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INCORPORATING "CREDIT POWER." REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND ART

A. E. Minton.

No. 2275] NEW Vol. LVIII. No. 24. THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1936. [Registered at the G.P.O.] SEVENPENCE

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WEEKLY

Income Tax Law.

Last week the Income Tax Committee reported after sitting for eight and a half years. The tenour of their report seems to be correctly summed up in two of the headlines appearing over the Daily Mail's account of it.

#### A SIMPLE CODE IS A VAIN HOPE. PENALTIES TO BE MADE CLEARER.

In short, John Citizen is left to understand the law by learning. learning its punishments. If he gets fogged by the law is liable to get flogged by the law. Since the Age of Leisure is not here yet, he cannot spare the time necessary to know what his rights are, so must be content to and are the duties are. These are two in number, and are easy to understand. The first is to overstate his income. income in his returns; the second is to pay the sum entered on the demand note. This is an infallible path to Inmunity from punishment.

The Committee, like all official bodies of this sort, have Committee, like all official bodies of the work used the machinery of inquiry to facilitate the work the of the experts. They may not have had such an intention, but that is the effect of their findings. We have not studied that is the effect of their findings. studied them, but we will wager that whoever does so intelligent on the intelligently will see that they are convergent on the brobler problem of speeding up the ascertainment of the citiraken of speeding up the ascertainment of it. Take Take one point of detail: the Committee were struck by the one point of detail: the Committee were set the state of the anomaly that in some circumstances under the thing anomaly that in some circumstances under the thing anomaly that in some circumstances under the state of th the anomaly that in some circumstances unto the part of the citizeness code the penalty for negligence on the part of the citizeness code the penalty for negligence on the part of the citizeness code. belicate as is the complex of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute as is the complex of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute as is the complex of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute as is the complex of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statute as is the complex of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embedied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embeddied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embeddied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embeddied is a statute of statute of statutes and case-laws embeddied is a statute of statutes and case-laws em bodied in the present code—unstable as is its centre of Bravity (as clusive as the bubble in the spirit-level)—which che which characteristic is always invoked by Authority to brevent or delay amendments to the law in favour of the the Committee do not hesitate to recommend the Committee do not hesitate to recommend the Penalty-scale shall be adjusted. And of

course they can safely do so, because the Money Monopoly possess all the powers of counter-balancing secondary disturbances arising from the correcting of anomalies.

Of course, the correction here is trivial: it would simply consist in making sure that the dishonest taxpayer shall always be fined more heavily than the careless one. We may be certain that it will take the form of raising the existing penalty on the dishonest, not lowering the penalty on the careless. The Revenue must make a profit, mustn't it? But in regard to other anomalies-particularly those which press upon the citizen-even a Committee of Social Creditors would probably find that the adjustment of one anomaly would create others elsewhere. In fact, this is antecedently certain, for under the present system of Fiscal Government (a delegated extension of Banking Government) the restitution of rights to any citizen is automatically counterbalanced by the deprivation of rights elsewhere. The Treasury never pays. When it chooses to listen to a tale of aggrievement, the most it does is to grant the aggrieved legal resource against their equally aggrieved neighbours.

There was once a time when the aggrieved had neighbours who were not aggrieved; and at that time the policy of compensating the first at the expense of the second was just in principle and feasible in practice. But to-day the steep graduation of tax-impositions has obliterated these distinctions. No taxpayer is left with a margin to help another. The one-time margins of the rich, which reformers attacked as evidence of the robbing of the poor, have been taken out of the reach both of rich and poor. The fruits of victory have long since been snatched from the field of class-conflict. All that the poor can visit on the rich is revenge for past wrongs. To kill a millionaire to-day would be to present the Treasury with a large share of his wealth. To kill his son the next week, and his grandson the week after.

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would be virtually to make the Treasury a present of the whole of his estate. No, you may slay the rich, but the ghouls of Somerset House will rifle their corpses.

There may be occasions later on for discussing details of the Committee's recommendations. But when all has been said about them, and about taxes generally, the result is profitless. John Citizen never had a use for this Committee. His trouble is not about understanding his liability to the State, but about discharging it. Offer him a discount off his tax for not asking questions and see what he will do! Going deeper still, the only profitable purpose of research into the tax-system is not to clarify it, but to abolish it. Such research has been finished, and its results are to be found in standard Social-Credit text-books. The present system can be scrapped completely. A large proportion of the money collected under this system need not be collected at all. The balance—that is, the money legitimately required and expended by the State in its capacity as professional shopper for things which the community can only buy collectively—this balance can be raised without collecting a penny from any individual or business enterprise. It can be deducted from the National Dividend. Every citizen, as he receives his share of the Dividend, will be paying his taxes without knowing it—or at any rate without feeling it. Week by week, or month by month, the State will appropriate the money it requires in single block sums from the Dividend credit-pool which will be irrigating the pastures of economic life. There will be no need for the surveyors, inspectors, assessor, collectors, postmen, police, bailiffs now functioning in the present vicious orbit of fiscal complications and cruelties. In Social Credit will be enacted anew the Drama of the Resurrection.

There is, in the Bible, a cryptic text which tells how Christ spent the dark three days following the Crucifixion "visiting the spirits in prisons." What the mystical import of those words may be we do not know. But we can appropriate them and apply them to the present terrestrial crisis. We can say that all men and women who have received the Social Credit faith, and can give a reason for the faith that is in them, may look upon themselves as visitants to the imprisoned spirits of stricken humanity, carrying the torch of hope to the distressed and disheartened, and awakening them to listen intently for the rumble of the rolling back of the stone which seals the tomb of their aspirations. The whole creation groaneth, waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God. Let us, then, who have become stewards of the mysteries of God, dedicate ourselves afresh to the pursuit of our high calling to reveal those mysteries and hasten the manifestation of God's bounty towards mankind. And all eyes shall see it together, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it!

#### Notice.

All communications concerning The New Age should be addressed directly to the Editor:

Mr. Arthur Brenton, 20, Rectory Road, Barnes, S.W.13.

Renewals of subscriptions and orders for literature should be sent, as usual, to 70, High Holborn.

