The German Situation.

It was Hitler's turn on the European stage last week. Unlike the event of June, 1934, his Purge act has been performed without bloodshed. And this means that the issue underlying the crisis is less vital and is capable of tentative solution. The purge has been with brown liquorice, not a black draught. All the generals are alive to quarrel another day.

We once captained a cricket team. One reason was that we did not want to captain it. The other reason was that we did not want to captain it. Neither would two rival characters want the job. Neither would two rival characters want the job. Each feared the other would grab his average for unworthy reasons. We had no ambition for averages, and only a limited power of realising it in any case. We gave the best bat out of fielding—the Cinderella of the team first in artisanship in cricket. So we became the "All-Highest" in all matters. We were the most trivial, the least important, the least enterprising. We did not find our responsibility too. For whenever a decision of ours was not to the liking of one rival, it was heartily applauded by the other. So, in a sense, every decision that we made turned out in retrospect to have been of the nature of a casting vote. Accordingly we found ourselves unsavourily credited with wisdom and impartiality. So the team played up not too badly and the supporters of the club paid up not too badly. And it is this last consideration which counts in the long run.

Now, by something of the same process, Hitler has become the General of Generals. This sounds too impressive to reflect mundane realities. It is like the title King of Kings, and containsHitler powers of a transcendent order. It suggests that Hitler is undergoing the ritual of beatification and will turn out to have become the Patron Saint of the Fatherland. As we all know, his job was really done when he was called on by Hindenburg to take office. Since then, he has been giving casting votes on issues involving national objectives on the one hand and international objectives on the other. What sets the two in conflict is course of the narrow nationalist finds the money harder to borrow than does the wide internationalist. Hitler, as the mere head of administration, must be one or the other. Hitler, as the Patron Saint, can be both together while the financial cat is purring and, like a queen, he has been giving casting votes on issues involving national objectives on the one hand and international objectives on the other.

The Big Snake is Angry

Words on picture-making material.

Books to Read


Debt Through the Looking Glass


Air Balls

A tale about saving.

News from Canada.

Arguments before the Supreme Court about the disallowed Alberta legislation are reported in The Citizen (Ottawa) from January 9 to 17 inclusive. Mr. Powell's judgment on the Appeal of Mr. Unwin and Mr. Bennett from their convictions in the Libel actions.

On January 26 The Citizen (Ottawa) reports in full a speech by the Hon. W. D. Herridge before the Conservative Business Men's Club of Toronto, and comments on it in a leading article. The reason why The Citizen pays so much attention to the address is because the speaker was "The Citizen" (meaning Conservative) party. The Conservative party, he said, was the "decrepitude's last hope." He has so far succeeded in capturing the imagination of the party that the objectives or ideals of democracy had become obstructed or betrayed by the parties whose names had become associated with the common people's interests.

For the keynote of that speech was Canadian economic self-dependence.

YOU CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHAT IS HAPPENING IN ALBERTA UNLESS YOU HAVE READ THE ALBERTA REPORT.
Cancellation.

If a Dividend is issued and it comes eventually to the manufacturer, the banker can sell it to the broker and he can then buy it back at any time for a price. The broker and the manufacturer can then both have the right to sell the shares at any time and to any price. If the broker is able to sell it back to the manufacturer at a higher price, he will make a profit. If the broker is unable to sell it back to the manufacturer, he will lose money. This is the basic principle of the share market.

The Fundamental Equation.

This manufacturer, as an embargo, is represented in the marketplace as a producer of goods. He is selling his goods to the public and making a profit. He is also buying raw materials and other products from other manufacturers. He is also selling his goods to other manufacturers and making a profit. This is the basic principle of the marketplace.

The problem is that the manufacturing companies are often in competition with each other, and this can lead to price wars. If one company can produce a product cheaper than another company, it will try to sell its product at a lower price. This can lead to a decrease in the overall price of the product, which can hurt other companies that are trying to sell the same product.

Debt Through the Looking-Glass.

"Now, my dear," said Lewis Carroll to a little girl, 'stand here opposite the looking-glass and hold the orange in your right hand. What hand do you see opening up in your left hand?"

"My left hand," replied the little girl after a pause.

"That's remarkable, isn't it?" said he. "How do you account for that after?"

"Well," said the girl, "I opened the door and the orange appeared in my left hand."

"That is a very good reply—the best answer I've yet heard."

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Air Balls.  
A FABLE.

Once upon a time there was a man who worked very hard making and pumping up air-balls. He was a round fellow and hungry, and he would go around and try to sell his air-balls, but few would buy them. At last, he decided to give them away, and one day he said to a little boy: "Will you take one of my air-balls?"

The boy said: "Yes, please.

