THE INCORPORATING "CREDIT POWER."

WEEKLY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND ART

No. 2085] NEW Vol. LI. No. 17. THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1932. [Registered at the G.P.O.] SEVENPENCE as a Newspaper.

CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEDE	PAGE		PAG
NOTES OF THE WEEK "All-round Cancellation"—political and technical implications.	193	VARIATIONS ON THE HITLER THEME. I. By Hilderic Cousens	20
PROPERTY. TO			
(Editorial) PROPERTY-RIGHTS.	196	POLITICAL PURGE. By S. R	20
GOVERNMENT		Edward Carpenter and Major Douglas.	
	197	Mr. Nussbaum on "A + B." By J. G.	202
	198	Confusion between two time-lags.	
A LIBERAL D.	198	"A Proposite December of Comme Comme Comme	
Mr. H. C. ASCISTI." By John Hargrave	199	"A PERSONAL REACTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT."	202
Which is elice to the full tout of 1:		CORRESPONDENCE	203
which he sent to the full text of his address first article in <i>The New Age</i> of August 11.		Ralph Edmonds, F.G., Frank Griffiths (Kibbo Kift).	

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Let us commence with the text: "All-round Debt

All-round. "All-round" sows the vague idea of cancelling cross-indebtedcancelling cross-indebtedness. But cross-indebtedness cancels itself exactly as commercial contrance balance of balance o net balance of borrowings or of loans as the case may be. The formula bereal it is not "allbe. The forgiveness is not reciprocal: it is not "all-Britain" Some nations (e.g. U.S.A. and Great World) will lose, others (probably the rest of the Dek.

Debt. **

as distinct from commercial or "private" debts.

There is no technical distinction between the classes There is no technical distinction between the classes trary distinction of cancellation. There is an arbitical distinction between the classes trary distinction of cancellation. trary distinction and it is made and maintained by the banks for political reasons.

The idea behind the selection of war debts for extinction is that this will deprive national creditor

tinction is that this will deprive national creditor national debtor Covernments of the right to impose policy on acts. national debtor Governments. It would prevent such acts as that suarantee for Reparations. On the other hand it bond not prevent such acts as that of France's occupation of the Ruhr as a would not prevent such acts as that of the Bank of bond interest. It would prevent french generals from leading French soldiers into German territory, rals living not rench soldiers into German territory, rals like Sir Otto Niemeyer entering Australia and from among her people. Military expeditionary spot would take on the job.

of Sydney Bridge was a portent of the civil war which would have been precipitated if the Australian electorate had endorsed a heterodox financial policy and any State or the Federal Government had persistently tried to carry it out. It is significant to note that in Ireland, as we described last week, the bankers, through the mouths of the Opposition, are provoking some Irish de Groot to follow the Sydney precedent. For the bankers' purposes in Ireland it does not matter whether the potential de Groot assaults or assassinates Mr. de Valera or any follower of his, or Mr. Cosgrave or any other of Mr. de Valera's opponents. In either case there would be irresistible provocation to reprisals, while there exist two mutually hostile military formations ready to act upon it. In the case of Mr. Lang, he commanded no military force, so he was an object of contempt to his powerful enemies-which explains why de Groot's demonstration against him stopped short at cutting a tape. If Mr. Lang had commanded a military force he would have been an object of fear, and therefore of hatred; and might have had his throat cut. Even as it was there were dark suggestions before the outrage that he would be tipped off the bridge to feed the sharks. Yet, on the other hand, it would have suited the bankers equally well which is the same as expired that it might just well-which is the same as saying that it might just as easily have happened—that some anti-Lang celebrity was bumped off first. That would have branded Lang as a murderer and his forces as brigands and then of course the legality of the use of the Federal Army to deal with him would have been established. The bankers, the judges, and the newspapers would have seen to that.

It must be remembered, however, that bankers have an objection in principle to civil war hardly less strong than to international war. For one thing it reverses their policy of disarmament, not to speak of its forcing them to abandon their rules of prudent finance at the instance of military leaders. Politics, for the moment, interferes with credit-policy. Nor does it follow by any means that in a future outbreak the victorious forces (of course the bankers' army) are going to hand their weapons

over to the keepers of the bankers' vaults. It is well to remember that in this country, when the gentlemen-auxiliaries, so to describe them, had fulfilled their task of breaking the General Strike, they quickly turned round and told the railway directorships where they get off directly these bodies evinced a disposition to exploit the victory in a revengeful and sordid spirit. So with Australia or any other country, it is not to be supposed that after an orgy of mutual throat-cutting the combatants on either side would forget that they once fought on the same side (which was the dominant reflection of the "gentlemen strike breakers" just mentioned) and that they were of the same blood as each other and of different blood from Sir Otto Niemeyer.
There are twelve thousand students of the Social Credit Analysis in Australia to-day ready to interpret a civil war and to fix the responsibility for it on the real authors. And woe betide those authors if and when the people realise that the death-roll proceeds from a criminally negligent miscalculation of the pay-roll. No; seeing that the bankers must sooner or later own up to the miscalculation (if no worse) it were better for their necks that no blood were on their hands. From this point of view it can be held that Sir Philip Game, by his unprececan be held that Sir Philip Game, by his unprecedented act of dismissing the Lang Ministry, was (though probably unwittingly) virtually earthing lethal lightning through the rod of "unconstitutional" procedure. Strangers kissed in the streets when they heard of it, so the newspapers told. In cipient fear and betred were disselved in gleating. cipient fear and hatred were dissolved in gloating. Against this background Philip Game would appear to have exhibited the quality of high-political sagacity; but, let him consider—short-term sagacity. He has given the people of the Commonwealth breathing-space in which to learn something. But on what they learn depends the duration of the respite. For Spaniards kissed each other when the Republic came; and last week, just sixteen months later, they were killing each other. Absit omen—which is Latin for: "Let's hope history doesn't repeat itself."

What can they learn? Or what, for that matter, can any people learn? Well, among other things, perhaps the text we began with supplies a useful lead. There is nothing more useful than to investigate a policy before it becomes what is called "practical politics"—a designation which means in practice that the bankers have decided to put it on the list of allowable items of policy from which political parties may build up their programmes. The necessary counter-strategy is to expose such items before any party has had time to adopt them for, if afterwards, the party adopting them is psychologically resistant to the idea of abandoning them however them however sound the technical objections to them. It would affront its self-esteem, injure its prestige in the eyes of the electorate, and play into the hands of other parties. Hence independent critics of the items would be regarded with suspicion, as being possibly disguised supporters of the other parties. Those of us who realise the degree of psychological resistance to the Douglas Theorem which has been created in the Socialist Leadership by reason of its formal identification with the policy of administrative control of the means of production will see how desirable it is to prevent if possible any future identifications of this character until the relative programmes, policies, and principles have been dispassionately explored. Even more desirable is it to expose the nature of principles which all parties alike are in danger of absent-mindedly incorporating in policies and translating into programmes

It is this last consideration which applies to the idea of all-round debt-cancellation. We have al-

ready shown that this is not an all-round forgiveness of debt, but is a forgiveness offered in one quarter for acceptance in other quarters. In this game of "put and take" the Dominions would all be "takers" and take "the Dominions would all be "takers"; so the idea looks good to them on the surface. Father Christmas is coming with his sack, and that is very nice. But does the sack contains and that is very nice. But does the sack contains and tain only I.O.U.'s for the children to tear up? Or are these I.O.U.'s wrappings round burgling instruments? It is as well to inquire before treating his unopened sack as a processor down the chimney unopened sack as a passport down the chimney.

The line of inquiry begins with the question of identifying the people at whose expense debtor countries are tries are to gain relief, and, when identified, of ascertaining their relief, and, when identified, ascertaining their ability to afford the sacrifice.
Social Credit etudents because the sacrifice as a secretary to afford the sacrifice. Social Credit students know that debt-remission is a costless operation. costless operation and need not involve any people in loss. But in canvassing the subject in the of contemporary political the subject in the of contemporary politics—which precludes one's expounding the technique of the Social Credit analysis—one must preced the social Credit analysis—one must precede —one must proceed along the line of inviting the public to apply ordinary business acumen to generous looking of the social Credit at the public to apply ordinary business acumen to generous looking of the social Credit at the public the social Credit at the public that the social Credit at the public that the social Credit at the public that the social Credit at the social Credit at the public that the social Credit at the social Credit at the public that the social Credit at the social generous-looking offer within the conventional frame of reference laid down by eminent economists, bankers, press-magneteen kers, press-magnates and so on. Within this frame work the public are best on the curben their work the public are bound to accept (when their attention is drawn to it) the postulate that somebody must lose what somebody must lose what somebody else gains. No putters, no takers. They will, moreover, recall that when Mr. Lang suspended interest-payments the Federal Government hastened to pay the payments instead. Government hastened to pay the money instead. They will also recall that when Mr. de Valera pended annuity payments the Federal Federal Principles of the Pr pended annuity payments the British Government did the same thing. In half pended annuity payments the British Government did the same thing. In both cases the explicit reason was given by these Governments that they were determined to prevent any loss falling upon the to whom the suspended payments were due. Wilfication of both the defaulting Premiers was based on this concept of the inevitability of prestors loss—a loss which, if it did not fall on investors would have a fall on investors. loss—a loss which, if it did not fall on investors mon ground

The next proposition, which again will find accept the next proposition, which again will find accept whether that ance, is that a loss is a loss irrespective of whether loser agrees to it or not. In any circumstances what ever a man who parts with half-a-crown for not is short by half-a-crown (Circumstances). ever a man who parts with half-a-crown for nothing is short by half-a-crown. (Since this truth is will be no difficulty in getting eminent economists American explain their hesitancy about cancellation reference to what they describe as the difficulty of persuading the solution. reference to what they describe as the difficulty of accruing from it. That is to say a suggestion persuading the American taxpayers to bear persuading the say account in the say and the say are suggestions. accruing from it. That is to say, success in persual ing them does not affect the fact or after the measure of the land. ing them does not affect the fact or alter that persult of the loss. The same spokes are the measurements of the loss. of the loss. The same spokesmen do hint that persion might be successful. sion might be successful if European and large concerning armaments. That is to say, with money payers might be parsuaded to say with money payers might be parsuaded to say the same spokesmen do hint that I of the concerning armaments. That is to say, American to payers might be persuaded to part with money of buy something. What that something is does matter in the present framework of reference belongs to another, in which we have already to buy it with?

