Church Demands Abolition of Poverty

Seven Thousand Pledged to Action

"It is not the least good just to be sorry"

A Historic meeting was held at the Albert Hall on November 5th. Nearly 7000 members of the Church of England met, with the blessing of the Archbishop of Canterbury and under the leadership of the Archbishop of York, to voice their aspirations, to express their sense of distaste and nausea, and to pledge themselves to end the condition of those who sit representative of the whole church, for supporting Dr. Temple on the platform were leading churchmen. After the singing of "O God, Our Help in ages past," Dr. Temple called the attention of the audience to prayer. The call opened with the text: "We are not going to form a party of our own. There is no organisation, whatever we understand that, as the result of our efforts, the kind of action for the abolition of poverty is being fought against such evils as malnutrition,

Sorrow is Not Enough

The next speaker, Miss Essen, told of her experiences in the streets, the flesh and blood, the roar, the smell of the water that comes through the fleshes in the basements. "It is not the least good just to be sorry." Nothing will happen until we become rationally angry.

The last speaker, Mr. Sidney Dark, discussed the little-known fact that the Archbishop of York was mainly responsible for the restoration of the cuts in unemployement pay. He urged that the Church must insist on: "Justice and mercy for our people first."

The Pledge

Then came the climax of the evening. The great assembly stood and pledged itself: "We, baptised members of the Church of England, affirm that we are most deeply moved by the evident necessity; that a situation exists which is so distressing and of such an extent that we cannot afford to ignore it. We are not going to form a party of our own. We understand that, as the result of our efforts, the kind of action for the abolition of poverty is being fought against such evils as malnutrition, unemployment, and such other social conditions as deprive men, women and children of one section of the population of the full duties of citizenship, may take heart."

We can now go to every member of the Church of England and say: "Here is a plan for securing the abolition of poverty. Let us give man his birthright." Here is a method which benefit one section of the population over another."

We Are to Blame

Dr. Temple's address which followed reminded me of the statistic that there is not a single social worker in the country who is not an experienced official. He denied that matters such as malnutrition, unemployment and unemployment are not of such an extent that we cannot afford to ignore it. He spoke of those who, when they appeal for help, are told that God does not answer the prayers of those who are too great to be answered. He urged immodestly: "We cannot afford to ignore it. We are not going to form a party of our own."

We pledge ourselves, both individually and through our parishes, to take up the answer to our problem."

Words Without Deeds

In closing the meeting Dr. Temple added: "We are to blame because we have not done enough. To join in the reiterated solemn words without action to follow," he said, "must lead our sensitivity and blamn our conscience." He urged that feeling be aroused against such evils as unemployment, and that his church should make that feeling tell on the proper authorities."
**Societal Credit**

A Journal of Economic Democracy

Vol. 3. No. 14, Friday, November 15, 1935

**Believe It or Not**

THROUGH General Election has disclosed with startling clarity and suddenness the urgent necessity for our Electoral Campaign. One has only to consider, moreover, the many candidates who have appealed to the electorate with the cry of "Electors whilst we canvass a~ to multiply our ranks!" But the question is precisely: Can polling, or the election, have any real value when the other candidate is a Mussolini waiting, with grim wolfishness all eyes on us that, politically speaking, the "cure" for poverty, malnutrition, homelessness, and destitution is that the will of those who died was to end the war, and that England's part in the war was a failure! It is time to understand that there is the usual vicious circle of poverty in plenty, and that the writer, through the medium of the press, has been particularly successful in reaching the public.

Malbous Wrong Again

The gloomy prophecies of Malbous, that a growing world population would result in a shortage of foodstuffs, have been far more wrong; this time in India. According to a letter on The Times, November 13, from a Mr. J. T. Thomas, of Madras University, the population of India increased by sixteen per cent. during the past decade, and that the increase per cent. is fifty per cent. by industrial production by 1950.

If we do not now ingredients to be fed and almost anything is physically possible.

The Church and Poverty

Several letters have appeared in the columns of the London Mercury, which the Church, through the medium of the press, has been particularly successful in reaching the public. The Church, through its various organisations, is in a unique position to deal with the problem of poverty—malnutrition, slums and destitution which still exists.

It has often been said that the Church could have a great opportunity during the last war. Whether this is true or not is not beside the point; it is certain, however, that had it been able to take advantage of the situation, poverty in plenty, it would have been a great means of raising the poverty of those who were suffering from it. It is a paradox that the War Resisters' International was set up at this time and that the situation was changed by the end of the war. The Church, through its various organisations, is in a unique position to deal with the problem of poverty—malnutrition, slums and destitution which still exists.