# Hargrave Questions Aberhart.

The following cables have passed between the leader of the Social Credit Party of Great Britain (The Green Shirts) and Mr. William Aberhart, the Premier of Alberta Alberta:-

- (I) To Premier Aberhart, Edmonton. Undertake put out Magor put in Social Credit (stop) Do you want this done?
- (2) To Hargrave, London. Cable indicates misunderstanding.
- Misunderstanding widespread (stop) Whole world bewildered by failure put out bum-Bailiff Magor put in Social Credit (stop) Tell world what stops you (stop) Secret diplomated decreases (3) To Premier Aberhart, Edmonton. you (stop) Secret diplomacy dangerous.

# Provincial Debts in Canada.

Edmonton, March 17. Second reading given to Social Bill. Credit Bill. Also second reading given to Bill Bill which would a second reading to the Recall Bill on a Bill which would recall a member of the legislature on a two-thirds position two-thirds petition of the electoral list. (Ottawa Citizell, March 18)

"Premier Aberhart declares he will 'quit', before surrendering financial autonomy of province. (Headling in Ottawa Citizen M. Aber. in Ottawa Citizen, March 19.) Report says that Aber, hart has declared that 1 hart has declared that he has not committed himself to a definite refusel a definite refusal of the Loan Council Plan, but wants to know more about to know more about it. Meanwhile, he has declared that it is the Dominica. it is the Dominion's duty to pay the April I maturing obligations. If not All obligations. If not Alberta will have to default because Alberta hasn't got the Alberta hasn't got the money. Also Dominion's duty of guarantee re-funding guarantee re-funding at lower interest of the whole of Alberta's indebtedness (6) Alberta's indebtedness (\$110,000,000) on the ground the credit of Alberta the credit of Alberta has been appropriated by the Dominion

This is strong ground and worth elaborating. Loans to lberta are ultimately all resources. Alberta are ultimately claims on her physical resources.

Debts can only be Debts can only be finally paid off by the delivery the goods and services goods and services produced or implemented by has conversion of those resources.

appropriated to itself the services appropriate the services appropriate to itself the services appropriate the services appropriate to itself the services appropriate appropriate the services appropriate appropriate appropriate appr appropriated to itself the Albertan people's powers the access to these, their access to these, their own, resources. In so far as the Dominion is creditor in Dominion is creditor in respect of Alberta's debts, it defined a came creditor—that is to came creditor—that is to say it advanced loans—that is to say it advanced prohibit circumstances and conditions which virtually repayment. The Dominitude of the property of the repayment. The Dominion demands, in form, dollars, ment in "Canadian" dollars, not "Albertan without Alberta cannot provide "Canadian" dollars physical in exporting to the root of the ro exporting to the rest of Canada converted physical in Sources to the value of the converted physical in Sources to the converted phy sources to the value of the dollars she owes. order so to convert her resources she would near to get more. "Consider to get more "C to get more "Canadian" dollars, and would have get them by horrows. get more "Canadian" dollars, and would have nothing ready to export at that the Dominion leads them. get them by borrowing them, for she would have nothing ready to export at that time. Would the Dominion made them for that purpose? No. The excuse would be could that Alberta had no "security" to offer which excuse that Alberta had no and the truth behind this excusive would be that if Alberta got the loan, and by its made good. would be that if Alberta got the loan, and by its means made goods and export your lebts. made goods and exported them in discharge of previous debts, trade and employments. debts, trade and employment in the other provinces there decline as a consequence of the loan, and by previous debts, trade and employment in the other provinces there decline as a consequence of the loan, and by previous debts, trade and employment in the other provinces there decline as a consequence of the loan, and by previous debts, trade and employment in the other provinces there decline as a consequence of the loan, and by previous debts, trade and employment in the other provinces there are the loan, and by previous debts, trade and employment in the other provinces the loan. decline as a consequence of these goods arriving Consideration of the Consideration of this analysis reveals a grotesque aradox. Since every Description of the second owes

paradox. Since every Province in Canada owes within of dian'' dollars to the Dominion (a paradox because what is the Dominion but the Provinces?) they collectively there paradox, because what is the Dominion but the sun of the Provinces?) they could only collectively others their debts if each of them dumped on the

balance of exports over imports! In other words, Canada would have to get a "favourable balance of trade" inside Canada. The Provinces would have to sell more to the Dominion (which is themselves) than the Dominion (which is themselves) bought from them (who are themselves).

However, the paradox is easily resolved. The ultimate creditors in respect of debts payable in Canadian dollars are the Canadian people—in the economic frame of reference, Canadian consumers. As consumers they do not want dollars, but dollars'-worth, converted re-Sources, that is, the very form in which debts can be discharged by debtors without injury to creditors. These Consumers' homes, with their empty larders, underequipped kitchens, barely-furnished bedrooms, leaking toofs, and so on, constitute the market for excess exports which the debt-ridden provinces of Canada are ready and Waiting to prepare and deliver in discharge of their

### Latins and the Cheque System. By Edgar E. Presbury.

One of the first things which impressed me during my early days in Spain was the general suspicion aroused by cheques, and I shall never forget my first visit to a Spanish bank to cash one.

I pushed my cheque through a grille behind which a cashier was stationed, and shall always remember the look which he shot at me! I felt that I had forged the six which he shot at me! the signature and ought to bolt immediately. At that moment another face peered at me from behind the Enile—then another, and I wondered if I was under observation observations. Ookin another, and I wondered I Things were looking critical when a Spanish friend walked in, Slapped me on the back, and greeted the first cashier effusively. They were evidently close friends, and I hurriedly explained the situation to the newcomer. He laughed away my doubts, and introduced me to the cashier, who now beamed on me, to my great satisfaction, who now beamed on the transfer was faction and relief. In another minute or two I was handed a paper slip bearing a number, just as though had bought a ticket in a raffle, and my friend informed me that it entitled me to a place in the "queue," which, which by Which he meant a line of people lounging near by. appeared that my turn would not come for some time, and my friend suggested a coffee.