Taking the United States as the creditor, and let us say Australia as the debtor, and token figure of £1,000 to represent the debt token figure of £1,000 to represent the momental taylor. cancelled, what is the position? At the moment taxpayers of Australia taxpayers of Australia are due to pay it the investors in the U.S.A. Upon cancellationed tralian taxpayers' obligation is transferred to American taxpayers. Can they afford with the work well, on visible evidence, the answer must be The U.S.A. Budget is unbalanced as it is,

must assume, in spite of every effort of the revenue authorities to close up the deficit. If one saw the U.S.A. Budget showing a surplus of £1,000, or, if preferred, a surplus of say £50 with the prospect of annual recurrence in perpetuity, the case would be different.

But someone will say: "Could not the U.S.A. Government borrow the money on behalf of the tax-payers?" Well, let us see. From whom? American investing classes? That is to suppose them to possess a margin of money available to lend to the Government. But if so, in view of the deficit in the Budget, this margin ought to be regarded and treated as reserve taxable capacity. Its existence in the hands of these classes in a community of taxpayers skinned (by assumption) to the bone, would show that the Government had overlooked a source of revenue, and would entail on them the duty of tapping it. Budgets must be balanced; and in the emergency of a large deficit the largest shoulders should bear all the burden they can when all smallers. all smaller shoulders are burdened to capacity. Not until there is no deficit in the National Account should the national account. should there be a surplus in any private account. That's good, sound, orthodox banking and fiscal doctrine, is it not? Ask the "eminent economists" What then? Well are the American in-What then? Well, supposing the American investors' funds were sufficient to complete the balancing of the Police and the police of the Police ancing of the Budget and leave a large enough margin to finance the cancellation scheme as well, it could be could be done that way. Otherwise it could not be done without involving a flagrant departure from fundamental and universal principles governing high-financial procedure. The spectacle of the Object of helping Australia to maintain a balanced object of helping Australia to maintain a balanced Budget would give the world something to think about, and Mr. Lang something to talk about. No; the practice of correlation must accord with finthe practice of cancellation must accord with fin-ancial present ancial precept—or at least must appear to do so.

Now turn to the alternatives. Assume (and it is likely to be a fact) that American investors have no reserve fundamental fact. reserve funds of their own. The Government would have to have to have have to borrow from the Federal Reserve Board, or other barbin from the Federal Reserve Board, we other banking institutions. Suppose it did. may point out in parenthesis that its doing so would rather intrigue the U.S. War Veterans, who would see as there is the unique the use of the control of the unique the use of as they could reasonably consider it—their promised War Bonuses being applied to the relief of foreigners," including those against whom they had fought. ("Tear-gas for us creditors—palm-oil transaction would result, in the first instance, in the ment to the banks. With the proceeds it could buy out the banks. With the proceeds it could buy ment to the banks. With the proceeds it could buy payers. But it and debit the cost against the taxfloat longer than they can help. The principal must be repaid quickly either out of taxation (which is the difference of the Question of the q out of the quickly either out of taxation (which the debt to question) or by the Government's selling of oilt-edged stock. the debt to investors in the form of gilt-edged stock. In this event the Government could cut out the bornary of the country entire to the country entire towing event the Government could cut out the borholders of the principal and simply invite or compel U.S. Government Stock—say "Disarmament the date of the conversion, as "Interdependence the responsibility for raising the interest to pay the the responsibility for raising the interest to pay the crease the taxable would have done nothing to increase the taxable capacity of the population—a capacity which, by assumption, was already exhausted, but which, in any case, would be unable to be involved in a separal scheme of cancellation. involved in a general scheme of cancellation.

This is as far as we can take the analysis within

our chosen popularly-intelligible framework of reference. It leaves the question unanswered how any creditor Governments can win approval for the remission of external debt, and how-approval apart -it can solve the financial problems arising from it. It should not be difficult to persuade any body of business men that not all the cards are on the table -that either the creditor countries see a way of getting tangible compensation for their ostensible altruism or else that certain interests not dependent on the fortunes of any particular population—i.e. some super-national group—are behind the scheme for purposes of their own. It might be that the two interests coincide in the case of the United States. There is a saying that it is more blessed to give than to receive. But nobody is in business to experience the blessedness of giving without return. So any person or nation had better find out what the return is to be before he accepts gifts.

The conundrum can only be solved by reference to the Social-Credit analysis. At the back of the whole scheme are two facts: (a) that the banking institutions of the world are the ultimate issuers of all loans and therefore the ultimate creditors in respect of all debts: and (b) that the credits they lend cause them no loss on issue, and no gain on return. Regarded collectively their freedom of action is unlimited, and its consequences to themselves immaterial. Regarded severally, e.g., as individual central banks, they are subject to limitations and con-sequences, but these proceed from rules which they have arbitrarily designed for the protection of their collective monopoly, and to which each of them, for that reason, voluntarily submits itself. Though these rules are held out to be, and in an immediate sense often are, in the interests of the public, they are ultimately in the interests of the credit-monopoly. These interests are mutually irreconcilable, for the reason that the objectives of the monopolists and of the public lie in opposite directions. The public want personal economic security, because thereby they gain freedom to live their own lives in their own way. The credit-monopolists want to impose personal economic insecurity, because thereby they are able to compel the individual to shape his existence according to a pattern of their coun design. Let be one seef at this as fantastic own design. Let no one scoff at this as fantastic unless he can truthfully say that he has never caught himself laying down rules for regulating somebody else's conduct. Even so, let him look round the political arena. Is not every party programme stuffed full of devices for stopping someone from doing what he wants to, or making him do what he doesn't? Down deep everyone feels: "Life has cheated me." And out of that experience comes the impulse to record this cheating as the law of life. cheated me." And out of that experience comes the impulse to regard this cheating as the law of life, and to look upon anyone to whom life appears to be giving a fair deal as a law-breaker. "That is like life," says the sententious highbrow; and in every case the ejaculation is evoked by some sordid, harrowing, repulsive or tragic element in human experience. Many of them seem to like life to be like ence. Many of them seem to lake life to be like that; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast; and, if they knew it, they are admirable cantast it is a second of the contast in t

To resume. It is a fundamental truth that the banker (meaning the credit-monopoly) not only banker (meaning the credit-monopoly) not only creates the credit for production, but buys, prices, and sells the products. Every day this is more easily verifiable. The capitalist proprietor is extinct. The capitalist director is losing his job to the trained auditor-manager. The Government, in its economic aspect, goes shopping at the bankers' stores on he aspect, goes shopping at the bankers' stores on beaspect, goes snopping at the ballets stores on be-half of a public who would prefer to do their own shopping, and could do so in many respects if allowed to. Soldiers and police stand ready to help

AUGUST 25, 1932

the Government screw the bankers' prices out of the public. And throughout society the initiative in every plane of enterprise has passed to the banker, who enjoys the sole rights of ownership over all the products whoever may be the titular owners. (We develop the differentiation between legal titles to property and effective rights over it in another article elsewhere.) The bearing of this on our context is that if and when cancellation of war debts takes place, it will mean that the bankers, who financed the war on both sides, bought the war, so to speak, and are making the world a present of it. They will be letting the world off paying the cost on condition that the world divests itself of the power to have another war. Notice that the remission of debt applies to a transaction which involved the destruction of physi-True it involved construction of warplant and so on, but most of it has been scrapped and rationalized. So it is true to say that the world has nothing to show for the expenditure. It is simply being let off paying for what it hasn't got and cannot make use of. Now supposing an alternative hypothetical case, that a remission of debt lifted the burden of capital charges on useful assets like railway and power systems, spinning and weaving installations and manufacturing plant of various kinds, so that these charges could be cut out of retail prices without loss to the industrialists, then that would be something to talk about and do something

Now this alternative is precisely what we want to get talked about and done something with. Directly there is a firm offer of war-debt remission we would like everybody to be ready to ask for more. The proposition to call a part of the world's debt off in respect of property since vanished, and to leave the rest of the debt unremitted, and embodying bankers' rights of ownership over the world's usable assets, is not good enough. The cost to the bankers of remitting the whole is the same as that of remitting the part—" nowt"! This can be made clear by students of Social Credit. So can the fact that all socalled "owners" of enterprises are in the position of managers under rigid supervision. If any country accepts the offer on the conditions anticipated the supervision will become more restricted still. For example, suppose Australia and Italy (among the rest of the world) to be disarmed, there would be nothing to prevent the bankers, if they thought fit, from substituting Italians for Australians on the sugar plantations. The "owners" could not refuse the change. The men might start a rough house about it, but this would soon be stopped by the police or, if necessary, members of the New Guard or some other ad hoc force recruited for the occasion. At present the Federal Government would probably discountenance the proposed immigration in case it became embroiled in diplomatic exchanges with the Italian Government in respect of assaults on Italian subjects, as happened a year or two ago. And popular sentiment in Australia would encourage such assaults on a scale likely to endanger the friendly relations between Australia and Italy-with the risk of war ahead. But in a disarmed world these considerations would be absent, and the whole matter settled by the decision of a bankers' arbitrator.

