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The Sunday Times is quoted who says that during a recent tour he saw poppies flowering in the South Manchurian Railway for miles on end, whereas on his previous trip he had not seen a single bloom. From this short account of the contents of The Week it will be seen that its service is not conducted on conventional lines, and is therefore potentially useful to speakers and writers on public affairs.

Munitions and Munition-Shares.

The hon. William E. Borah made a speech in the U.S. Senate on March 5. It is now issued as a report by the U.S. Government Printing Office under the title "Munition Manufacturers Should Be Curbed" (Code No. 4592—9773). It is marked: "Not printed at Government expense," and bears no price. Presumably single copies are obtainable gratis on application. The speech deals with the interlocking of armament interests, and furnishes illustrations of the fact (although Senator Borah does not notice it) that the armament business, like the Bankers' business, has no notion of national boundaries or "narrow nationalism." A part of the speech alludes to holdings of armament shares by British statesmen and ecclesiastical dignitaries, mentioning two or three of them by name. Of course, all this is familiar to students of politics, and those who see things from the Social Credit angle will realise that Senator Borah is unwittingly crossing the scent of the rigger he ought to be hunting. We pointed out recently that armament-production would tend to preserve peace rather than precipitate war provided that the nations kept in step. We need not repeat the reasons now: our point here is that the international interlocking of armament-interests, with their consequent "supplying-both-sides" policy, does in fact tend to keep the nations in step. The greatest danger of war would arise if each nation were to get independent control of armaments—producing policy and resources, and were to set about developing the latter to the maximum. No wonder that, as Senator Borah mentions (again without realising its significance) the directors of armament-firms often interlock with directors of banking firms. In one place he asks "What's the game?" and the occasion of his question was the fact, as he alleged, that French armament-firms had been financing Hitler's campaign in
Lecture, entitled "Industrial Leadership," delivered by Mr. A. P. Young. It is a survey of the progress of industrial research in manu- factures and in agriculture, and it is written in a style which is both readable and informative. It is considered to be a valuable contribution to the literature of industrial leadership.

Mr. Young's "Mather Lecture." A corresponding hand is the Mayo issue of the Journal of the Royal Society. It contains the Mather

Debts to America. The Times of June 2 reviews President Roosevelt's Message to Congress on the previous day on the War Debt problem, and quotes him as having said of this question that it had "gravely complicated our trade and financial relations with Europe in general, and with the United States in particular."

President Roosevelt's Message. This declaration by the President is substantially true and appropriate to the present condition of affairs, and it is essentially an admission that our country has not yet recovered from the effects of the war.

International Debts. The international debt question loomed large again last week, and the President round the question of Germany's liabilities. The stream of requests for proposals for the issuance of the Dawes and Young Loans. The obligations on these loans are extremely burdensome, and it is necessary that they be paid off in order to prevent further defaults.

The Social Credit proposition that the proposals for the issuance of these loans are based on the false assumption that the financial institutions of the world are functioning efficiently. The Social Credit proposition that the proposals for the issuance of these loans are based on the false assumption that the financial institutions of the world are functioning efficiently.

Mr. Young publishes a diagram illustrating the composition of the National Plan Board. He states that in order to avoid complications and confusion, the National Plan Board is composed of representatives of various groups and interests. He also states that the Board has been in operation for a short period, and that its proposals will be carefully considered by the Government. He further states that the Board will be guided by the principles of industrial leadership, and that it will be guided by the principles of industrial leadership.
nomenon and to know how it could be brought about. But money—not it is not a problem to be explored but a mystery to be adored.

Nor need Dubf be ashamed of himself—he bow the knee in augmpt college. Roosevelt in Washington and MacDonald at Westminster are Dubbs with large—and talking large for them. They are too "preoccupied" with problems set by Money to give attention to the problem of Money which sets them.

**Politicians as Marionettes.**

In the Social-Credit framework of F.H. it is seen that these political preoccupations are part and parcel of a world view that needs explanation. It is explained that in a world in which financial and economic forces are paramount, politicians are merely puppets on a string controlled by those forces. The consequence of this view is that political decisions are not made by politicians but are determined by the economic and financial interests of those who control the system.