We left the bank and adjourned to a neighbouring cafe, on a main thoroughfare. Here we met a crowd people who knew my friend, and I was introduced. sooner was I seated than the inevitable "limpia dad the shine which only Spanish shoe-blacks can probeing to the shoe-black was the first of a process to being to lowed by a villainous-looking individual who is both senses of the bhrase); he made way for an unkempt but handsome woman, whose predictions have not yet red hat his next, a lottery-ticket seller who assured me woman, whose predictions have not yet reached that his numbers were always lucky; then an Armenian in pet-mental problems with the second s his numbers were always lucky; then an Allaction the there are always lucky; then an Allaction the theorem and the second in the second that the second in the second that the second the s ont of us (a desire which led to a heated argument the the with of us (a desire which led to a heated argument the waiter); a walking-stick vendor; a doleful waiter); a walking-stick vendor; a oratorical the waiter); a walking-stick vendor; a universe waiter); a walking-stick vendor; a universe wind the waiter); a walking-stick vendor; a universe waiter); a walking-stick vendor; a universe waiter waiter waiter. her my charity into his tin mug. Rear, who assured me that the Deity would remember by characteristics and the second restriction of the second restriction his charity on Judgment Day, as I rattled a coin In between these interruptions I had been endea-

vouring to understand the witty conversation of my companions, as this was language study in its most interesting form. As I caught the meaning of a certain story, which evoked more than the usual amount of laughter, I felt in a pocket for some paper on which to note it down, and in doing so I pulled out the bank's numbered slip. "What about my place in the bank queue? " I asked my friend. He assured me that there was no need to hurry back, although I found that we had been in the café for some considerable time. With true Spanish politeness he returned with me to the bank, and a few minutes later my number was called. I approached the counter, and the cashier handed me the amount of my cheque with a magnificent gesture. The ceremony was over!

I have a clear recollection of a conversation with my Spanish landlord in 1922. Señor José had visited England, and had noticed the widespread use of cheques in this country. He thought cheques were inadvisable, because "they let the Government see what you are doing." It would have been useless to attempt to convince him that the relations between banker and client were confidential, for he would have requested one to "tell that to the marines." It was in that same conversation that I made a remark to the effect that every Englishman made a correct declaration of income for taxation purposes. "There you are," declared Señor José triumphantly to his wife: "I always told you that the English are mad!" He must have known in, say, 1901, that which Douglas enunciated as a revolutionary doctrine in 1931 ("Monopoly of Credit"):
"All taxation is robbery." One of his favourite sayings was: "The Government robs us, and in robbing the Government we are getting back stolen property.' And yet on my next visit to England I was informed by a very learned person that "Spain is a backward

As in Spain, so in France. The Frenchman knows instinctively that the cheque-system is a spy-system. After all, he probably thinks, a banker is only a servant, and it doesn't do to let servants know too much! If he has a banking account at all, he looks askance at cheques. Apparently he never did think much of the idea, and since the Stavisky scandal he has thought less. It appeared that Stavisky had all sorts of French public men on his payroll. He paid them by cheque and, of course, entered the names and corresponding amounts of "salary" on the counterfoils. Those amounts of Salary on the counterious. Those counterfoils were whirled hither and thither in the storm of scandal which burst in France after Stavisky's death, and many a French politician must have cursed the financier's cheque-using habit! The burning question was: "Whose names are on the counterfoils?"; and numerous jokes about cheques appeared in the French Press. One of the best, to my mind, was that which was published in "Gringoire" at the time: a beggar of the most dilapidated type is eagerly awaiting the bestowal of alms by a dear old lady, who is searching for a trifle in her handbag. The translation of the letterpress is as follows: ---

Beggar: "You can give as much cash as you like, Madame, but cheques are not accepted; they are too compromising!

There is nothing sacred to the French: even the banking system is not safe from their blasphemy! The striped trousers are no more of a protection than the cassock!

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### Notes on Technique.

By John Grimm.

Recent controversial correspondence on the "cancellation " issue in this and other Social Credit journals demonstrates afresh the old truth that most disputes arise from misunderstandings as to definitions.

For example the word "Cost" is often used indiscriminately to refer to past expenditure and anticipated expenditure. In certain contexts the distinction between a cost paid out and a cost provided for is vital to an argument. Likewise with words such as "money," "credit," "purchasing-power," "charges," "depreciation," and so forth. They can all be understood ambiguously. Language is like an Exchange system in which words having a particular value in a speaker's mind have another value in the hearer's. There is a loss on the exchange: expression loses something during conversion into impression. Added to this obstacle the words we use (and have to in default of inventing them) are a legacy from the past, and come to us bearing the impress of obsolete connotations. Thus, whether social creditors debate with each other or expound to neophytes their difficulty is to overcome the obstacle of misunderstanding. How much time would not be saved in talk if only our vocabulary were as neutral as a piece of paper in an embossing machine, where the raised lettering of a speaker's meaning on the one side were automatically reproduced as the sunk lettering of his hearer's understanding on the other. "Star with star molten, soul with soul imbued " resulting in the poet's " one

The logical remedy would be to invent new words in which to discuss the problems of economics and finance. But that would take a long time to do; and, when done, the difficulty would arise of persuading the public to

learn the new vocabulary.

The least difficult practical remedy is this: so to frame our propositions as to dispense with the greatest number of ambiguous words. It is then easier to formulate, so to speak, standing orders relating to the significance of the words retained. This entails a reversal of our present procedure. Instead of making up our minds what proposition we want to establish, and then ascertaining what words are dispensable, we should deal first with the problem of pruning the vocabulary with the view of ascertaining what propositions it is possible to establish by the use of the retained part. What proportion (or aspects) of the truth of Social Credit can be made generally communicable by the economical use of mis-

Let us illustrate. Take the words: "wages," "salaries," "dividends." Three different words. They can be reduced to one word, namely Incomes. Take the words: "costs," "charges," "depreciation" and let them be lumped together and called, simply Charges. The list could be extended but the above is sufficient to indicate the process. Someone may now object: "I don't agree to this compression; it would mislead people." Quite so; in some contexts it would: but the whole point is whether we can find a context where it would not. We may fail. In that case we must try

Investments, purchases of consumables, and payments of rates and taxes, are all forms of consumers' expenditure. In certain contexts they can all be treated under the designation Expenditure.

Similarly with the designation Price, which covers the above three forms of expenditure. (A tax is a price just as any other charge.)