Notice.

All communications requiring the Editor's attention should be addressed directly to him as follows:

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.

Property-Titles and Property-Rights.

In the article "The Ultimate Ownership of Property," published last week, it was argued that the ultimate owners are the bankers.

The act of production must precede the act of consumption. Property (of all kinds) must be made before it can be acquired. In a moneyeconomy credit must be spent on production before anybody can get money to buy anything. Credit must begin to circulate before things exist. Credit cannot circulate except through the act of the bank in lending it. So, in principle, economic activity begins with bank-loans without security (using the word in its conventional sense). The security appears as the result of the use of the loan, contrary to the prevailing idea that loans have to be based on pre-existing securities.

Apply this principle to the hypothetical case of a bank (representing the banking system), a builder, and a factor. and a factory. The bank lends the builder £10,000. Let us call him and his workpeople the munity," and consider the community cut off from the rest of the the rest of the world. They all work, put up the factory, and divide up the money. Ex hypothesis they consume nothing. they consume nothing. Their money is free to buy the factory at cost—which we will suppose to do. They reaches the suppose to the suppose to do. agree to do. They resolve themselves into a operative Investment Trust, with the builder chairman-manager. He collects the £10,000 cluding his own "wages"). What is the relative of the Trust and the factory to the banker and the £10,000 loan? The Trust if it reports the banker. £10,000 loan? The Trust, if it repays the banker and acquires the title of ownership. The title potentially belongs to the banker when the banker and transbelongs to the banker, who actualises it and transfers it. But the banker may agree to convert In £10,000 loan into an intermediate to factory. £10,000 loan into an investment in the factory. the that case the title of ownership is acquired by banker who act banker, who actualises it and retains it.
as concerns the legal title to own the factory.
But have

But besides the *title* of ownership, which is a matter of substance. To illustrate there was a joke in some and once concept. There was a joke in some magazine once concerding Christmastime when D ing Christmastime when Dad brought home a month of watching concerns title of ownership was duly bestowed upon when Dad brought thenceforth Jack found that his right of many play with it.

play with it.

Similarly with this factory. The Trust, if it in the beautiful pays the banker, acquires the title by the £10,000—and surrendering it is previously in the surrendering has been truly defined as a surrendering as a surrendering it is power to use the factory. The Trust, in the act of repayment worth the surrendering is the possession of money is the possession of the repayment worth itself of its power to use the factory. resign to call thee mine," sang the lover all the Trust and its investors would get the loan—the title transit the factory.

the Trust and its investors would get by repay the loan—the title to call the factory theirs. In the other alternative, where the banker would be it would appear at first that the banker would simply the titular owner, while the Trust There alternative while the Trust There are two reasons. The first is that the banker while the acquired the legal right to dictate how the was made of the factory, and to decide that the special power and has, in any case, the legal right and the building terms. has, in any case, the legal right and builder the literal his fellow investors would be faced with the banker the factory under tives of working the factory under the

orders, or of clearing out with their £10,000 and leaving the banker to make his own arrangements. (Within the framework of the example this second alternative would have some measure of practicability, but nothing parallel to it could be done in present-day business life.)

The truths which emerge from this analysis are that the bankers exercise the rights of ownership over industrial property both ways. Inasmuch as they invest, they exercise the rights in the rôle of legal owners; and inasmuch as they get their loans back they exercise the rights in their rôle of chartered moneylenders. In the first instance they embody their commands in administrative orders, and in the second they embody them in their loan-policy. If you pay them back you are left without money, and have to be a second and have to do what they tell you in order to borrow some more. If you do not, your money has to be used under their administrative direction. The "Capitalist" giant and his majestic production-plant is simply little Jack and his little engine. Dad gets all the fun.

"The Government's Credit."

This familiar expression would puzzle most people to explain. In the City they would tell you that rate of interest at which the Government can borrow money is an index of its "credit." Thus if investors first lend to the Government at 5 per cent., and afterwards are willing to lend at 3½ per cent. that significantly are willing to lend at 3½ per cent. signifies, they would say, a rise in the Government's credit. So the "credit" is essentially the attitude of mind of the Government's state of mind of of mind of the investing classes towards the Govern-

But this "attitude" can be either of two kinds, selfish or moral. Thus, while the disposition of investors to moral. vestors to lend can reflect their estimate of the risk to themselves of lending, it can alternatively reflect their disinterest of the Governdisinterested approval or disapproval of the Government's ment's policy. For example, if the investors were all teetotallers and pacifists they would be indisposed to fine the fine pacifists they would be indisposed. to finance a wet and warlike Government irrespective of the question of the "safety" of their loans. The Government might have to offer higher interest to induce the might have to offer higher would to induce them to lend; and in that case there would be a deal... Albe a decline in the Government's "credit." Although the though the decline would be expressed in terms of finance the decline would be expressed in terms of finance, the "credit" itself would be something deeper the

deeper than Government's financial solvency. In practice investors as a class do not hold a single lective. They collective view on such impersonal questions. They simply can comsimply seek to secure the best terms they can compatibly seek to secure the best terms they but they patibly seek to secure the best terms they can are, as with the safety of their money. But they are, as are, as a class, incapable of assessing this safety, and theref and therefore incapable of calculating any particular interest. interest-rate that would reflect any particular degree safety. safety. Yet such interest-rates are obviously calculated or arrived at by someone or other. By whom, and how? Well; not the Government; for no borrower free. rower free to settle the interest-rate would put it up against himself; yet the raising of rates against covernments as the lower-Governments happens just as frequently as the lowering of them. There is continuous fluctuation in every country, as well as differentiation between rates in different countries. "British credit," as the saying goes, is at present higher than, let us say, "Australian Cross research higher than, let us say, "Australian Cross research higher than, let us say, "Australian Cross research higher than, let us say," tralian credit "or "Hungarian credit."

If, then, neither investors in general, nor Governments in general, can calculate, or impose, rates as the case might the the case might be, they must proceed from some third party, and be fixed either at that party's discretion or as the outcome of bargaining between it and the Government. There exists such a third party; and it is a combination of joint-stock banks and insurance companies trustified under the direction of High Finance, whose visible embodiment is the central bank in each country.

Does the central bank dictate terms to the Government, or does it bargain with the Government? Little reflection is needed to show that the Government has no power of bargaining. It is compelled to borrow from the bank, but the bank is not compelled to lend. What is the Government? It is a collection of individuals who receive salaries for lending their names severally to Departmental policies and collectively to National policies. Thus we hear "Mr. Chamberlain's Budget," or the "Government's Conversion Scheme "spoken of in the newspapers. Severally and collectively these gentlemen are incapable of preparing Budgets or Conversion Schemes; they cannot bargain, because, apart from their in-ability to hold out for terms, they lack technical knowledge, and do not know what terms to hold out for. All the knowledge resides in the Civil Service. The Civil Service is under the direct control of the Treasury. Hence any bargaining powers conceived as belonging to the Government reside in the people in supreme control of the Treasury. These are not the "Lords of the Treasury"—who are merely another set of gentlemen hired to lend their names to Treasury policies which they are incapable of initiating. The people who are in supreme control of the Treasury, and who are technically capable of bargaining with the central bank, are the directors of the central bank! The authority for this statement is the Governor of the Bank of England, who told a Committee of Members of Parliament that the difference between the Treasury and the Bank was simply "the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee." Moreover, even without this direct testimony the truth of the statement is a corollary of the doctrine explicitly accepted and declared by high statesmen all over the world—that credit policy must be free from political interference. This rules out the very principle of bargaining by a Government. The application of the principle, and the nature of the kind of "bargaining" to which Governments are reduced, were epitomised in the late Sir Edward Holden's famous testimonial to Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer during the war: "He did everything we asked him to."

Summing up; the "credit" of a "Government"

is primarily its moral character in the opinion of bankers; and only secondarily its financial solvency in the opinion of investors. (For all practical purposes the bankers are the investors, so that the moral and financial opinions are two aspects of a single judgment.) Students of Social Credit will grasp the distinction more readily than others, because they are able to see how a Government, by taking a first step towards commanding its own financial solvency could have its "credit" destroyed by an act of the bankers, whose chief concern is not Government solvency as such, but Government solvency achieved under their own rules. The Government may only use means of solvency controlled by the bankers; otherwise they will mark it with the visible stigma of insolvency by putting up interest-rates, and in the last resort refusing to lend on any terms.

