NOTES OF THE WEEK

Social Credit and "Just" Costing.
A Speculative Forecast.
The Social Credit Analysis reveals a flaw in costing expenditure for recovery in price—which causes a deficiency of income against price. The principle of the remedy is to make up the deficiency with credit which shall not be counted as a cost in prices. The method of the remedy is to make up this deficiency at the retail end of industry—on the shop counter—at the moment of purchase, by giving the money to the customer for him to pay the full, false price, or by giving it to the retailer for him to accept the lower true price.

This method is not a matter of principle, but one of convenience. Any method which made good the deficiency in consumers' incomes would fulfil the principle. A method which, instead of compensating all the items of deficiency after they had accumulated, were to compensate them as and when they occurred along the chain of intermediate processes, would be equally effective. It would cure the deficiency by preventing it. It would nip it in the bud, so to speak.

But, for a variety of reasons, the latter method would be enormously difficult to apply by a Social Credit authority and cumbersome to operate by industrial enterprises. For example, in the case of a primary industry like coal-mining, the authority would have to calculate at what price below the false price, a given batch of coal should be sold to other industries. The same with iron or copper ore. And then, in turn with enterprises working on these materials. Obviously the intricacy of the problem of making even approximately correct calculations would be tremendous, let alone the multitudinous interferences with routine industrial bookkeeping practices that would be involved.

Nevertheless, the objection to this method is not that it wouldn't fulfill the principle if applied, but solely that it is an inefficient (in the sense of troublesome and wasteful) way of doing something that can be done efficiently. Prevention is better than cure, but only if both are equally feasible. In this case the attempt at prevention would be worse than the attempt at cure. The obstacles would rule it out as impracticable, particularly at the transition stage between the old and new systems of finance.

But taking a long view, there are reasons for expecting that industrialists, as they become accustomed to the operation of the chosen method of cure (retail discount and/or dividends) will tend to modify their practices regarding the handling of credit in the direction of the method of prevention. They will react psychologically to the great changes that Social Credit will bring about, namely (a) the assurance that there will be a market for all their products up to the physical limit of their capacity to produce or that of consumers' desire to consume; (b) the facilities for borrowing production loans on the basis instead of in multitudinous small fractions from private investors.

Industrial managements will have every incentive to seek efficiency in the fulfillment of their proper function, which is to make goods available for consumption at the highest rate, and to cut out any operation superfluous to (and therefore a hindrance to) the attainment of that objective. At the present time they are hindered by the fact that in addition to their proper responsibilities as producers they are saddled with responsibilities as paymasters. Of course they will always be paymasters in the sense that they will hire labour (at wages...
or salaries) but what is unnecessary and inefficient in their present responsibilities is their enforced preoccupation with rates of pay, due to the fact that they are obliged to adjust these to the requirements of the banks who provide them with the means of paying. They are in the dilemma of having to impoverish their servants in order to remain in business, and at the same time to do successful business with these impoverished servants. These servants work under pressure and do not give of their best industry as one would do when they were outside as consumers, they give industry another knock by being unable to buy as much as industry needs to sell, in so far as the Paymaster’s Dilemma under bankers’ rule. Under Social Credit there will be no such dilemma. The people will be their own paymaster (through the Government and the National Credit Authority) and industry will no longer be regarded as the sole source from which the consumer market is provisioned with purchasing power. Industry will be able to say to the community: “You want the goods: we make them;” while the National Credit Authority will say to Industry: “You make the goods: we clear them.” The “missing link” will be the “making,” and the “making” the “clearing.” The vicious circle of arrested consumption will have given way to the virtuous circle of expanding consumption. And since man has now dropped all his unnecessary and inefficiency, he will not need a stop the step of expansion, but the final order of the community: “Hold hard: we have enough!”

JUNE 4, 1936

Entropy and Social Dynamics.

By James Golder, M.I.Mech.E.

I.

Experience in relying on laws (I mean discovered and formulated—not made, like rules and conventions) in the conduct of one's life is both gratifying and frustrating. Notice that I don’t say obeying laws, because I mean relying on them.

