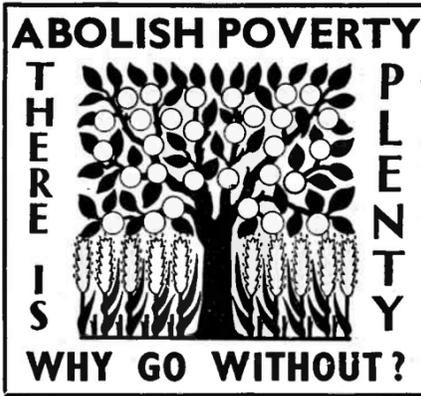


# SOCIAL

For Political and  
Official Organ of the



# CREDIT

Economic Democracy  
Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1935

Weekly Twopence

## THE DEAN GOES TO CANADA

### Money, Righteousness and Commonsense

**M**ONETARY policy, I am told, is not a parson's business. I deny it. Money policy has led us into a position as ridiculous as it is absurd. Millions of our fellows are plunged, through no fault of their own, into indigent idleness. Machines displace men. And even the machines themselves are now condemned to idleness for industry works far below its capacity.

Side by side with a crippled industry lies the pitiful pile of goods which industry has produced and which are now for the scrap-heap. We live in a time of unparalleled industrial and agricultural expansion. Sir Daniel Hall, the scientific advisor to the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, tells us that the possible productivity of the soil has been doubled in the last ten years, and instead of welcoming this and distributing the fruits we practise sabotage on the giant scale.

The United States has thrown millions of acres of wheat out of cultivation, and Britain, Australia and other countries followed suit. Canada knows all about this too. Every larder in England and Wales could have been replenished with twelve pounds weight of tea if the restrictions of 1933 had been distributed; and while these very restrictions were taking place children were going breakfastless to school in England. I speak of things I actually know.

#### Restriction and Destruction

Restriction is, to my mind, worse than destruction, because less dramatic; men get accustomed to it. No decent person can tolerate destruction—cattle burned that would stretch right across England touching one another, and shiploads of oranges flung into the sea.

Is that waste and restriction of food, side by side with the want and the hunger of multitudes, no concern of a church? And shall the Church have no pity for the unemployed, or for those masters of industry who must see their glorious machinery, fashioned with the perfection of a Rolls Royce car, condemned to run at ten miles an hour when capable of fifty?

Professor Clay, the economist, tells us that "if we leave money out of account there is obviously no theoretical impossibility in employing men who are at present kept idle, at any useful work within their capacity, and for which the materials are available."

#### When the Reservoir Overflows

We resemble men possessed of a reservoir at one end and a parched multitude at the other, with only a small-bore pipe connecting the two, and utterly inadequate to convey the abundance to the need. Every conceivable thing is tried save altering the distributive pipe. We pump water into the reservoir until it overflows. We dam up the springs. Our learned economists prove by all the laws of hydraulics that the pipe can carry no more water, but that, with time and patience, each particular drop of water will at length flow

### Religion's Place in Economics

By the Very Reverend  
**HEWLETT JOHNSON,**  
D.D., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.  
Dean of Canterbury

through the pipe: in the meantime, of course, people must die.

That connecting pipe is the monetary system, and the monetary system must be altered.

Money and morality cannot be divorced, and Anglican churchmen will persist, together with Free-churchmen, in thinking, speaking and writing about monetary problems until money ceases to be the master and becomes the slave, and both will welcome the stringent words of His Holiness, Pope Pius IX when he said "Control of financial policy is control of the very lifeblood of the entire economic body . . . Immense power and despotic domination is concentrated in the hands of the few. This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment."

#### Christians, Awake!

Christian men everywhere must awake to the realities. We have the machines, we have the men, we have the fruitful earth, and if we have not got the money that is a fault which can be quickly and scientifically remedied.

We refuse to sacrifice human life, human liberty, and the constitution, slowly built up through the centuries, to the exigencies of a money machine in which money loses its original function of a ticket of exchange created solely by the country for the country's use—a real sovereign prerogative—and becomes an end in itself, to which other ends must all be bent.

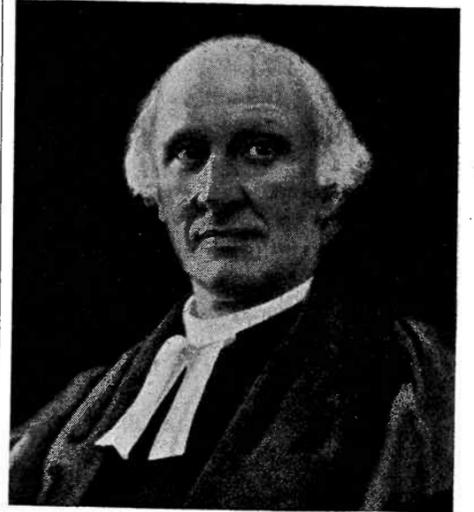
### GODSPEED!

**T**HE Dean of Canterbury left England last Saturday for six weeks during which he will visit many of the most important cities in Canada. His tour will include Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

He will be advocating Social Credit, explaining it, and his own position in regard to it. He will express his opinion that it is the Church's responsibility to secure results which are physically possible and morally desirable. He will urge his hearers in turn to demand results, and to go on demanding results until they get them.