The curve of the present Government's "credit"rating is ascending steeply. It is the curve of the rating is ascending steeply. It is the curve of the bankers' smile. There is another steeply-ascending curve, at which nobody is allowed to peep—the suicide-curve. "Beer and Bible" was a popular saying a generation ago. "Bier and Budget" has ing a generation ago. come to supersede it.

Conversion and Insurance.

198

In a recent issue of the Daily Express the following prices of Stock were quoted:

Converted Stock 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ Unconverted Stock 101 $\frac{1}{16}$

"Very unfortunate," as a bank-manager agreed when a correspondent of ours called his attention to it. Loyalism at a discount and disloyalism at a premium make a pretty spectacle for the cynic.

We caught a glimpse the other day of a headline over a leading article in one of the London financial newspapers. It ran: "Insurance Against Draw-Presumably it referred to insurance against loss involved by further conversion-schemes. To nine people out of ten this will look a fair deal to offer the public. For they have a sort of notion that the Prime Minister, like little Samuel of old, is awakened from sleep, and says, "Speak, Lord, for thy Servant heareth," whereupon the Lord announces:
"Now is the Day of Conversion." Any act of God, of course, is beyond the control of man, and is therefore a proper subject of insurance. The idea never enters these people's heads that the same institutions which would pocket their premiums are able to choose the time and terms of conversion. As we say, we saw only the headline in the paper, so our inference as to the contents of the article may be

The Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, in a circular dated July 23, 1932, points out that holders of Life Assurance Policies have made provisions for capital sums to be payable at death ' the assumption that these capital sums would produce a certain income." (Their italics.) "On the new basis they will produce a much smaller income." How can the deficiency be made good? The answer is by a Conversion scheme applied to Endowment Policies. This is it : -

"An opportunity will be given of increasing the sums insured either by the extension of the term or alteration into Whole of Life Assurances without any increase in

This means that if you are insured for £1,000 payable at the age of fifty-five you can push back the date to the age of say sixty-five, or to the end of your life. Assuming that your provision for £1,000 was made in expectation of its producing you 5 per cent., or £50 per annum, you would now have to make provision for about £1,400 to produce £50 per annum on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -per cent. basis. If you do you are giving an order for a further £300 worth of insurance and binding yourself to pay premiums to cover it commencing at the expiry of the endowment-term. It is a good enough proposition if you expect to die before the new series of premiums begins. In that event the Insurance Croupier pushes you over £400 winnings without raking in any stake from you. The offer, it should be noted, is based on the assumption that the gilt-edged interest-rate of 3½ per cent. is perpetual. Of course the insured individual has to act as if that were so, for he might die while that was the prevailing rate. But nobody can tell what may happen to the rate over the periods contemplated. Suppose it goes up to 5 per cent. again: will the policy holder have the option of reverting to the original term and drawing the smaller capital sum at the earlier date? He might write and find out. Our bet is on the negative. Looking at the scheme comprehensively, and assuming the whole insurance combine to adopt it, the result will be that they will virtually increase their revenue by the collective amount of endowment policies maturing day by day from now onwards. Seeing that a mug is born every minute, a mug reaches the age of fiftyfive every minute; so the insurance combine, if every-

body insured, would be better off by the amount of the endowment every minute under the new scheme as against the old. This will tend to have a deflation ary effect the degree of which depends upon what use the policy-holder would have made of the endowment had he drawn it. For it is not at all certain that all drawings would be reinvested. However, this diameter would be reinvested. ever, this discussion is not of practical use to any in-dividual. Life is uncertain; and you must gamble at the odds the incorporation of the odds. at the odds the insurance companies choose to offer.

The Cost of Credit.

[The following article is an extension of an answer to a correspondent sent last week .- ED.]

There is no pamphlet explaining how the pur chase of War Loan, etc., by a bank "costs it nothing"; (I) The statement derives its validity from, e.g., Mr. Make the control of the cost from, e.g., Mr. McKenna's explanation of how the loans and purel loans and purchases made by banks create deposits (2) Using the word "bank" to denote a complete banking system in a closed credit area, the bank can acquire any proceeding the can acquire any property it likes by creating the credit with which to buy it. (3) Mr. J. M. Keynes has declared that there is a closed credit area, the band credit area area. has declared that there is no limit to the amount of credit which the hards of credit which the banks (i.e., the central banks of the world) can safely allow to be created provided they all "keep in step." This confirms section has only itself to keep in step with the contral banks of they all "keep in step." This confirms section has only itself to keep in step with

has only itself to keep in step with!

It should be particularly noted, and emphasised are facts are by Social Credit advocates, that the above facts are known, and taught in banking text-books (e.g. Macleod) before the war. Macleod) before the war.

Major Douglas apprehended them independently uring the war. during the war; and in that sense re-discovered them; but in our independent them independent them; but in our independent them independent them. them; but in our judgment Social Credit advocates will lessen the force of their propaganda if or attribute the credit for the discovery allows. attribute the credit for the discovery to him, allow such attribution to pass unchallenged by other people. For it is of the people. For it is of the utmost debating, which be able to state the be able to state that these "discoveries, were orthodox bankers are now challenging, where orthodox truisms. Establish that, and challenging them are impropriate the infall little of the bankers. them are impugning the infallibility of the war of for if orthodoxy taught errors before the war this fundamental question of credit-creation, drawing mental question of credit-creation, mental question of credit-creation and costing is just as well as the cost of credit-creation and credit mental question of credit-create functions and question of credit-accountancy and cost is just as likely to be found erroneous by orthodoxidater on.

Having painted this dilemma on your backgr versal of the orthodox bankers' attitude to Dougles discoveries took place, not because Major poularised them, but because also realised their practical in the proposition of the proposition of the discoveries took place, not because Major poularised them, but because the proposition of the p also realised their practical import and showed with them. These bankers when ful dressing his fellow Zionists in New York, was tialities. of enthusiasm about the enormous economic tialities of Polaritation of Polarit tialities of Palestine, but who, subsequently the debate in the House of Lords, belittled in the potentialities when the late Lord Thompson, the same debate, had mariful Lord Thompson, as an armonic transfer to the late Lord Thompson, the late Lord Thompson as an armonic transfer to the late Lord Thompson as an armonic transfer to the late Lord Thompson are also transfer same debate, had manifested some interest in The possibility

The possibility of costless credit-creation leans of acquiring means of acquiring property and powerful was an unchallenged prerogative of the moment that Major Douglas showed to public the moment that Major Douglas showed to public the moment that Major Douglas showed to public the moment that Major Douglas showed to the benefit to the control could be exercised for the benefit by public—which was equivalent to showing at the should be so exercised—the bankers began to the showled and repudiate the well-direct the axion, and the showled and repudiate the well-direct the axion. round and repudiate the validity of the axion, thereby, to disparage the value of the control.

"A Liberal Fascisti."

By John Hargrave.

[Being the article entitled "Liberal Fascism," reconsidered and rewritten.]

Having, as he tells me, read the article Liberal Fascism (NEW AGE, August 11, 1932) "with interest and admiration," Mr. H. G. Wells has been good enough to send me the full text of his address on enough to send me the full text of his address on Liberalism and the Revolutionary Spirit, delivered at the Liberal Summer School, Oxford. Mr. Wells says I quote him twice "in each case incorrectly." With the full text of the address before me, I propose to reconsider and re-write the original

The quotations contained in the article of August were taken from the report published in the Observer of July 31. In order to judge to what extent the Observer report differed from the verbatim address, I now set forth extracts from each in parallel columns:

THE OBSERVER
REPORT.

REPORT.
feeble-minded, feeble in thought, feeble in will. It is amazing what it failed to do."

(" It") refers to the Labour

in this Liberal flutter of the Renaissance? What are you after? Is it the same old story over again—seeking for jobs, or has it really got hold of you far off to your predecessors of the Fabian movement is mankind?

"What is going to happen to this little flutter of Re-naissance in Liberalism, here and now? What are you after, my dear audience? Is it the same old story over again? Parliament, jobs, brilliant careers, tinpot electioneering—or has it occurred to you that the World State, which seemed, perhaps, still very far off to your Fabian predecessors twenty-five years ago, is now an urgent necessity for mankind . . .?
(Mr. Wells's italics.)

VERBATIM REPORT.

"But as a party it is plainly feeble-minded. Feeble

in thought and feeble in will.

As a party.
"It is amazing what it failed to do."

Mr. Wells told the Liberals what he told the Fabians. He said:-

To change administrative areas is to change not derely the range administrative areas is to change not merely the range, but the nature and quality, of governing bodies. It is a revolutionary project, I insisted, that revolution if you are to succeed. But your tendency, I are mostly politicians and civil servants. You are too amalgamate, and abolish themselves. You want the voting and abolish themselves. analgamate, and abolish themselves. You want the alter itself suddenly a local different types of people. alter itself suddenly so as to elect different types of people.

