ANOTHER YEAR'S DELAY.

By JOHN HARGRAVE.

It is twelve months almost to the day since I left the Province of Alberta on January 25, 1937, thereby setting in motion those factors in the political formation that resulted in bringing about a reorientation and reorganization of the forces in play. Except for material published in July, I have made no statement for publication on the Alberta situation since leaving Canada ten months ago.

On January 25, last year, the outstanding feature in the position of the Alberta Government was:

(1) The "stalemate" existing between Aberhart and Douglas.

(2) The "stalemate" existing between Aberhart and Douglas in co-operation, on the one side, and the Credit Monopoly on the other.

A tremendous change, therefore, has taken place, but the strategy and tactics employed from the outset on the "stalemate" side have been "circumlocutory" and have all along given the initiative to the enemy.

The Principle of Surprise.

The first period of stalemate in Alberta, which lasted from August 24, 1935, until April 30, 1937 (one year and eight months) was, in my opinion, unnecessary and inexpedient. And I am of the opinion regarding this second period of stalemate which set in in August, 1937, two years after Aberhart's victory as the polls.

A surprise is the most effective and powerful weapon for a surprise consists in the creation of a situation out of which the enemy is unprepared. Its result is to produce confusion, which may be moral, physical, or psychological. By disguising intentions, the use of new techniques, or a novel use of existing weapons, and by which superiority can be produced by the use of
campaign cannot be successful unless the strategy and tactics employed are those proper to guerrilla warfare in the psychological sphere.

A guerrilla force rests against massed army corps holding strongly fortified positions, that decides to settle down to a "one-trench-at-a-time" war of attrition—a long-drawn-out process of wearing down the enemy—throws away every advantage it has, and is, in effect, out of action. Sooner or later, unless it changes its strategy and tactics, and in conformity with the principles of guerrilla warfare, it must become a football team, to be annihilated, or host the flag and white hand.

Not only is it true to say that the Alberta (Social Credit) Government is a small band of men who have, for a five-year period, fought for a clearly defined objective, that of a dollar for every man, woman, and child in the province, but also that the personal character, in common with the principles of guerrilla warfare, is to be developed along the lines of the immediate and tangible issues. As can be recognised, the main issue was the "gasoline tax" which was proposed by the Government, and the issue of a dollar for every man, woman, and child in the province.

The Alberta Government has been successful in the face of the opposition from the "Unity" organisations. The strength of the Alberta Government was increased by the joining of the People's Unity League, which was formed from the conservative, Liberal, and U.C.A. groups.

Opposition Groupings

The bankers' anti-Social-Credit groups are very active in the province. Since 1933, there has been a wave of anti-Social-Credit propaganda and the Alberta Government has been successful in the face of the opposition from the "Unity" organisations. The strength of the Alberta Government was increased by the joining of the People's Unity League, which was formed from the conservative, Liberal, and U.C.A. groups.

General Conditions in Alberta.

The crop yield for 1937, both in quantity and value, was the best ever in the history of the province. With the good weather, the crop was harvested early, and the prices were high. The average yield was 25 bushels per acre, which is the highest in the province this year.

The teamwork of the farmers and the co-operative structure of the railways were instrumental in the success of the crop. The government, under the leadership of the Social Credit government, provided the necessary support and encouragement to the farmers to work together for the common good.

January 27, 1938

A large number of the Social Credit supporters were present at the meeting. The atmosphere was one of excitement, with the crowd cheering for the successes of the Alberta Government. The opposition groups were trying to disrupt the meeting, but their efforts were unsuccessful. The Social Credit supporters were determined to see their government succeed.

The Real Issue

The real issue is that Alberta has the legal right to take steps to introduce Social Credit, to alter the system of individual credit, and to bring about a new system of credit based on free and equal exchange. The Social Credit system would provide for a dollar for every man, woman, and child in the province.

The Import-Export Organisation

The Alberta Government has been successful in the face of opposition from the "Unity" organisations. The strength of the Alberta Government was increased by the joining of the People's Unity League, which was formed from the conservative, Liberal, and U.C.A. groups.

