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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Labour and Nationalisation.

The Press reported last week that the Labour Party Were busy working out a scheme for compensating private enterprises which shall become State enterprises under a Socialist Government.

The original idea about nationalisation was that it would be established by a majority vote in Parliament, and that and that in its operation it would transmute private profits into State revenue, thereby expanding the wage fund fund, which would thenceforth provide incomes only in return to return for services rendered to the economic system.

Later soon after the War ended—the idea of the Capital Levy was announced and canvassed. The notion was to bleed private enterprise of profit for the benefit of lab benefit of labour, instead of, or as a step towards, formal nationalisms. nationalisation. The difference here would have been that the legitime. the legitimacy of profit-making would be still recognised in principle. in principle, but would be contracted in scope to some equitable relative would be contracted in scope to some equitable relationship with wages and salaries.

The inspiration of the nationalisation policy in both these forms the inspiration of the nationalisation policy in these forms may be said to have proceeded from Mr.

Maney whose book, (afterwards Sir) Leo Chiozza-Money, whose book, Riches and Sir) Leo Chiozza-Money, whose book, Riches and Poverty, was first published in 1905, and to four Poverty, was first published in 1905, and tan to four editions by 1908. His thesis was based on a broad apply and broad apply the state of the prea broad analysis of the national income, which he presented in the following form.

"BRITISH INCOMES IN 1904."

Confortable, 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) million persons. \(\frac{1}{245}\) millions. \(\frac{1}{200}\) poor, 38 million persons. \(\frac{1}{280}\) million persons. \(\frac{1}{280}\) millions. \(\frac{1}{280}\) million persons. Veteran reformers who are now Social-Credit advocates, and who becomes who are now social-Credit advocates, and the social-Credit adv and who happen to have copies of this old book somewhere at home, will find it an immense help to them and thome, will find it an immense help to the heme when the Socialists start to canvass their new heme could be socialists. scheme. Sir Leo did his job thoroughly. In a space of over 320 pages he packed every kind of statistical £2,689,318 28 fearing on the distribution of income and the Star, July 13.

presumed sociological consequences thereof. Some of his chapter-headings will whet the appetites of our readers; thus:

The National Income.

The Estates of Rich and Poor. The National Accumulations.

The Monopoly of Capital. Profits, Bad Trade, and Unemployment.

The Waste of Capital.

The Golden Key ["better distribution"].

A Popular Income Tax [steep graduation]. The Death Duties [suggested new scales].

And everyone who knows even the elements of the Social-Credit analysis will sigh over the reflection that such an immensely valuable speakers' handbook as this should now be out of print. If re-published, it would require only a series of annotations from Social-Credit commentators to turn the whole thesis of the author into a demonstration of the necessity for the National Dividend and the Just Price. And not the least effective feature of those annotations would be the recording of the bankers' voluntary and successful efforts to implement some of the author's chief recommendations, particularly those affecting the taxation of incomes and estates, since 1905, and particularly since 1918.* The last two sections of the last chapter in the book were indexed: "The appeal to the few," and; "The appeal to the people."
Well, at any rate, the "few" responded, and right
nobly! Sir Leo Chiozza-Money might well paraphrase words of Sir William Holden about Mr. Lloyd George, and say: "They did everything I asked them to do and the Money Monopolists might paraphrase them some more and say of Sir Leo: "He asked us to do everything we wanted to do." Oh dear, dear; what a pity that this precious book is beyond the reach of the younger generation of Social-Credit advocates.

^{*} Mr. Charles Henry Garton, of Banstead Wood, Surrey, chairman of Garton, Sons and Co., a director of Manbre and enairman of Garton, Sons and Co., a director of Manbre and Garton, Ltd., and of Thomas Wethered and Sons, Ltd., left £2,867,302 168. 1d., "so far as at present can be ascertained," with net personalty £2,709,702 168, 1d. The estate duty amounts to £1,406,910 88. 2d. His brother, who died on April 22 last, left £2,641,364 198. 7d., on which Estate Duty of £1,282,407 148. 5d. was paid, making a total of £2,689,318 28. 7d. in respect of these two estates.

THE NEW AGE

While on the subject we must again recall another valuable work now out of print, namely The Party System, by Hilaire Belloc and Cecil Chesterton. This was first published in 1911, a second edition being produced in 1913. Both books, it will be seen, were contemporary handbooks for Socialists. More important still is the fact that they were both in vogue years before there was a Parliamentary Labour Party worth the name, let alone a Labour Government in power. It was precisely because those were the days when the Socialists could voice and argue their aspirations, principles and policies without responsibility for producing methods of implementing them, that the authors of these books were able to write with the candour and force which characterise them. Thus, while Chiozza-Money was busy proving that one-thirtieth of the population took one-third the national income, Belloc and Chesterton were equally busy proving that the so-called "Conservative" and "Liberal" Governments were one and the same thing, and that what the country was ruled by was a "Front-Bench" Government inspired by Ministers and ex-Ministers of both party-persuasions, and functioning in the interests of the rich without reference to the needs of the poor. What these writers were really demonstrating was the centralisation of the control of money on the one hand, and of the control of political policy on the other. They did not apprehend the ultimate reason for the centralisation, or the ultimate nature of the control, but so far as they pursued their respective analyses they built up an overwhelming case for the return to power of a third party which should supersede the Front-Bench caucus and thereby (as was thought) gain power to redistribute money on principles of justice.

No wonder that, to-day, these two books are no longer available. Since they were published the Labour Party came, saw, and joined the Caucus. The very term "National Government" affirms and denotes the principle and practice of "Front-Bench" Government. And at the head of that Government is the man who, above all, climbed to his position on the rungs of the polemical ladder so competently constructed by the three iconoclasts of whom we speak. The man who was to smash the Caucus is to-day its Chairman. The ladder has served its purpose and has been kicked down. Riches and Poverty and The Party System, once the inspiration of the Socialist Movement, would now be an embarrassment to a Labour Government, and have been left reposing in the lost-luggage department of some wayside station somewhere along the line from Lossiemouth to Westminster. It is about time for the authors to hunt them up and place them, this time, at the disposal of the growing Social-Credit Movement, which may be relied on to grasp their deepest import, and to make sure that the aims which animated their authors will be pursued along sound and effective lines. Mr. Belloc, for one, has generously sponsored the credentials of the Movement. What about munitioning it with a new edition of his book?

Economics of the School Age.

The raising of the school-leaving age from fourteen to fifteen is indefinitely postponed. There was such a heavy birth-rate just after the war that to keep the older children at school another year would create the grave problem of finding money to provide extra accommodation. Happily the birth-rate fell away subsequently, so that if we wait until 1938 we shall find the present accommodation sufficient to cope with the extra scholars if we then decide to raise the age limit. In the meantime the problem will be lightened by the spread of birth-control methods, and in some slight degree by the juvenile "toll of the roads" which is maintaining its healthy proportions; and for all one knows it may be found possible, in 1938, to close down redundant schools. In any case, there is the comforting assurance that the child who leaves school at fourteen, young as he is, is privileged to start contributions

to the unemployment insurance fund at once. On the other hand the affront to his self-esteem which would be involved in his drawing benefits is spared to him by the thoughtful provision that he shall not qualify for them until he is sixteen. Again, he hasn't got to leave school at fourteen if his dad likes to keep him there at his own expense. And although in a sense the authorities might make out a constructive case that the child was being paid wages by his dad for improving his mind, they have generously decided that they will credit the child with unemployment contributions during this ing this period without collecting them from either the child or his parental "employer." The knowledge by the parent that in recompense for his merely laying out hard each or his merely laying out hard cash on his son's education the State assumes a contingent liability to insure the boy against missing the job he is being educated for, must fill his heart with thanksgiving over the social solicitude characteristic of the North istic of the National Government. Then, to cap this beating situation beatific situation, there are the Juvenile Training Centres. The beatific situation, there are the Juvenile Training tres. The boy may join one of these for goodness knows how be knows how long; and lest dad should feel ashamed of procuring for his boy anything for nothing, the State has permitted the boy anything for nothing, the state has permitted the boy anything for nothing the state has been stated as here. has permitted the local authorities to finance these centres out of the centres out of the rates to which dad has the privilege of contributing.

There is one practical suggestion which it occurs to us to offer in respect of the school-congestion problem. It is derived from M. The school-congestion problem. It is derived from Mr. Morland's address on transport problems which we commented upon on July 5 said that 70 per cent. of the buses were idle in garages during the during the morning and evening peak-hours of traffic Why not substitute (2) Why not substitute the garages for the schools, and use the buses as class the huge use the buses as class-rooms? Look at the huge economy in a class-rooms? economy in overheads alone. It would easily cover in cost of taking the children for rides. Class-room side: playground on the children for rides. side: playground on top—what could be better? juvenile University on wheels. This idea needs not further elaboration. It must most certainly be worked out, or, as Mr. Mark out, or, as Mr. Montagu Tigg would have "Society will not be satisfied."

Company Registrations.