Under this arbitrary choice of definition it will be seen that the kind of proposition to which it lends itself is one which is concerned with the mass monetary relationships between citizens outside the industrial system. It does not lend itself to propositions which are concerned with monetary relationships between citizens functioning inside that system as wage-earners, profit-takers, and so forth.

It follows from this that such terms as Industry, the Government, and even the banks, may be lumped together under the designation of, say, the National Clearing House ing House—a sort of central pool into which citizens' Expenditure designation of, say, the National Citizens' Expenditure flows, and out of which citizens, Income

This way of looking at the financial situation pictures as one in which it as one in which citizens deal with citizens through in the medium of the National Clearing House, much in the same way as they would use a Totalisator on a race course. A Totalisator is an automatic machine which adds up receipts of adds up receipts of stakes and makes allocations out of the total. Supports the total. Supposing it were owned by the racegoers, the final practical the final practical result of its doing this would be that the winning record the winning racegoers would receive the stakes put in National by the losing racegoers. And so with the National be Clearing House and the National be stakes Potential and the National be compared to the stakes Potential and the National be compared to the National be supplied to the National be supplied to the National beautiful to the Na Clearing House as above defined. It might even in reclearer to define it as the National Totalisator in respect of certain line. spect of certain lines of argument.

Now, we will suspend this discussion of definition for bit in order to care a bit in order to consider the issue raised in the cancellation controvers cellation controversy. Can this issue be brought within the comprehension of the comprehension of ordinary people? Not unless exponents of the case for

ponents of the case for, or against, cancellation, able to be comprehensible to each other. As stated begin with, comprehension depends upon definition.

Now on the day of the case of th Now on the day when Social Credit is introduced and he Price-Factor made

the Price-Factor made operative (in terms of the pistocount or Dividend on health) have been a count or Dividend or both) there will have been a survey of Production Count survey of Production-Consumption statistics covering a trial period of say three will have been a trial period of say three recommendations. trial period of say three months. Now, the Price-Factor will reflect what happens during that short period, by will reflect what happens during that short period, not what has happened before it. It will be arrived at by what has happened before it. It will be arrived at measuring how much be arrived at measuring how measuring ho measuring how much has been added to our wealth, and how much subtracted the control of that period. how much subtracted therefrom, inside in monetary units of the same measurement. It will be a wealth, and how much subtracted therefrom, inside in monetary units of the same measurement. units of the same measurement whether applied to production side (additional production of to the same measurement whether applied to production side (additional production of to the production of to the production of the produc production side (additions) of the equation or survey consumption side (subtractions). Suppose the Credit covers the quarter, October December, and Social Credit period. covers the quarter, October-December, and Social Dividend begins to operate on January I, then the amount october dend distributed will be the october of dend distributed will be governed by the October December statistics

The crucial question arises: What items will For, cluded on the Production side of the equation? September 1, there will to the september 1. September 1, there will be invested capital amount to thousands of millions of and in respect to the september 1. to thousands of millions of pounds, and in respect this capital certain classes. this capital certain classes of the community will do claims to receive money. claims to receive money. How much money?—and the will have what? Now we proposed to the community will be capital what? what? Now we propose to designate this fire Funded Capital. By this designation we mean laimable Funded Capital. By this designation we mean this claimable capital—capital which represents partial the same thing as the purchase of an Annuity. An fact, the the same thing as the purchase price of an Annuted fact, the holders of the capital may be designated

nuitants. How will these people and their claims affect the calculations of the Clearing House surveyors when they begin the survey on October 1? If they were to account the whole value of the plant and equipment belonging to the Funded Capitalist as an item in production costs they would arrive at a ratio so wide as to indicate the payment of an aggregate Dividend almost equal to the value of the property.

This would mean an enormous amount of money in circulation which could not be absorbed by the consumption market unless prices were raised by a large multiple of their previous volume. Even so, this money could not be absorbed by intermediate markets—semi-manufactures, raw materials, etc.—unless the prices of these, too, were multiplied in the same measure. In fact the only way in which it could be absorbed (as distinct from being "cancelled," i.e., confiscated) would be by being re-spent on new capital construction. The material effect of such re-spending would be the construction of a duplicate set of factories, equipment, etc., equal to that which had been the property of the annuitants accumulated over the period since, say, the begin-

ning of the industrial revolution.

Now, bearing in mind that the Dividend paid out from January to March would be governed by what had hap-Pened in the preceding period of survey, October to December, the foregoing hypothesis is manifestly absurd, for h for how would it be possible for the nation's plant and equipment to be doubled in three months? Yet, unless this were done the issue of a Dividend to the amount involved would be an infringement of the Social-Credit principle that new credits shall be applied to new production, meaning that unless the total value of new production, meaning that unless the total value of new production. duction exceeded the total value of wealth consumed during October-December, no Dividend would be issued for January-March.

The old wealth existing before October 1 cannot figure as production in the period of survey, nor can its monetary valuation in the period of survey, not can be accounted as a cost of production in that beginning the relevant that period. Figures must reflect facts, and the relevant facts in the relevant that period is the relevant to the relevant that a would be a facts in the survey-period would be that there would be a certain the survey-period would be that there would be a Certain fraction of that wealth, and its valuation, used up on the other. The up on the one hand, and made good on the other. The using up would represent consumption or waste on one side of production, side of the account and the making-good, production, the the account and the making-good, production, for the purpose of working out the Price-Factor and derivation derivative Dividend. The monetary valuation would be the be the same on each side, because the cost of the wastage would be the cost of making it good. So far, then, the existence of Funded Capital does not affect the Production. duction-Consumption equation in the survey-period.

We may here consider industry as a National Investhent Trust and the National Investment Trustee as acting for ing for the Annuitants. What precisely would be the claim which he could present to the National Surveyors legitimately maturing in the October-December period? The claim to a quarter's instalment of the annuities. The claim to a quarter's instalment of the claim. annuities, plus a claim that the wastage involved in the use of their property be made good. Of course, in this period course instituted and their property be made good. period their property be made good. Of course, in attended, such claims would be rather justifications for intempts to be industry, not requests the Survey of th the Surveyors to do so. The latter would be merely estigation of the surveyors to do so. estigating what was happening in order to arrive at initial Price-Factor.

