NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Social Credit at Ottawa.

A correspondent in Toronto informs us that the Federal Social-Credit group of members are doing good work at Ottawa, and are "putting some sound observations on the pages of Hansard." This is good news.

But we hope that they, or some of them, will also study intensively the subject of Procedure, as did the Irish members in the British House of Commons before they got the "Home Rule." Sometimes they flouted the rules, sometimes they exploited them, and when they did so, it is better, because they knew the rules.

They kept Ireland on the map by insisting that Ireland's grievances should receive priority of attention over every other subject of debate. If the Alberta group can do likewise with Alberta's grievances, they will do it with even greater success, since the grievances are not peculiar to that province, but are manifestly identical with grievances in all the other provinces. Further, the remedy demanded for Alberta is applicable to all the provinces without injury to any.

If Aberhart Falls?

The same correspondent expresses the opinion that the man is not critical enough of Mr. Aberhart, and adds a word of warning to the Secretariat for not having repudiated him before the election. "Alberta," he says, "is going to be the ruin of Social Credit in Canada unless something unexpected happens." Well, the moral of the above is that we hope for the unexpected, and see what can be done to bring it about. There are many more people- and much stronger influence, with an intelligent and sympathetic realisation of what we are after than have declared or otherwise revealed themselves. There are agencies of surprises. And we will do well to nurse that assurance provided that we do not allow it to weaken our efforts to carry the fight on by ourselves. As to the "ruin" of Social Credit in the event of Aberhart's failure, our correspondent is entitled to entertain that fear, but only on the assumption that the fortunes of Social Credit depend on majority-votes about it. We do not subscribe to that assumption: our money is on minority-votes. Sheep outnumber sheep-dogs, but since the sheep don't know where to find them, the dog knows where he wants to put them, the dog wins. On every plane of society, from bank-chairmen down to street-hawkers, you have majorities with notions herded into pens by minorities with convolutions. What the Social Credit Movement means is that people are made to create majority-convictions in every one of those planes. This is what the bankers had been doing all along. And proof of it came when, on every plane of society, instead of us starting, because on every plane of society where we got a hearing we saw persons, ostensibly competent to destroy our case, sneaking behind a curtain to find out what the answer was. Take the bank-chairmen. We spoke to them ourselves: with the exception of Mr. McKeen they spoke just as if they were sheep reciting the contents of the sheep-dog's brief.

Well, to-day, there isn't a field of controversy where we haven't got a sheep-dog of our own competing with the sheep-dog of the bankers for the herding of the sheep into the "right" or "wrong" pen. Power is on the bankers' side, but Truth is on ours. The notions of the sheep-herd's minorities don't matter: they can be changed in a night, and will be when the pairs of rival dogs have carried the fight on to a certain pitch.

Is There a Bankers' Plot?

The manner in which the situation is developing out of it, have now reached a point where it has become necessary for students of actionist policy to make up their minds on the question of the "Bankers' Plot" in their minds on the question of the "Bankers' Plot" in the theory. It is a wide and woolly theory when stated in its form. It leaves unanswered vital questions. For instance: Do the bankers execute vindictive reprisals on persons opposed to their policy? Do they seek to influence such persons, whether by bribery, or blackmail, or deceptive suggestion, to advocate lines of
persuasion of the electorate on constitutional lines. They know first, because they not only know what the Constitution is, but they can make it if necessary. This, indeed, is the fundamental and antecedent reason why, as we said just now, the head bankers have no occasion to plot on a narrow front, wasting their much-needed time (required for holding the deprecitat- ed capitalist system together) on prompting Mr. A. to have a row with Mr. B.

Lastly—and this is a concrete consideration—if, in spite of our argument, anyone thinks that the head bankers will not have a little fun, we must be allowed to remind them that if there was ever a time in history when the economic world would have to be made a place of a kind that could bring about a revolution, it was in the United States during the period of the Civil War. The 1860s was a time when the economic world had to be made a place of a kind that could bring about a revolution. The 1860s was a time when the economic world had to be made a place of a kind that could bring about a revolution. The 1860s was a time when the economic world had to be made a place of a kind that could bring about a revolution.

