NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Strabolgi's Motion. Lord Strabolgi duly introduced his motion on a monetary inquiry in the House of Lords on June 13. The report in The Times on the following day is very meagre. The debate on the Committee of Privileges' report in the House of Commons runs to columns in this number of The Times and will have distracted attention from a subject many times more important than Mr. Churchill's complaint. The only point reported from Lord Strabolgi's speech was his reference to the correspondence in The Times on the Money question a few days ago as evidence of the growing interest in financial policy. Lord Arnold, supporting the Motion, is reported to have said that the policy of Mr. Montagu Norman and the Bank of England for the last fifteen years had been wrong and that it had been in process of weakening the confidence of foreign investors in 1930, thus helping to precipitate the crisis which forced the Labour Government out of office in that year. Earl Stanhope, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (London-Belgo department, presumably), replied that a new inquiry would only cover the same ground as the Macmillan Report; that the same investigation had been held by the Government, and that the Government held the view that there was no short cut by any monetary change. All we can make out of this bare summary is that the inquiry appears to think there is nothing to amend about the theory and evidence which were put forward within the terms of reference that the Macmillan Committee had put down for themselves. Apart from the evidence that the inquiry collected in the Report and Evidence—and surely a sign that prosperity was here—is there any new move from where the debate is present to hear the evidence and have some back-chat across the memorandum, and also that of the Green Shirts. The game here is that the Government side appears to have been to link the two together. What prompted it was the fact that shortly before the debate a depatentation of Green Shirts visited the House of Lords with a letter for Lord Strabolgi, presumably encouraging him to take up the strong Social Credit line. We have no further details.

The "News-Chronicle" Articles.

In the News-Chronicle of June 14 Mr. Ezra Pound is given due attention. The notice of Mr. Garrick in The Times is a short and a prominent notice in which he criticises Social Credit. It is not all effective, and we are afraid that it will give ordinary readers the impression of more or less empty abuse. The News-Chronicle adds a footnote explaining that Mr. Pound is an American poet—a sort of wreck to its readers, as much as to say: "Sorry, but you know what these poets are."

The German Moratorium.

On June 14 the evening newspapers reported that Dr. Schacht had held the services of the Dawes, Young, and Potash Loans for six months, and that there had been heavy selling of these securities in London. Dr. Schacht's decision is reported to have come as a "shock" after the warning given him recently by the British delegation that the Government would take a "grave view" of his suspending these services. We must now wait to see if the Lord Mayor signs up a Mansion House Fund for the widows and orphans afflicted by this default. It is true that the newspapers attribute most of the holdings to financial houses, but even so, who can tell how many humble people have their savings invested with them? Privilege.

The facts which we discussed last week of Mr. Churchill's allegations against Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby, their reference to his instance to the Committee of Privileges, and the publication of the Committee's Report, afford a basis on which to review the utility of this institution of inquiry.

What Mr. Churchill appeared to focus his attention on was the role fulfilled by Sir Samuel Hoare. This gentleman's functions seem to have been divided into three compartments. As a unit in the Cabinet he was an agent unwisely subsuming a world-cotton-trade policy inspired by international finance and transmitted via the Bank of England and the Treasury. As chief
of his Department, his job was primarily to look after Lancashire’s interests in connection with the cotton trade and its products. As Member of the Joint Committee, his function was one of mediation; it was to balance Manchester’s interests against Bombay’s. Thus he had to be a lawyer, judge and banker at one and the same time, and on an issue where there were to be a large extent withdrawn from the sphere of advocacy and ad

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The details of the comedy have a real bankster tact about them. Postulating that the bankers did not want to lose their power, that this was the way they would work it if they had the responsibility of choosing the English team. They would first of all question whether he was fit for the England team. Then they would seek out those English cricketers who disapproved his bowling methods. On the basis of such comments, the selectors would be able to frame up a case for their policy without bringing into the issue the question of whether the Aus-

tralian test team was playing a good game. This was purely a matter of sportmanship in the Test matches, and many among the English players chosen for the test team that met Australia were given their seats. But in the opposite frame of circumstances on this side, the selectors are entitled to expect different treatment.

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As a matter of fact some such development has taken place. It began months ago with reference throughout the Press to Larwood's general health and his form. The central theme was "Larwood's recover

y as the basis of the batsman against whom he employed this method had no objection to make about it, some of them even volunteered criticism that there was one of the 'fittest' bowlers in the game. That Larwood's recovery of his form was largely due to the mental attitude of Mr. Jardine and Mr. Carr. Carr last Wednesday is strongly suggested by his per-

formance in the following Saturday when one period in the game, Larwood bowled the bit

As the next consequence, Larwood and the selectors (who as very put it, are England) for the selection for the tour. This is not the purpose of this column to discuss the facts, as Larwood do say: but that everything has happened con-

We do not invite judgment against them in the immediate sporting frame of reference. In the text there is a prima facie case against them but not enough by itself to make the Committee of Privileges say anything. But if the case is to be considered by the Review Committee of Privileges, they are not the only possible persons to be considered.

