NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Britain and the League.

Last week the newspapers displayed pictures showing crowds of British citizens waiting in and around Downing Street. These citizens were of both sexes, of all degrees of social status, What had brought them together? Narrowly, it was the curiosity to see members of the Cabinet pass in through the door of "No. 10." Broadly, it was the hunger for a thrill—the thrill consisting in their consciousness of being in close geographical proximity to a council-chamber where decisions of momentous importance are being considered. Whence came this consciousness? Immediately—as always—from the stagecraft of the Press, which had for weeks past been flooding the progress of Mr. Anthony Eden through European capitals, and coincidentally had separated out into two conflicting clamorous groups, the one advocating intervention in the Abyssinian dispute, and the other, non-intervention. Further, these watchers in Downing Street were a representative cross-section of the British electorate, who, during the last six months or so, had been combed by two sets of canvassers for their opinions on foreign politics, one sent out by the Daily Express, and the other by the League of Nations Union.

On Biblical authority we are told: "A fool hath his eyes in the ends of the earth." On the authority of Thomas Carlyle we were told that the population of this country were not mere fools. From which, if these dicta are accepted, one would expect the British people to subordinate domestic to international preoccupations more than others, apart from any material reasons. But the truth would be better expressed in the statement that any people who can be prevented on to keep their eyes fixed on the international horizon can be made fools of more easily than those who give an occasional look to their feet. Binoculars are blinders.

At the same time, and from a realistic angle of view, there is good reason why the ruling classes of this country, try, as distinct from the ruled classes, should be more concerned about wars and rumours of war in the world than any others. This reason is embodied in the saying that the sun never sets on the British Empire. The Empire straggles about the four quarters of the globe, and covers the best part of it. Just as, in London, let us say, you can't create a night disturbance on any street without waking up some resident bank-manager or some corner sit-so, in the world to-day, there cannot be a dispute between foreigners anywhere but what the head of some Governor or Commissioner will pop out of the overlooking window of some British possession.

Let us leave out of account for the moment the influence of international finance, which, as we know, limits and regulates the exercise of power by the various national capitalism, and let us take the situation as it appears to the eyes of the world. The mere fact that nothing can happen outside the Empire which does not happen near some frontier of the Empire serves to remind foreigners of what they call our unfair share of the world's best territory. These foreigners say to themselves resentfully: "We can't have a 'private row' because there is no place to have it out of the earshot of some British outpost—we can't even throw stones at each other without the risk of breaking a British window."

From this it will be seen that the League of Nations is a British asset. For, reverting to the corner-stone analogy, and supposing that the bankers did not want the public to be reminded of the ubiquity of their agents and properties, they would naturally like to see some public authority, representative of all classes of citizens, instituted to suppress street noises and disturbances as a principle operating in the public interest. Then there would be no need for their agents to exhibit themselves at the windows in the striped pajamas symbolising their calling, thus affording evidence that orderly behaviour below was an interest of sectional privilege above. No wonder, then, that the British Government, alone of
The Alberta Election.

Mr. Aberhart's Victory.

The result of the election in Alberta was published in the Press on Saturday, August 24. It showed that Mr. Aberhart's "Social Credit" had scored a run-away victory over the United Farmers of Alberta, who had kept the outgoing Government in power since 1926. Out of a total of sixty-two seats, forty-four are now held by candidates put forward by the League, who thus constitute a three-to-one majority over all other parties in the Provincial Legislature. The electoral mandate for Mr. Aberhart's Social Credit programme is overwhelming and unequivocal. It is a demand for results regardless of how they can be achieved. It is a demand for results that granted Mr. Aberhart's ability to achieve them, but does so without comprehending more than the two independently controllable propositions that it is technically feasible (a) for a Government to create Credit (just as the banks do) and (b) the Green Production system to increase the output of its physical wealth. In other words, the problem of how to co-ordinate these two functions so as to bring about a larger distribution of the means of production, is a question that lies in the hands of experts. This attitude is in accordance with the principle, generally accepted by Social Credit Movement, that it is not the business of the electorate to decide how to satisfy their demands but only to demand that it shall be done. It is true that Mr. Aberhart's programme indicated how he would proceed to achieve the desired results, and, on a strict analysis, it did admit that the electors, by voting for his programme, were giving a mandate for actions as well as a mandate for the results. But such would be to pursue logic yon the confines of reality; for if there is a scheme which is manifestly clearer than the overwhelming support behind one mandate given to Mr. Aberhart, it is that of the mandate given to the Social Credit League. To his fervid followers, any other plan under the same name would smell as sweet.

Press Reception.