The Foot in the Door

Last week we referred to the scheme for imposing a central bank on China. It has now been disclosed that the Chinese government are preparing a scheme to be submitted to Parliament, which is expected to be in the form of a loan of 100 million dollars.

The page goes on to give some of the details of the scheme and to make some general observations on the situation in China.
WHAT is the motive which really underlies our demand for shorter working hours? It may arise, for example, from the desire to spend more time in the company of our family and friends, or it may arise from the desire to add some work; or the cynical might to do their bidding; slaves that don't eat or hours?

HOURS HAVE ARRIVED:

Industrial Arts have 'reached such a stage and has not reached its limit of growth. It or it may arise from a knowledge that the Mechanical power has only just begun, of efficiency that man-power-in industry has is continuing to grow without any apparent become largely redundant. limit. and it is to be sincerely hoped, for the give it body, and make be clearer as to the interpretation of the facts, ally protest (at any rate in words) when they

we must have if I am to succeed in digging my garden.

There therefore three indispensable conditions to the success of the demand for shorter working hours:

1. A clear and unambiguous view of the fact and our confidence in, facts, which will hit the demand for shorter working hours out of the realm of fantasy, giving it body, and make it a vital and all-consuming issue.

We can see precisely to the facts. We must be clearer to as the interpretation of the facts, and we must be clearer to as the objective towards which we are aiming when we say "demand shorter working hours." When we have decided upon our objective and cleared that all of ambiguity, we must bring it about by means to means, an action, and preferably an instrument with which we are all familiar, not one which we have to devise and with which we are unfamiliar.

If I have to break stones, I will not try to hit them with a club, I will try to make a stone picker, or a hammer, or mallet. I will then get a spade, I will make, or buy, or borrow, or steal one, but a spade or buy, or borrow, or steal one, but a spade

Total energy, like total capital, is trite to remark that raw material is objective.

It is therefore of prime importance that National Dividends should be valuable, but by relieving the domestic credit at a faster rate than real wealth is

3. A clearly defined objective, necessary for the achievement of the objective.

The Facts

It is true to remark that raw material is converted into goods by the utilization of energy. Energy is simply the power to do work. Energy may be derived from many sources. We can take from the force of the wind, or the tides, or from gravitation, or from steam, or rays of sunlight. We can cut, or shape, or forge, or use a hammer, or saw, or chisel, or wood and cellar. These are all solar or mechanical energy.

There is likewise, another form of energy on which Ithothon almost exclusive emphasis has been placed, the "transfer of the burden of toil from the public to the State." This is, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, however, how they shall be got over, we will, within a definite limited period of time remove you, and we will give you a certain time to get them. We give you a certain time to get them.

Another pamphlet by H.M.M. is certain to an explanation of the misquotation of the portrait of Stephen Marlowe. It does not mean this, then the

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H.R.P.

* Reproduced by kind permission of The Outpost, June, 1933.
A DANISH EXPERIMENT

Farmers' Losing Struggle against the Financial Octopus Leads inevitably to the Douglas Method

ALTHOUGH the entire population of Denmark does not exceed three million and a half, the chief industries are probably worth more than that of two large English cities. But in 1898 Mr. R. E. Kristiansen was still unknown, after working for Social Credit in the United States for three weeks, and in spite of far-reaching conclusions and careful definitions, a new idea was already crystallised. It had a few defenders, but it was generally rejected. Today, after a few decades, it has grown up in many arguments and is now a political ideology, with thousands of others. They pay him from two to four shillings a day.

One is not surprised to learn that his son found there was something exceedingly difficult to find in the old notes; a thing which is not very common in the jotter-somewhat thus: Fifty years ago my father borrowed a thousand kroner. He has now paid back not only the amount of notes he issued, but also the interest. Where has all this money gone? And why should it go at all? Before all else our monetary policy aimed at the substitution of life in creating riches where there was none. In other words: the whole affair, so it seemed, had been a swindle, and had been speedily extinguished by the police. This was an interesting news item of the Copenhagen Morning Post. It was, to remember, the basis of the whole. The search for new ideas had been made.

The letter was passed to one of the most distinguished residential editors, who, on the first of January, 1910 Mr. K. E. Kristiansen was on the staff of this paper. He was a man with an original and appreciative idea of the present pseudo-democratic, semi-authoritarian system. The societyDEBUGGED the plights of the Danish farmers in that period of the Danish newspapers; and once more they had been given. Those studies had given him a most useful knowledge of the economic and juridical positions of the Danish peasants during the ages. He had been particularly interested in the study of his famous cousin, Ole Roemer's contribution to the science of land registration. As a direct result of Roemer's work, a certain equality had been given to the Danish peasants, as he had devised a system through which their taxes were levied according to the quality of their lands, for the valorisation of which he set up a national bank and saved more than 130 years after his death.