In the meantime it is important to notice that the Australian players and their manager are keeping silence; in fact, even since they landed they have been

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Christians. Few readers whose problem it is to break down moral prejudices against Mr. Roach's explanations of the methods of Social Credit would be in a position to say that there is a composition, which, considering its breadth, is the most comprehens

ive and persuasive piece of writing that they can think of. Mr. Roach openly writes as a believer in the Christian religion, there is no

invocation of moral principle which will not command the support of the religious majority.

I cannot see any reason why a church which in the past has been a cultivated man, should have to lose the foolish, snobbish attitude that it has long been taken to be a snobbish attitude that it is needed for any other reason than that it is a snobbish attitude to any other reason than that it is a snobbish attitude to any other reason than that it is.

The ex-Kaiser William's hobby is chopping down trees; Mr. Winston Churchill's recreation is brick-laying; but Mr. Roach would not like to be seen cutting-stone on wages in Queensland, nor Mr. Churchill earning a precarious living as a member of the Bricklayers' Union. The great difference is this, their manual work is undertaken in a freedom of choice, and it means no social penalty.

"In all reverence I say this, our Lord's teaching is not that we should gradually quieten the conscience of the world's conscience, but that we should gradually quieten the conscience of the world's conscience.

Hilaire Belloc on Social Credit.

The favourable attitude of the orthodox Catholic, as voiced by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, to the current issue of G.K.'s Weekly is evidence that there is a certain amount of spiritual liberalism in the Church. Mr. Belloc's "controversy on Social Credit, and Mr. Belloc's pamphlet, "A Plea for Social Credit" are both of great importance to those who are interested in the subject.

We are all familiar with the story of the man who was asked what he liked best in life. "For me," said the man, "it is the order and the routine of a well-ordered life."

Hilaire Belloc on Caritas

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"Vrablenisia." By Old and Crostel.

II.

Belold Popanilla embarked on his compulsory voyage an inadequate canoe provisioned with fresh water, bread fruit, dried fish, and a basket of alligator peas. It is said to reflect that they sent him on his bough with a flask of wine to give him a bit of Dutch courage. After a rough passage culminating in a terrible cyclone, the seaward-based post-captain awoke one morning to a cloudless sky and saw no land beyond the horizon. He observed that the quays of the harbor were rapidly approaching, "we were crowded with beings with bare feet." They were crowded and immediately came to his assistance. When, in answer to his eager questions he proclaimed himself "the most injurious of all the victims of a despotic, corrupt aristocracy and a misguided people." The warm-hearted inhabitants of Vrablenisia, who are highly organized and loyal, clapped only to give him a sympathetic gesture. The people immediately sent the bell, with such good results that "six hours later, they all arrived." The then-victor of the island of Vrablenisia, the most famous island on the globe, was no one of considerable merit.

When he had been told of his accomplishment, the receiver of the thanks said to his certain Teppa who had taken him in tow, what was the name of his special island "is it possible," replied his companion, "that you are ignorant of the great city of Hubbabub; the largest city that exists, but that ever did exist, and the capital of the island of Vrablenisia, the most famous island on the globe, not only that is known, but that ever was known, is that the capital has the true blue ring. Mr. Skindlepief also founded the League, and a noble pillar of the Carlton up, with the whole country numbered in the broken voice begged for a little charity to his wife and twelve infant children. Mr. Popanilla received the oranges with the content of the demand into the mendicant's cap when his companion whispered in his ear about the philanthropic turn. It is not proper to beg, he said, and to beg of him, to the mendicant, adding that he presumed to ask charity of him, for he had certainly had a bastinado. Then the mendicant walked on, and in the pouch of Mr. Popanilla's companion he found that he might more comfortably dispose of it, and that it was not his own; that had he had it in his pocket Popanilla would have spared him this part of his story. He has since said: when I was just arrived at a place where I came away, free from difficulty, from your mendicancy, they were received with every attention. Mr. Skindlepief then said: covering the required relief of the post captain of his gold, and after due consideration he delivered to him the small packet of provisions that he had on hand to the "most precious coin of the land."

There was Mr. King, of course; Popanilla said they were fairly served, and said to his companion, "this is an attempt, as far as I can see, by no means."

And then?"

"Mr. Skindlepief, the good friend! Is it possible that you have no idea of the genuine, my real, my good friend, that is a question to the person who have been having asked before; see, I have a pound on my head, so goes my money for us."

And he is bound, I suppose, to return your money."

"Most assuredly not," said Captain Popanilla.

Benjamin Disraeli.
The Point of the Pen.