The Dividend as a Fighting-Point

But apart from this, which will be found to be the key to the Social Credit system, there is the problem of the time of the point of view of the "legal political action" (as distinct from effective political action) of the government and the people of the province. The government and the people have had the dividend a "basic" dividend, in order to keep the economy going in the dark of the night. The government and the people have had the dividend a "basic" dividend, to make sure that the Social Credit government has made a "basic" move in the direction of the promised dividend.

The Fight to Spend the Dividend

In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to hold back on any Social Credit grants until the dividend has been collected. The government and the people have the dividend in order to push the economy forward. The government and the people have the dividend in order to make sure that the Social Credit government has made a "basic" move in the direction of the promised dividend.

The Alberta Government has been successful in the face of opposition from the "Unity" organisations. The strength of the Alberta Government was increased by the joining of the People's Unity League, which was formed from the conservative, Liberal, and U.C.A. groups.

The principle of the Alberta Government is that the dividend should be used to support the economy and not merely to give the people a "basic" dividend. The government and the people have had the dividend a "basic" dividend, in order to keep the economy going in the dark of the night. The government and the people have had the dividend a "basic" dividend, to make sure that the Social Credit government has made a "basic" move in the direction of the promised dividend.

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To-day, a year later, a number of "breakaways" and M.I.A.'s excluded from the Party Caucus bring the possible opposition vote in the House up to fifteen. But reliable information shows that the position is, in reality, much weaker than forty-nine to fifteen, because the forty-eight Aberhart followers include a number of "breakaway" M.I.A.'s, and it is not unlikely that some of them will begin to kick against action towards implementing an increase in consumer credit on schemes forthcoming along Social Credit lines at the next session.

Time and Tide Wait for No Man

The feeling evidently is that the "Douglas men" (Powell, Cruickshank, and Commission) have had time to get organised against us. If there is to be another long period between now and the next election, it will be necessary to begin drift-and-decline again; if not, there will be another "revolt" of Social Credit M.I.A.

The "revolt" of insurgent M.I.A.'s in March, 1937, was due to "standing still" more than anything else, as Lawrence pointed out, is the "prelude to disaster." It was a demand for results, and an entirely justifiable one since a second insurgency would arise from exactly the same cause.

If these periods of stalemate-and-revolt are allowed to continue, it is the end of the Government's Social Credit in Alberta, or elsewhere, will be the same remote and far forward and swallowed up in the same way as the other "revolt" of the party. We are now living in a situation which is as critical as that of 1937. The Government is all that remains of the Liberal party in Alberta. And its control of the party is in the hands of Mr. T. Martin, M.P., and Mr. A. M. Graham, M.L.A., who are both directly responsible for the policies of the party. We are now living in a situation which is as critical as that of 1937.

Agriculture and War

"Farmers Sacrificed to Money Kings!"

This article appeared in the Daily Express, January 27, 1938.

Mr. Martin, M.P., pointed out that each of our fighting services cost $500,000,000, and that as a line of defence, agriculture came before, not after. Mr. A. M. Graham, M.L.A., said: "In the case of the British army, it was a question of securing the necessary supplies to face the enemy. In the case of the British navy, it was a question of maintaining the necessary communications, and in the case of the British air force, it was a question of training the necessary airmen." Mr. Martin, M.P., then proceeded to point out that the farmers themselves were the ones who had to pay for the national defense.

Accordingly, as old readers of The New Age will see, the demands expressed at the farmers' convention were echoed by the common-sense realists who advocated the foundation of Social Credit as an insurmountable problem. Ten years ago and more Mr. Martin was emphasizing the fact that agriculture had been given a first line of defence and that it must be made ready to face any emergency. It had taken the coming of a new war to drive this fact to the conscious attention of the farmers themselves.

But here the matter must pause to make our position plain. We cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that the farmers have a right to be heard, and that we should say that the bigger the war, the more important the role of the farmer in the context of the war. And it is for us to take the first steps toward that end.

The first step is to respond to the Government's call for more farmers, and to follow the plan of Mr. A. M. Graham, M.L.A., to replace the "farmers' convention" by a "farmers' council."