When you have, as I have, designed, manufactured and operated engines, you know how easy it is to get overloaded by the automatic adjustment of a delicate regenerative device, the Price Factor. The investors in the reciprocating engine will be told in effect: “You have put your money in something that has Nothing to lose your money just because the turbine will now serve the community better.”

In fact, as already pointed out, the National Credit Authority would not have to trouble about confining “investors” in the conventional sense of the word because of the tendency of industrial executives to act without investors’ money. The loss and gain will be recorded in the account of the community, and the public relations will be balanced at a profit at the right time. Thus will be fulfilled another plane of saying: Death shall be swallowed up in victory. Change to the virtuous circle of expanding consumption: The divine curiosity of man unfolds the potentialities of his brain and his hand that will serve to increase the reward of his finding. And the day is not far distant when humanity will see nothing incongruous of the spectacle of an Archbishop representing a power system with the full rhythm of the Church. None would see for whatever a man’s doubts about specific symbols of the Church, that truth is not less than is indicated by the concept of a God who is in and over all directly all becomes manifest to him as a beneficial equivalent of human relations. Thus the Church becomes the embodiment and explication of the Christian Church to Christianity.

Supposing you were to see a man walking along with a bunch of balloons and a steam from him on inquiry as to what contained his store—his salvation—of all breathing. We should be treating not foolishly than do those who have no appearance appear necessary that private citizens and industrial enterprises are up their financial credit. In brief, both the private and public sectors of the economy need to operate every moment will discover the fundamental luxury directing industrial finance.

Reflection on the psychological reactions of industrialists to the Social Credit environment will show how all our methods of counting for expectations and conditions and the nature of the economy, which will tend to reduce the magnitude of the industrial economy in their time prices-discount market. The price-discount market as a basis for social change take place, by so much the more will the under the accented by industrialists to apply a “just price.” Just prices. The Credit Analysis: Just as the retail Credit Analysis: The Competition may be expected to clean itself out of college” (i.e., when prices as a result of the competitive price policy which we pointed out always the same that the hold of the price policy which we should be understanding of markets and other items, it is clear that: if they can be measured both as to force and as force.

Knowing them, all (or nearly all) the reasons for the distorting effects (i.e., conditions) of the price-discount market and the nature of price-discount. They will reveal them to the industrialists: to apply (i.e., when prices as a result of the competitive price policy which we pointed out: “We can’t have as much as we want, and won’t have. “ So, being wise, we arrange that the various laws are illustrated in our mechanical processes, not obeyed!

For example, we know that the central law of all is the law of finance, which is the law of equilibrium. That is the meaning of the well-known aphorism that “water always seeks its own level.” The latter, however, (as is popular, and, therefore, superficial, science, incomplete, for which it is true that water always finds its level, it only does so downwards towards the centre of the earth—never upwards, unless especially constrained.

This has a bearing upon our personal problems, individual and collective. We seem to be powerless to effect the changes in private and social life that we so intensely desire.

The obstacle for us is that the resistance to change is found to reside in a mechanism designed not to illustrate these automatic, indespensible, unchangeable laws, but to contrast them.

Perhaps I ought to interpolate here a saying for which I am indebted to G.K. Chesterton: “If I throw myself over Beachy Head, I do not disobey or contradict the law; I might add, bodies (or change their position) parabolically or hyperbolically whether they are human bodies or stones. Nature knows no such thing, for stones do not experience a parabolic curve of descent from Beachy Head, desires to describe such a curve the opposite way, i.e., they may not experience the law of the parallelism and parallelism but to change is to experience the law of the parallelism and parallelism or hyperbolic.

That is, we engineers, producing what we do produce, we ourselves change the environment, so that instead of being in the relationship in which the laws of nature apply, we are in the relationship in which these laws apply to us. The doing of something (or change their position) parabolically or hyperbolically whether they are human bodies or stones. Nature knows no such thing, for stones do not experience a parabolic curve of descent from Beachy Head, desires to describe such a curve the opposite way, i.e., they may not experience the law of the parallelism and parallelism but to change is to experience the law of the parallelism and parallelism or hyperbolic.

Next, as to the availability of credit on bloc for production purposes: Industrial executives won’t be bothered with the complications of public, private, trust companies, share-hypothecation and other hindrances to its performance of its essential purpose. Their investors will in essence—the whole community represented by the Government and the National Credit Authority. The investment will take the form of a direct provision of money as prepayment for the delivery of the gross output. The supply will be in excess of what the community will depend upon for industry, but for things perceivable to incomes.