Messrs. Jordan and Sons'* half-yearly report of company registrations is just to hand. The most striking feature of it is the fact that total capital registrations the first six months of the striking the first six months of the striking t the first six months of this year come to £82½ millions compared with £23 from 1033 compared with £42½ millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 133 and £34 millions for the first half of 134 millions for the 134 millions for the first half of 134 millions for the 134 millions for the 134 millions for the 134 mil and £34 millions and £28 millions for the corresponding period in 1992 and £28 millions for the corresponding period in 1992 and £28 millions for the corresponding pub. period in 1932 and 1931. The capitalisations of public companies and prior the capitalisations of public companies and public com companies and private companies are respectively millions and £39½ millions. The largest capitalisation are as follows:

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	6145
Investment, Finance and Banks	81
Mines and O	8
Land	3
Land and Buildings	
Dink	
Electricity, Gas and Water Builders e following is a list of the largest single following is a list of the largest	23
Builders	Potation
e following is a list of the largest single	.0.
Capital	Group.

	Capital	Group.
Name.	£ millions	Shipping Shipping
Cunard White Star, Ltd	10	Shipping Investment Investment
morgan, Grentell and Co Ltd		Trucking with
prorgan Crucible Co I to	+d 23	Engineer Investment
Rateign Cycle Holdings Co	Ad.	Investme
Danque Belge nour l'Etranger.		
Commonwealth Mining and	Fin-	Mines Stationery of the capital
ance Co. Ltd	1	Statio
Caribonum Trust Ltd.		of the cost

under "Mines and Quarries" reflects the inte-* Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Ltd., Company Registr. Agents, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

gold-mining properties, only a negligible amount referring to quarries.

Under the section headed "Finance" the report says that the Group "Investment, Finance and Banking " contains three concerns with capital ranging from £5 millions to £14 millions, and several others of half a million and upwards.

The Shipping Group's capital is, of course, swollen by the Cunard White Star issue.

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In a general summary, Messrs. Jordan and Sons remark that the advance in the total registration

"has been chiefly in 'private' companies, which may owe their existence as much to adversity, or fear of adversity, as to prosperity, or anticipation of prosperity."

The capitalisations of public companies advanced from £16 millions to £434 millions between 1933 and 1934, While private companies advanced from £261 millions to £391 millions. The number of registrations rose in respect to £391 millions. in respect of public companies from 155 to 230, and in respect of private companies from 5,485 to 6,340.

Banksters and Gun-Running.

While firemen were beating out a heath fire at Tadworth, Surrey, on the night of July 5 one of them was shot when a cartridge exploded in the flames. Several reports had reports had been heard earlier, but it was thought they were blood were blank cartridges. The accident happened near to the home of Sir John Simon. The fireman, Mr. J. Leathers Leathers, was taken to Epsom Cottage Hospital (News-Chronicle, July 6).

One swallow does not make a summer, but this incident fits in with a rumour that was going round the millionaires' clubs on the Rand six months ago to the effect that in England the country houses of key men in finance and activities that the country houses of key men in finance and politics had been provisioned with machine guns and guns and politics had been provisioned with about in South Africa. Why this should be gossiped about in South Africa. about in South Africa will seem strange so far, but another another part of the same rumour was that special gold coins (or small ingots) had been distributed at these key centres under the same scheme. Here is a tip for amateur cinder the same scheme. amateur cinder the same scheme. Here is a mateur cinder beaters near Tadworth to join in a treasure hard. treasure hunt. Their chance of success is remote, for while bullet. while bullets may be lost and not missed, bullion is checked with may be lost and not missed, bullion is checked with the same solicitude as that which Providence was once said to bestow on sparrows. Moreover, while the finding of a few cartridges scattered about a heath would not occasion any gossip to speak of, the finding of a piece of gold of a novel pattern and weight would weight would make an embarrassingly prominent Press story from the point of view of the coin-runners.

Whether there is any foundation for the story is of immediate no immediate consequence; but the fact that it was in inculation as stated and inculation as stated as is also the fact that circulation as stated is undeniable, as is also the fact that was solved. was soberly canvassed in quarters far removed from volutionary canvassed in quarters far femous aerefore politics or heterodox financial theory. Therefore, it needs to be recorded as an item of news to be pigeon-holed by students in case future developments tend thents tend to confirm it or clarify its significance. meantime those of them who have ingenious minds a taste for detective work may find some intellecamusement in assessing the antecedent probability or otherwise of the story being true. Why guns? That had difficult the story being true. not difficult to answer. But why gold as well, is a setty little. pretty little conundrum for their wits to bite on.

Leaving the story apart, and surveying the historical self, there is a surveying the historical against which it presents there is a surveying the historical self. there is a grim relationship between bullion and lets. Some years ago we came across an old maga-for girls (published long before the War) in which tomances of the hard about the risks, triumphs, tems of the banking business. Among the story were some which the authoress retomances of the banking business. Among the

counted in an engagingly serene spirit, namely, accounts of how banking officials had successfully repelled raids by depositors with the aid of bullets or molten lead. Not only the suppression of panics by force, but the allaying of panics by fraud, did this inspirer and instructor of maiden youth relate, and with the nearest approach to gusto that decorum would allow. Thus a banker disguised as a depositor would come and hand in " cash" over the counter before the eyes of the panic-stricken customers: the same " cash ' would be sneaked out of the back door, and be ostentatiously brought in at the front by another disguised banker; and so on until the panic-stricken customers wilted under the contemptuous stares of the tellers behind the grilles, which as good as told them that they were guilty of cowardly treachery to their country in seeking tangible fulfilment of the bank's contractual obligations to them. And, upon the soul of us, the nonchalance with which the authoress described and surveyed these scenes almost persuaded us that banks were ordained by God to prevent the laying up of treasures on earth by collecting and transmuting them in treasures in heaven. To draw your deposit was to de-sanctify your treasure and thereby to confess the profanity of your heart and its aspirations. Yes, we had to pinch ourselves and take a strong nip of Economic Democracy to shake off the illusion that the prime function of a bank is to prevent or punish anxiety among its customers just as that of a Government is to prevent or punish disorder among its subjects without removing the occasion for it.

In a financial vacuum human nature becomes unnatural and inhumane. During the past fortnight places so far apart as Munich, Antwerp, Rotterdam and San Francisco have come into prominence as centres of disorder and its suppression ranging from bullets for mutineers to tear-gas for strikers and batons for careless sightseers. The nature of the common factor in all these troubles was well indicated by the report from Germany that as soon as the last of the "plotters" in the slaughter-queue had been taken inside, the first few housewives in the potato-queue began to form up. On the heels of the bludgeoning comes the rationing; and the two phenomena might easily have appeared in the reverse order, for the occasion of each is embodied in the policy of finance and the mechanics of the cost-system. Every problem on every plane of public controversy, domestic or international, is a row about rations. And since the immediate cause is not the scarcity of the rations, but their price-not their availability, but their accessibility—every row about rations is an incipient revolt against the Money Monopoly.

The Crisis in San Francisco.

It is significant to note how quickly major events of this sort are succeeding each other, and how steadily the danger-curve described by them is rising. Even allowing a large discount for newspaper exaggeration, the situation in San Francisco is hardly less serious than that alleged to have been the situation in Germany. Last Sunday's newspapers report the imminence of famine conditions in that city, and already an outbreak of dysentery following the eating of unsound food. Business is suspended, and families who can do so are moving out of the menaced area. President Roosevelt's Labour Board has failed to get the employers to submit to arbitration, and the precipitation of a general strike is spoken of as an immediate certainty.

The tragic feature about this lies in the reflection that when President Roosevelt assumed his dictatorial powers he was better placed than had been any head of any political Government before him to deal with the root cause of civil disorder. The banking community at that moment were so discredited by the breakdown of their system, and by the sensational (even if irrelevant) disclosures of "corruption" among Ministers (private

loan-accommodation by banks) that any scheme of financial reform which the President had promulgated would have received general acclamation, not to speak of general collaboration if it had followed the principles laid down in Economic Democracy and other Social-Credit publications. But the chance was not taken; and the width of the angle at which the President's omnibus programme of reconstruction diverged from the true line of recovery is unmistakably indicated by a report last week that Mr. Bernard Baruch was giving up Stock-Exchange operations with the view, so it was reasonably inferred, of taking over the official regulation of the Stock Markets. Linked with this news is the account in the papers last week of the first visit of Governor Harrison, of the Federal Reserve Board, to the Bank for International

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To regulate Stock Markets is to regulate commodity markets, and ultimately to regulate the rations receivable by the individual. This was pointed out several years ago in our article (afterwards reprinted) The Key to World Politics, where we made the forecast, illustrated by diagram, of the establishment of a "central bank for Europe" whose function was designed to be that of "rationing markets" through the instrumentality partly of the League of Nations, but chiefly of the financial machinery then being built up under the control of the Money Monopoly, and protected from obstruction by the civil and military forces of the nations involved. That bank was to be the world's super-national rationing authority-which is what the Bank for International Settlements already is in a consultive sense, and is preparing to be in an executive sense.