We should have mentioned that the report of these proceedings was published on January 20.

Before commencing the occupation of the land given in the "farmers' convention," the Government is going to make a number of payments to the farmers, and the Government has already started to make payments on a large scale.

From the rest of the credit for the "farmers' convention" that the last few years the control of the farmers has been exercised by discouraging the growth of farm crops and vegetables which could be locally grown, and by discouraging the cultivation of fruits in favour of more fruit-growing plants from (or not).

To-day, we will see how the farmers' convention has been exercised in the country, and how the "farmers' council" will be used to put the farmers in a better position to do their jobs.

"The yield of 3-ton lorries of unripe oranges has been used to illustrate the difficulty of obtaining money to buy oranges and vegetables (which could be locally grown) that are locally grown, and by discouraging the growth of farm crops and vegetables which could be locally grown, and by discouraging the cultivation of fruits in favour of more fruit-growing plants from (or not)迂。(which could be locally grown) that are locally grown, and by discouraging the growth of farm crops and vegetables which could be locally grown, and by discouraging the cultivation of fruits in favour of more fruit-growing plants from (or not)。"
Books to Read

With so many readable books among the thousands published nowadays I have had to give up buying any. Where could I put them anyway? Sometimes, as a matter of fact, I have even to keep them to myself. If you write to me, I always keep them away from the library, and read them for myself. You know how few of them are really worth reading? If you have one with an odd cross or two, I am quite interested.

[In looking back at what I have written, I am astonished at how many of the books I have read in the past five years have been on economics, particularly on the subject of agriculture. I have read almost everything that has been written on the subject, and I have come to the conclusion that there is no such thing as an economic problem.]

Of the others there is The White Ant, a very excellent fresh little book by the late Mr. Boor. I have read this book, and I find it full of interesting facts and figures. In fact, it is one of the best books I have ever read. The book is about a bee, and it is full of interesting facts and figures about bees. I have read it several times, and I find it full of interesting facts and figures about bees. The book is about a bee, and it is full of interesting facts and figures about bees. I have read it several times, and I find it full of interesting facts and figures about bees. The book is about a bee, and it is full of interesting facts and figures about bees. I have read it several times, and I find it full of interesting facts and figures about bees.

[Old Julets. By Mari Santor. A biography of one of the first settlers of Nebraska. A man who was a naturalist, lived in the wilderness, and was an expert frugivorous, rather an expert in fish, and his wife had a good breeding. He wrote a lot of interesting stories about his life, and he has a good breeding. His wife had a good breeding.

A fine piece of writing, and I have read it several times. It is full of interesting facts and figures about bees. The book is about a bee, and it is full of interesting facts and figures about bees. I have read it several times, and I find it full of interesting facts and figures about bees.

Of course, there is Baghdad. By Freya Stark, who cannot write badly but whose two previous books were on the科學 of Iraq. She has written a lot of good things about the Orient, and I have read it several times. She has written a lot of good things about the Orient, and I have read it several times. She has written a lot of good things about the Orient, and I have read it several times. She has written a lot of good things about the Orient, and I have read it several times. She has written a lot of good things about the Orient, and I have read it several times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN EXPLANATION.

Sir,—May I thank Mr. Franklin for the explanation he has offered in your issue of January 20? I fear I may be prejudiced, but it seems to me to aggravate the offence.

As regards hoarding, I should have been more explicit. In the meantime, may I ask Mr. Franklin to note the difference between hoarding by consumers and hoarding by any time for defraying costs, absolutely, without any "back-up." Money hoarded by producers is of course not available in this way.

And, by the way, the Douglas "deficiency" does not necessarily imply that money is "simply not there." It "may" be there — but with additional costs created against it. As regards "the proper understanding of hoarding and the nature of oil," I am glad to see that your correspondents do not misunderstand it in the "red-herring" which it un-necessarily is. I am only replying to your request, without prejudice to future discussion, for the purposes of the problem in hand.

A. W. COLEMAN.

BOOKS TO READ.