One thing they would see, namely that not only was in the control of the control lustry not liquidating the Funded Capital, but was in and the substitution of the substitution about maintaining payments of the Elements of Social Credit.

It is agreed by orthodox economists and credit reformers alike that, when you buy something to consume, the money you pay for it is cancelled-also, that it ought to be cancelled.

Suppose you buy a kettle for a shilling: you cannot use your shilling to buy another kettle. You will say: "Of course not"—and by saying "of course" you will be meaning: "I ought not to."

Why ought you not to? Because your shilling now belongs by right to the people who made the kettle, or who paid the shilling to have the kettle made. They have no right to keep the kettle and take your shilling: and you have no right to keep your shilling and take the kettle. Moreover, it is necessary, as well as just, that you pay the shilling, for these people need it to make another kettle. When they get the shilling they will use

So the cancellation of your shilling means that it has passed from your possession as a consumer into theirs as producers. It has not gone out of existence: and so far as you can tell it will come back later on to you (or some other consumer) as wages paid out for making the second kettle. In that case you would have a new shilling to spend every time that the producers had a new

kettle at that price to sell. No doubt you think that this is happening now. Or, if not, you see no reason why it shouldn't be happening. You may see a reason why you, personally, might not get back in wages the shilling you spent, but if you consider yourself as representing all consumers put together, then your shilling will represent all the wages, salaries, dividends paid by the producers. Let us call these payments consumer-earnings. Accordingly you will see that consumer-earnings ought to be the same in amount as the price of consumption-goods. For, as you know, all consumer-earnings are counted as producercosts, and all producer-costs are counted as consumerearnings. Perhaps you do not accept the second part of this proposition so readily as the first; but if you remember that producers (taken all together) cannot sell their goods outright except to consumers (taken all together) you will see that all producer-costs have got to be counted as consumer-earnings. Nobody has the money to pay them finally except consumers. If you know any expert in the counting of costs (known by the name of "Accountant") he will confirm this. If questioned closely he will probably agree to the statement that every cost is a charge against consumers, and if so, he will be agreeing that all costs are counted as if they were consumer-earnings. For if they were not consumerearnings he would have to admit that the system of counting them as such was nonsense.

Take your kettle. If the cost of one shilling were made

up of six items of twopence each, what would be the use of his counting the six twopences as the price to you unless he knew that you had got possession of all six

(To be continued.)

## Croydon Social Credit Group.

A debate between Major Weaver, B.Sc (local Labour candidate at the last General Election) and Mr. T. F. Evans (Secretary of the Birmingham Douglas Social Credit Group) took place at the Sanctuary Tea Rooms, Selsdon, on Tuesday, April 7, at 8 p.m. The debate originated in a challenge by the local Labour Party. Both sides brought their own supporters.
Major Weaver's motion was: "That the country looks to the proposals of the Labour Party, rather than to the Douglas Social Credit Proposals, to solve the economic crisias." An audience of nearly a hundred listened to an animated debate, and many questions were an animated debate, and many questions were addressed to both speakers, particularly to Mr. Evans. On a vote the motion was lost, forty odd voting for the Social Credit Proposals, as against nineteen for Major Weaver's motion.

(To be Continued.)

APRIL 16, 1936

#### Extracts From "The Albertan."

II. ALBERTA IS IN EARNEST.

March 14, 1936.

Whatever Major Douglas's qualifications as an economist, there is this to be said in his favour as an economiser: that he has saved himself a deal of money in telegraph charges by disclosing to the Press the contents of confidential correspondence. What he has sent for a three-halfpenny stamp is merely the confirmation of cables which it cost the news agencies a lot of money to send to all intents and purposes as "open letters" to the Alberta Premier.

Yesterday the Canadian Press cabled the full text of a letter by Major Douglas to Mr. Aberhart. We do not blame the Canadian Press for cabling it. We have no reason to suppose the Canadian Press stole it from Major Douglas's desk while Major Douglas was out at lunch. The obvious inference is that he, a servant of the Alberta Government, gave the Canadian Press a copy, or allowed its representative to peruse the original, of a letter addressed to Mr. Aberhart, therefore Mr. Aberhart's property, therefore his, and only his to make public. It is not merely a question of the ethics of the public service; certainly not one of Press ethics; the propriety of everyday social intercourse insists that a letter written by A to B is B's property-for which reason, by the way The Albertan declines, as some of our correspondents know, to publish so-called "open letters" in its columns. Under the circumstances, Major Douglas's suggestion that the whole of his correspondence with Mr. Aberhart be published has its humorous side.

We will ignore the figure of speech in the Major's letter about the automobile and the gasoline because figures of speech so seldom describe what they are supposed to represent. This one is no exception.

Since he wrote the letter published yesterday he will have received yet another cable from Alberta which, we should imagine, ought to convince him, if he is open to conviction, of Alberta's serious intention of putting in a Social Credit plan. He has challenged, in one of his famous open letters, the sincerity of Mr. Aberhart's intentions and confessed a suspicion that Mr. Aberhart is working in disguise for subversive interests which, in our language, means Sound Money. It only shows that among the many things Major Douglas does not know about Alberta he does not know

In this cable to the Major the people of Alberta tried to make it clear that they still, discourtesies notwithstanding, will welcome his advice and co-operate with him to the fullest when he gets here; the crux of it is in that—when he gets here. We say this cable is from the people of Alberta. It is not in this instance simply from the Premier whose good faith the Major questions so unjustly, not simply from the Government of Alberta, but is the considered decision of a caucus representing every elected member of this legislature except the official Opposition of six.