And it cannot be described by Vou are evading the And it cannot be done like that. You are evading the

And it cannot be done like that. You are So you see Mr. Wells did not suggest (as I sugon Fabianism and live again. He told the Liberal that the Liberal Party should feed what he told the Fabians twenty-five years ago what he told the Fabians twenty-five years ago—
is possible to have the "quality" of revolution without having a revolution is not explained. out having a revolution is not explained.

To continue the parallel columns:—

Now is the opportunity the ist a opportunity iberalism Liberal giant. If backbone, and went out now iberation from old entangle out and indication on the control of seven conquer the hearts. out a Liberalism old entangleof seven conquer the hearts
in the verbatim report quoted
the opposite column, Mr.
as feeble at giant " is just
hot as the Labour giant
Wells, and the Labour giant
Wells, and the Labour giant
wells, and the digest of Mr.
be observer.)

"It (Liberalism) is a giant who should dominate an earth ruled by dwarfs.

"But, at present, it does not dominate the earth . . . if Liberalism is a giant, it is extraordinarily feeble

"There has never been a time when the giant might make so compelling an appeal as he could now.

". . . If Liberalism had a voice (and a backbone) and went out now to proclaim liberty—liberation from debt, from shabby economics, from poverty and fear, from the military slavery caused by nationalism, from old en-

tangling institutions, and from ignorance—Liberalism could sweep up the conquered hearts of seven-eighths of mankind.
"But the fact is that

Liberalism has no voice worth speaking about, and so the call never gets to mankind-and as for a backbone!"

Mr. Wells explained to the Summer School that, "in short," he was "asking for Liberal Fascists." He wanted them to be the Western response to Russia.

The world was sick of Parliamentary control. must be prepared to build up from now a competent re-ceiver to deal with our bankrupt world. If Western Liberalism could not rise to organisation on a world scale, it was to Communism that outsiders would have to turn.

"I am asking that we Liberals shall bring together all our dispersed good intentions and aspirations into an effective phalanx to enforce the stated principles that we hold in common. I am asking for a Liberal Fascisti, for enlightened Nazis; I am proposing that you consider the formation of a greater Com-munist Party, a Western re-sponse to Russia."

"... The world is sick of Parliamentary politics."
". . . If your Liberalism is

ever to produce any fruit for mankind, this idea of the creation of a competent receiver is absolutely the cen-tral idea."

"... The Fascists of Liberalism ... must prepare, they must set themselves to build up from now onward a competent receiver for all the present disorders of our bank-rupt world."

Mr. Wells said: -

"And the first movement of this new banded Liberalism, this league of Liberal action, this world renascence, must be not a return towards the dreary corridors of Westminster, but an advance on the points where activities will

be most effective. . . "And do not let me leave you in the slightest doubt as to the scope and ambition of what I am putting before you. These organisations (Fascism and Communism) are not merely organisations for the spread of defined opinions; they are not ancillary, not sub-Parliamentarythe days for that sort of amateurism are over-they are organisations to replace the dilatory indecisiveness of Parliamentary control. The world is sick of Parliamen-

tary politics.
"If Western Liberalism cannot rise to organisation and planning on a world scale, then since we must have some comprehensive plan on which we must work, it is to Communism we shall have to turn, we outsiders, that is, the young people with foresight, everybody in the world who still holds to hope and enterprise and is bored-Oh! how bored! by want, anxiety, and danger in the midst of potential peace and plenty.

To revert again to the parallel columns:-

Mr. Wells added that if they could not do something along these lines then "Let us eat and drink and see Oxford, for to-morrow, politically speaking, we die."
(From The Observer.)

" If Liberalism cannot pro duce an adequate effort us at least face realities. us at least face realities. Bet us eat, drink, and see Oxford —for to-morrow, politically speaking, we die." (From the verbatim report.)

Although not absolutely accurate, and although many points were omitted and the sequence jumbled, Mr. Wells's address was fairly correctly reported in

The full text of the address in no way invalidates The Observer. my general criticism of Liberal Fascism, but, on the

contrary, strengthens it. I submit that the call for "a Liberal Fascisti"

is absurd.

Mr. Wells pointed out that the idea of a "competent receiver " runs as a recurring motif throughout his writings. It appeared first in his Anticipations (1900) "as a special class of people called The New Republic who would supply just that coherence of ideas and will, that unorganised democracy cannot give." The same idea cropped up again in the Modern Utopia (1904), this time called The New Samurai.

Mr. Wells said: -

Undeterred by half a lifetime of ineffectiveness, I still keep on turning over that idea and republishing it as a new idea, with very slight variations. Recently I have been presenting it under the name of the Open Conspiracy. I shall go on turning over that idea and trying out its possibilities, under fresh labels, until I die. I look to see a militant organisation coming into existence to do for scientific, social, and political Liberalism throughout the world what the Communist Party has done for the Communist idea in Russia."

What Mr. Wells calls a "receiver," I have called an "idea-carrier," or human instrument. point is that such organised and disciplined groupings cannot be liberal (a) in their methods of internal organisation, or (b) in their external action within, through, and upon the community in which they operate. They must be intolerant, and therefore must always seem to be, and often are, forms

But, as Mr. Wells pointed out at Oxford in his definition of Liberalism, Liberalism objects "to all intolerance, to all those things we associate with the word 'tyranny.'"

Yet, at the same time, he calls for "a Liberal Fascisti," a body of "enlightened Nazis," "a responsible organisation, able to guide and rule the new scale human community that is struggling to exist to-day among the entanglements of the old."

This idea of a competent receiver, he explained, " is flatly opposed to those conceptions of parliamentary democracy in which my generation was born and brought up. To grasp it we had mentally to be born again."

It is quite clear that Mr. Wells was calling for a Liberal Fascist-Communist-Nazi organisation standing for the World State against nationalism of any kind.

Unless such an organisation (such a "disciplined sect," as Mr. Wells calls it) were dogmatic, fanatical, and utterly intolerant, not only in its faith in its one objective—the Wellsian World State*—but also in its methods, it could not possibly do what Mr. Wells says it must do: "advance on the points where activities will be most effective," and "replace (Mr. Wells's italics) the dilatory indecisiveness of parliamentary control."

How could a Liberal Fascisti take such action and, at the same time, proclaim its fundamental objection "to all intolerance, to all those things we

associate with the word 'tyranny''?

In the course of his address Mr. Wells said:

"We have seen the Fascisti in Italy and a number of clumsy imitations elsewhere, and we have seen the Russian Communist Party coming into existence to reinforce this idea (the idea of a 'competent receiver'), which was at first nothing more than a deluction from contemporary first nothing more than a deduction from contemporary difficulties. Parallel riddles produced a very remarkable material points between those Samurai (of the munist Movement."

It must, surely, be clear to anyone that the "backbone" both of Fascism in Italy and of Lenin's reorganisation of the Communist Movement in Russia is to be found in the rule of (voluntary) absolute obedience, later enforced by force when those movements came to power.

If Liberalism, its imagination fired by the idea of the World State, could develop such a backbone, it would have to be intolerant—and would at once cease to be Liberalism. If, on the other hand, this "league of Liberal action" failed to show such a

backbone, its action could be no more than mildly educative. Certainly it could not hope to replace parliamentary control.

This idea of a Liberal Fascisti is just as impossible as a Company of Liberal Jesuits. How can there be a Liberal Fascisti is just as impossible as a Company of Liberal Jesuits. there be a Liberal Catholic Church? (There is such a thing, but and a thing—but what a thing!). The call for Liberal Fascism is an attempt to produce tepid boiling hot water. It is like a l water. It is like asking for harmless poison gas. It is like trying to carry water in a holed bucket. "There's a half and dear dear

There's a hole in my bucket, dear Liza, dear

—and the hole is Liberalism, a nice open hole through which the water can flow freely with full liberty of action liberty of action.

The nearest thing we have ever had to a Libera Fascisti is the Society of Friends. But, to-day, is just its Liberalism that makes it unable to come up holdly with and the same and intolerant up boldly with and take hold of harsh and intolerant circumstances

The nature and quality of the Social Credit analysis and proposals open up a different line of action. A line of action action. action. A line of action that does not jib at intolerance and is frankly intolerance erance and is frankly intolerant, with an intolerance that springs from a least that that springs from a logic-tight sequence of social economic reasoning. It is a line of action once put into operation once put into operation, cannot become a tyranny-but, on the contrary, must act as a liberator all forms of tyrannyall forms of tyranny. Moreover, this line of action applied to any one countries of the contraction applied to any one countries of econtraction of econtracti applied to any one country in the form of force omic nationalism leads discountry in the form of force omic nationalism leads directly and begins to to the state.

It is way towards the Social Credit World which is the exact opposite of the Bankers State.

There can be no tolerance on this point. State.
Wells is either for the Social Credit World laving, or he is—with the land playing. or he is—with the bankers—against it and playing consciously or unconsciously, for the widing strengthening, and consolidating of the world national credit monopoly—the Bankers.

Which is it?

Variations On the Hitler Theme.

By Hilderic Cousens.