Basel and "The Nameless Order." The sources of inspiration shaping the policy of this Bank cannot be traced to any given group of individuals, but it is not necessary that they should be. They are human beings like the rest of us, and although they are not of the world, they are in the world; so that there is no ground for anyone to interpret their anonymity as superhumanity. Many readers will remember a book we reviewed some years ago entitled The Nameless Order. This title can be appropriately used to designate the anonymous consultive cosmopolitan group of which the directorate of the Bank for International Settlements are the visible core. The Nameless Order are the stewards of what may be called The Nameless Doctrine; and its essence may be best defined by the statement that it reverses the doctrine which the famous Rev. R. J. Campbell startled the world with a generation or longer ago, namely, that of "Divine Immanence," a doctrine which, in its extreme form, held that the worst man committed his worst acts in obedience to a divine principle within him. (For example, the rake, in an act of seduction, was " seeking "The Nameless Doctrine," conversely, is that of Diabolic Immanence, and holds, in its extreme form, that the best man, when performing deeds according to his own nature, is obeying the behests of the Devil. It is well called a "nameless" doctrine; for it is an unavowable doctrine: it is one which logically requires the complete subjugation of personal initiative and freedom, and the denial of every aspiration towards personal economic security. Man must be cleansed by the exorcism of imposed tasks performed under taskmasters. The eclipse of his soul must be averted by hard work just as the eclipse of the sun is averted (!) by the beating of tin trays in the Far East. "He is one of nature's gentlemen," remarks a character in one of Oscar Wilde's plays. "The worst kind of gentleman I know," cynically retorts another. And that retort sums up the attitude of the Nameless Order to every manifestation of what we mean by "the free expansion of human personality." Leisure is licentiousness: vocations are vile.

Under the cosmic dome of this miasma lies the city of San Francisco. The Governor, General Merriam, is

making preparations to shed blood. The longshorement had first come out on strike for the right to control the conditions of their work. The employers had, of course, claimed that right for themselves. What was the "right" for?: it was to control the measuring out of rations. General Merriam tried to get the issue referred to arbitration. That is to say, a third party was to control the measuring out of rations. But that third party, whoever they might have been, had no more power to exercise control in an effective and permanent Sense than had either of the parties to the dispute They might pronounce impartial judgment—but the impartiality would be entirely irrelevant to the problem and their judgment incapable of solving it. They would be unable to do more than rule that one party should have access to more than rule that one have access to rations belonging to the other, or that both parties should have access to the rations of parties outside the area of the dispute. Such specific rectifications of rectifications of rectifications of rectifications of rectifications of rectifications. tions of ration-measuring would leave unaltered the general system of ration-measurements governing the economy of San Francisco, of the United States America, and of the whole world. The system works ingeniously. The masters and men, when collaborating find difficulty in gaining financial access to rations. When they come to recommend the masters and men, when collaborating the masters are to rations. When they cease to collaborate, the rations themselves physically disappear. We notice that among strikers who have since come out are 250 wholes but there and the since come out are 250 wholes but there and the since come out are 250 wholes but there are the since come out are 250 wholes but there are the since come out are 250 wholes are the since c butchers and slaughterers, 1,022 retail butchers, sausage makers, 2,500 lorry drivers, and 375 retail livery drivers. That is, the production and distributed of rations has been are to be production and distributed of rations has been are to be production and distributed of rations has been are to be production and distributed of rations has been are to be production and distributed of rations has been are to be production and distributed of rations has been are to be production and distributed of rations has been are to be production and distributed of rations has been are to be production and distributed of rations has been also be production and distributed of rations has been also be production and distributed of rations and the production and distributed of rations has been also be production and distributed of rations and distributed of rations has been also been also be production and distributed of rations and distributed of rations has been also been also be production and distributed of rations and distributed of rations has been also been also been also been also be production and distributed of rations has been also of rations has been suspended as the automatic result the fight for access to them. It looks at first like natural paradox; but it is a contrived paradox resulting from the Nameland and the Nameland from the Nameless Policy of regulating the production of rations on a case Policy of regulating the production of rations on the production of the p of rations on a scarcity basis, and, when that fails, destroying the destroying the marginal surplus, immobilising it, or poing it in inaccessible centres. That Plenty exists by side with Power to the pow by side with Poverty is true as a general statement, the Plenty is not exposed to the risks of raids by poverty-stricken. Mobs might sack shops on one but the shops would but the shops would not be re-stocked for re-sacking the next. The as to quantity, but its transportation is regulated time. The "Plenty," though collectively available not accessible as not accessible as, when, and where required by those need it but as need it, but only accessible as, when, and where required by master-regulators, accessible as, when, and where the master-regulators. master-regulators decide to authorise its delivery. process is, of course, voluntarily facilitated by the partial by the partial process of those who can be processed in the partial process. chology of those who earn their living by making selling rations: they won't work for the sake of robbed. For this can be saked to the sake of the saked of the s robbed. For this and deeper reasons the whole econe system runs and deeper reasons the whole econe system runs under conditions which precipitate a scarcity at the points where is slackens or stops. scarcity is a pre-determined reprisal on "obstructions" and their interest of the power of the p ists " and their innocent neighbours; and the power exercising such recommendations and the power exercising such recommendations." exercising such reprisals resides in what Kipling to one of his characteristics. one of his characters say, namely: "the control communications." The master-key of such control Financial Credit. And the effect of its use call graphically pictured by the tube raily. graphically pictured by the parallel of the tube railwhere the turning where the turning of a single switch can hold up the train along the line from the City to Uxbridge, as the newspapers report from San Francisco, there held-up line of the company seattle to held-up line of shipping stretching from Seattle to Mexican border at Mexican border at a cost of £20 millions. It is true the ships are not the ships are not standing off by the direct composite of the bankers. of the bankers, but they are standing off by the indiscompulsion of the bank

Is War a Moral Tonic?

In the light of the "victories of peace", which we ing attempted (or cold and a stempted of the stempted of th being attempted (or celebrated?) before our eyes question of whether war is good for us or not sount trifle academic. But Meritage and the property of the control of the contr trifle academic. But Major Yeats-Brown has in we fate by writing a book called *The Dogs of War*, in the takes the affirmative of the last fallen on the takes the affirmative of the last fallen on the takes the affirmative of the last fallen on the takes the affirmative of the last fallen on the takes the affirmative of the last fallen on the takes the affirmative of the last fallen of the the takes the affirmative side; and fate has fallen not in the persons of J. B. Die; and fate has fallen like in the persons of J. D. Die; and J. Die; and J. D. Die; and J. D. Die; and J. D. Die; and J. D. Die; in the persons of J. B. Priestley and Beverley Niel We deal here only with Mr. Priestley, whose article

peared in the News Chronicle of July 12. We have not seen the book, and can only guess what was in it from what is there said about it. We should have thought that by this time of day it would be impossible for a practical journalist to write a long centre-page article on war without noticing a single point of relationship between militarism and trade competition. Yet Mr. Priestley accomplishes this. It is a comparable achievement to that of the editor of a London financial paper who published a leading article on the Labour Party's Report on the Douglas-New Age "Scheme without mentioning the name of Douglas, or Orage (the then editor of The New Age) or The New Age, and without saying more apropos of the scheme than would suggest that it aimed at nationalising the banks. Really, all that you can gather from Mr. Priestley's attack is that the idea of war gives him a nasty feeling whereas the same idea gives Major Yeats-Brown a nice feeling. Such arguments as Mr. Priestley uses centre round this issue arguments as Mr. Priestley uses centre round this issue of "feelings." Thus the only causative factor that he mentions is this: that some "muddle-headed enthusiasts like Major Yeats-Brown" talk "panicky nonsense about defending one's sister, and about conflict being valuable to hymenity" and that this nonsense stirs some "military" man to press a button and start the war machine and the start the start that the start the war machine moving. For the rest it would appear that in his view in his view war serves no other purpose than to requite the military war serves of the purpose than to requite the militarist's love of adventure—in which case of course he is entitled to revive, as he does, Carlyle's reference to the stupidity and callousness involved in the picture of two bodies of men who have no quarrel with each other engaged in slaughtering each other. That Major Yeats-Brown set the controversy going on this superficial. superficial plane we can well believe: for example he is quoted as saying that "Conflict is valuable to humanity" and that the "divinity in man, yearning for perfection, sopposition of impurity and injustice." But that does not excuse Mr. Princtle. in purity and injustice." But that does not can and economy who does know something about finance and economy the scope of the and economics, for neglecting to expand the scope of the debate to constructive dimensions.

Peace hath her casualties and anxieties no less rehowned than war, as Major Douglas's graph of the bankrupter. bankruptcy and suicide curves attests. Physical dis-comfort, page 14. comfort, pain, disablement and death are the outstanding risks ing risks in war; and subjection to rigorous discipline is the outstanding condition of military service. Yet in peace most of the condition of military services. peace most of these evils persist in various degrees, some on the physical plane. Which on the most of these evils persist in various degrees, set of conditions is the worse could be argued ad infinitum with the conditions is the worse could be argued ad infinitum without settling anything; because the matter is one of s one of feeling. For that reason writers, orators, and other representatives of the intelligentsia are the last people to settle the point: they are too imaginative, and therefore herefore squeamish, to weigh up the factors in the balanced, comprehensive way in which the wayfaring in a point of men are able to. You wouldn't ask a Peknorality of setting see dog to express a view on the morality of setting A hound to tackle a badger.