**The Kingdoms of Fish and Finance.**

This point of view is further developed in the next section, where it is argued that the political system is controlled by financial interests who use politicians to pursue their own ends. The consequence of this is that political decisions are not made in the public interest but are determined by the interests of those who control the financial system.

**Relief Versus the Dividend.**

In an article by H.C. Bailey entitled "The Century's Revolution in Poor Law Relief," appearing in the Daily Telegraph, Bailey argues that the concept of relief has been replaced by the concept of the dividend. Bailey argues that the dividend is a more effective way of providing for the poor than the traditional system of relief.

**House of Lords.**

Motion on Finance, down for debate on June 13, 1934. Terms are as follows:

The Lord Strabolgi—to call attention to the growing opinion that debts in the principles governing the laws of creditors. He referred to the continued economic distress in a world which has never been at peace...
NOTES FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

It was reported last week that, as a result of our action on May 14, replies had been received from both the Prime Minister and the Governor of the Bank of England.

We learn that the former, in view of the constant pressure of his official preoccupations, is unable to spare a moment to consider the basic principles that must govern a sane economic system.

We are, however, confident that we have had further communication with the latter.

In response to our request of May 14, a letter was received from Mr. H. C. Normant, dated May 22, which letter we have prepared for an official reply from the Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit, and this was delivered by hand, on Monday, May 25, at 1 p.m.

The Star newspaper (May 28) reported as follows:

"GREENSHIRTS at BANK.

Envelope Left for Mr. Montagu Norman.

A party of eight Greenshirts—supporters of Major Douglas’s credit proposals—visited the Board of Trade today to present a letter to the Governor, Mr. Montagu Norman.

Dressed in grey flannels with dark green shirts and green berets, the party marched up to the main entrance and hailed the guard, who then entered the Bank carrying a large envelope. He was taken to the Governor’s office, and informed that there was a letter for the Governor.

He thereupon left the envelope in charge of officials and returned to his own office, which then marched out.

An official acknowledgment of our letter of May 28 was delivered by hand from the Bank of England to the Green Shirt National Headquarters, 44 Little Britain, on May 30.

We are not in a position to state the moment to supplement the above information. It may be taken for granted that a definite step forward has been made by the Governor’s action on May 14.

The Point of the Pen.

By R. Langier.

No. 3: REVOLT AND LEISURE

A few days ago I read one of my favourite short stories by Guy de Maupassant. I read it in the Folio Society’s edition with Lafcadio Hearn’s excellent translation, where the story is called A Walk.

It will be remembered that this tale relates how a wealthy man who lives in a large house, spends his days walking and his evenings in solitude, and one day, while returning home after a long walk, he finds himself in a tight spot... (story continues)

Major Douglas’s Addresses.

New Day’s News, 75 Fifth Avenue, New York, price 10 cents (U.S. and Canadian), 5 cents (foreign), is now available at the post office. The paper reports Major Douglas’s current political activities and addresses.

Social Credit in Sheffield.

A feature called "General Topics," in the Sheffield (Sheffield), of May 23rd, under the title "A Night with the Dualists," gives an account of the first visit of the Dualists to Sheffield. A feature called "The Decalogue," in the Sheffield, gives an account of the Sheffield Decalogue, which has almost succeeded in making their reader feel the same emotion. John R. B. Keirn von Meyer publishes a feature called "The Cosmopolitan," in the Sheffield, reporting on the visit of the members of the Sheffield Decalogue to the town. The feature describes in detail the visit of the Sheffield Decalogue to the town. The feature describes in detail the visit of the Sheffield Decalogue to the town.
The Theatre.


Another admirable production with a run in inverse ratio to its merits. Viceroy Sarah has all the tricks of the trade; the play is so obscure that the last act is given away in the first. The result is a failure, but the audience is not to blame. The play is badly written, and the characters are not well developed. The acting is good, but the play is not worth seeing.