In Formal Logic there is an operation known e Quantification of the B. Readers the Quantification of the Predicate. Readers a very nodding acquaintance with this arid and midable subject was a read and the predicate. midable subject may be reminded that in is the plant sition All brown is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant is the plant in the plant sition All brown men are humans, humans is dicate, or what is said about the subject men. If we quantify this predicate, the proposition will read. All brown the subject humans, humans, significantly will read. will read, All brown men are some humans, wishing drawing a Euler's diagram in which a circle standing for Humans contains a smaller circle standing the standing of the stand for Humans contains a smaller circle standing All brown men In Dalis All brown men. In Politics there is a process I will call the Street I will call the Stuntification of the Electorate Will results infinitely and the stuntification of the Electorate Will results infinitely and the stuntification of the Electorate Will results infinitely and the stuntification of the Electorate Will results in the stuntification of the Electorate results infinitely surpass, chiefly for evil, And where Hamilton's invention of quantification. the latter is desired. the latter is designed to assist right reasoning,

Not to refer to the many examples in the English history, I would suggest that in Europe at the moment is Hitlerism. when Hitler and Co. seemed about to some useful business but their present and point of the still their present. some useful business, but their present stitute a principal attraction in a glorified brook Fair.

Various sources of information have failed to veal, at least to me, any coherent idea of to Nazis want, much less how they propose rade at conglomeration. Their intellectual and emotional stock-in-trible that a conglomeration of vague and incompatible ments. They collectively cherish so many,

would be impossible for them all to be nonsense. Now the only mural decoration I clearly remember from my schooldays was a magnificently printed and coloured map of Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century. It showed several score of the kingdoms, princedoms, dukedoms and other sovereign states, precisely partitioned by customs duties and leading the company of the compa duties and local legal systems, into which the country was then divided. The whole effect was that of a large patchwork quilt with most various sized and variously shaped patches. The Nazi movement, both in membership and "aims," resembles that map. It is a composition of complete confusion, with the with the items stuck on to the background by negations and hatreds. No two Nazis, I am assured, agree together about anything positive and rarely anything negative, except a hatred of the Communists and the Poles, and even the Communists are supposed to be suborned in the Communists are supposed to be suborned, inspired and maintained by the Poles. is the incarnation of the "get together" spirit.

AUGUST 25, 1932

There appears, however, considerable method behind the madness, and as in all precedents, the disciples supply the method. disciples supply the madness but not the method. There is an enormous anti-capitalist sentiment in Germany. many, a hankering back to the eighteenth century in fact This sentiment has been largely swept up by Hitler, and the rest is mostly with the Social Democratic and Che rest is mostly with the Social cratic and Communist parties. Now Jews are very of German if the control of certain sections of German in the control of certain sections of German finance and industry, with exporting trades for average and industry is switched trades for example. Nazi anti-capitalism is switched over against Tiple. Nazi anti-capitalism is switched over against Jewry—and so that its effect shall be greater against Jewry—and so that its effect shall be greater against Jewry without discrimination. For example example, many Nazis in the north are violently anti-Catholic, but anti-semitism secures a good deal of support for the form of the continuous support for the continuous traditionally support for them from Catholic sections traditionally hostile to Jewry. Then of course Nazi-ism is anticapitalist, and the happy result follows that anticapitalist sentiment approach be united, spends its capitalist sentiment cannot be united, spends its energy warring with itself, and the German capitalists, mostly me with itself, and the German capitalists, mostly me with itself and the design of trades and boastists, mostly not engaged in export trades and boastfor the financing of Hitler and Co.

(To be continued).

Political Purge.

Edward Carpenter wrote a book called Towards Democracy, and the Labour movement took it to itself and when the Labour movement took it to itself and the Labour movement took it itself and the Labour movement took it itself and the Labour movement took itself and the Labour movement to the Labour move self and used it as its own Bhagavad-Gitâ. Yet the ideals of ideals of complete individual freedom given forth by Carpenter in rhythmic prose are the exact opposite of, and run entirely counter to, the accepted ideas of and run entirely counter to never be atideas of Labour-democracy, and can never be attained by Labour-democracy, and can never be attained by the political mechanism of the ballot-box. In fact by the political mechanism of the paner of fact it is our sham democracy, its social and technique, which is organisational mechanism and technique, which is defeating the defeating the attainment of individual freedom. C. H. Douglas wrote a book called Economic sunk in the

Democracy, and the Labour movement, sunk in the quagmire of democratic action—voting—put it aside no use to the workers' cause.

Both Carpenter and Douglas look towards someting that thing that does not exist, that has never existed: the aristocracy of the individual. In both cases the neither the word "democracy" is unfortunate, for democracy is unfortunate, for democracy we know that in mind the type of der the one nor the other had in mind the type deed occase, it is not really any kind of democracy to-people anything at all, means government by the bestern a form of government exercised through a form of government exercised through a entative government, or republic. Both Carpenter representation and delegated authority

and Douglas point towards the aristocracy of the individual, and both look towards the passing of politics. They look beyond the present notions of government—beyond the idea of the political state: Carpenter towards psychological development,

Douglas towards economic security.

This word "democracy" befogs the progress of the New Economics. Not only is democracy as we know it defeated, it is not even towards economic democracy that we are driving. It is towards an economic security which will allow the development of individual personality. Such security does not depend upon government by the people. It could be introduced and maintained by a monarchy, by a dictatorship, by a republic, or by a limited monarchy plus representative authority. Economic security does not depend upon any one form of government; and, once established, places politics

in an altogether secondary position.

But many who have accepted the economic analysis and proposals known as "social credit" have not recognised the implications involved, and have not been able to clear the mind of orthodox democratic and socialistic notions.

Crowd-democracy, the democracy of the ballotbox, such as we know to-day, cannot lead towards the integration of individual personality; but, on the contrary, sinks the individual in the mass.

The committee-system and its voting technique defeats, and is specially designed to defeat, the individual. It defeats not only the individual "will," whatever that may be, swamping it by an average abstract nothing called the "will of the majority," it also defeats the individual need—the biological need for food, warmth, and shelterkeeping the individual sunk in mass poverty under financial control. Committee-ridden democracy is designed to prevent any one individual from standing out from the mass in order to begin to clear up the muddle.

Democracy—so very useful to hidden financial forces-automatically defeats any such hope, because, above all things, democrats fear domination by any strong personality, or by any outstanding intellect.

The moment a democracy says: "Douglas is right," that democracy has been completely dominated by the insight and intellectual clarity of one man—and bang goes the clutter-minded notion of "Government by the people," of the "Will of the majority," and all the other futile fantasies.

It is no use saying: "Oh, but in that case the will of the people would be expressing Social Credit, and so the people would have decided in favour of it"

The fact remains that the people would have been absolutely brought under the intellectual domination of the thought-processes of a single individual. The fact also remains that that is exactly what democrats are taught from the cradle to hate like poison. And so we see the abject fear of any one man's discovery being accepted and put into

Democracy (the stalking-horse of the Bankers' operation. Combine) having defeated every individual and pulped all individuals in the pulping mill of its social system, is the most potent weapon to use against Social Credit. In fact there is no need to "use" it-it works automatically. S. R.

BACK NUMBERS OF "THE NEW AGE." Readers who care to pass on their copies to others might make a note of the name of Dr. T. A. Wright, of "Nausori," 185, Wattletree-road, Malvern, S.E.4, Victoria, Australia, who represents a branch of the Social Credit Movement in that town. His members would be glad to have them.

^{*} As regards this objective, Mr. Wells does not appear to acknowledge the fact that we are all under the Invisible Tyranny of the International Financial Fascisti and that this Tyranny of the International Financial Fascisti and that this tyranny can only be broken (and a sane world inaugurated) by making a national "break" in the magical ring of the World Credit Monopoly. To be mentally born again as forward. But another rebirth is overdue, in order to grasp scale."

Mr. Nussbaum on "A + B."

The Two Time-Lags.

"It is the rate of flow which is vital."-C. H. Douglas. "Since rate involves a time factor, it is interesting to note the arbitrariness of the classification with regard to time. If we group the payments in the order in which they are made we group the payments in the order in which they are made we find that they fall into four main divisions " (namely, payments "before," and "during," production; " after the sale of goods"; and "continuously")... " and when each of the payments made by recipients of money under B are again classified in order of time, the overlapping in point of time of these payments with those of the original factory makes it impossible to ascertain the rate of distribution of the purchasing power which has to buy good water in the purchasing power which has to buy good water in the purchasing power which has to buy good water in the purchasing power which has to buy good water in the purchasing power which has to buy good water in the parameter of the purchasing power which has to buy good water in the payments. chasing power which has to buy goods costing the total payments made under A and B."—H. Nussbaum on the A + B Theorem in the Twentieth Century, July, 1932.

Mr. Nussbaum, in the above quotation, is confusing two

Mr. Nussbaum, in the door of the lapse of time lags.

The "Douglas" time-lag refers to the lapse of time between when a firm disburses money on production and when that production is wholly completed and ready for sale in consumable form. The lag might be anything from a month or two to fifty years or more.

The "Nussbaum" time-lag refers to lapses of time occur-

ring before the Douglas time-lag commences.