No; to arrive at a definite judgment on war you must quire into it. We were enquire into its practical use and implications. We were this aspects practical use and implications. on this aspect of the subject last week; and do not want as say spect of the subject last week; and do not cate a line of more about it. All we will do is to indiana a line of more about it. and ask him this:

Would you like to have larger orders, with five hundred fewer men drawing wages from you as employees or tapping you for doles through taxation? "

Who wouldn't say yes, provided he was not going to be kept short of the labour he wanted to hire? Very mained men came off this country's wage-roll but rethe equipment and rations bought for them by the War

Office and Admiralty. Inventors got to work and installed machines which, attended by old men and young girls, more than made good the missing services of the soldiers at the front. From an industrial point of view the war was a grand success. However, arising out of this comes a good argument against war: and it is that when workers go away on military service the opportunity is provided for their employers to take measures behind their backs to dispense with them permanently, and an inexpugnable reason for taking such measures, namely the necessity to expand output to the huge volume rendered imperative by the war. Take the looms-per-minder controversy between the employers and unions. Another war would settle that at once; the operatives would not be there to resist; and when they came back they would find the number of looms per minder stabilised at the Japanese level and perhaps higher. This line of argument is, of course, not valid in the framework of the Social-Credit analysis; for under Social Credit the displacement would be compensated by the dividend. But it is cogent and effective in the prevailing conditions and therefore appropriate to the present controversy.

The Point of the Pen.

By R. Laugier.

No. 5.—SCARCITY AND POVERTY.

I may be wrong, but I fancy I have discovered in the writings of various Social Credit authors, statements which may be interpreted like this: " Once upon a time there was real scarcity, and consequently authentic poverty; then came the machines, scarcity vanished, and poverty was artificially contrived and social injustice imposed.

As I have said, I may be wrong: I have never seen historical date quoted to support such contention; phraseology has been a little vague; the authors would appear uncertain just when scarcity was due to Nature, and when it was due to Man. The point is worth

Personally, in recorded history, I can find nothing which satisfies me that civilised communities have suffered indigence because of the paucity of Nature. Ancient civilisations were based upon slavery-and hence the pyramids. Plague and flood might decimate a population, but killing people is a different thing to making them poor: according to Malthusianism, the survivors of a plague-striken land should have more of this world's goods Allowing for dislocation, and for less working hands, there are still less mouths to fill. Even among primitive tribes, where fear of crop-failures appears to have been prevalent, it must be granted that, if scarcity came, it would be due to ignorance rather than Nature: primitive peoples frequently sacrifice large quantities of foodstuffs, to appease the wrath of gods. On the whole Nature seems to know her job.

When the machines came-let us say with the invention of steam-brutality of artificially-created scarcity and imposed poverty became plain to people who would never otherwise have seen the truth. But the truth was seen long before. The cry of "over-population" was raised in the days of Elizabeth, and was answered, sensibly, by Harrison of the Holinshed Chronicle.

" Some also doo grudge at the great increase of people in these daies, thinking a necessarie broad of cattell farre better than a superfluous augmentation of mankind. But I can liken such men best of all unto the pope and the divell, who practise the hinderance of the furniture of the number of the elect to their ottermost, to the end the authoritie of the one upon earth, the deferring of the locking up of the other in everlasting chaines, and the great gaines of the first, may continue and indure the longer. But if it should come to passe that any forren invasion should be made, which the Lord God forbid equipment and rations bought for them by the War | a wall of men is farre better than stackes of corne and

bags of monie, and complaine of the want when it is too late to seeke remedie."

So much for the sixteenth century Malthusians! Harrison was not particularly broad-minded, sympathetic to the poor, or even intelligent; yet he saw through the tricks of common land-enclosure, etc.

It is never wise to under-estimate our opponents, or the difficulties that confront us. There is one cardinal sin, and its name is Apathy; all other sins derive from this spiritual inertia. The enslavement of the masses has always been plain; there is nothing new in the exposure of a poverty artificially created.

That the machines may, of themselves, cause a revolu-tion is another matter. It is well to remember that both oppressed and oppressors may become more intelligent simultaneously: if (and it is an " if ") the masses have now more enlightened thought on their side, the oppressors have become more cunning, their tricks more subtle.

At the moment the Machine visits Man in his dungeon, and the Machine cries: "Get out, fool! The cell door is not even barred. Outside is freedom, fresh air, sunlight . . ! '' And poor, shivering man exclaims: '' No, no! '' It is not freedom, it is only unemployment! ''

Man must save himself, and though the machines are his handiwork, they cannot save him unless, besides inventing them, be learns how to use them. The machine called "money" is the one that controls all others, and the one least comprehended.

Reverting to scarcity, real and factitious: one of the world's oldest books tells us that Egypt knew seven years of fat and seven years of lean. But was it necessary to dream dreams, before conceiving the simple idea of making provision and a store-house?

Women and Vocation.

" No Nation can rise above the level of its Womanhood."

Regeneration of the world can only come about through regenerated womanhood. And how are we to regenerate? By acquainting ourselves with the greatest psychological knowledge pertaining to the development of womanhood, recognising that the means to this end can only be obtained through the mastery of the ideals embodied in the Social Credit philosophy of creative vocationalism.

To enable one to grasp the fundamental principles underlying the quotation "No Nation can rise above the level of its Womanhood," it is essential to draw the reader's attention to Walt Whitman's poems, entitled Leaves of Grass, as he was par excellence, the poet of the Woman and of the Feminine Ideal, though by many critics his writings may be regarded as exclusively masculine. His are, indeed, poems heralding a new day of a natural religion and a natural morality based upon the beauty of all created things and of the law and order revealed in evolutionary growth.

"I say no man has ever yet been half devout enough None has ever yet adored or worship'd half enough. None has begun to think how divine he himself is, and how certain the future is."

"The soul is always beautiful,

The universe is duly in order, everything is in its place, What has arrived is in its place and what waits shall be

This expresses Walt Whitman's creed, his dynamic optimism. He had also the beatific vision as had Dante. " As I see my soul reflected in Nature,

As I see through a mist, One with inexpressible com-

pleteness, sanity, beauty,

See the bent head and arms folded over the breast, the Female I see." The salvation of the race lay with "the justified mother

He pleads with America, with the land he loved so

well; he asks almost fearfully: "What if one gift thou lackest!

The ultimate human problem never solving,
The gift of perfect women fit for thee—what if that
gift of gifts thou lackest?"

He realised how " great, great, indeed, far greater than they know is the sphere of woman." He apostrophises woman as the whole humanity.

"Think of womanhood and you to be a woman, The creation is womanhood;

Have I not said that womanhood involves all? Have I not told how the universe has nothing better

than the best womanhood? ' Whitman touches the foundations of Life and the Cosmic law of evolution through the Divine Feminine.

"Unfolded out of the folds of the woman man comes unfolded, and is always to come unfolded."

Whitman had "a large infusion of the feminine" in his nature. He felt as many a woman has experienced, that all is sacred in the Cosmic process of Evolution.

"The man's body is sacred, and the woman's body is sacred.

O, I say, these are not the parts and poems of the body only; but of the soul,

O, I say now, these are the soul."

He knew that nothing was "common or unclean" in the economy of Nature. Only man has defiled the taber nacle. He asks with intensity.

'What do you suppose Creation is? What do you suppose will satisfy the soul, except to walk free and own no superior?"

In the years to come, Whitman foresaw "the great chastity of paternity, united to the great chastity of maternity." He had a vision of the great city of the future built upon the sure foundation of justice.

Where the city of the cleanliness of the sexes stands, Where the city of the healthiest fathers stands, Where the city of the healthiest fathers stands.

There the great city stands."

Moreover, Walt Whitman came intuitively to the same conclusion as one Havelock Ellis, viz., that the mystery of sex comprehends all things. He was indeed the prophet of an arrangement of Government the prophet of an age when the objectives of Governments would be an age when the objectives of Governments would be a significant to the objective of the obje ments would be only to form individuals, to lift the standard towards a perfected humanity. AGLA.

Major Douglas at Buxton

[Digest of Address to Social Credit Conference on June 9, 25 reported in Prosperity, July, 1934.]

1.—Social Credit Movement three aspects. Persuasive ucative: militant educative: militant.

2.—Persuasion directed to the desires of the uninstructed najority. .—Education directed to the judgment of the technical

4.—Militancy directed against a " powerful resistance hange." minded

change."

5.—To "realise "Social Credit a mechanism is necessary

than a entirely new mechanism is impracticable. The embrance of a suitable with the change of a suitable with the change of the control of a suitable mechanism is impracticable. The end in mechanism can persist except by sanctions of governments of the will—as distinct from the will—as distinct from the will—as distinct from the interest of the property.

the will—as distinct from the intelligence—of the discrete democracy, and to substitute systems designed to the public will. (Communism, Fascism, National S.—Th., etc.)

8.—The drive behind this is the desire to enlist militation.

9.—The will of the people is equivalent to the will of mob " (in a non-derogatory sense). A mob feels: it at technique, but simply a desire

a technique, but simply a desire.

10.—To contend that mob-feeling must necessarily wrong is "blasphemy based on theory of original (c.f. Puritanism.)

11.—But mob-feeling is plastic, and can be prompted express itself in defeatist slogans such as "We want with when the essence of the feeling is the need for shelter—" which is not at all the same thing.