What further evidence of our good faith does Major Douglas need? But it is not only the people of Alberta who want him to come here and fulfil his contract. The whole world has been interested in the plan his ingenuity devised and for which this Alberta of ours was to have been the laboratory. Social Credit apart, it is in Major Douglas's own interests and that of his reputation not to desert his own cause when the opportunity has been offered him, all the facilities he asked—a friendly Press, radio services, a Government with an unassailable majority—have been placed at his disposal to which now add an increasing favourable

Somehow or other he has been earning for himself a reputation as a maker of excuses; a fact which will be misinterpreted by the critics and misunderstood by the friends of Social Credit. His now famous plan was devised in the first place for Scotland conditionally on that country's having home rule, of which there is no serious thought. On his first visit to Alberta he stated quite frankly that it would be our task to devise a plan for our own needs. Since then, however, he has been engaged as reconstruction

adviser which seemed to imply (as, indeed, he himself admits in this latest letter) assistance in devising a Social Credit plan. For him to claim that he was engaged to institute any other scheme of economic reconstruction would be like a sug. gestion that Mr. Mackenzie King had been engaged to advise on a high tariff policy, Mussolini on the erection of a new Communist state, or Maxim Litvinoff as Hitler's counsellor. But, as Major Douglas says, the responsibility is not his but Mr. Aberhart's—a self-obvious proposition. The Major's bashfulness, therefore, cannot be because he feels the weight on his shoulders will be more than he can

Excuses have multiplied rapidly these latest days. He objects to the presence of Mr. Magor for whom, however, it will be said, apart from the fact that the work for which he was engaged is only remotely related to Douglas's, that he is on the spot attending to the job for which he is being paid. He objects to our taxation policy which he under-stands so ill that he was a specific stands so ill that he was a specific stands and specific stands and specific stands are specifically stands as a specific stand as a specific stands are specifically stands as a specific stand as a specific stands are specifically stands as a specific stand as a specific stands are specifically stands as a specific stands are specific stands as a specific stand as a specific stands are specifically stands as a specific stand as a specific standard and specific standard are specifically standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specifically standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific standard and specific standard are specific standard as a specific s stands so ill that he thinks it is to raise funds for Basic Dividends instead of, as we here know to be the fact, to balance the Parkers of t balance the Budget. The doubt which Major Douglas professes to harbour as to the Government's sincerity has been known by has been known here—rather, on the part of Mr. Aberhart's critics a certain critics, a certain apprehension that he meant every word he said. Nor world he have he said. Nor would Major Douglas, had he been here, have had any reason to fear lack of co-operation. At the risk of repetition ad paysons and paysons at the place repetition ad nauseam, we will say again that the only place where Major Douglas will say again that the Alberta. where Major Douglas will learn the truth is in Alberta.

# AS TO A QUESTION.

Mr. Aberhart did well to point out to a questioner that the is still the Premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the point out to a questioner that the premier of the poi he is still the Premier of Alberta and the Government is still the Government of Alberta and the Government between the Government of the the Government. Someone had asked him if it would not be wise to let Major David wise to let Major Douglas come to Alberta and give him full authority to set up the set were to the set up the se authority to set up the Social Credit scheme of his own devising.

We understand the questioner's point of view. A Social redit enthusiast, podernic point of view. Credit enthusiast, no doubt, of the first order, he would like to see the dream model. to see the dream made true no matter who brings it true. It is a frame of mind It is a frame of mind with which we are all sympathetic. But there are certain But there are certain points that must be borne in mind.

When Mr. Aberb When Mr. Aberhart says "the Government must not mere ome say," it is not

some say," it is not mere egotism on his part, not home jealousy of the Government must mere jealousy of the Government's autonomy in its own home.

Did not Major Done! Did not Major Douglas himself, no less, remind the first minister in a letter which the state has not yet minister in a letter which the first minister has not yet received, though it best received, though it has been made public, that he (Mr. Aberhart) must accept the Aberhart) must accept the responsibility? That goes without saying. Whatever is do not not made public, that he (authority that saying. Whatever is done, whoever does it, Mr. Aberhard enthusiast asks Mr. Aberhard to a specific property of the saying that goes without saying. What our is responsible be the consequences good or ill. What our enthusiast asks Mr. Aberhard to a specific property responsibility. enthusiast asks Mr. Aberhart to do is to accept responsibility for anything Maior Down for anything Major Douglas may say or do, whatever consequences.

Now, it is already clear that the Social Credit State for the fajor Douglas's investigation of the social Credit State that the soci Major Douglas's imagining is a Berengavia purely for hypothetical purpose. hypothetical purposes of reasoning. Unfortunately, of all State does not exist anywhere in the world, least which Alberta. It contemplates are that the Social Output of the state which state does not exist anywhere in the world, least which has a state of the state Alberta. It contemplates an entirely debt-free Alberta of we do not need to be reminded Alberta is not. Alberta of a local contemplate an entirely debt-free Alberta of a local contemplate and a loc we do not need to be reminded, Alberta is not.

a load of liability incorrect. we do not need to be reminded, Alberta is not.

a load of liability incurred according to the same way, the Government having made it quite clear that it will not consider repudiation.

But the Government has attacked liquidation of that whose yother means, calling to but the Government has attacked liquidation of that december of the december o presence among us Major Douglas objects to. giving Major Douglas complete authority which the Gover all we know, repudiation of our debt, to which the Gorging of Ment will not consent. ment will not consent, and probably the unceremonical such service to of Mr. Magor who has already rendered such valuable service toward the desired.

or Mr. Magor who has already rendered such service toward the desired end, solvency.

Moreover, Mr. Aberhart is as well aware as at, will be that constitutional difficulties, if they do not erected by the Sound Money school as soon as the one strikes. Major Douglas has admitted on more

occasion that he does not understand the constitutional position. How then can we give him carte blanche to contest what he says he does not understand against learned counsel for Sound Money who may have specialised in constitutional law for forty or fifty years?

Again, those blessed words "democracy," so dear to all British citizens, and "autonomy," so dear to the citizens of every Western province. This questioner is no doubt as jealous of both of these gifts as anyone. And yet, what he asks the first minister of Alberta to do is to relinquish his authority and with it all the authority of the Government and the tax-paying citizens to a gentleman who insists on the right to be a dictator, and whose acts we may not question. Is that the state to which he would have Alberta reduced? Surely not.

When Mr. Aberhart says he is willing to co-operate ninety per cent., we think he means he would co-operate completely, if we rightly understand co-operate to mean to work with. But that is not what Major Douglas requires of us. We must not only work with him but for him and with sealed lips, so that no matter what costly and perhaps tragic errors he may commit (and it is well to be reminded that Major Douglas is human) we may not speak of them; saving, however, that Major Douglas makes it clear that he will not accept

It is very doubtful if any merchant would call in an efficiency expert and vest in him complete authority to do as he liked with the merchant's business, the merchant's money, the merchant's business, the merchant is his. He might might agree that the end was desirable, but we imagine the average business man would want to know, step by step, what his adviser was doing; otherwise, he might wake up some morning and find that, while his premises had been thoroughly house cleaned, the adviser had the stock-in-trade and the contents of the till, his customers had all gone elsewhere and that everything was ready for him to begin business on a new basis except that he had nothing left to begin with. If the man who owns the corner grocery would hot hot. hot be so rash, what of the bigger business that is the Province of Alberta?