Sir,—I like "Pakeha's" stereopticon method of dealing with books. His notices express his reactions without elaboration, his judgments, for the world in general, his assessments, and that anyone who reads them will find them of interest. I am glad to see that your correspondents on this subject have commented on the same book.

Detective and Secret Service Days. By Edward T. Woodhall. (Millington Library.)
I will order an ingredient of the first and third of these books for you. The first is the best book on any subject I have read. All three are "copies up," and they are all bound in cover which will last for reference purposes, not strap-wise.

CROSSED WALNUTS AND WINES.

Sir,—Where do walnuts go? I do not mean the walnuts. Are walnuts grown in England any more than in France? They are in the shops, as in all stores. The shelves are empty. If there is no ration, you find that the store is a blessing. You can buy them, and you can buy anything you want. The shelf is a blessing.

When the shelves are empty, they are empty. The shelf is a blessing. You can buy walnuts, and you can buy anything you want. The shelf is a blessing.

Jossie Cowan.

REAL LEISURE.

"His temper passed off a little, and we began to look at the funny side of things, which is what we do on the island. It was a lovely morning, and having a cup of coffee, I went out to do a little work in the garden, and I saw a lovely little girl who was sitting on the fence. She had a little hat on, and she said, "I want to see the world.""

Sorry State.—Here is some money to enable you to look for your own job, and to work in your own way. A friend of mine often expresses the sentiment: "Cold storage, in the cause of mankind." Cut out the wood and this statement is true for all our food. Physical destruction will achieve financial ends.

A. H. G. A.

CANCELLATION SEQUENCE.

Sir,—If your original correspondent is not "not quite convinced," after reading the letter by "Norman Conger," in your issue of January 20, he must be hard to please.

But, if so, he would be the matter very briefly from yet another angle?

The issue of credits to consumers will increase retail orders to industry generally. This will increase industrial activity at all stages of production. But this increase in activity will entail an increase in the rate of imports. And with all these additional loans, waiting to produce, the producers will be "putting up" in the banking accounts of producers anywhere.

A. W. COLEMAN.

BANK-LOANS AND CAPITAL GLUTS.

Sir,—If a bank-loan is called in before the costs of production are earned, it will have been recovered in full from consumers, the balance of costs so not recovered is taken over by industry, the balance of products bearing those costs becomes the balance of producers bearing those costs becomes the balance of producers bearing those costs. Since, at this point, the loan has been repaid, nobody has any money. The industrial property cannot be sold, and the capital will be an issue of further bank-loans enable industry to recover the cost.

This is true irrespective of the character of the property and irrespective of the intention of the industry concerning its use, and irrespective of the nature of the industry concerning its use. Whether the industry has any money or not, the balance of products bearing those costs will be paid and the balance of products bearing those costs will be paid.

Now, if industry pays the whole cost of production through a suspense account and does not charge it in the consequent prices to consumers the issue of a new bank-loan will not entail an increase in the price of the products. The consequent prices will be paid, and the prices will be paid to industry, the price of the products will be paid.

The result will be a progressive increase in the number of unaccountable products and in the figures of the balance of unsaleable property in the figures of the balance of unsaleable property.

This increase will take place irrespective of the capital.

To use the property as productive capital. If no part of its cost is charged to consumers, no part of the cost of production is charged to consumers.

If it is delivered to consumers, and industry pays the whole cost of production, and the balance of products bearing those costs will be paid, and the balance of products bearing those costs will be paid.

The question arises: How can the increase in the number of unsaleable property be kept down to the rate of capital expenditure for consumption purposes, setting aside, for the rest, the question of delivery into the consumption market?

A. S.

Forthcoming Meetings.

LONDON SOCIAL CREDIT CLUB.

Winter Meeting, 8.X. S.W. 1.

Bleascoat Room, Xaxton-seconds, S.W.

January 21, "Social Credit and War," by Mr. Higgins.

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY.

John Harris will lecture on "Social Credit in Britain" at the British Isles Club on February 3 at 8 p.m. at the British Isles Club, 17, Great Portland Street, London, W.I.