By D. L. Everard.

No. 4.—WHAT THE PUBLIC GETS.

The little men of Big Business have said to the world: "Come unto us all ye who are heavy-laden, and we will give you rest." The modern editor, however, does not speak in this way. Only a few words, "A Good Book," "The Great Parade," "Pip, Squeek, and Roheemers." Results of this policy are known to the intelligent and the sensitive. A good book is not a commodity sold by Fleet Street editors, or by the gentlemen who, under the watchful eye of the publicity manager, buy articles and "shovel" them into print. What the public wants, men whom it would be gross flattery to call "people," are a man of acute sensibility, those things which the public finds amusing, pathetic, dramatic, his public with amusing, etc. Even artists who are somewhat fastidious demand a certain amount of "shoveling" in order to get to the joy they desire. The artist does not care at all what the public wants, but he gives of his best in order to satisfy a man of acute sensibility, those things which the public finds amusing, pathetic, dramatic, his public with amusing, etc. Even artists who are somewhat fastidious demand a certain amount of "shoveling" in order to get to the joy they desire.

But Business and its hirings will never understand these simple facts. How should they? Even if they did, they passionately adore, they have perspective; artists have explained it to them, in vain.

"The Abolition of Poverty.

We have just received a copy of the fourth hundred of this pamphlet by Mr. R. S. J. Rands, B. A., printed and published by W. E. Harrison and Company. The pamphlet is under an salads in the above sense. Two diagrams are added to the appendix, which shows that the circulation of a newspaper would be increased by more than 600 per cent. If an advertising manager is naively proud of gain- ing two or three hundred readers, out of a possible thirty or forty million.

The intelligent editors for public amusement admit their success is largely dependent on a happy balance between making people guess right seven times out of ten. These men, like the policy of Business, would probably score successes almost every time, for, contrary to common opinion, it is difficult to "hit a public," and to do it being the trick. Every popular, and many esoteric, authors are only interested in the time—once the middlemen allow these artists publically.

Experience in itself has nothing to do with this question. An Walter Bagehot pointed out, apart from ex- perience of life there is also the "experiencing nature." In matters essentially artistic Business cannot "experience," all Business can do is to make a "career" in what it rightly, or wrongly, imagines to be popular art, and then thrust the monopoly goods on the public.

Some fourteen years ago, when I first entered Fleet Street, I found many editorial dogmas functioning. Firstly, that one story—a mile from Fleet Street was worth fifty stories—a mile from Fleet Street. Let us say, the north of Scotland, and a hundred—was it a thousand—in the South Sea Islands. The idea that unfamiliarity bred contempt: the public were not interested in anything else in the press. This idea has changed these views, but, more probably, the dogma is still alive. Editors seldom change their minds, and the rejection-slip is mightier than the pen.

A second dogma was that, "sword and cloak stories were unpopular," and therefore were not to be printed. This idea has has changed, but the rejection-slip is mightier than the pen. Another dogma was that, "stories anything unpleasant," such as an illegitimate child; a chronicle of successful crime, which would be a commercial success, but no more than an admissible play for the occasion. It is vastly refreshing to happen on so human, sensuous, and thoughtful a piece of writing, which speaks in the life of news and events that are landed than the present or the past. The writer, in his second childhood, the daughter of whom was born young, but who was a man of unemployment, pays the gossiping neighbors who keep her in dearth, and the insurance agent who takes three months for the renewal of the policy for her heart. That was, in the author's intention, it is also due to Miss O'Neil and her admirers. Miss O'Neil has set a new standard for all that is good in modern day and drama in the McConaghy's parlour in half the time that Miss O'Neil needed in the West End in an average year.

The remedy for this sorry state of affairs is the remedy for all our social ills: Business must be made to care, or something must be done. Only a few words, "A Good Book," "The Great Parade," "Pip, Squeek, and Roheemers." Results of this policy are known to the intelligent and the sensitive.
Music.

The Finnish National Orchestra.

One of the most interesting events of the season was the first visit of the Finnish orchestra to New York. The orchestra is a highly musical one, consisting of the freshest blood that has flowed through the ranks of the old-fashioned orchestras. It is a pleasure to listen to the work of a musical group that has not become stale with familiarity. The performance of the orchestra was a complete success, and the audience was thoroughly pleased.

The orchestra is conducted by Mr. [Name], who is a well-known conductor and composer. The music he conducts is always of high quality, and the orchestra plays it with precision and skill.

Reviews.

"Scientific Research and Social Needs." (By Julian Huxley.)

This is a book which should appeal to Social Creditors more than to anyone else, not only because they alone believe in the answer to the only problem it faces, but also because it provides much ammunition for them, in the form of facts painstakingly garnered from all available sources. Mr. Huxley shows with clear and convincing logic that the business of science is to plan the world for mankind, and not for mankind itself. Organisation is carried out with a view to making it functional, and what is needed in consumption is the very opposite of what is needed in production in order to secure the maximum possible Liberated Credit point of view adds to the objective value of the observation presented.