The man gave him an air-ball, and the boy started to play with it. Suddenly, the air-ball burst, and the boy was hurt. The man said: "That's not my air-ball. It was just a clockwork air-ball."

The boy said: "But I didn't know that."

The man said: "Well, you can't have everything."

And so, the lesson was learned. 

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The Big Snake is Angry. 

(HE IS EATING HIS OWN TAIL.)

There are native races who can count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, by finger-counting, but after reaching 5 they are lost. Their chart of words is also limited to a few sounds and meanings, and the words used do not bring things together in the same way that English does. This is not to say that one culture is any better than the other; it is simply a difference in the way of life, a different way of thinking. 

"What name?" inquired the listener to the professor's theory. "Ah, well," replied the professor, "we might call it Acquisitiveness functioning as an instrument of Communication.

Both are what we term blind propensities, they function without purpose and create a part of the complete circle of the perceptive and reflective faculties. In the case of our departed forefathers, they were not in this respect like ours; they existed but they were not as familiar to most of us. However, to the realist, namely, that there is always more of air than we can breathe. When pumping up an air-balloon, he was unconsciously symbolising the pulse belonging to a departed age of Science.

The professor paused, and then finished, "And, speaking now as a physicist, I might call it a reflection of the producers to the circuit like our ears, but clearly, I do not mean, of the human interface. Yet, different manners of pressure, you understand. These would have stripped them of their names, would they not?"

Sir, interjected a listener, not wishing to enquire any further relative to the splendid circle of money, such devises, reserves, etc., that we go for in to-day? To-day? Do not go up in a vacuum! They go up all right, my friend, as I know by my own cost, but I am not sufficient to call them. We know the laws of monetary mechanics and that there are some inhuman nature. You may see a majority of people without an air-ball, and you will not find them in a vacuum to-day, but only that the vacuum that exists on the next day.

The whole, on the other hand, is a simple conviction that the air is not so easily perceptible as to be caught in the handbag of the creditor. Indeed, I am afraid that I cannot say more.

But I am afraid to say it. The money is in its place. There may be a lag in time. When money is as far away as the next place, when money is as far away as the next place, then it becomes our title to the right of having, and now, with the amount of goods that we have in the bag, this will be as our departed friend's comment, not so much but we are not. So the money is in its place.

And now, my dears, we must all be thankful for having it. For the money, of course, is in its place, and in the next place, we can do nothing.

And now I must ask you to excuse me. I must get back to my laboratory. I've too much to do to rise in the morning. And, of course, I have to be up early in the morning. I have to be up early in the morning. I have to be up early in the morning. And, of course, I have to be up early in the morning. I have to be up early in the morning. I have to be up early in the morning.

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

Mr. Arthur Benson, 59 Broadway, Boston, SW., 12.
Books to Read.

The study of what has been happening in Russia is one that Social Creditors cannot afford to neglect. The most vivid account of the actual outbreak of the revolution is given in "The Revolution in Russia," an American work by E. D. Starr, the author of "The Russian Revolution," and, more recently still, his "Revolution Begetted," a book written from the inside of the Bolshevik administration. Both books are written by officers of the Russian government and are so well written, in their own language, that they can be read with profit by any one interested in the question of Social Credit. This book is a must for all Social Creditors.

I have not read the "Webley" book, but I know that the emphasis on which some Social Creditors have based their argument of late is that there is no difference between the old and the new Social Credit. The book is "A Study in Utopia" by Eugene Lyons, a distinguished American journalist. Lyons, a former editor of the "New York Times," says that the Bolsheviks have been busy at work to get rid of the old Social Credit, and that the new is just as bad.

The book is a useful introduction to the subject, but it is not the final word on the question. The Social Creditors must answer the question of whether the new Social Credit is better than the old. The book is a must for all Social Creditors.

LANDLORDS AND BANKERS.

There are times when a government cannot afford to neglect the question of Social Credit. This is one of them. The government must take steps to ensure that the Social Creditors have a fair and equitable share of the benefits of Social Credit. The government must also ensure that the Social Creditors have the opportunity to participate in the management of Social Credit.

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DEBATING

From B. C. Best

Franklin, in the course of his reply to me (Journal, February 10, 1938), makes the assertion that "the Social Credit movement is a socialistic movement." This is an assertion that is not only unfounded, but is also misleading. The Social Credit movement is a movement for the reform of the economic system, and not a movement for the establishment of a socialistic system. The Social Credit movement is a movement for the reform of the economic system, and not a movement for the establishment of a socialistic system. The Social Credit movement is a movement for the reform of the economic system, and not a movement for the establishment of a socialistic system.

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does not occur till the labour-saving device, or machine (which may be an improvement of equipment, and not an
employed making or repairing it; what becomes of the labour
meant is actual—that is the outcome of increased efficiency
of industry from one point.