The Press as Mischief Makers.

In consequence of our argument we want to say a word about the Press. It is unquestionable that on all the occasions of high political and economic importance, the newspapers accept the responsibility of informing the public on those matters. But with the advent of the Dominion Government and the completion of the Press Act, the Press has taken over the task of trying to influence the public opinion in such a way as to achieve the desired result.

Bear in mind that the "plot," as here defined, is something aggressive undertaken by the head bankers (e.g., the manipulation of stocks by Mr. Montagu Norman or banks which have other high-financial statements, with the narrow objective of getting a grip on particular persons or organisations constituting the leadership of the Social Credit Order or the leadership of movements having parallel objectives.

This definition excludes such things as the dissemination of news and views calculated to discredit the Order, the allocation of funds which indirectly serve to ruin, the prosecution of persons who perform this function, or the proceeding of legislation designed to obstruct the progress of the Order in the field of practical politics. Further, it excludes any attempts to corrupt the judges or teachers of the Order in the field of practical politics. In other words, these attempts are not made under the direct inspiration of the head bankers.

It may be taken as axiomatic that the high bankers will remain passive in plots so long as the objectives which are not as effectively pursued through their plotting can be reached by the spontaneous efforts of big business wire-pullers and imperial educators. For example, take a case outside the orbit of the Social Credit issue. There are two inventions for which the inventors share claims that, from our cursory knowledge of their nature, seem to be justified. These are the Kearsney railway (where gravitation is used to supple- ment motive power) and the Turbost coal-distillation process (which employs steam as the dissociating agent and soro- if they are but an adoption of the inventions would render obsolete the amount of existing plant. The point at which we are arriving is not imagining such a thing as Mr. Montagu Norman was doing, but in preventing the adoption of these inventions, would not have to move a finger to obstruct the inventors' plans. He could safely leave it to the proprietors or managers of the equipments and plants whose existence was threatened. These would not resist for Mr. Norman's plan, but not for Mr. Norman's plan.
we have seen). When Douglas says, as he does, that the publication of the pastime by The Times reflects more damagingly on that organ than on himself he overlooks the fact that the unknown spokesman must have acquainted himself with the outspoken attack in The Albertan, and was putting forward sentiments held by the editors of Alberta and in a considerably softened form. Readers may judge for themselves from extracts from The Albertan printed elsewhere. It would be much more to the purpose if Douglas, instead of alleging a bankers' plot to discredit him, would ask himself how he came to place himself in that position where his courage and competence are held suspect by the population of Alberta.

Persecution Megalomania.

We propose this proposition that the policy and strategy of the Social Credit actionists are dictated by a leader obsessed by the belief that the leaders of the enemy forces are spared the necessity of plotting. That leader is plotting against himself and his own forces. His fears of traps contruct the trap that he most needs to fear. And in our judgment this is the root cause of the Edmonton-London cross-purposes which have kept Abertart and Douglas apart. As usual, the overwhelming majority of Social Credit advocates in this country, as well as in Alberta, hold the view that these two men ought to have had a more close personal consultation from the moment that Abertart inherited governmental responsibility from the late Administration.

* * *

However, the omission need not be taken as irreparable. Douglas recently suggested that Abertart should appoint a liaison man for London. The success would be his permanent adviser. (Some think that Bardsworthy would have done others that it would have been Gibson.) More recently Douglas suggested that Abertart should seek advice from one or two Social Credit men on the spot. Last thoughts are best in this case. If now, on them be more usefully directed to keeping an eye on Westminister while local talent deals with Ottawa.

Future Prospects.