For this reason industrial executives will come to discover that the need no longer accumulate reserves. Reserves, too, are an unnecessary and inefficient unpleasant consequences (slumps in trade), and this unpleasantness is manifested on behalf of investors whose capital is at stake. Under Social Credit the unpleasant consequences will be largely eliminated; and any that remain will constitute a risk spread over the whole community, and not on any single section thereof. The National Authority, like the industrialists, will have to shoulder such risks, if anything. E.g., if a new discovery renders a process obsolete this Authority will, as it were, desist the loss to the community by coming down to the price-formula as a contra against its credit to

Money Shortage. Basic Social Credit Affirmation.

The basic affirmation to which members of the Social Credit Movement subscribe may be stated in the following form: That there is an error in the orthodox system of accounting which leads to economic policy and political corruption.

The nature of the error is best indicated in this statement: That the accounting system is based on the assumption that a credit balance can be balanced on account of income without profit. This assumption is true, except for the extraordinary accuracy of the price of finished articles to be bought in goods, in other words, that prices are historically accurate whereas the discovery is open to two objections which any intelligent person can grasp:

1. That it is not self-evident in theory.

2. That, as an observed fact, the error is left unthought because the community cannot afford to buy the things it needs.
Consumers and Capital Costs.

**Question:**
The original cost of capital assets does not appear as a charge against the final consumer. Only replacement (depreciation) charges appear, and these are not the original cost of capital assets.  

**Answer:**
This "Question" is really a statement. The questioner draws no conclusion from it. Hence we have no grounds to contest it. As to what particular Social-Credit proposition he seeks to prove, I have no idea.  

For instance, there is a foregone conclusion upon it that the original cost of the capital assets upon which the consumer is charged is not entered into the cost of the company’s product.  

But if an original cost of the capital asset is not entered into the cost of the company’s product, how is it that the "final consumer" is charged with a price higher than cost? It is clear, eventually, from this "final consumer" that all the product will fetch. The margin above cost is its surplus.  

This surplus represents an item of revenue which the company's accountant has not included in cost.  

Now industry as a whole (in a closed credit area in which the banks keep the same sum of credit constant) which is here assumed to be postulated in the question cannot remove cover more than its costs. Hence surpluses are not offsets by deficits incurred by other given companies are not offsets by deficits incurred by other given companies.  

Defining the two classes respectively as paying companies and loss-making companies, the paying companies allocate their surpluses to (a) dividends to their particular shareholders, but also (b) to various reserves or contingencies plus funds. The loss-making companies, of course, cease operations altogether. They are wound up, or absorbed by other companies.  

A paying company does not customarily charge a margin above the whole of its surplus to its capital, because it is part of the surplus and is covered by neutrality. Widely, therefore, the surplus does not consist wholly of money, or purely of estimated money-value of stocks, and (b) it needs to retain its reserves or new home shares representing the margin above cost. This property of foreclosed debt and debenture-holders has been true ever since it was created. For both those reasons a paying company which gets a large surplus may distribute a moderate dividend and leave the remainder to shareholders.  

The new principle reverses the old one. Instead of demanding a total price calculated from sellers' disbursements of money in the past it demands a total price calculated from buyers' drawings of money in the present. The method of the latter calculation is not so direct as these words need to indicate, but that method (what it does not matter for our purpose) is the larger method that covers everything which can be placed in the shoes and sold for the money which consumers can bring to the shops. It does not touch shoes—stocks left on the shelves because customers who want them can't afford them.  

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.

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**IV. Allocation of Surplus.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dividends to shareholders</th>
<th>£100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contingency reserves</td>
<td>£100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision against bad debts</td>
<td>£200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other accidents</td>
<td>£50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for development</td>
<td>£80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now we come to the main argument under discussion. In Table I, it is clear that the charge of £100 against the "final consumer" contains nothing on account of the shareholders. Thus, the "final consumer" has paid a charge of £100. And it is equally clear, by reference to Table IV, that the difference of £100 is the original charge against the "final consumer" additional to the surpluses charged in Table I. The situation is obvious. The company had provided for both sets of charges at the beginning of the year—thus:

| Materials | £100 |
| Maintenance | £100 |
| Salaries, Wages, etc. | £100 |
| Contingency reserves | £100 |
| Dividends | £100 |
| Total | £200 |

Now the regulatory item, "Dividends," may be referred to in the account of hiring the capital put up by shareholders, and therefore not as a repayment of that capital.  

