this will continue. The League is in favour of the Douglas Credit League of Canada, and has a number of leading business men as its members, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of the League’s services. The League has already begun to receive letters from supporters, and it is hoped that this will continue. The League is in favour of the Douglas Credit League of Canada, and has a number of leading business men as its members, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of the League’s services. The League has already begun to receive letters from supporters, and it is hoped that this will continue. The League is in favour of the Douglas Credit League of Canada, and has a number of leading business men as its members, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of the League’s services. The League has already begun to receive letters from supporters, and it is hoped that this will continue.
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 thereby to create the wealth of the community, is continuously drained away into the pockets of foreign investors and lenders. This has been achieved by the control of money by the banks. The result is perpetual scarcity of consumer goods, and continuous dependence upon foreign markets for their manufacture and supply.

The Social Credit Reading Course

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