The illustration of the manufacturer "Z" which Mr.
Franklin put proves nothing, being based on the assump-
tion, which we know Mr. Franklin holds, that consumers
have plenty of money to meet costs. (On passing, it is not
"wants to charge $6000 over a period of four years"; it
"admits the cost is legitimate or there is no
point in the illustration.) The Douglas remedy, on the other
hand, is based on the belief that there is an insufficiency of
his legitimate costs, not to give him additional backbone
begging, and get us nowhere, though Mr. Franklin does not
see it. It may be useful here to bring in the difference be-
 tween bonds understood as saving by consumers to "de-
tate them in industrial reserves which are a legiti-

Since Mr. Franklin has treasured on the "industries en-
dustry and a soap factory (talking Mrs. Bingle's illustration) is
in curtailing in making the soap) but when, as an investor,
the cost thereof is not finally cancelled, the
through the medium of prices I charge for the soap. As
is proper, further discussion on why does not include
the benefits that they do. Mr. Franklin, on the con-
sumer is a cost, since he says that in their service; or he deludes that they constitute a debt
really amounts to self-liquidation. This
difference, however, is the real ground of the
question whether consumers they have, indeed, shown by his argument that they have no
money to meet costs, or he, on the other hand, says that prices constitute a debt
money to meet costs, they have not. This brings us back to
show Mr. Franklin fails satisfactorily to

From J. A. Franklin,

Sir—I have much sympathy with the plea of "Uncle
Tom Cobley" that an attempt should be made to allow
the debaters have arrived in a speech which would reply to that.
I suppose the
better to travel and to speak! However,
ese., Mr. Best's view is better based on the original question set for debate—capital costs.
unless they have reached a conclusion. If we cannot apparently
are perfectly clear, we must agree to differ,
from us. This will now come to us. I shall not try to set out, and I shall not be
concerned in that conclusion, and therefore do

In her first and last paragraphs Mrs. Best is again con-
cessing, with (b) the maintenance of existing capital assets.
The first is not a cost against consumers, and so no
proviso of new, i.e., additional capital
actually being used in the production of ultimate commodities,
monopolising power robs them in that connection; the
be prejudice against consumers, and they therefore do

Major Douglas saw correctly in his, for the provision of
capital assets, not a cost against consumers, but it falls into the error of estimating that the
investment cost is the only cost to be considered. Hence he
concluded that the net result of giving more power to
the National Dividend, based
in giving money to meet costs which are not there, it

I agree that fixed assets are a cost against consumers, and that if I acquire a fac-

The economic reply is that I have first incurred a cost, and
then completely and finally defrayed it at this point. It
is as true in the case of a factory I see as
in the case of a soap box I buy. When I buy a
soap box money is paid, every cost incurred in building it is
paid; but the coal is taken away, but it is
nothing but a farce to say or to try to make
the flow of money. The economist says, in effect, that
is justified, and it means that to this point at least no

Therefore, any alleged deficiency must appear in the use of the factory in production. Mrs. Best
Douglas, will proceed to attempt to prove her conclusion, including in costs and therefore prices, on the
product something—the historical cost of the factory, and
it believes in them but which any cost-accounting
any economist, any investor will assert, and
I have tried to set out the case as Mr. Best has. I have
have no reply. I would, therefore, ask

When an investor acquires a new factory, he alone
involves, amounting to a self-liquidation. This
difference, however, is the real ground of the
question whether consumers they have, indeed, shown by his argument that they have no
money to meet costs, or he, on the other hand, says that prices constitute a debt
money to meet costs, they have not. This brings us back to
show Mr. Franklin fails satisfactorily to

For the sake of the argument, let us assume that the cost of a new soap factory to replace the existing
one is the same as the cost of a new soap factory to replace the existing
one. Then, if consumers have the two costs of capital assets to decide,

(a) the original cost,
(b) maintenance.

and the concern is almost wholly with (a), they do not

theodore Roosevelt with Mrs. Best and Mrs. Bingle, and
brother about (b). I quote again
his book, and New York's capital assets: he has to bear the
rise, it is not merely depreciation which is

the cost for keeping the factory in good order. The
shareholders have secured, or who later is to bear the

the shares have fallen, or not to bear the cost of.

I agree that depreciation costs are charged on the
shares for the factory on the condition that the
costs of the factory appear in this case to
be right in asserting that the Social Crediters
are simply by the Society. Mrs. Best is right in saying
that the cost of the factory is shown in the same

This is in error, and Mrs. Best is right in saying
that the cost of the factory is shown in the same

The shares are the same in this case, as Mrs. Best
would assert. First of all, that if I acquire a fac-

The shares are the same in this case, as Mrs. Best
would assert. First of all, that if I acquire a fac-