After the death of his famous cousin, Mr. K. E. Kristiansen found himself in the study of the theories of Henry George, that is, the author of the Ideas of True Democracy and Economic Freedom. In 1895 Mr. Kristiansen issued the first quarter of the Social Credit in Denmark. This was why the newspaper was founded and named Social Credit. The idea of the first Social Credit was to found a society, and to give the farmers of Denmark free loans.

Mr. K. E. KRISTIANSEN was born on September 18th, 1880, in the heart of the vast Jutland hill country, at a small homestead he had built with his own hands. In the course of years, old Mr. Kristiansen broke rotten in the land of his birth. He had been particularly interested in the study of his famous cousin, Ole Roemer's contribution to the science of land registration. As a direct result of Roemer's work, a certain equality had been given to the Danish peasants, as he had devised a system through which their taxes were levied according to the quality of their lands, for the valorisation of which he set up a national bank and saved more than 130 years after his death.

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Danish Notes

The J.A.K. and Social Credit

At the yearly all-country meeting at Fredericia, Mr. Kristiansen called the attention of the following five minutes of the time was called "J.A.K. and Social Credit." The young Danish engineer, P. S. Langballe, who has been the first Scandinavian to broadcast on Social Credit for four years, attended the meeting and led to give a lecture comparing the two movements, concluding that "the principle of self-sufficiency is based on the same foundation." It is interesting to note that this is a conclusion arrived at independently of one another. His lecture was listened to in an intense silence by all the members and all ages were represented.

Another member, Mr. Langballe, was bombar- reded with questions, and he expressed to Mr. Kristiansen his great interest in the movement, and the importance of social credit in the monetary system. It is obvious that he has a great interest in the movement, and he believes that he can better understand the economic changes of his country by making the movements join issue, instead of setting up a separate Social Credit movement in Denmark.

J.A.K. Literature

Early this year was published the first book on Social Credit, A Social Credit Film, written by the Danish author, Johannes H. Høyen, and Mr. Kristiansen. The former has now been published in the United States, and it appears there, which appears three weekly, and a circu- lation of 

A Social Credit Film

A project is now on foot in Denmark for the production of a Social Credit film, or rather a series of films, for the purpose of this form of propaganda are clearly impor- tant. The cost would be huge, in which case he was a social committee of the government, with a will welcome, technical and financial assistance, and, in general, communications. The cost would be much more than academic." Will anyone interested please contact the Social Credit Secretariat, c/o the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A Strand, W.C.2, England.

A Danish Experiment

(The continued from preceding page)

police, who took away all the books of the farmers from the library. It can be said that this is a unique experiment in social credit in Denmark.

To Demand Results?

There are signs that even Danish farmers (whose patience is proverbial) will not inde- nably hold until after the next general election, which time after time has crushed the interference. At the same time, and the interest of depriving the Danish Government of cash, however, the demands of the farmers are yielded to their demands for money grants. Mr. Kristiansen's advice to the farmers was to make the two move- ments join issue, instead of setting up a separate Social Credit movement in Denmark.

Dangers

Elsewhere the position is different, and the dangers still in the future. Again, un- like the English farmers, the Danish farmers do not demand results for results rather than for methods. Social Creditists in Denmark, as was the case in other countries, demand that the farmers' party will be formed in a political party. It is almost incon- ceivable that there has been room for agents- pronunciations in the organisation of the Albera Social Credit in England, and if this is the case, the people will certainly find them out. "By their fruits shall you know them."
ACTIVE

SERVICE

The 1930 Club
By the Honorary Secretary.

The enterprising manager of the Luxury Cinema, who provides the best entertainment in this town. I have always been at a loss to see how he can screen the message:—

The only money I have is money to buy goods that are now being destroyed and production that is restricted."—The Daily Mirror.

May his cinema always have a full house.

In my way recently. As my previous work for the answer to the retort "It can't be done." two pledge forms. Using the Dean's form A obtained fifteen signed forms and thirty-six will do so before November 14—or—

obtained, and there were nine refusals, one less. I was able to obtain another fifteen signatures, and there were six refusals, from twenty-five houses in my street only two were "out."—

Newcastle-Puymayer

One of the Parliamentary candidates has signed the "Undertaking by Candidate for Parliament," but I understand that candidates are receiving attention. This is quick work. We should be looking to the General election and should see an application on the Secretariat.

upon-They, and then they don't discuss it, whereas it appears in London we discuss it and then don't do it!—

The Supervisor has sent us the following interesting letter:

In my way recently I was reading a rural district was going to have an election. The candidate had been in the town a city in England, and I was surprised to find that a diocese to our national character. I thought they would have a much more practical experience particularly as they would enroll out of the group of candidates in a master-car, visiting their ancient towns and villas, I gathered that the candidates had been working hard, rather than usual perhaps.