But what of the item, "Contingency Reserves"—this £100? Undoubtedly the company has paid it. And the investors in the company have not got it. The question arises: Where does it go?—and does the disposal of it by the hypothetical company lead to the same result as if the company had paid off "original capital," or, to be precise, had paid this charge as an account of such capital, a charge not legitimately accountable against him unless the promises of such capital were, in fact, getting it back to money?  

What ultimately becomes of the £30? It must go somewhere. It may go into the cycle in which the consumer has paid and the investor has received. But how, as a third party who receives it, on what grounds does he claim it is his? It is a person who has advanced it out of his "earnings" with more profit from a bank—or is the claimant the bank himself?  

Whatever the answer, it is clear that the £30 paid by the consumer does not apply to any cost incurred in respect of the product sold to him by the company.  

But this company is (by hypothesis) typical of all companies, for there seems to be no need or purpose for the £30 to have been paid by the consumer unless it be that which is denoted in the original proposition—namely, that it is to be applied to the liquidation of shareholders' original capital.  

The only alternative is the supposition that the £30 is claimed by a bank, and cleared up thereon.  

Taking this third party's situation, it will be seen that a substantial proportion of the collective surpluses of all paying companies taken together accreting in a given accounting period are not distributed amongst to anyone concerned with these companies individually.  

The investor does not get back any of his invested money.  

Yet the retained proportion of the surplus—represented by the amount £30—when purchased, is the source of deposits in any given year. Hence it has gone out of existence as money.

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**Social Credit Party.**

**FASCIST VIOLENCE.**

**Two Green Shirts in Hospital.**

**QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.**

Mr. Leslie (Lab., Siddal-stead West) in the House whether, in view of the recent action of the government in the arrest of a number of Fascists and the alleged assault on a number of people, he would be justified in referring the case to the Home Secretary; and if so, would he instruct the Home Secretary to take action on the report of the inquiry by the Home Secretary; and if so, would he instruct the Home Secretary to take action on the report of the inquiry.
What Is “Original Capital”?  

An argument is going about this to effect: that when you buy something in a shop you do not pay anything towards the cost of the factories and machinery which made it; that persons called inventors pay this cost, and provide you with the use of the factories, etc., without charge; that all they do charge you is the cost of wear and tear. The object with which this argument is advanced is to show that existing principles of finance do not cause prices to rise above incomes, and that therefore the Social Credit diagnosis of the economic deadlock is a mistaken one. It is necessary to clear up what the existing principles of finance are. And one approach to understanding them is to inquire what changes could be made in industrial organisation and planning which would not involve the present practice of the banks as regards lending and credit risk.

They are as follows:

1. All the banks could amalgamate (including the Bank of England) and form a nationalised Bank, the National Bank.
2. Private ownership of the means of production could be abolished, and everybody be paid a salary.

The result of these changes would be that the National Bank would absorb the functions of Capitalism, becoming the sole employer and paymaster of the community. But nothing in those changes would require the National Bank to enter into any of the acts and affairs of the banks which, at present, are made to private enterprises.

Now, in the new situation, there would be no borrowers of credit for private purposes (as in the present practice of the banks), being the sole borrower, would have to lend to itself. This could be done by itself, for accounting purposes, into a Finance Department and a Production Department.

At this point it becomes clear how the principles of the present financial system work. For the Finance Department would have to lend to a Production Department to repay loans at prescribed dates: the Production Department would not provide in order to do this, would have to get back all the money it spent within the periods determined by the above dates. It would not provide in order to get the money and supply the banks, being the sole borrower, would have to lend to itself. This could be done by itself, for accounting purposes, into a Finance Department and a Production Department in the form of retail prices; and that means that these prices would have to be equal to “all the money the goods will fetch.”