12.—Present mechanism of election is alleged the purpose of making the will of the mob effective.

ism perverted. Throws up half-baked experts into the seats of government, giving technical directions to first-rate experts

who are carrying on essential functions.

13.—International financiers welcome the consequential meddling and muddling, because it provides them with an argument for sweeping away all remaining democratic safe-

guards against dictatorship.

14.—Therefore the "rehabilitation of democracy in a genuine sense" is essential to keep open the opportunity for the Social Coality realization to prove its merits in practice. the Social Credit mechanism to prove its merits in practice.

15.—The business of democracy is to elect representatives personally as the social credit mechanism to prove its merits in practice. personally responsible for the attainment of desired results not, as now, to patronise vendors of technical methods and to accept responsibility for their efficiency. Questions of technique lie outside the invisidation of democracy. "If you technique lie outside the jurisdiction of democracy. "If you throws a lie outside the jurisdiction of democracy." Towa plan to a democracy it will be torn to shreds."

16.—The business of the Parliamentary machine is to

impose on key technical functionaries personal responsibility for results within a given time limit; to make public the names of the functionaries so responsible; to advise them on method. on methods if they plead ignorance; and to remove them if they fail to produce the results according to schedule, whether they are all or produce the results according to schedule, whether they are all or private according to schedule. they are alleged to be operating under a system of private entermine. enterprise or public service.

1.—One section, and the largest, of the Social Credit Move-I.—One section, and the largest, of the Social Credit Movelation, the seen "purifying the desires" of the general population, directing the popular will to a "united objective with contrast the calculable results of Social Credit when operated with the results of the system now in operation.

2.—Another, and small, section of the Movement have the calculable results of the system of the Movement have the system of the system of the Movement have the system of th

devoted most attention to technique, and may be regarded as

experts on mechanism."

3.-" From now on," the "rank and file" of the Movehent should concentrate on carrying out methods for bring-ing "Parliament and file "of the Crown which Parment should concentrate on carrying out methods for bringing Parliament, and the forces of the Crown which Parliament controls, under popular control in regard to objectors of the controls, under popular control in regard to objectors and ask each if he is in favour of "a larger personal in The electors should systematically interview individual electors. The come with absolute security, via the National Dividend." Vote for no should then definitely be asked for "a pledge to dividend," candidate who is not prepared to demand that

S.—This scheme to be organised in districts, beginning that those where a Social Credit group already exists.

S.—Sitting M.P.'s would be notified at a suitable time of the number of electors in their constituencies who had be invited to agree to "ported unless them). They would not be the ported unless them and informed that they would not be supported unless they did. Ported unless they and informed that they wo...
7.—If any sitting Member refused to give this assurance new candidate should be nominated.

Forthcoming Meetings.

The New Age Club.

Incoln's Inc. Property on Wednesdays from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Lincoln's Inn Restaurant (downstairs), 305, High Holborn, C., (south Restaurant (downstairs), where Hotel and (south side), opposite the First Avenue Hotel and to Changers, opposite the First Avenue Hotel and near to Chancery-lane and Holborn tube stations.]

Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association. Secretary temporarily left city. Communications meantime Miss E. William Representations of the Communications Miss E. Whitton, 23, Snaefell Crescent, Burnside, Lan-

"The Douglas Manual."

With teference to the note at the head of the review Bulglished last week, we would like to say that a review delay of this appeals of the conr in, but was delayed in copy of this week, we would like to say that a review dolly of this work was duly sent in, but was delayed in the cry, and is a beginning of before publication of very, and its arrival not known of before publication of

NOTICE.

addressed discords requiring the Editor's attention should ressed directly to him as follows: Mr. Arthur Brenton, 20, Rectory Road, Barnes, S.W.13.

Social Credit in The Commons.

By John Hargrave.

On July 4, the House of Commons went into committee of Supply on the Vote to complete the sum of £322,227 for the Treasury and Subordinate Departments. This resulted in a debate of some importance to Social Credit

The full text will be found in Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, Vol. 291, No. 124, Wednesday, July 4, 1934, H.M. Stationery Office (price 6d. net).

Sir R. Hamilton (Orkney and Shetland, L.) said that the object of the Liberal Party in asking for this Vote was to discuss monetary policy. The following are extracts from his introductory speech :-

Sir R. Hamilton: I should like to refer again to the variety of opinions that are being expressed in the country with regard to our system of banking. That system has withstood the shock of a rocking world-a most remarkable fact. . . . I venture to suggest that if an authoritative committee were to be set up to inquire into these matters, to set out the true facts and the issues to be deduced from them, their report would be not only of assistance to the Government, but to the nation as a whole, and not only to the nation, but possibly to the world; and might point the way back to a return to greater prosperity on all hands. I venture to believe that the setting up of such a committee would commend itself not only to Members of this House, but to many people in responsible quarters outside.

Mr. Boothby (Aberdeen, E., U.): A lot of people are inclined to run away at the mention of the word "mone-tary" or "currency" or "gold," and run still harder when silver is mentioned; but certainly the story of the monetary policy of this country over the last decade is a very, very strange one indeed. . . You really want to devise a currency and credit system which will enable you to sustain all over the world a steady advance of industrial activity of about 3 per cent. per annum, which, as every economist agrees, is the rate of progress at which, given reasonable conditions, the world ought to expand.

Mr. Loftus (Lowestoft, U.) who, not long ago, lectured at Green Shirt National Headquarters on international trade, followed Mr. Boothby with a speech that lasted from 4.10 p.m. to 4.46 p.m., and which was, to a large extent, reasoned from a Social Credit standpoint. The extracts given below are taken from the Official Report:—

Mr. Loftus: I submit that the Gold Standard cannot be restored, and that we have to face the alternatives. Therefore, I plead with His Majesty's Government that we should have an inquiry, not only into monetary policy, but into the monetary system of this country and of the world. . . . Money must function as an efficient token, as a means for the exchange of goods and services. Another principle is that money should reflect the facts of production and distribution; and, above all, money must allow the full productive resources of a country to

must allow the tull productive to be used to supply potential demand.

There are many schemes before the world to-day there are many schemes before the world to-day. the remarkable report issued by the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, and there are the proposals put forward by leading industrialists such as Lord Melchett and others; there is the Gesell Scheme, which has been tried in some places, and there are other schemes such as the Douglas Scheme, which is attracting increasing attention, not only in this country, but in our Dominions, in the United States, and in Japan.
Mr. Mainwaring (Rhondda, E., Lab.): No tinkering

with monetary policies or anything else will get us out of our difficulties.

Mr. Mainwaring maintained that the real cause of the crises and depressions of capitalism was the poverty of the working-class, which had not sufficient purchasing power to consume the products of industry.

Mr. D. M. Mason (Edinburgh, E., L.): Whether you have a capitalist system or a socialist system, you must have a financial system which will, to a certain extent, guarantee the value of the pound. (He pleaded for an inquiry into the monetary policy of this country.)

Major Hills (Ripon, U.): I think, in the present state

of the world, that we ought to have a closer control by the Treasury over the Bank of England.

Colonel Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Ind.): I do not want another Committee. What could it do? It would be composed of the sort of people who have been addressing the Committee this afternoon. mittees may report, and their reports may be printed at

Government expense, but nothing will be done. And the Treasury goes on for ever.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Chamberlain: Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.) announced that an agreement about the German debt question had been signed that afternoon, and, in the course of a somewhat cock-a-hoop speech, in which the theme was "give yourself a pat on the back," made the following remarks:-

Mr. Chamberlain: Reverting to the subject of the discussion this afternoon, we have had expressed a variety of views. I always think that the subject of a monetary policy has a peculiar attraction for this House. It is like telling ghost stories. People always assert that they do tening gnost stories. Feople always assert that they do not believe in ghosts, but at the same time there is an agreeably tickling sensation caused by listening to narratives of ghosts.

The policy of His Majesty's Government is, as it has always been, to create, or to restore, if you like, conditions under which it is possible for trade and commerce to expand. Let us remember that we have got 800,000 more people employed than we had in 1932, that we have got a great increase in exports . . . and that the retail sales in May were 7.7 per cent. higher and that the retain sales in May were 7.7 per cent. higher than they were in the corresponding month of last year. Why, in the face of those facts, should we reopen the whole question of our monetary policy? It was only in 1931 that the Macmillan Committee reported. Its terms of reference directed them to inquire into the very subjects that hon. Members have been discussing. They made a full report, and I cannot understand what the hon. Member for East Edinburgh (Mr. Mason) or the hon. Member for Orkney and Shetland (Sir R. Hamilton) thinks is going to be obtained from setting up a new Committee to 10 over the same fround as west form. Committee to go over the same ground as was gone over such a short time ago by a Committee of such tremendous authority as that which was known as the Macmillan Committee.

Our banking system has stood the tremendous strains and stresses of the last few years better than any other banking system in the world. Our public finances have shown a greater improvement than those of any other country. What, then, is there to complain of? What is there to justify embarking now on some fresh inquiry? (Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that such an inquiry would only tend to shake the confidence of the business world, both here and abroad.)