The Douglas time-lag refers to the fact that as and when items of disbursement on a particular programme of produc-tion are issued, there then starts a lapse of time during which that production remains unpurchasable by consumers, or only slowly becomes so—the time taken often running into

The Nussbaum time-lag refers to the fact that the above items of disbursement are not disbursed simultaneously, e.g., items of disbursement are not disbursed simultaneously, e.g., as he suggests, wages, rents, salaries, bank charges, and dividends—to cite five of such items. Thus the five item collective disbursement is spread over a period. He identifies this period with the Douglas time-lag. It is not. The Douglas time-lag refers to the time-lapse between when disbursements are made (i.e., costs incurred) and when the production can be put on the market if a costs recovered) production can be put on the market (i.e., costs recovered). The Nussbaum time-lag has no relevance to the recovery of costs, but only to the period over which they are incurred—a period during which they cannot be recovered.

The A + B Theorem says in effect that when a firm disburses, say, £100 altogether on a programme of production it will be unable to recover more than, say, £80 for the

products by the time they are ready for the market.

It is irrelevant to say: "Oh, but it doesn't disburse £100 at one time; it disburses £20 at a time during six months." The irrelevancy becomes clear when one remembers that the A + B Theorem depends for its demonstration on the truth or otherwise of what happens to the disbursed money after disbursement, i.e., while out of the firm's possession, and floating about among the community. The Social-Credit statement is that during that period the banks pick up and cancel a good deal of the money. The Douglas time-lag relates to that particular interval of time, and is a vital factor in the case, because it is precisely during that interval when the opportunity is open for the bankers to withdraw and cancel money.

One can illustrate this by the analogy of a transport system in which there is constant pilfering of goods en the time eight hours. This sight bondon to Glasgow, and the time eight hours. route. Say that the route is from London to Glasgow, and the time eight hours. This eight hours is what may be called the pilfering time-lag, and corresponds with the Dougthat if a trader consigns, say, too tons of goods from London, only, say, eighty tons will arrive in Glasgow. Twenty tons Mr. Nussbaum's objection amounts to saying that the too tons does not go as one consignment on one train, but

100 tons does not go as one consignment on one train, but as a series of consignments on several trains starting at different times. Obviously, the intervals between the departures of the consignments have no relationship at all with the time occupied on the journeys. These Nussbaum intervals, so to call them, do not provide the opportunity for pilfering—the opportunity only arising after the train(s)

So, in terms of accountancy, while a firm does, in fact, So, in terms of accountancy, while a firm does, in fact, send out consignments of money (so to describe its disbursements) at intervals of time, there is nothing "arbitrary" in considering them as if they were lumped together in a single consignment, seeing that the essence of the argument is the fact of the piliering, which causes less money to arrive in Glasgow (so to call the consumption market) than leaves London.

The argument still holds if you make the trains go in a circular route and arrive back in London at "Nussbaum" intervals. There is less money on each train than when it left. So it is not "arbitrary," but simply a matter of con-

venience, to consider the several consignments and shortages

as one consignment and one shortage.

Mr. Nussbaum's subdivision of costs and his spacing apart of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of their disbursement only serve to show a part of the times of the t the difficulty of measuring with strict accuracy the ratio of "A + B" to "A" in respect of a large interlocked economic system in continuous operation. That difficulty exists at the moment but to the pecessary exists at the moment, but largely because the necessary facilities for the measurement are under the control of the hankers who allows the necessary thankers the necessary thankers who allows the necessary thankers the neces bankers, who do not want the measurement made. Nevertheless, it is not necessary to ascertain the ratio with exactive tude for numbers of School and the ratio with exactive tude for numbers of School and the ratio with exactive tude for numbers of School and the ratio with exactive tude for numbers of School and the ratio with the rat tude for purposes of Social-Credit price-regulation.

Any tentative approximation will do, provided the figure (discount fraction) to the liberal fraction) taken is on the conservative rather than the libral side of the true for side of the true figure. If Mr. Nussbaum likes to say that only so little as one of the true figure. only so little as one per cent. of A + B costs is irrecoverable under the present of A + B costs is irrecoverable. able under the present arrangements, we will shake his and ourselves of that inconsiderable at the same to the issue to himself and ourselves of that inconsiderable at the same to the issue to himself and ourselves of that inconsiderable at the same to the same to the same to the issue to himself and ourselves of that inconsiderable at the same to our incomes. and ourselves of that inconsiderable addition to our incomes. It is not the account that the It is not the amount that we are concerned with, but the acknowledgment by the authorities of the fact that a short age of money occurs and age of money occurs. age of money occurs and can be made good by the method we advocate.

A little reflection on this question of "arbitrariness", will low that it is impossible of show that it is imposed on the investigator by that rule of disbursement to be of disbursement to be accounted into current prices as p which presupposes that all these disbursements survive as per sonal incomes until the which presupposes that all these disbursements survive as resonal incomes until the goods so priced are ready livery. In order to examine and test that rule and presupposition, one is therefore compelled to add together all items of cost irrespective of the intervals between their items of cost irrespective of the intervals between their all bursement. For, according to the orthodox assumption, that these disbursements exist as current shopping-money; fall is to according to the orthodox assumption of a livery control of the these disbursements exist as current shopping money, is to say, the measurements are current shopping money of is to say, the measure of current demand is the sum of disbursements in the part in the pa disbursements in the past irrespective of times. Obvious if time may be ignored in assessing the amount of current demand, time may be ignored in assessing the cost of current demand, time may be ignored in assessing the cost of current demand. The critic cannot say that any disbursement at any date survives as income until the goods are marketable, and they fashing the disbursement. marketable, and then forbid you to add the dates together because there were a data to a data to the dates are together because there were the dates are the dates are the dates and the dates are the to reach identical total sums in the consumption market the time intervals in question do not affect the two totals and the time intervals in description or their equation.

"A Personal Reaction to Social

A correspondent suggests that we reply to the week, at to do so "patiently and exhaustively." This could not done by reprinting everything written in this journal and books and pamphlets since 1010. The critic advances arguments to books and pamphlets since 1919. The critic advances arguments to support his statements; and in several interpretations and in several interpretations. these statements will bear more than one interpretated again, not one of them is unfamiliar to Social of dents. We can only usefully deal with new kinds of them. dents. We can only usefully deal with new kinds old tion, or with new lines of the second sec tion, or with new lines of argument supporting old arguments) of objection. Old objections with old arguments (or no sliments) are not worth our while dealing with, especially patheness and they all keep coming up in turn week by week in the of this journal.

or this journal.

There is only one passage in this critique which reminder in our recollection, and that is the statement (do Double rived from Mrs. Barbara Wootton) that Major sed makes no provision for the retirement of his proposed sumption credits. The answer is that there is no injuries such provision. They will be automatically retired in try's repayments of production-loans. If you have a try's repayments of production-loans. such provision. They will be automatically retired a bitry's repayments of production-loans. If you with a hole in the bottom and you propose to run of the it at a rate just sufficient to keep it full, you do now make provision for catching any overspill. Anyone lead that you do have do is either denying that there is or else declaring that the new water will be run the or else declaring that the new water will be run in Applied to the control of the Applied to the present subject of discussion assuming that the Social Credit analysis is wrong production-credits become assuming that the Social Credit analysis is wrong enduction-credits, during their circulation, become production-credits, during their circulation, of the substance of the whole that the But not until he has proved this can he say Major mentary consumption-credits proposed by would be superfluous, or would cause what might call an "excess of demand," or a margining out his own disproof, or let him point us to some of the whole that the substance of the world with the world with the substance of the world with the substance of the world with the world with the world with point the substance of the world with the world with the world with the world with point the substance of the world with the world with point the world with the world with the world with the world with point the world with the world w

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"THE BIRTH OF A PLAN."

Sir,—It is worth while pointing out that Mr. G. D. H. Cole, although an opponent of Social Credit, has admitted that with reference to the A + B theorem "this contention is perfectly the contention of the content of is perfectly true of a particular batch of goods taken in isolation." Also that "Douglasism appeals because it does direct its attack upon the most vulnerable points of the present economic system." (See New Statesman of 20-2-1932).

SOCIAL CREDIT CLASSES.

Sir,—It will be of interest to your readers to know that lectures and graded courses of study, directed to the end of active propaganda work, will commence in October at Kibbo Kift Headquarters, 35, Old Jewry, E.C.2. If any of your readers care to send me their names and addresses, I shall be glob be glad to send me their names and addresses, I see glad to send them full particulars in due course.

FRANK GRIFFITHS,

Organising Secretary, Associates'

Branch, K.K.,

49, Denman Drive North, N.W.11.

AUGUST 25, 1932

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

Dear Sir,—In reading your "Notes of the Week" for agreement

You state that the root of the love of money is the lack of money, and then you build a superstructure on this

Much of the superstructure is sound in itself, but by being made to arise from a questionable premise is thereby

We can agree that in a money economy the lack of money will aggravate or accentuate any existing love for source or root of the law of money.

Thus when the Scripture defines the root of all evil as viz.: Lust for power arises from a conceit in man which viz. Lust for money, it is describing a fundamental premise, leads him to imagine that he can get round, twist, or beguile the control of the divinity to dominate his own future—i.e., he thinks he is greater than God. greater than God, or doubts the existence of God.
Herein is the doubts the existence of God.

Herein is the original sin—true selfishness—that closed the gates to the Garden of Eden, which still stretches around entry hand, but into which we are still barred from

Man's conceit refuses him admission to that proposition, and at the same time generates conditions which will ultimentally force him to recognise and admit it.

I mention this matter because I feel that Social Credit teach.