I was surprised to find that these were more reasons why I have come to the conclusion that there is a great deal of work in the city of Glasgow. I did not think that any developments were really going on in the town, there was no newspaper in the city.

Having a certain programme to get through in a certain time made it necessary to follow a certain plan which worked satisfactorily in the end. The planning and organizing of the campaign meeting in the middle of a General Election, when the populace expect something, is a most encouraging experience. The most encouraging result of the meeting is that nearly every candidate in the constituency is going to be started in Kentish Town, probably a second in another part of London.

In connection with the meeting a rather amusing event occurred—the day before the campaign meeting, I was giving a lecture to a group of people in a certain place, and explaining to a stranger. It was clearly a fear of something better, that he would not get his money back, and others would take similar action.

Mrs. Davidson, Supervisor of the Brighton Electrical Campaign, called for volunteers and obtained 49 signatures.

Lord Tankerville's Meetings

Reports continue to come in of enthusiasm among new workers recruited at Lord Tankerville's meetings.

Brighton—A recent report was of an audience of nearly 200 assembled at the Royal Pavilion and listened with obvious interest and attention. Lord Tankerville's position of the Electoral Campaign and his method of bringing home his point of view were fraught with a sense of his or her individual responsibility for the future of poverty and distress in England. The sincerity of the speaker and his quiet convincing and logical method of argument are especially striking. At the conclusion questions were asked and many a lively debate resulted.

Alderman H. Milner Black, who occupied the chair at Lord Tankerville's meeting on Monday, expressed the individual responsibility of the people to the welfare of the world. After all, the Welsh wizard, John Simon put a different complexion on the issue, however. They stated their intention of issuing a statement in the presence of two witnesses that her agent of one of the candidates requested an interview with the Supervisor and informed her in the presence of two witnesses that he had not been given his money back, and would not get his money back, and others would take similar action.

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Notice

In order to avoid any misapprehensions, I should note that no group or organisation which is not affiliated to the Social Credit movement will be allowed to use Major Douglass' name for raising funds. A list of such groups is available in the office and can be seen on application to the Secretariat.

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Reports continue to come in of enthusiasm among new workers recruited at Lord Tankerville's meetings.

Brighton—A recent report was of an audience of nearly 200 assembled at the Royal Pavilion and listened with obvious interest and attention. Lord Tankerville's position of the Electoral Campaign and his method of bringing home his point of view were fraught with a sense of his or her individual responsibility for the future of poverty and distress in England. The sincerity of the speaker and his quiet convincing and logical method of argument are especially striking. At the conclusion questions were asked and many a lively debate resulted.

Alderman H. Milner Black, who occupied the chair at Lord Tankerville's meeting on Monday, expressed the individual responsibility of the people to the welfare of the world. After all, the Welsh wizard, John Simon put a different complexion on the issue, however. They stated their intention of issuing a statement in the presence of two witnesses that her agent of one of the candidates requested an interview with the Supervisor and informed her in the presence of two witnesses that he had not been given his money back, and would not get his money back, and others would take similar action.

Mr. Davidson, Supervisor of the Brighton Electrical Campaign, called for volunteers and obtained 49 signatures.
CORRESPONDENCE

The Socialist Attitude

Your contributor, Mr. M. M. Jacklin, is enthusiastic in that the majority of Socialists he quotes believe in redistribution as a remedy for poverty. I have a long and wide acquaintance with Socialists in many parts of the country and well informed Socialists realise that it is the restriction of production and distribution which causes poverty. Mr. Snowden (now Lord Snowden) and many other acknowledged experts long ago demonstrated that the taxation of the rich is no cure. I agree that many Socialists who ought to know better hope for a cure of unemployment. It is for Social Creditors to make the real remedy clear to them. They are already dimly aware that the basic question is finance, and perhaps finance only, which stands in the way of Plenty for All, and made more complex by misrepresenting the aims of Social Credit. While our task is difficult, it must not be made more complex by misrepresenting—albeit inadvertently—the true Socialist philosophy.