The feature of the Canadian situation is the continuance of the fiscal conversion policy adopted by Abertart. The Times of last Saturday, in a leading article, says: "...there are disquieting reports that several municipalities are contemplating the sale of the City of Edmonton or of its water service, or are considering the advisability of raising taxes or other bond repayments due to be made on the sale of the bonds of other municipalities. Such reports are, it is true, not well founded, but they are disquieting nontheless. The British Columbia is having to borrow on Ottawa reat.

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Producer Economics.

The present, or producer, system of economics relies on scarcity for its standard of values, and that is why it needs its competitive mode of life. Its artificial scarcity and false values are measured in figures. Before considering the natural economic system which is destined to reverse this lunacy, it will be useful to sum up briefly this present mad system which has enslaved mankind for ages.

The competitive system asserts that in so far as a man wins less he must be better equipped to compete against others. The efficiency of competition is measured by the efficiency of the individual competitor who survives a series of fights. The consumer is sacrificed in the interests of the few.

Our wise forecasts predict that the fact that all these competitors are only made possible by the price competition of the individuals concerned. Our wonderful Dogfight the distribution is a series of sentences not a series of columns: back-yard barns, under the inspiring motto All versus one, and one versus all, and the Devil take the lot.

H. E. B.

Extracts From “The Albertan”

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MAJOR DOUGLAS'S CHALLENGE

[March 16, 1916]

We have said before and we say it again, that the chance for Major Douglas to learn the truth, of which he has been profoundly deluded, lies in his situation, in his position as an election candidate.

One not holding a brief for Mr. Aberhart must sympathize deeply with the first minister of this province. He, one of the most able, best informed, and most gentlemanly restrained, Major Douglas, on the question of the pet project of the occasion. It is not for us to rely upon this issue. There is no place for us to rely upon this issue. The matter is too large for us. The question is too large for us. The question is not a matter for us.

The challenge is as the breath of life to them, and the life of their country. Their prime purpose is to make the best of the matter. It is a matter for all of us. It is a matter for all of us.

For Douglas, we wonder, real that he is a man of the people. He is a man of the people, with whom he is at one. He is a man of the people, with whom he is the people. He is a man of the people, with whom he is the people. He is a man of the people, with whom he is the people.

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London Social Credit Club
NEW MEMBERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS

The new arrangements were adopted at a business meeting of the London Social Credit Club on November 8th, 1935.

The Club now offers: (1) Associate Membership. (2) Full Membership.

Associate Membership is open to all those who are interested in the affairs of the Club.

(a) To bring together those interested in Social Credit.
(b) To secure the widest possible interest in Social Credit.

Annual subscription, 1s.

Associate Members are entitled to present at business meetings but have no vote.

FULL MEMBERSHIP.

In order to ensure the success of the Club it is necessary to have a body of workers who are prepared to work for the achievement of Social Credit proposals as described on the membership card.

Members are pledged to support the Social Credit proposals, namely:

1. The cash credits of the population of any country shall, at any moment, be collectively equal to the total of all credit money in circulation, plus the total of all cash credits for consumable goods.
2. The credit required to finance production shall be supplied, not from savings, but shall be new credit relating to new production.
3. The distribution of cash credits to individuals shall be progressively less dependent upon employment, so that the dividend shall progressively disappear from wage and salary.
4. To effect the foregoing in this country it is necessary to:
   (1) Establish a National Credit Office.
   (2) Appoint a National Council to which shall be subordinate the National Councils of each country.
   (3) Issue a National Dividend to all Associate Members of more than three months' standing who subscribe for the Pledge as described on the membership card.

PLEDGE.

I pledge myself to offer my services to the full extent of my power to achieve the ends for which the Club exists.

The subscription is at present 5s. per annum.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday, April 16th, at 8 p.m., in the Blenheim Room, Cavendish Club, Westminster, S.W. 1.

All those paying subscriptions for 1936 have been entered upon the register with Associate Membership cards. All those who have not yet joined are requested to share the responsibilities of the club by taking the first steps to secure Associate Membership as soon as possible.

NOTICE.

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

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