Sir S. Cripps (Bristol, E., Lab.) said it was the capitalist system that was at fault, and not the operation of that system. In the course of his speech he said:—

Sir S. Cripps: There are many people who are discontented with the poverty which exists all over the country—one hears the phrase: "Poverty in the midst of abundance "-and who turn, naturally, to the attractive get-rich-quick methods which are suggested by monetary reform, to the various schemes put forward as mone-tary panaceas by which people are going to get all the benefits without any of the difficulties.

Sir A. Sinclair (Caithness and Sutherland, L.) spoke next, but what he said is of no special interest to us. Then followed Sir John Wardlaw-Milne (Kidderminster, U.), from whose speech we have made the extracts given below:

Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne: The position to-day is that, by Sir J. Wardiaw-Milne: The position to-day is that, by a very much smaller expenditure of man-power, it is possible to secure all the production that the world wants. Every possible article of consumption, whether of necessity of the produced with a small part of the produced with the produced with the produced with the produced with the produce sity or of luxury, can be produced with a small per-centage of the man-power that was previously used. What does that mean? The world has to face the position that it ought to mean a very much larger leisured tion that it edges to the period of life for all of us; that is the real answer to the bounty of Nature and the scientific development of production. But the result up to date, instead of being a benefit to mankind, has been disastrous. I suggest to the Com-mittee that it is on the question of what is to be the result of that development in the future, not only in this country but in the world, that inquiry is necessary. The fact is that the whole conditions of the world are changing, and, unless we are prepared to alter the whole economic system under which we live, and to adapt ourselves to these new conditions, we shall find ourselves faced with continual penury and want because we have not done so.

To-day production is restricted by the quantity of money available. That in itself is wrong. The object of the economic system, surely, is to supply goods and services as and when required, and, therefore, it is illogical that the money supply should govern production.

Mr. Wilmot (Fulham, E., Lab.): Everybody is asking for the answer to the amazing paradox that, as the world gets richer in goods and services, the majority of the people

in the world get poorer and poorer. [He explained, on being pulled-up on this statement by Sir A. M. Samuel, who said it was not true, that he meant the majority were "poorer" in relation to the enormous amount of real wealth now available, and not that they were living in greater misery than the unemployed of a decade ago.] is felt by an increasing number of people, whether rightly or wrongly I do not know, that the problem may be due to some fault in to some fault in the monetary system. This Debate is to direct attention upon this essential paradox of povery and unemplayment. and unemployment in the midst of plenty and in the midst of wealth of wealth. We have to decide what we are going to to about this paradox. How are we going to get the increased product of mechanised and scientific production consumed? . . The (second) essential criterion of monetary experiences monetary system is literally whether it will deliver the goods—whether it gets the goods that are made consume If it fails to secure that all the goods that are produced are consumed to the secure that all the goods that are produced are consumed to the secure that all the goods that are produced to the secure that all the goods that are produced to the secure that are produced to the s are consumed, it is a failure. We have evidences of that failure. We are suffering from poverty . . . not because we are over-producing from poverty . . . not because we are over-producing, but because we are under-consuling. ing. Our monetary system has failed to enable our potential consumers to satisfy their demands, and in such circumstances the H circumstances the House has a right to expect that the Chancellor of the P Chancellor of the Exchequer will be willing, at any rate to listen, to examine, and to inquire.

Sir G. Gillett (Finsbury, Nat. Lab.): Confidence In my mind, is the first necessity of a sound financial system. I was among at the Member of Memb Lowestoft (Mr. Loftus). His idea seemed to be a work in which there were the control of the hor. Member in which there were the control of the hor. in which there was no trade at all between nations, said a very was said a very great deal more, most of which was disconsequence whatever, but certainly helped to fill in time

Captain R. T. Evans (Carmarthen, L.): There is a reading of overstream (Carmarthen, L.): danger of overstressing the monetary factor. The have not yet solved the problem of distribution. common ground between us. . we are all attacking same fundamental problem, and that is how we can state between the gulf betw the gulf between production and that is how we can bring the gulf between production and consumption and within the reach of the masses of the people the abundance of wealth which we have learned to produce. this is not possible procedured to produce. this is not possible merely by implementing some genious device. We may have to get back to dashoned notions. What we want is stability, confidently a confident actions of the confidence of th If a cohort of angels brought down a perfect monty system, without goodwill and confidence among nations

Mr. Mabane (Huddersfield, L., Nat.): There are no question that in the country this is a Debate that no question that in the During the last two or the last t be very closely watched. During the last two years there has been a surprising development in monetary questions. I observed only yesterda certain gentleman was convicted at the police pow throwing a brick through the window of No. 11, street, in order to indicate the fervour of his to the Douglas Credit Scheme. He meant window of No. window of No. 10. But surely his misdirected the better one; he threw it through the windor Chancellor's residence. That brick was some if of the wide general interest in the monetary throughout the least throughout the country of the country throughout the country of the cou throughout the length and breadth of the countries all find in all find in our constituencies a very general op-the condition of the country and of the people affected by affected by monetary policy in a way in which

Michael Murphy, the unemployed labourer, of Shipho thraw a transfer the whichael Murphy, the unemployed labourer, of 5,000 to the will be a brick painted green and bearing the "Issue the National Dividend!" breaking two glass at No. "Was bearing was bearing the glass at No. 11. Downing Street, on June 27 two before Mr. Fry at Bow Street and sentenced to imprisonment at Bow Street and sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of committing wilful damas.

Star for July 2 reported that Murphy told the court.
loud voice "that he had been unemployed since Chris and continued:

and continued:—
"'I want to say,' he said, 'that what was in the papers saying I protested against the what I was protesting against a system which keeps me unemployed is wrong. What I sail that I was protesting against a system which keep underpaid,"

We understand from someone, who was in the courtime, that the word used by Murphy was "unempa". The Daily Express for July 3 reports as Douglas "Murphy told the manufacture that the Douglas is that the Douglas of the Court of

"Murphy told the magistrate that the pouglast Credit Scheme, of which he approved, could get a necessities of life without hard and unnecessary in the country of the science progresses the said out works." done by machinery. It is grossly unfair that the withdrawal of credit should be in the hands of bankers when more illegated others are bankers when men like myself and others are hovels."

been affected before, or at any rate in a way in which it has not been considered to be affected before.

Sir J. Sandeman Allen (Liverpool, West Derby, U.) said he had heard nothing which could be taken as evidence that the monetary system practised in this country to-day was "the cause of our trouble." In the course of his speech

Sir J. Sandeman Allen: We are still suffering a great deal, but those troubles are largely, if not entirely, economic and the result of the bad financial and monetary policies of other nations. . . In my recent tour throughout the Empire I found that Major Douglas attracted vaste that the control of the control crowds of people by his addresses on this question, but the people who were attracted were mostly people in a monetary difficulty to whom any way out of an embarrassment appeared welcome. It is very uncomfortable to feel that the bank may be coming down upon you for something more than the bank may be coming down upon you for something more than you are able to pay, but that, after all, has nothing to do with the general monetary system. If people would only be sensible and see the real position in these people would only be sensible and see the teach in these matters, they would realise that it is not mone-tary as their own tary policy but doubtless economic policy or their own business methods that have got them into trouble. The more people look these matters in the face and brush aside quack remedies which are produced by people in distress, the better it will be for all concerned.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Duff Cooper: Westminster, St. George's, U.) made what can only be regarded as a "slick" slide-out in his reply to the Debate. After some harmless banter, he said:—

Mr. Duff Cooper: Both branches of the Opposition have, Air. Duff Cooper: Both branches of the Opposition have think, concurred in their praise of the Government and in their recognition of all that the Government have done, and of the monetary and of the wisdom as well as the success of their monetary As the Chancellor of the Exercise tary system, we are not dissatisfied with the monetary system which we are not dissatisfied with the mone-last two and a half years. We have no reason to be dis-satisfied with it. Therefore, in all the circumstances, I think the Government must adhere, and have every ground for adhering to the giant which they originally ground for adhering, to the view which they originally expressed that the present expressed that there is no case for inquiring at the present moment into the working of the monetary system.

The House resumed, and progress was reported.
What kind of progress was not clear. One thing, however, is clear: the ideas of Douglas Social Credit are seeping into the House of Common and that may be looked to be the House of Common and that may be looked. into the House of Commons—and that may be looked upon as very not of Commons—and that may be looked. upon as very real progress from our point of view. So, we are able to report progress as follows:—

July a. The

July 3: The question of the National Dividend raised in July 4: The Lords.

July 4: The question of Poverty amidst Plenty discussed that cannot be found from the House of Commons. That cannot be the end of the matter. So far as the Green rest Movement for Social Credit is concerned, we shall not in the unsational Dividend is debated until the question of the National Dividend is debated House of County of the National Dividend is debated in the House of Commons and the House of Lords in such in way as to being all other dahates to a standstill; until, ay as to bring all other debates to a standstill; until, burning political issue of the day. That this is possible have not the slightest death, and we shall bring all energians. have not the slightest doubt, and we shall bring all ener-ta bear in this direction. In doing so we maintain, as have have maintained all along, that the correct political technique maintained all along, that the correct political technique to generate mass-pressure outside of the Parliamentary machine to begin with, and then to direct that pressure Parliament from outside.

Reviews.

Comparison. By H. Hoddinott, West Lodge, Anstie

triange, Holmwood, Surrey.