The reaction of the London Press to the news from Edmonton serves to confirm what we said in our last "Notes" on August 8 to rebut the theory that there is a conspiracy of silence between newspapers and subject of Social Credit as such. The Press, we make it clear, was not empowered to commit itself to any covenant with Mr. Aberhart or his League, or Party. Well, Mr. Aberhart and his "League" (or Party) have fulfilled the conditions and have gained the results. They have opened any parallels, bringing the most serious considerations not being within the eye by dramatic scenes and without losing the publicity which had happened. Nor was it publicly announcing what had happened. Nor was it confined to the achievement of Mr. Aberhart. All clued references to Major Douglas's Social Credit Movement, are on the Social Credit, which would have been more informative (and perhaps less inaccurate) but for the fact that the newspapers of the week-end when the majority of representatives were Press interviews, proceeded to open seeking questions from them. However, this was probably all the press were on balance, for the situation created by Social-Credit political policies would instigate to events from time to time, in order to satisfy the demands of the rating league. Alberta is one on which the most careful study of Social-Credit political policies would instigate to events frequently in the ratings league.
The “Manchester Guardian” on Alberta.

The following interview was published in the Manchester Guardian on Monday, August 29, 1935.

The Social Credit Party’s political victory in the Province of Alberta, Canada, has surprised leaders of the Douglas Credit Reform movement in London. But it is not necessarily a pleasant surprise. Mr. William Aberhart, the leader of the successful movement, has appealed to the electorate on a programme which Major C. H. Douglas had previously denounced as technically unsound.

Major Douglas is not in London at the moment, so his views on the result cannot be obtained. But Mr. Arthur Brenton, the editor of The New Age, was able to make an authoritative statement of the position hitherto taken by Major Douglas on Mr. Aberhart’s proposals. Mr. Brenton is one of the pioneers in Douglas Credit theories in this country, and has been in Douglas Credit theories in Canada, and his resignation indicated his rejection of that programme.

Immediate Objectives.

As a result, Major Douglas recommended that if the provincial Government decided to work towards the establishment of his social credit principles it must first for three immediate objectives.

1. The system is obviously not in the control of the foreign exchange system. The Government has complete control, and can therefore make a great difference by a more active credit policy. The system is under the control of the Bank of Canada, and can therefore be modified at any time.

2. The organization of the credit institutions cannot control the credit system, and the Government has complete control of the credit system.

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The Observer.

The Observer. A newspaper with considerable editorial influence in the foreign exchange system. The Government has complete control of the credit system and can therefore make a great difference by a more active credit policy. The system is under the control of the Bank of Canada, and can therefore be modified at any time.

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The Point of the Pen.

The Point of the Pen. By G. L. Magie.

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The Point of the Pen.

The Point of the Pen. By G. L. Magie.
The Wages of The Machine.

Chapter VI. of Property—Its Substance and Value, by Le Conte W. Duyckinck, presents an interesting exposition of the A + B theorem following from the author’s conception of value from two different points of view, the static and the dynamic.

On page 146, we have a diagrammatic example of production in five steps: (a) profit, (b) wages, (c) rent, (d) capital, and (e) change in product. The author adds costs consisting of $50 plus wages of $182.40 for General Expenses. The total cost of the product is at least $50 in excess of the income distributed as wages, rent, and profit. The author then calculates the cost of the product as the sum of the costs of materials and the labor of the workers. By means of the General Expenses charge, the author is able to calculate the total cost of the product. He then calculates the price of the product as the sum of the wages and salaries paid to the workers. The author concludes that the price of the product is greater than the cost of the product.

The author further states that the price of the product is not determined by the cost of the product. The author argues that the price of the product is determined by the demand for the product and the supply of the product. The author states that the demand for the product is determined by the price of the product and the supply of the product is determined by the demand for the product.