Now, the only way to get the community to surrender all their money in paying retail prices is to keep retail goods in sight, in the possession of the community. This must be the case if the community itself is to meet their needs by the expenditure of less than their income, and choose to do so, the Production Department would have to repay its loans. So it will be seen that no matter how much there is in circulation, the total production could be offered in the shops, the quantity actually produced would have to be kept down to a point where it just meets the basic needs of the community.

Disunity in the Midst of Unity.

It has been stimulating and heartening to see the present régime of the London Credit Society, in the wise leadership of its President and the tireless energy of its Honorary Secretary, carry on the work of the old Credit Society, under the new régime. The London Club, reconstituted, would be expected to yield a larger and more interesting field for the work of the new régime. The London Club, reconstituted, would be expected to yield a larger and more interesting field for the work of the new régime.

The Social Credit Federation.

The London Social Credit Federation is taking considerable interest in the work of the new régime. The Federation has, in fact, put forward the idea of a new régime, in which the actual production, and much of the form, would be composed of the “social commonwealth,” which the Federation advocates.

Disunity is a natural consequence of the principle of free initiative.

The Films.

The Robber Symphony.

Directed by Friedrich Fehder.

Friedrich Fehder’s “Hunted People” was a work of art in its own title at the time, being not only the first film of its kind, but as a great film in the sense that “Kazgar’s” and “En Rade” were great. I shall be surprised if this year gives us a better picture than “The Robber Symphony.” The story is of a rising; a man, a dog, a dream, and a struggle. This is the story of a rising; a man, a dog, a dream, and a struggle. The story is of a rising; a man, a dog, a dream, and a struggle.

Social Credit Party of Great Britain.

“The Broadsheet.”

The Broadsheet has been the official gazette of the Green Shirts. The number for May 1936 (No. 119), is, by extension, also the official gazette of the party and deserves to be read by all Green Shirt adherents.

Guerilla Tactics.

John Hargrave issues “General Directions for Green Shirt Leaders” (No. 23). “Direction and Tactics.” They occupy four columns and contain a carefully reasoned explanation why these tactics are necessary, together with hints how they may be operable in practice. The London shock parties is urged to adopt the most effective and efficient means of increasing mobility—mobility being essential to the surprise element in guerrilla fighting. The motley assembly is less expensive, but because its mobility is dependent on petrol supplies. “Everywhere is the ground for this means that an active minority can gain ascendancy over a more continuous and less invariable front. There is a wise place of advice to the readers of the Green Shirts, and now that continuous right-wing work leads to stalemate.

B consistent for Supporters.

In addition to the 13. rectangular cards, hangers for business cards’ users’ use, the Green Shirts’ Party (and not only the party member) should feel it his duty to make himself known for the purpose of producing a token of his good works. This may be done by covering the front of such cards with something being a presumption of good faith, and real interest in the progress of the Movement.

This is not a very common circumstance which makes it advisable for the Green Shirts to short cut the procedure and to give the Green Shirt badge and let them to advertise their work.

The Price of a Badge.

There is a definite psychological value in this badge carrying, proof of the membership in the Green Shirt, and in this connection a well-known group which is of great importance. The Green Shirts know the badge, and the whole business is a bit of fun. Sometimes someone asks them what the badge stands for, and all for the badge is a mystery. Whether it stands for anything or nothing, it has no question that one of the most mysterious evasions. What it stands for or stands in the case of our purposes in the interest of the同志 such a one, “There is no badge,” someone who does not want to show his badge—whatever body he is affiliated to—and he finds it difficult to show it, even if he never wears it.
Nine Lives.
By Arthur Brennon.

I recently received the following letter:

Dear Sir,—As a convinced student of Douglas, an admirer of his great intellectural ability and a believer in his whole- some honesty of purpose, I do very much resent the bad feeling so frequently displayed by your paper. One would almost suspect that you were in the pay of "Sound Finance." I got your paper through "Smith's," but am stopping it.—Yours faithfully.

K. S.

I must tell a story which I heard tell about Wilkins the cat. It happened to my friend R. R., whose articles in "Rural Life and Lore" will be remembered. This is how he tells it. The scene is Ilfracombe and the time forty or fifty years ago. Names are fictitious.