It must be nearly ten years since the present reviewer came sexpository literature proceeding from the upholders of the curth theory. In this pamphlet (which bears no lee in the curth theory. In this pamphlet (which bears no lee in the curth theory. In this pamphlet is not lee in the curth the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere. The issue is not lee in the curth is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves in the curth is the curth is the curth is a sphere in the curth is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves in the curth is a sphere in the curth is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves in the curth is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves in the curth is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The serves is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The curth is a sphere in the curth is a sphere. The curth we had not been taught to regard the spherical shape earth as an axiom from youth upwards. The feeling gets from examining his reasoning must be something that which the orthodox banker would get from reading pannibles.

J. G.

The Films.

"Wings Over Everest." (Polytechnic.)

The film of the Fellowes-Clydesdale Everest flight, and a comparison of this picture with "Man of Aran" is of the highest interest. Here is a theme that could easily have been used to build up nothing but a conventional travel film, and one that would inevitably have suffered in comparison with "The Tragedy of Everest," but constructive editing-which is so good that parts of the film recall "Turk-Sib "-has made of it the most admirable cinema. The flight itself is the least interesting feature; too little is made of the thrill of being the first men to behold the summit of Everest from above, and more beautiful photographs have been made of the Himalayas. But the interest and merit of the film lie in the sequences showing the technical preparations for the flight and the building of the aeroplanes. Excellent features are the sparing use of dialogue, but it is a pity that a musical accompaniment should have been considered necessary. The close-up interview with Lady Houston (who, together with the Gaumont-British Company, found the money) reclining in bed complete with turban and fur tie, could also be excised. DAVID OCKHAM.

Music.

By the courtesy of Messrs. The Gramophone Company, Ltd. (H.M.V.), there have been made available for me for review certain very important issues of gramophone records published during my absence from England. The records in question are of "Le Poème de l'Extase" and "Prometheus," of Scriabine, and the "Gurrelieder," of Schönberg.

So far I have only been able to try through the Scriabine records, which are by Leopold Stokowsky and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, by the way. The first surprise that struck one-so to speak-all of a heap was the diminutiveness of the whole from the point of view of sheer sonority. These two works, if nothing else, were always remarkable for effects of sonority in actual concert-hall performance, even under the most disadvantageous of conditions, let alone under such prima facie ideal ones as this great orchestra, directed by a conductor who should, by all the available evidence, be peculiarly in sympathy with the heaving pamoisons, the inflated, over-sexed, flapper-yearnings that this music now shows itself, in greater part, to be. But in these records all seems, as it were, through the wrong end of a telescope, and even the huge crescendi of the last few pages of both works, which hardly ever fail of a factitious physical excitement in the concert-hall, seemed here of an almost unbelievable feebleness and lameness. And, remembering the fury of controversy, the tremendous excitement aroused in 1913 over " Prometheus " (I remember going, although then little more than a child, to a preliminary and introductory lecture by the redoubtable Mrs. Newmarch, at her club . . . incidentally, Rosa Newmarch is the only person who has ever known how to write a programmenote that is at once intelligible to a layman and can be read by a serious music-lover and musician without the desire to run away and hide for very shame that such stuff is dished as is ordinarily served by her unworthy successors in this field. . . . on "Prometheus" and its harmonic scheme.) I remember, too, that for months I was haunted by the alleged "Mystic" chord C. F sharp, A sharp, E, A, D (disposed about middle C), and the various permutations, or, as we say in our technical jargon, inversions thereof, that were possible, and I candidly acknowledge the stimulus to my own harmonic sense by Scriabine's researches into the higher dissonances, and remote derivatives of the dominant thirteenth, eleventh, and ninth, researches immensely fascinating, but that we have seen all too clearly in the event that he quite failed to put to any powerfully and convincingly expressive use, beyond those fragile and often undoubtedly exquisite one-or-two-page exploitations of a certain aspect of one of his "mystic" chords that abound

in his smaller works round about Opp. 54-74, in preludes, poems, études, and what not.

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Each re-hearing of the two recorded works that are the subject of these remarks had revealed with increasing clarity the lack of essential musical stuff in them, the lack of convincing, logically and organically, coherent thought, but, for all that, one was not quite prepared for the really shocking revelation of their essential poverty and feebleness revealed by these records. Rather, after a long interval, one had come to these records, armed as they are with all the resources of one of the finest of modern orchestras, under a conductor who, if he cannot be called a Beecham or a Toscanini, is supremely competent at his job, and who can always be trusted to put over a fairly obvious effect, to say nothing of the additional advantage of one of Mr. E. M. Ginn's marvellous Senior Expert gramophones-by far and away the greatest things of their kind, or of any other kind, in the way of reproducing instruments obtainable to-dayone had, I repeat, come to these records with, if not naturally, after so much experience of music-hearing and making in the meanwhile, not the same avid eager expectancy, at least some clue as to what it was that constituted, or at least explained, the thrill of years ago. But nothing, literally nothing, remained at all, and the horrid truth stood nakedly revealed that the whole effect of these works was dependent upon sound, first, second, last, and all the time.

There is not a trace of coherent consecutive thinking in either "Le Poème de l'Extase" or "Prometheus" from first bar to last. A little idea is initiated, run for a little, or else grotesquely inflated, left, and another started after a piece of transparent and pitiful padding of the stringtwiddling type, sure indication, that, of the composer lacking in power of sustained and coherent thought, the whole assuming the aspect of a series of short-winded gasps, sighs, aspirations, if not aspirates; one never feels that the composer has made up his mind where he wants to go, or what he wants to say. One is not surprised that such a man should be hailed by that sect among whom muddled, shoddy, illogical and confused thinking is pushed to lengths unheard of even in the " religious " imbecilities wherewith the world has allowed its head to be fuddled from time to time, namely, the theosophists, as the musician-laureate of what they call Deva-Music. With these gentry what is unspeakable as thought, music, or poetry immediately takes on an aspect of factitious sanctity, an aura of esotericism, that increases pari passu with the commonplace of the thought. Scriabine is the musical counterpart of all that insufferably sloppy psychic " art," all clouds, wuzziness and mush, that are to be seen hanging ad nauseam et satietatem in the window of any "psychic" bookshop. Of great art it has not the smallest trace, of coherent conception, of form of design, less than nothing, that, of course, is why it is so rich in "spiritual" significance, for it will not have escaped any ordinarily observant person that the more nearly we approach utter drivel, so do we approach the spiritual " absolute " of the theosophisticated; that is such a wise dispensation of providence, for brains do not grow upon mulberry bushes in theosophical circles any more than they do, let us say, in banking ones,

It did not seem to me, moreover, that these records were quite up to the present H.M.V. standard in recording. There seemed to be rather a deal of that microphone distortion to which we are unhappily too used upon the wireless, that is to say, weak instruments inflated and exaggerated into three or more times their natural orchestral sonority, as, for instance, a flute assuming more volume than a trumpet; indeed, there were many times, both in "Extase" and " Prometheus," where the wood-wind seemed easily the most powerful and weighty body in the orchestra, a stateof things that is quite against orchestral nature, and certainly did its own share in producing the poor effect of these records. Further, the whole of the lower registers of the orchestra were very weak, lacking alike in clarity, body, and telling power, indeed, upon occasion one had almost thought oneself back in the old acoustical days, when bass was all but non est. Passage after passage of bass was weak to the point of quasi-inaudibility in both works; and this at least cannot be laid at the composer's door. The organ parts on

both works had disappeared to vanishing point, whereas, quite the reverse is the manifest intention. In the last few pages of both works, the organ carries the whole orchestral superstructure upon its shoulders, dominating and towering over the whole. This was obviously the fault of the conductor, since Scriabine's intentions, as indicated in the scores, are plain enough. I must reserve my remarks upon the "Gurrelieder" records for a later article, as this last is a huge affair running into some dozen or so double-sided KAIKHOSRU SORABJI.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. PEACOCK ON ECONOMICS.

Peacock's Crochet Castle. It may be of interest to Social

THE REV. DR. FOLLIOTT ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. "You have given the name of a science to what is yet an imperfect inquiry; and the upshot of your so-called science is this, that you increase the wealth of a nation by increasing in it the quantity of things which are produced by Let. duced by labour; no matter what they are, no matter hoporoduced no water that produced, no matter how distributed. The greater the quantity of labour that quantity of labour that has gone to the production of the quantity of things in a community, the richer is the community. That is your doctrine. Now . . I say of common necessaries of life distributed among greatest number of persons. greatest number of persons. . . The moment you that one class of things, without any reference to they respectively. they respectively cost, is better worth having than and that a smaller commercial value, with one mode of tribution, is better than a greater commercial, another mode of distribution; the whole of that current fabric of books? fabric of postulates and dogmas, which you call the st of political economy, and which I call politicae account inscientia tumble.

Peacock is not now read as he deserves, but he is suit such shrewd thrusts at the then rising commercial spirit the nineteenth century. the nineteenth century.

"REVOLT AND LEISURE."

Sir,—May I be allowed to make a few comments on Laugier's reply to my criticism of his article entitled and Leisure's and Leisure's reply to my criticism of his article entitled.