"Apollo." By E. O. Hare. Produced by the Producers Guild.

This is a fine melodrama which would have been better if the author had not all costs been cut out of the script. The result is a failure, but the cast is good, and the acting is convincing.

"The Goldfish." By Pearl Buck. Produced by the Producers Guild.

This is a fine drama which would have been better if the author had not all costs been cut out of the script. The result is a failure, but the cast is good, and the acting is convincing.

"Libel!" By W. D. Blunden. Produced by Leo L. Plaut. Produced by the Producers Guild.

This is an excellent melodrama which would have been better if the author had not all costs been cut out of the script. The result is a failure, but the cast is good, and the acting is convincing.

A Plan to End Plans.

Professor Casaldé, the distinguished Swedish economist, has presented a plan to end economic planning. His plan is based on the idea that economic planning is a form of government intervention that leads to inefficiency and instability. He proposes a simple, direct, and democratic solution to the problem of economic planning.

The book is addressed to "a young realist," and its tone is that of a clever fifth-form boy addressing his "lagg". The author, a man of letters, is not afraid to take his stand on issues of importance, and to challenge the complacency of the Establishment. He is not afraid to express his views on the nature of the economy, and to argue for a system of free trade and limited government.

The book concludes with a call for a new beginning, a return to the principles of the Enlightenment. It is a call for a new economic order, a new society, a new world.


Cinema Quarterly. Spring Number. No. 1. The book is addressed to "a young realist," and its tone is that of a clever fifth-form boy addressing his "lagg". The author, a man of letters, is not afraid to take his stand on issues of importance, and to challenge the complacency of the Establishment. He is not afraid to express his views on the nature of the economy, and to argue for a system of free trade and limited government.
Sugar From Water.

"Scientist Makes Sugar From Water." So runs a headline in the Sunday Express. Now, isn't it just too sweet of him to go and do that when we've got a glut of sugar and a scarcity of water?

Perhaps the process has a reversing-gear, in which case this ingenious chemist will have the oil from the water and the oil from the water, saving the water for the sugar, according to the state of the weather.

Needs need no longer strive in war-time, is one comment in the report. No more dread of submarine campaigns, etc., etc. Quite we could turn the ocean into sugar and leave them stranded.

Income Tax.

[Letter to The Times, May 30.]

Sir,—We feel sensitive in the income-tax anomaly whereby the Revenue expects payment of tax from income, income-tax from any income, and income-tax on income-tax. This is a contradiction in terms, but has a client of ours, £74.20, deducted from a small capital. It arises in this way. Compensation is paid, on payment of dividends, to deduct tax at source; and the taxpayer is left, if he can, to recover any such tax, which may not be payable from the Revenue. No limit of time in deducting at source is imposed on companies; but a limit of six weeks for the recovery of assessment is convenient to the taxpayer.

The facts of this case are unprinted, and so far as they are material are as follows: Mr. A., who has been a resident in this country since 1913, having in the meantime paid income-tax in that country, was assessed for £74.20 by the Revenue, and charged tax. Against this charge he made an appeal, which was granted, but on the advice of the clerk it was limited to six weeks' tax, the appeal was not proceeded with. In addition to the charge the Treasuary issued a further restoration.

It is proposed that the Revenue has no right to refuse payment for the following reasons: (1) The taxpayer never having received any of the dividend in question it was never his income, and the Revenue has no lien on the dividend. Until payment was made they were subject to the liabilities of the company. (2) The income was never actually derived until the tax was actually paid. In other words, no tax was deducted from payment before then. This is entirely consistent with the Revenue's claim to the dividend. Commissioners in the dissenting, or the Revenue had it been paid, it would have been deducted from the tax. An appeal is made to the Revenue to make the payment.

We appeal from the decision of the General Commissioners, and that the Revenue have no right to refuse payment. We have the right to the income-tax. We are from Canada, and we are not going to be taken for taxers, and we must have our rights. Our view of "justice" we submit that this action of the Treasury is wholly unjustifiable and extremely unfair.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE MALLAM AND SON.