Well, this Wilkins was a good old cat. Belonged to the Lupins. A nice old family. Real people. Knew what they wanted, and paid proper when you did it for 'em. You should have seen their shrimps. There wasn't nothin' what old Mrs. Lupin didn't know about shrimps. You wouldn't see her lumpin' 'em in together never noticing what times of the year they come to perfection, and never allowing for them wanting room, havin' to fight for a living to show their grace.

Well, one day, me and a chum was passin' by the house and Mrs. Lupin come out. She says, "Here, you boys, do you want to earn a shilling?" We answers: "Yes, ma'am."

"Well," she says: "I want you to drown poor old Wilkins—she's old and feeble, and it's kinder to end her life than let her drag it about with her."

We says we'll do it. So she fetches the cat. We puts it in an old sack, takes the shilling, and off we goes.

When we gets down to the shore we picks up the heaviest piece of rock we can lift, shoves it in the sack to weight it, and ties it up. Then out we goes on the rocks till we come to where there's a good depth of water. We waits for a big wave to come along, and then heaves the sack out as far as we can.

We gets back to the shore, up to the town, and spends our bob.

Next morning I'm going past the house—and dang me if I don't see that blamed cat on the window ledge cleaning herself. I rubs my eyes to make sure I'm seeing Wilkins.

It was her all right. What was I to do? What would Mrs. Lupin think? I goes back and calls up my chum. We decide the best thing is to go up and explain it wasn't our fault: we'd done the job proper. So after breakfast up we goes.

Mrs. Lupin comes out and we start to explain. But she stops us and says: "Never mind, we've decided to keep Wilkins after all."

We heard the story later on. Is this. The family's at breakfast, and one of the daughters says: "Where's Wilkins this morning?"

"Now Mrs. Lupin hadn't told none of 'em what she'd done, thinking it kinder not to break the news until someone noticed the cat was missing. A good woman in them kind of ways. Well, she breaks the bad news, and the girls is gettin' out their pocket handkerchiefs. When suddenly one of the boys comes in, leaving the door open as boys does. And on his heels behind Wilkins calmly strollin' in as cats does. Then watch out! Tears of joy——" Oh, Wilkins, Wilkins . . . . and all that.

Well, the end of it all was us boys get another bob.

And I'll bet it was the first bob the old lady had ever paid anybody for not doing a job proper.

Of course, you'll guess what had happened. Was this. First, the sack was an old one. Then the rock we put in it was too heavy. So when we pitched the lot in the sea it hit the rocks below and cut the sack open.

Now the story of the attempt on Wilkins is the story of The New Age.

My correspondent intimates that any criticism I publish of Douglas's policy must be attributed to personal animosity or to the instigation (with payment) of, let us say, Mr. Montagu Norman.

How does he reconcile this theory with the fact that Mr. Norman was agreeable to Mr. R. G. Hawtrey's entering into a public debate with Douglas, to the B.B.C. allowing him to broadcast his theory, and to the Royal Academy's exhibiting Augustus John's portrait of him? These three events constituted a most valuable advertisement of Douglas, and one which Mr. Norman had the power to prevent if he had chosen. They constituted a sudden lifting of a rigid boycott that had been imposed on his name and views for ten years.

Why was the boycott lifted?

If he says that it was done voluntarily, that means that Mr. Norman desired to accredit Douglas. But if not why should Mr. Norman want me to accredit him?

If he says that Mr. Norman was forced to take this action because of the influential support won over by Douglas by the activities of the Movement, he is missing the dynamic potency of the methods used by the Movement up to that time. What were those methods?

They were primary educational in the technical sense, and insofar as they were political, they had nothing to do with electoral politics. Not only was there the "Electoral Campaign," but Douglas devised the general principle of appealing to electors as electors. He practised the doctrine of the impotence of the electorate as an axiom no less self-evident than the axiomatic truths of the Social Credit Analysis. This political doctrine was held up as an essential and incontrovertible corollary of the technical discovery announced in Economic Democracy.

Now, I claim that the methods which broke down the boycott are equally powerful for breaking down other resistances on the part of Mr. Montagu Norman. I have continuously advocated and employed them in The New Age; and shall go on doing so.

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