There is no need for me to repeat my agreement that ess is anti-cultural ness is anti-cultural, but to suggest that the reason for continuance of a system which turns artists into wage lies in the heliath. lies in the belief held by the individual that he, at least, at win through " to prosperity seems unfounded. At it is insulting Mr. Laugier's intelligence, I state that it primarily the primarily the state of the primarily that it is not become the primarily that it is not primarily to the almost universal fear for to-morrow's w

It is this fear which brings about the thwarting of individual's life and turns it into a kind of prolonged aspation, with death ation, with death as the only offered means of escape repeat that the majority do " want leisure which is fulfie itself." I do life itself." I do not claim that they have realised implications of the word, but the desire is there, even the search to in the search to escape into a world of freedom, is tricked and a false freedom of sloppy sentimental rolls of freedom. is offered by "business" which has made true freeded

Take away the fear of want and give true leisure ten on the soil the Take away the fear of want and give true length then on the soil that supported the poisonous are growths of film, sentimental novel, and sensational there will spring the sensational true plants of an area. there will spring the strong independent plants of expression.

If any support is needed for my contention, may from Major Douglas's speech on "The Nature cracy" Jali. cracy," delivered at Buxton on June 9 and reported July issue of " Prosperity "?

"A mob feels it does not think, and consequently by ever mechanism we represent a mob we can represent a desire, not a technique. It is a facute to possible to that the a desire, not a technique. It is, of course, possible to that the desires of a mob are always, or frequently. That is blaspheny based as a lways, or or griginal single that is blaspheny based. That is blasphemy based on the theory of original s is evident in the

is evident in the world to-day in various form which evident in the world to-day in various form which eargely included in the word 'Puritanism, 'I do not believe in original sin. It is, however, certain that desire, emotion, or feeling, however, a phrase it, is plastic and possesses from its nature. phrase it, is plastic and possesses from its nature desire to clothe itself in forms, so that if a mobal want food and shelter, 'it is easy to get it to transfer thinto a cry 'We want work,' which is, of course, not thing."

There are several other points of detail and of a penature which require an answer, but they are of than this fundamental problem of the worthiness of

people to have a chance to live, if they are not worthy and not able to benefit by a more liberal provision of paid leisure than Mr. Laugier has been working for fourteen years to do the mass of the people a great disservice in trying to knock off the chains that they love and condemn them to the hell of leisure.—Yours faithfully,

R. HALLIDAY THOMPSON.

LEISURE AND BOREDOM.

Sir,—The thoughts in my mind are these:— 1. Social Credit is an exposure of despotism, a remedy for knavish tricks, a beautiful implementation of social liberty (Economic Democracy).

2. I don't suppose for a moment this is the first time humanity has "stood at the cross-roads" between freedom and slavery. There have been other "Douglases"; they have failed to wards have failed to turn apathy into passion directed towards

3. I should like a historian to tell me why men, who will risk their lives for anything or nothing, will not stake their lives for anything or nothing, will not stake their lives on personal liberty. It looks as though greed has always conquered, historically considered.

4. The constitution of the status quo

4. The question of whether upholders of the status quo can resist with "impunity" is academic. If their arrogance or studiety produced to the status quo or studiety produced to the status quo or stupidity produces a crash, I think S.C. less likely to With violence "Douglass" may be lost, like the library of

5. I invite someone to explain to me how for four centuries, the Englishman has allowed himself to be dispositively, to pay an amusement tax to his slave-drivers?

1. I suggest that S.C. must become a religion, a passion, I suggest that S.C. must become a religion, a passion, if it is to succeed.

7. I suggest that, if it is necessary to chop logic, and explain the chemical nature of spittle to those spat on, then

we are dealing with hopeless material.

8. I think dependence upon arguments made to "interests," is false optimism. Religions invite people to give the everything including their lives. It is a pity we have up everything, including their lives. It is a pity we have experience.

Output

Description:

Output

Descript

ideas, A handful of Communists make themselves, and their teligious (primarily appears). If Communisti propaganda teligious (primarily emotional). If Communisti propaganda consisted of intricate intellectual questions, and scientific applies to Pascien applies to Fascism.

The "logic of the creeping error in the price-system," the machine, is as much against us as for us. (No

space to develop this.)

apathy

apathy

apathy

apathy

and

demand area tolerable conditions save ideas

the machine, is as much against us as

11. Nothing will get masses of people to throw off their

apathy

and demand area tolerable conditions save ideas are simply expressed with direct, poetic imagery, emodonal language, and white-hot passion. We want great of the literature than the language, and white-hot passion. We want great of the literature than the language and white-hot passion. We want great we have the language and white-hot passion. We want great than the language and white-hot passion. We want great than the language and the languag ave the intellectuals, we seem to lack the instinctive

Whilst being naturally of very sanguine temperament, the unable to regard the years of S.C. propaganda as The future is ambiguous.

Suppose chaos and another dark age, I invite you, o explain what comfort S. Creditors may derive from that the powers of darkness did not resist an not one.

even satisfied that the swine would not come world chaos a great deal better than our frustrated R. LAUGIER. aris, July 8, 1934.

Douglas said people have to "demesmerise" them-These are deeply entrenched emotional conceptions accepted cepted (concerning "work," "poverty," all wrongly defined), and these emotional the distribution of the second always wrong. But it depends who makes them the artist or parasitic Machiavel—the historic fight en these two

congratulate Mr. Laugier on the clarity of style and in y of words in which he capacitulates the essential of words in which he recapitulates the essential problem of overcoming the bankers' resistance that a contract of the problem of overcoming the bankers' resistance better Credit. As a stimulus to meditation his letter be bettered within the limits of space that he has a guide to a plan of action, or even to a principle is far from conclusive. For example, should

action be spontaneous or prompted?-individual or collective?—persuasive or militant? (We omit "educative," because Mr. Laugier definitely rejects that form of action.) All these questions have been hotly debated from time to time during the last fourteen years of campaigning, and do not look like being answered even now in the sense of majority voting. Principles may be adopted with impassioned acclamation, but any definite plan will be riddled witn denunciations. "I love your objective," one will say, but I do not like the task you require me to perform to reach it." And that epitomises the attitude of the majority Yes; splendid! "—and then: "What! me wear a green Abirt and speak at a street-corner? No, thanks; it lets the Movement down." Or again. "Electoral pressure on M.P.s? Just what's wanted, my boy!"—and then: "But me knock at strangers' doors and bespeak pledges and signatures? Now come, I ask you. . . .

If there is any truth in the statement that what is called the "Social Credit Movement" is a cross-section of society (and every week the statement approximates more closely to fact) the "Movement" is an assemblage of every sort of temperament that society embraces, from the selfless martyr to the selfish power-maniac. The very multiplication of adherents to the Douglas objective was bound to destroy the "happy-family" relationship characteristic of the earliest pioneers of the Movement. It was on the basis of this expectation that we said several years ago that when Social Credit was on the eve of success the "Movement" would blow up. Not that its forces would be dissipated, but that they would be divided. The once derided "Douglasism" has now become so respectable that the Movement is liable to be swamped by new supporters who, though calling themselves "Douglasites" may be more appropriately described as "Ramsay-MacDouglasites." ("When spot-lights come,

is Ramsay far behind?")
In an advertising sense "Douglasism" is well away; but in a politico-strategic sense the newcomers can easily con-stitute a complication within our lines—a pseudo-Douglas force exploited by the anti-Douglas command outside.-ED.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON CONSUMPTION.

Sir,-May I draw attention to the Prince of Wales's speech at the dinner of the Advertising Association, held on July 6? The most relevant paragraphs were the following (I quote

the Daily Telegraph report of the speech):-

"No longer was production our most pressing problem. Scientists and inventors had put into our hands the means of producing goods in quantities and at prices that would have staggered our forefathers. "Our industrialists, being progressive, had taken advan-

tage of the new discoveries and inventions. And, so far as production was concerned, there was no doubt we were more than holding our own.

"While, however, our powers of production are greater than ever before, we still have to face a lag in consumption, and our greatest problem to-day is, and probably for some time to come will be, to find a way to sell all the goods we make."

M. D. Munro-Mackenzie.

PILGRIMAGE TO CATHEDRALS.

Sir,-It seems to me that this might offer a golden opportunity for any Social Creditors taking part in pilgrimages to spread our good news amongst the pilgrims, whom I feel sure would be in sympathy with the aims of Social Credit.

A notice in the Social Credit Press should have the effect of focusing attention on the pilgrimage, and inducing associations and individuals to get into touch with pilgrims on their arrival in the cathedral towns, and explain to them in what manner prayer and meditation on the evil conditions of our country may result in action to cure them

VINCENT M. COOPER (Commander).

BOYS OF THE BULLDOG BREED

" Because the sound disturbs the sleep of the boys at Sherborne School, Dorset, the bells of Sherborne Abbey . . . may be stopped during the night." The bells have been in use for four centuries .- (News-Chronicle, July 13.)

A WURRRK-SAP AT WORKSOP.

" In these days we needed more than anything else in the nation young men and women with a consuming desire to serve, with a consuming shame at being loafers, and with a consuming repulsion against taking from the common pool things the equivalent of which they have not put into the pool."—(Mr. Ramsay MacDonald: speech to boys of Worksop College. Times, July 12, p. 16.)

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