### The Political Road to Social Credit.

By Frederick J. Gould.

Into the Social Credit faith I was born on a dull Decemevening, 1920, when I sat with some thirty listeners (Orage among them) to a lecture by Douglas at the Sociobelical Society's rooms in the Westminster region. Since hen, while very definitely shrinking from limelight glory, have sown Social Credit seed in talks to small groups, bersuasion of individual souls, correspondence in five Contients, local journal letters, and many leaflets. Yet in 1936 am, a member of not one Social Credit organisation; such thy dread of secretaries, committees, and bureaux, and possible (but assuredly not inevitable) hindrance of

Pentecostal flames had played on my Radical head in Gladon though I harkened Gladstonian days, 1880 onwards, though I harkened Agerty to Hyndman, Morris, Henry George, Kropotkin, and be like Tyndman, Morris, Henry George and Socialist like. Later, I encamped in the Labour and Socialist hon in Later, I encamped in the Labour and MacDonald with Ramsay MacDonald with Ramsay MacDonald Liberal), Keir Hardie, whom in 1909 I publicly labelled as Liberal), Keir Hardie, hsbury, Joseph Burgess, H. W. Lee, and Hyndman (for and since his death in 1921, I have ever felt the admiration). At Leicester I fought five municipal Ctions, admiration). At Leicester I fought live in the hools, and thus was led to useful experiences on the hool Board and thus was led to useful experiences comrade and the City Council; and I was comrade shoe-hands, hosiers, carpenters, railwaymen, and the washers. Sometimes, as missionary, especially to plunged into the dust and whirr of Yorkshire and sincashire towns, and Glasgow. In these modes, and not reading towns, and Glasgow. In these magazines, I reading sermons and epistles in high-class magazines, I no small measure of political sense and practice, and try to apply to the Social Credit problem.

In the first apostolic days and when the disciples assembled in faith, hope, and evening dress at annual dinners, we spake not one to another concerning election campaigns, and we usually regarded the Social Credit message of Dividends for All, Money Control and Price Control as making a happy appeal to all the civic sections known as "Parties," and sounding a music that rose clear above the din of the Class War. To me, who can discern values in Conservative traditions, Liberal joy in emancipations, Socialist hatred of poverty, Communist equalitarianism, Fascist totalitarian bonds, Hitlerite nationalism, and Anarchist prophesyings, this width of appeal gave keen political pleasure. Certainly I judged that the Douglasite economics would involve a final transformation of these old sects into a new social ekklesia or church. But for a considerable term of years, and in ways that differ with latitude and longitude, I imagined that Britain and other nations would struggle to the Social Credit end through political "Party" corridors, yet with a logical convergence. As, in 1936, I still remain a member of the Labour Party, I have all along deemed it good that, following on the remarkable Socialist developments from St. Simon (d. 1825) to Hyndman, a special Social Credit dynamic should thrill the Labour Party, though with release from such dogmatic items as "nationalisation" of industries in the Whitehall fountain-pen-and-fill-up-forms method. In our imperfect human cosmos, even the holiest Social Credit spirit might not always ensure just applications to the needs of neglected Lazarus, and a vigilant Socialist eye might rightly watch over his interests. Hence it seems to me a rational plan to let Social Credit enthusiasts definitely interweave the Douglasite idea into their "Party" pattern and effort, and from time to time gather in federal assembly and compare notes. As I look back on Social Credit meetings from, say, 1920 to 1935, I rather think such approximations spontaneously occurred; and they freshened my blood.

Having mingled in quite natural contacts with the tribe of Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Everyman (and Tom Slum) from 1880 to 1936, I incline to the view that these brethren of the common road have visions, however muddled, of social improvement beyond the mere removal of poverty-"poverty" meaning lack of the decencies of food, clothing, housing, and hygiene. Having enjoyed the great privilege of meeting jurists and professors, I cannot say that their visions are essentially lovelier. So it comes to this-that the average political mind confusedly surveys a miscellany of problems, poverty problem as a thing by itself. And yet (here is the sense of institutions and customs) education, town, and country (relations with agriculture, etc.), town-planning, international and inter-racial relations, and so on. I am driven to the conclusion that the normal citizen sees the political issue as a complex, and cannot separate out the poverty problem as a thing by itself. And yet (here is the great point) he can learn to link up the money question with each item of the complex, and, as an elector, resolutely insist that this or that problem of hygiene, housing, sex, education, etc., can be immensely eased by the Social Credit machinery. For general propaganda, or for election campaigns, this is the line of least resistance, and the natural line of efficiency. Also, it enables the M.P. and the voter each to act and confer in a spirit of self-respect.

On this dual self-respect I place strong emphasis: (1) I never got from British history the impression that Parliament was at any time a sort of typewriter tapped by almighty voters. Even with very clear mandates from majorities on issues of war, education, religion, sex, taxation, etc., I see the necessity and duty of "parley," or discussion—by the representatives. (2) To ask the normal voter to thrust aside great questions of equity and moral adjustment in the social life at large, and concentrate solely on money (National Dividend)—which is, after all, but a means to many ends-is to blot out the simple nobility of

Thus, on no public issue, economic or moral, could I civic self-respect. support a voter's deckaration to the effect that: "If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some

other Party and keep on changing until my policy has been achieved." I might smile and pass on if I heard an individual brother of the Social Credit church talk like that, but I say an abrupt "No" to such a proposal for a British

election policy.

Yet I sincerely add that I do not call in question the motives of the friends who urge this policy. I also add sincerely that I am enduringly glad I ever joined the Douglas Movement, and that I rejoice to feel the thrill of a pioneering new birth and new vision in all the many and varied groups, clubs, and societies that embody the Social Credit idea.

#### The Theatre.

"Spread It Abroad." A Revue by Herbert Farjeon, William Walker, and Others. Saville.