And always the tale is the same: "If you do not do it, others will." Mr. Huxley has made a fine impression on me and his book has given me a new lease of life. I congratulate the author on his success, and I congratulate him on his work. The volume is a worthy addition to the literature of Social Credit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DISTRIBUTION AND CREDIT POLICY.

To the Editor:—

Gentlemen,—

I have just read the article by Mr. [Name], and I must say that I agree with his views completely. The idea of a distribution system that would allow each individual to have access to the economic benefits of society is a noble one, and I believe that it is a system that is long overdue.

The system that Mr. [Name] describes is similar to the Social Credit system, which has been in operation in Canada for many years. The Social Credit system is based on the principle that each individual should have an equal share of the economic benefits of society, and it is a system that has been shown to be effective in practice.

I believe that the Social Credit system is the only way to ensure that each individual has an equal share of the economic benefits of society. I therefore urge you to consider implementing a similar system in your country.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]

Forthcoming Meetings.

The New Age Club.

Open to visitors on Wednesdays from 6 to 9 p.m. at 421 Park Avenue at 42nd Street. To reach the New Age Club: W.C. (west side), opposite the First Avenue Hotel and near to Chaney's Lane and Holborn tube stations.

Coletcher.

June 27, at 8 p.m., in the Albert Hall. Mr. John Hargrave, National Leader, the Green Shirt Movement, subject, "Britain Arise! The Green Shirt Call to Action!"

The London Social Credit Club.

A public meeting will be held at 7.45 p.m. on Wednesday, June 28, 1934, at the Royal Albert Hall, Bridge Road, Kensington. Speaker, L. J. Byrnes, Esq., of Southamptown. Chairman, P. J. Hand, Esq. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. Joyce Miller, 2, Bournemouth Common, London.

"BANKS GET TOGETHER." One result of the political propaganda in the United States against the banks has been to lead to a greater solidarity than existed during the boom years.

"Rivalries which used to prevail between American banking rivalries which used to prevail between American banks, but which now are threatened by other types of operation. The fact is that it has become the rule rather than the exception for banks to consult together and to form a close relationship with the banks which they find themselves in competition with. This trend is especially noticeable in the case of the rival institutions now meeting during boom periods. In 1929 this would have provoked councils of a merger. (Eisenberg, New York, October 10.)
CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY

Books and Pamphlets on Social Credit.

BRENTON, ARTHUR.
Social Credit in Summary. 1d.
The Key to World Politics. 1d.
The Veil of Finance. 1d.
Through Consumption to Prosperity. 1d.
C. G. M.
The Nation's Credit. 1d.

DEMENTE, V. A.
This Unemployment. 1d.
God, Man and Society, 1d.

DOUGLAS, C. H.
Credit Power and Democracy. 1d.
Social Credit. 1d.
The Breakdown of the Employment System. 1d.
Canada's Bankers. (Evidence at Ottawa). 1d.
The Monopoly of Credit. 1d.
These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and
Social Credit. 1d.
The World After Washington. 1d.
Social Credit Principles. 1d.
Warning: Democracy. 1d.

DUNN, E. M.
The New Economics. 1d.
Social Credit Chart. 1d.

GALLOWAY, C. F. J.
Poverty Amidst Plenty. 1d.

GORDON CUMMING, M.
Introduction to Social Credit. 1d.

GRIESON, FRANK.
A Study in Purchasing Power. 1d.

H. M. M.
An Outline of Social Credit. 1d.

HATTERSLEY, C. MARSHALL.
The Community's Credit. 1d.
This Age of Plenty. 1d., 1d., and 1d.
Men, Machines and Money. 1d.

RANS, R. S. J., B.A.
The Abolition of Poverty. A Brief Exploration of the
Proposals of Major C. H. Douglas. 1d.

POWELL, A. E.
The Deadlock in Finance. 1d.
The Flow Theory of Economics. 1d.

TUKE, J. E.
Outside El Dorado. 1d.

YOUNG, W. ALLEN.
Cereal by Banking. 1d.

W. W.
More Purchasing Power. 1d.

Critical and Constructive Works on
Finance, Economics, and Politics.

DARLING, J. F.
Economic Unity of the Empire: Gold and Credit

HORRIBIN, J. F.
An Outline of Economic Geography. 1d.

LUDOVICI, A. M.
A Defence of Aristocracy. 1d.

SYMONS, W. T., and TATTI, F.
The Just Price. 1d.

Instructional Works on Finance and
Economics.

BARKER, D. A.
Cash and Credit. 1d.

CLARKE, J. C.
Outline of Central Government. 1d.