In conclusion, the author states that the price of the product is not determined by the cost of the product. The price of the product is determined by the demand for the product and the supply of the product. The author argues that the demand for the product is determined by the price of the product and the supply of the product is determined by the demand for the product.
gross misrepresentation, and ordered adequate compensation to be paid to the settlers.
The petition to the King of Denmark is beside the point, as their Constitutional powers are totally different from those of Great Britain.
The Prosperity Campaign Empire Petition to the King in Council does not place "the case of declining to right or even express an opinion upon an alleged injustice," but calls into being a public and judicial investigation of the claims brought forward by the petitioners, who do not depend solely on their written petition, but are prepared to back it with public demonstrations to obtain what it requires, i.e., the issue of national dividends.
There are those in both campaigns who wish to help each other for a common end, but Major Douglas's article makes this exceedingly difficult. It is in a collaboration.
H. A. Juarero (Capt., R.R.O.), Hon. Nat. Director of Territory
Prosperity Campaign Empire Petition
"PROSPECT (SNOWBALL) CLUB"
Sir,—I may use a small space in your organ to protest against a form of Social Credit propaganda which is illustrated below.
I have recently received copies of the enclosed letter, with names and addresses slightly altered, accompanied by a leaflet advertising Douglas Social Credit.
I beg of you in the name of the fundamental logic of Douglas Social Credit to publish "Prosperity Club's" letter in full, and so by exposing the "Club" to the ridicule of some propagandists, help to stop the rot, which has evidently reached high places.
I enclose one letter and leaflet just as received.
W. TOWNSEND.
Leeds, August 8, 1935.
The enclosed letter is as follows:
PROSPERITY CLUB
If you are unwilling to join please return to sender at once.
Within three days make five copies of this letter, leaving out the name and address at the top of the list, and adding your own name and address at the bottom.
Post or present these copies to five friends.
In omitting the slip name send that person a postal order for five shillings.
When your name reaches the top of the list there will be an accumulation of 3,125 letters, and if all members follow the instructions implicitly you will receive over £58 in about eighteen days.
[All the names and addresses given in the "enclosed" letter referred to were those of Social Credit supporters.—Ed.]
"THE POOR."
Sir,—Mr. Laughlin's comments and generalisations on "the poor" (obvious term) in his article, "Educating for Surprising," they betray a class consciousness which one does not expect from a true social crusader. For the social class and the class generalisations, Mr. Laughlin's patronising stage of "the poor" is as distasteful as the Times' reviewer's disparaging comments that Mr. Laughlin probably believes. Both judgments arise from a common attitude, namely, snobbery; an attitude of superiority adopted by those who despise others from whom they are appraising or disparaging, and who, by virtue of that exclusive position, assume the right to generalise and judge. But it is the generalisation that is particularly obnoxious, and it is certainly false. We may admire the courage and sacrifice of "the poor" (and goodness knows their circumstances provide them with unique opportunities for exercising these virtues), and at the same time recognise that what passes, at times, for courage, may be no more than a fantastic acceptance of the "status quo." And this attitude of "acceptance" is as much an obstacle to the advance of social credit as it is the stonewall opposition of those who enjoy privilege and power. A little less courage and sacrifice, and a little more lively resentment on the part of "the poor" might serve their cause better. It seems necessary to point this out as a corrective to Mr. Laughlin's sentimentalisation of "the poor." But, in any case, "the poor" are composed of individuals, and their reactions to their environment is individual; a general exaltation or condemnation of them is alike stupid, and does them scant justice.
We are treated to the same sentimental generalisation again when Mr. Laughlin speaks of the middle classes who abandon homes and live in hotels for the sake of automobiles, Mediterranean cruises, or out of sheer laziness and lack of guts on the part of their women." Well, how about abandoning your home, and living in a hotel, will enable you to keep an automobile I don't know. I wish Mr. Laughlin would enlighten me. But laziness and lack of guts are to be found amongst "the poor" as well as amongst the middle classes; they are to be found anywhere and everywhere. Vice is no more a class characteristic than virtue. Nothing but a peculiarly narrow experience or blind prejudice could persuade a man of good will to argue peculiarly narrow experience or blind prejudice and to accept them for the label "the servant problem, the problem of the servant problem," which has been created by the "form of Social Credit" and could only be altered under a same and decent rule. As one who has returned from the domestic service, and has the grace enough to admit he might have need of enlightenment.
At all events, it must be said for him, to reflect that if Social Credit ever comes to pass there will be an end of the poor. They might buy automobiles and go for Mediterranean cruises; some might even live in hotels. Their women would become lazy and-greed, and the virtues of sacrifice and courage would cease to be.
"One of the Gentiles."
Forthcoming Meetings.
Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit.
Wednesday, September 11, at 8 p.m.—Speakers' Club, National Headquarters, 44, Little Britain, London, E.C.1.
Wednesday, October 9, at 8 p.m.—Speakers' Club, National Headquarters, 44, Little Britain, London, E.C.1.
Sunday, October 13—Salem (Leeds) Congregational Church, 3 p.m.—John Hargrave: "Is Poverty Misunderstood?"
Sunday, October 13—Salem (Leeds) Congregational Church, 3 p.m.—John Hargrave: "Is Poverty Misunderstood?"
Wednesday, September 4, Mr. F. R. Wright on "The National Dividend," at headquarters, 27, Wellington Road, Dewsbury.
[Dewsbury D.S.C.
Wednesday, September 4, Mr. F. R. Wright on "The National Dividend," at headquarters, 27, Wellington Road, Dewsbury.
[Open to visitors on Wednesdays from 6 to 9 p.m.]
Lincoln's Inn Restaurant (downtown), 311 High Holborn, W.C. (south side), opposite the First Avenue Hotel, near to Chancery Lane and Holborn tube station.]
ACADEMY CINEMA, Oxford Street.
GER. 2081.
FIRST DUTCH TALKING PICTURE
"DOOD WATER" (C)
An Epic of the Zuyder Zee.