Northgate House, 11, St. James's Street, Oxford, May 29.

Forthcoming Meetings.

The New Age Club.

[Open to visitors on Wednesdays from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 381 High Holborn, W.C.4. (Guides will call the First Avenue Hotel and near Chancery-lane and Holborn tube stations.)]

Dublin.

Lectures at Chichester, Regal Restaurant, D'Olier Street, at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 7.


Distribution of (a) Wealth; (b) Income; (c) Security; (d) Life; (e) Health; (f) Property. The Communist Society—The Christian State—The Social Credit Movement. From the left view of "justice" we submit that this action of the Treasury is utterly unjustifiable and extremely unfair. Yrs. faithfully.

Northern Ireland.

Birmingham.

Birmingham D.S.C.A.—June 7, Wednesday, June 13, at 7 p.m. at St. Christopher's College, Paradise Street, Lady Clare Avenue, 381 High Holborn, W.C.4. (Guides will call the First Avenue Hotel and near Chancery-lane and Holborn tube stations.)

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Northern Ireland.
The Charter.

By H. J. Boothby

"The Charter of the Workless." In these simple but
historic words The Times baptizes the Unemployment Bill,
thereby proving that since the silent films stopped, at least
one of the old caption writers has got a job.

"The Bill," says The Times, "is a great and promising
experiment in social reform ... generally designed to
keep or to make the unemployed fit for the work they
desire."

The keynote here is "generous." Bounty is the order
of the day. "Generous State provision." How like a bit
mustache through all the leading articles. The Times, warn-
ing to it, goes on to say that the Bill is no longer based
on the old conception of the Poor Law—that "if unemploy-
ment were made sufficiently unpleasant the unemployed
would find work." The implication here is that the Bill
has now made unemployment pleasant. The Chartists will

When Britain first at work's command
Called her wealth—ebull, in being rich, was broke;
This was the Charter, the Charter of all land;
A Bill for strong prosperity on workless folk.
Rally, Britons! Britain's too much once,
So Britons never, never enough in out.

hove a lovely time. After deducting for rent, fuel, and a bit
cat's meat for father, they will have about ninepence
over for bringing themselves in soft delights. For further
details see "The Lotus Eaters."

We will accept the assurance of generosity. Would our
statesmen stand before us with their hands on their hearts
and confess their large-heartedness, unless they were con-
cious that such virtue had gone out of them? The answer
is in the negative.

In the ordinary way, goodness of heart makes a Christian
man humble. But there is a degree of virtue, only reached
by politicians at which a man's goodness is so great that it
surprises him into a song and dance. That Father of the
Poor and Succourer of Many, Sir Henry Betchert, Minister
unto Labour, lives in a state of perpetual ecstasy at his
own philanthropy. Narcissus himself never gave himself a
better treat. "Boy," he says, to the world about once a
week, "I'm a woe. Look me over."

We may, therefore, be sure that the nation pays the un-
employed as much as it can afford. And the test of its
generosity is the Means Test. As all Parties agree, we
must have a Means Test. Before letting a man enjoy the
wealth that is lying around doing nothing, we must know
what his means are. If he saved up for years to buy a
plane, he must sell it for firewood before we can let him
buy a mouth-organ. That's only fair.

What of the means of the unemployed? There is a large
surplus of production; the men are unemployed because
they have done too much work. The Bill is designed to
"make men fit to get back to work." Well, they can't get
back to work until the surplus has been consumed.
Therefore, they must be made to consume the surplus as soon
as possible.

There is, for example, a surplus of food. Therefore, the
natural question to ask the unemployed man when he comes
before the Means Test committee is, "What are your
means of consumption? How are your teeth and digestive
organs? Speak up, my man, don't keep anything back."

ACADEMY CINEMA, Oxford Street,
GER. 2061.

Pierre Loti's Breton Masterpiece
**PECHEUR D'ISLANDE** (9)

Com. Saturday June 9th, "LIBRES KOMMANDO" (U).

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