There is so much that is first-rate in this Revue that one is sorry it has not been pruned more ruthlessly since the first night. The show as a whole would be improved immensely if it were cut by twenty-five or thirty minutes, which, since if it were cut by twenty-five or thirty minutes, which, since it begins at eight twenty and ends at eleven fifteen, it could easily afford. Miss Dorothy Dickson is as beautiful as ever—so beautiful indeed that no one would believe she could be funny, and yet her "holiday snap" fiend is as crisp a piece of social satire as one could wish to see. Mr. Nelson Keys does his usual stuff superbly; wireless listeners who have heard him as an Italian barber discussing the Abyssinian war will be glad to see the magnificent display of Neapolitan gesture that accompanies the monologue. Miss sinian war will be glad to see the magnificent display of Neapolitan gesture that accompanies the monologue. Miss Ivy St. Helier is, of course, the perfect partner for Mr. Keys, and Miss Hermione Gingold contributes, among other things, a cruel sketch of Miss Ishbel MacDonald among the tankards. For me the best things are appreciations over tankards. For me the best thing in an entertaining even-tankards. For me the best thing in an entertaining even-ing was Mr. Bernard Lyle's inspired singing of "Dirty Songs," a witty attack on the kind of stuff our Boiled Shirts look for in cabaret.

ANDREW BONELLA.

#### Test Work.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE NEW AGE."

Sir,—"Test work," which the unemployed were promised would cease in March, 1935, is still operative and assigned regardless of adaptability.

In 1934, aged sixty-two, I was forced to accept relief of 12s. weekly with "test work," working, although ruptured, as a stoker and general labourer at the Public Assistance premises, Maidstone.

A non-manual worker, limited to 4s. weekly for food, drinking water only, I pleaded for more relief and a lighter

Surely the chairman of the P.A.C., the Rev. J. R. Hale (stipend nearly £2,000 p.a.) cannot realise how oppressively this "test work" operates. M. Stalin truly says, "Capitalism furnishes the chief war menace. Millions are spent for war preparations when we want bread, not bullets. Forced through inadequate relief to exist on 4s. weekly for food, here is a week's diet. I drink water only:—

m water only .	A 1215	
Two wholemeal loaves	s.	d.
	0	71/2
	0	71
I ISH and of:	0	61
On:	1	6
ı lb. cheese Onions	0	7
Onions	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Can anyone kindly suggest a better choice?

30, Union Street, Maidstone, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. April 5, 1936.

### Fiscal Terror.

According to a report of the Ministry of Finance, published in Patria, the mouthpiece of the Rumanian Peasant Party in Transylvania, the total amount of inland revenue in Language 1996, shared a mount of inland revenue in Language 1996, shared a mount of a mount o rarry in Transylvania, the total amount of inland revenue in January, 1936, shows an increase of 272 millions, as against January, 1935. These 272 millions, the paper says, are due to "the wildest fiscal terror." Tax collectors and gendarmes broke into the houses of tax payers, terrorising children and widows, to carry off the last pillow and very often the only constitute to seven or eight often the only cow that gave nourishment to seven or eight members of a hungry family. The newly appointed tax collectors sometimes went so far as to sell people's houses for small research.

[Extracted from the Danubian Review, February-March issue, 1936.]

#### ECONOMISTS AND CONSUMERS.

"The problem of the consumer has never troubled economists in the past, for the simple reason that it was never posed to their masters, whose lessons the economists recited so faithfully."-La Grande Relève, Paris.

### THE INSOLVENT CONSUMER.

La Grande Relève (Paris) has a happy phrase for the consumer with money in his pocket: he is the "solvent consumer." The other ("") sumer." The other fellow, he whose "shopping can go no further than not got a sum of the shopping sum of t no further than nose-flattening against a shop-window, is called "the insolvent called "the insolvent consumer."

"Budapest, February 8: The Hungarian Ministry of Hungarian the use of Health has just published a decree prohibiting the use mowing and reaping machinery for the hay and other har vests of 1036, in order vests of 1936, in order to force agriculturists to use the services of the unconditions. vices of the unemployed."—La Grande Relève, Paris.

"Cardinal Verdier, the great church builder, has just lessed the new position blessed the new parish church of St. Gabriel, in the newly built part of Porte de Vi built part of Porte de Vincennes. As yet the sacred edifice possesses only wells possesses only walls, a roof, and an altar. However, as result of renewed of result of renewed efforts the church will have a pulpit, sacred ornaments, and an array of the church will have a pulpit. ornaments, and an organ—but it already possesses something which is the envy of mind. which is the envy of rich parishes: the female attendant who sold candles has been sold candles has been replaced by an automatic machine, and, according to the control of the con and, according to the coin pushed into the slot, 20 sous 5 francs, one received. 5 francs, one receives a taper or a candle. What isn't the by machinery nowadays? And what will become Relevant Paris, December, 1935.

Le Populaire tells a Marseilles story which is 4 distribution although it comes from Marseilles\* On November 4 distribution inhabitants of the small port of Goudes were surprised find along the shore a large number of cases of savant thrown up by a recent storm. At first a wreck was something but on enquiry it was found that the cause was something the different.

Two years.

quite different.

Two years ago a Marseilles firm received 37 Aires, put susages, the consignment coming from Buenos Agle, prices were low, it was decided to postpone were not the rise did not materialise, and as there was then discovered by the Ministry of Health the sausages were unfit for human consumption, an hope they would get back to their native country, the Argential Caracter Relève, Paris, December, 1935.

[\*A reference to the fact that the Marseillais permits in the marseillais permits.] [\*A reference to the fact that the Marseillais permits imagination to run riot in narration.]

The following public meetings will be held at the coat Room, Caxton Street, S.W.I. Speakers.

April 17, 7.45 p.m.—By Various Speakers.

April 24, 7.45 p.m.—The public meetings will be held at the please of the coat Room, Caxton Street, S.W.I. Speakers.

April 24, 7.45 p.m.—The public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of the please of the public meetings will be held at the please of Social Credit." p.m.—By Various Speakers.

April 24, 7.45 p.m.—By the Marquis of Tavistock.

tion and Answer night.

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Music by FRANZ LEHAR.

APRIL 16, 1936