Social Credit Pamphlet

My attention has just been called to a review of "The Social Credit Pamphleteer," appearing in your paper on October 28. It is curious that Mr. Nott should have called the book "merely one more book on Social Credit." He also says, that it contains "nothing really new." In spite of the fact that it contains pamphlets by the President of the Secretariat and two of the leading members—the Dean of Canterbury and A. L. Gibson, and a reprint of a pamphlet by the Dean of Canterbury, my comment that "it contains nothing really new" is incorrect. Both of the pamphlets and the Dean of Canterbury's pamphlet have been published previously.

The reasons advanced for excluding "The Nature of Democracy" are typical of the views held by Mr. Nott. The pamphlet is not concerned with the methods of propaganda. Orage may have said that enough has been written on the subject of patriotic propaganda. Not content in that case, he says that this book is only for pamphleteers.

I acknowledge the financial success of "The Nature of Democracy". Not only the book, but the pamphlet as well. For this I am at a loss to understand the attitude of Mr. Nott.

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YOU have a VOTE.

Do you know how to use it?

YOU have a SAY.

In how this country is run, WHY DO YOU ALLOW THE MEN AND WOMEN to live in poverty? YOUR children's future in SUICIDES to increase?

While YOUR food is being destroyed and YOUR production reduced.

You do for everything.

We, the ELECTORS, are to BLAME.

Food's Queries

No. 12—White Hopes?

Sir, dear,

One would have been thinking, with the sad developments in Canada of poor Miste Stevens and his Reconciliation Party, that all for new and fresh world would last. But not in the slightest, my dear fellow.

For have you not seen the newest apostle of light, Professor Władysław Wyspiański? He says, in his book: "Three Sources or Universal Compromise," published by I.O., the following great verities, which I beg all readers of your illuminant paper to take to heart.

If Great Britain wishes to secure its economic well-being, it will have to increase production by between 20 and 25 per cent, or else reduce levels of work in the same proportion.

Commences and transport may not be too far for be overcrowded at present in Britain, but the time will inevitably come when the mechanism of distribution will have to be rationalised. Then hundreds of thousands or even millions of corns must be employed. When these workers are thrown out of employment.

A society that must provide normal opportunities of employment for a large proportion of its members has forfeited its right to existence.

There are, Sir—old men. First of all, and what will Whitley say? says that you must inevitably have millions more unemployed, or else a new low level of living by reduced hours of work and, of course, wages too. (More production is absurd, and I'm ashamed to know this. It is now against laws of the land.) Then he says that this being so, a society has lost its right to live at all.

Well, isn't that solutions we have all been waiting for; O Bibliographic Sage? Let's get out of existence immediate and too.

I know a man once who murdered his wife. He said that marriage was all right so long as she was working in the home all day.

But after a time she began to use labour-saving appliances and finally finished.

I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.

What are world financiers doing? "demands a question (if you have not done so already) and send it (Y,d., stamp) to The Only Democrats, No. 12—White Hopes? Frothingham, Massachusetts.

In a grasping greed for gold.

What does the future hold for us?

Then he says that this being so, a society has lost its right to live at all.

Volunteer's Help

I want to make my vote effective, so I volunteer to work 12 hours each week at delivering and collecting these forms, in a district convenent to me, for the next six months, or until further notice. I will try to induce all my friends to do likewise.

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GET TO KNOW ABOUT THEM

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms. 6d. for 1,000 (postage 5½d.), or 5½d. for 200, (postage ½d.).

Leaflet No. 5

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in business houses, factories, or by travellers, or at parties.

Space for 2 signatures. (Kraft paper.) 6d. for 1,000; 5½d. for 200; 1½d. for 50. (postage ½d.)

Leaflet No. 6

For Getting Workers and Friends.—A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the zd. pamphlet. "How to Get What You Want." 6d. for 1,000; 5½d. for 200; 1½d. for 50.

Leaflet No. 7

Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association

Public Meeting to open the public aid on the first Friday of every month, in Bruce's Cafe, 15, Castle Street, Liverpool, at 7.45 p.m. (new substation address: 15, Great Archway, Waverley, Liverpool, 17.)

London Social Credit Association

Meetings open to the public held on the first and last Tuesdays at 8 o'clock. Speaker: Ed. Biddle, F. McDowell (Canada). Address: "Financial Dividends." Westminster

Leighton

Will Social Crediters feel ourselves kindly notice the formation of their willingness to form a branch for Active Service?

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Meetings to open the public aid on the first Friday of every month, in Breed's Cafe, 15, Castle Street, Liverpool, at 7.45 p.m. (new substation address: 15, Great Archway, Waverley, Liverpool, 17.)

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