I mention this matter because I feel that Social Credit teaching is a light shining in darkness, and we must watch words jealously to keep the light clear and bright.

RALPH EDMONDS.

[We were speaking within an economic frame of referto financialem has to do with mass psychology as it reacts
intention place inside this frame of reference. Whatever God's intential and economic policies. God and divinity have intentions are this frame of reference. Whatever God's duty to God, we regard these matters as irrelevant to the problem, but we consider that the solution of the economic problem. Mr. Edmonds may discontinuously that the solution of the economic problem. agree of the economic problem. Mr. Edmonds may disproblem does consider that the solution of the economic of common sensor require anything more than an application len. ED.]

PROCURING AN OUTFIT.

y of a Canterbury farmer who offered to give a bale of the value did not equal the price of the suit prompted a sure.

Pollowing on the instance quoted in the Times on Monart the you have a compared to give a bale of the value did not equal the price of the suit prompted a sure.

Yesterday to supply more instances of a similar to six butcher yesterday to supply more instances of a similar He stated by the to buy a pair of boots, eighty sheep skins to purchase a coat, and 160 sheep skins to obtain a tailor-made citation man Christchurch "Times." June 15, 1932. citation may be recommended to the attention of gentation may be recommended to the attenuous extendemen who insist on the necessity for a non-selfhg country like Britain to increase its exports in the first example given and raw materials. On the the first example given, allowing 5 lb. of wool to a would appear that the first example given, allowing 5 lb. of wool to a would appear that at present prices the exportation suit could command the importation of enough wool to eighty suits

CONSPIRING AGAINST PERSONAL INITIATIVE.

" Evolution has behind it the wisdom of the ages. That wisdom, that spirit is of a piece with the regenerating power of the Sun and Sea. This spirit of willing co-operapower of the Sun and Sea. This spirit of willing co-operation to make 'bread' is a challenge to each one of us. It is in fact the challenge of this life. The new order of things—the new crusade. It means the fighting of sterner battles than those of the passing age: it is the fight against the forces of devolution. The Centre Group will fight for the right of life. The policy of the Centre Group is based on the Race Plan, i.e., the anthropology of statecraft wherein the individual problem is the world problem. Democracy needs the autocracy of Wisdom and the genius of leadership. Under such guidance alone can democracy hope to ship. Under such guidance alone can democracy hope to eliminate unemployment and permit a wide distribution of economic justice."—Extracted from a circular issued by the New Political Fellowship, whose affiliation with the International Standard Currency Association was pointed out recently in the article "Current Plans and Planners." (Our italics.)

ANCIENT ROME AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the East Riding Anti-quarian Society at Hull last night, Mr. Thomas Sheppard, Director of the Hull Museum, dealt with the debasement of the Roman coinage.

"It seems remarkable," he said, "that 1,700 years ago the Gold Standard fell so much that the coinage became debased, and people were so heavily taxed that those who could went to other lands. They lost their patriotism and their interest in their own country, and that absolutely broke the Roman Empire. I am not pointing a moral, but that is an interesting fact I am able to show from these moulds.

Mr. Sheppard exhibited some of the contemporary moulds of foreign Roman coins, and, in doing so, he said they had only just found out the details of the base Roman coin. During the prosperity of the Roman Empire, coins were made of gold, silver, and bronze, but the people were taxed so severely that there was not enough coinage to go round. Bronze coins were silvered over, and when the tax-gatherers realised they were getting only one-eighth of the real value they multiplied the taxes by eight. Regal coins were hammered from hot metal, but it had now been established that in England and other parts of the Empire, particularly in India, Ceylon, and Egypt, in order to meet the demand, coins were made from moulds.

At Wakefield, in 1670, a large number of these moulds were found, but nothing further was known until 1803, when in the same district further moulds were found. Mr. Roberts, of Sheffield, was writing a book on the subject. (Copy of report in the Yorkshire Post, dated 17.12.31.)

A SIDELIGHT ON DEMOCRACY.

[Overheard last week.]

A.—Yes (pointing out a policeman regulating the traffic), he's a jolly good fellow. But he won't get promotion.

B.—Why's that?

A.—Too popular with the men. If there was voting in the force he'd be Chief Superintendent.

B.—Well, but—
A.—No, he couldn't maintain discipline, and the force R. would lose efficiency under men of his type.

Events of the Week. (Compiled by M. A. Phillips.)

August 13.
Ottawa monetary policy committee want rise in prices but
no constructive proposals given.
New issue ban prolonged to October 1.
Hoover repeats no cancellation of debt.

August 16.
Conversion loan, £1,850,000,000 converted. ,, ,, 48,000,000 paid out. ,, ,, 189,000,000 still outstanding.

August 17.

Big increase in crimes of violence, highwaymen hold-ups,

etc. New Indian Constitution imposed from Downing-street. Germany makes first move towards re-arming.

August 18.
Deadlock at Ottawa.
Big reduction in U.S.A. export and import values for 1932.

Police Discontent. Samuel has private talks with officials of police force.

Moseley Party to become Fascist.

Social Credit Reading Course

Comprising: Social Credit in Summary (1d.). The Key to World Politics (1d.). Through Consumption to Prosperity (2d.). Great Britain's Debt to America. Post free, 6d. the set.

> SET B. Comprising:-

Set "A" above The Veil of Finance (6d.). Post free, 1s. the set.

CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY ,70, High Holborn,

T.B.-A FREE BOOK.

5,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Any sufferer from this disease who has not yet read the book recently published at 3/6 by an English physician on the treatment and cure of Tuberculosis, may have a copy, whilst the supply lasts, sent free of charge to any address. Applications to

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 204, Worple Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

"NEW AGE" CIGARETTE

Premier grade Virginian tobacco filled by hand in cases made of the thinnest and purest paper, according to the specification described in this journal on January 23, 1930.

Large size (18 to the ounce). Non-smouldering.

Prices: 100's 7/6 (postage 3d.); 20's 1/6 (postage 2d.) Price for Export ex English duty quoted on minimum quantity of 1,000.

FIELDCOVITCH & Co., 72, Chancery Lane, W.C.2 (Almost on the corner of Holborn and Chancery Lane)

The Social Credit Movement.

Supporters of the Social Credit Movement contend that under present conditions the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. This is because the money required to finance control production and control by the required to finance capital production, and created by the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and, therefore, in order that it may be repaid, is a purpose of consumers' goods. It is a vital charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a repayable loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accountancy, resulting in the reduction of the community to a condition of perpetual scarcity, and bringing them face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This, of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the "vicious spiral" of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, still higher prices, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are the simultaneous creation of now money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in Major Douglas's books.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. The Subscription Rates for "The New Age," to any address in Great Britain or abroad, are 30s. for 12 months; 15s. for 6 months; 7s 6d.

CREDIT RESEARCH LIBRARY.

Books and Pamphlets on Social Credit.

BRENTON, ARTHUR. Social Credit in Summary. 1d. The Key to World Politics. 1d. Through Consumption to Prosperity. 2d-The Veil of Finance. 6d.

C. G. M. The Nation's Credit. 4d.

DOUGLAS, C. H. Economic Democracy. 6s. The Breakdown of the Employment System.
The Control and Distribution of Production.

7s. 6d.
7s. 6d.
7s. 6d. Credit Power and Democracy. 7s. 6d. Social Credit. 7s. 6d Canada's Bankers. (Fridence at Ottawa.) 25. 6d The Monopoly of Credit. 3s. 6d.
These Present Discontents: The Labour Party Social Credit. 1s. The World After Washington. 6d.

Social Credit Principles. 1d. Warning Democracy. 7s. 6d

DUNN, E. M. The New Economics. 4d. Social Credit Chart. 1d.

GORDON CUMMING, M. Introduction to Social Credit. 6d. H. M. M.

An Outline of Social Credit. 6d. HATTERSLEY, C. MARSHALL. This Age of Plenty. 3s. 6d. and 6s. Men, Machines and Money. 4d.

HICKLING, GEORGE. (Legion of Unemployed.)
The Coming Crisis. 2d.

POWELL, A. E. The Deadlock in Finance. 3s. 6d. The Flow Theory of Economics. 5s.

TUKE, J. E. Outside Eldorado. 3d. YOUNG, W. ALLEN. Ordeal By Banking. 25.

More Purchasing Power. 25 for 6d.

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

BANKS, PAUL. People Versus Bankers. 6d.

Economic Unity of the Empire: Gold and Cred The "Rex"—A New Money to Unify the Last. DARLING, J. F.

The Great Pyramid—An Analysis of the diagram id. (With HARGRAVE, JOHN.

HORRABIN, J. F.
The Plebs Atlas. 1s. An Outline of Economic Geography. 25, 6d The Flaw in the Price System. 4s. 6d. MARTIN, P. W.

The Limited Market. 4s. 6d. SYMONS, W. T., and TAIT, F. The Just Price 2d.

Instructional Works on Finance and

Economics. BARKER, D. A. Cash and Credit. 3s.

CLARKE, J. J.
Outline of Central Government. 55.

Address: 70, High Holborn, London,

Published by the Proprietor (ARTHUR BRENTON), 70 High Holbords, W.C. (Telephone: Chancery 8470), and printed for him by The LIMITED, Temple-avenue and Tudor-street, London, E.C.4.