The subjects of his addresses are:—

- The Wrecking of a Wealthy World.
- What's the Matter with the World?
- Why Starve Amidst Plenty?
- Planning for Poverty or Plenty.
- The Sanity of a Social Credit World.
- Religion's Place in Economics.
- God, Man, and Money.
- Justice, Security and National Dividends.
- Sharing or Destroying our Inheritance.
- What will Banish Poverty?
- Is Social Credit Workable?
- Canada and Social Credit.



It is better not to dwell too much upon the burden of hopes that this man carries on his shoulders, but to wish him Godspeed, and turn briskly to the task which lies to our hand—here and now—THE TASK WHICH HE HAS LAID UPON US.

When a cinema, to use a homely illustration, seeks to add five-hundred more seats to meet the public demand for accommodation, it is not deterred from enterprise through any difficulty of providing extra tickets for the seats; it creates the tickets in the same quantity and at the same time that it provides the seats.

It does not hand over to another the power to create, issue, and control its own seating tickets. Neither should we.

#### We Can Demand!

There are things that we can do and do immediately. We can demand, and demand with no uncertain voice, that those who control our government shall immediately cease to restrict or destroy, or plan for poverty instead of plenty. We can demand that they shall distribute the riches of the earth and of the machine as a dividend to every citizen. What in the nature of things can be done, must be done; and to ask that it shall be done is a possibility and a duty for everyone.

There is something else that the intelligent man and woman can do. They can learn, as I learnt long ago, to ignore the bluff of those who say that the plain man cannot understand money or weigh the pros and cons of monetary systems. It is nonsense; and I discover that schoolboys themselves can grasp the broad principles of the creation and present distribution of money, and the Press has given us a spate of books to help us, a few of which you will find listed on a further page of this journal.

### Cause of War

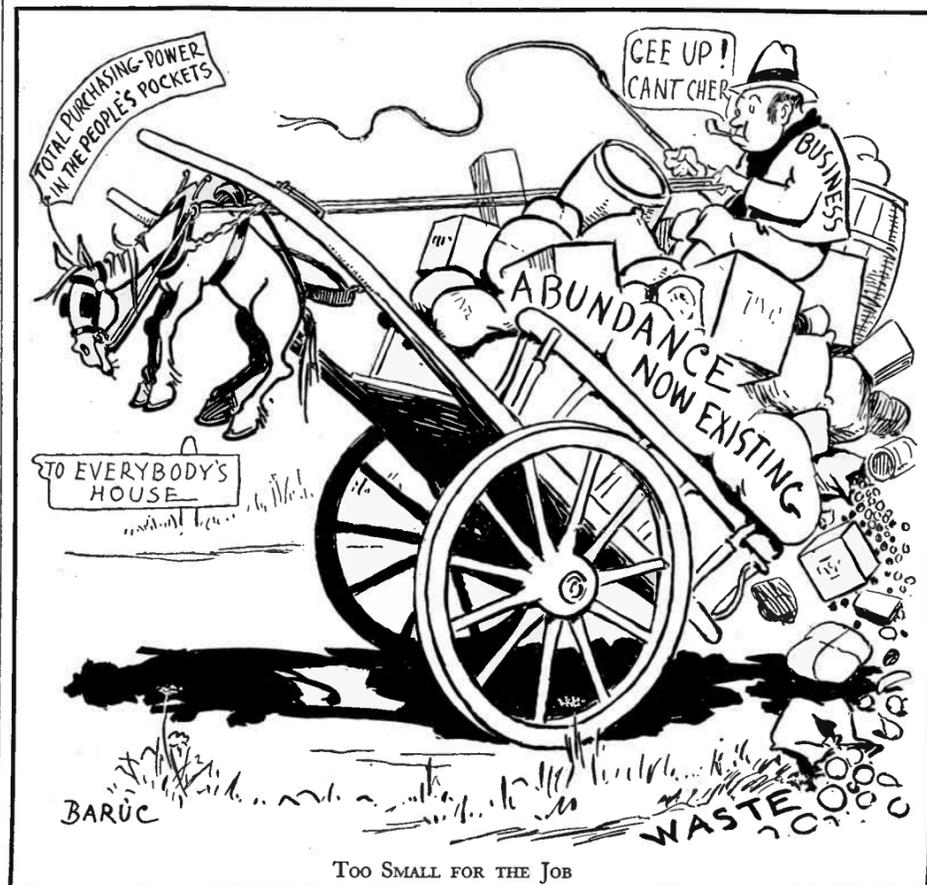
Mussolini: "The task of colonising and civilising Ethiopia will provide the Italian people with work for fifty years to come." (From "The Manchester Guardian," August 30.)

"Dictators like war conditions, especially dictators facing the rumblings of discontent at home. (After more than a decade of Fascist Efficiency the Southern Italian labourer enjoys a weekly wage which is the equivalent in purchasing power of about twelve shillings in England.) In war-time it is unpatriotic to protest against hard conditions: poverty and suffering are the Patriot's proof of Loyalty."—"Time and Tide," June 29.

Lord Snowden: "Europe is trembling on the brink of an imperialist war, the magnitude and consequences of which no man can calculate. The root cause of the impending conflict is land acquisition for the purpose of alien exploitation."—"The Times," September 7.

Count Ciano, Italian Press Minister, and son-in-law of Mussolini, in a broadcast to the American people, reported in the *Sunday Times* of September 8: "Abyssinia, he went on, was doing everything possible to disturb the peace in Africa beyond its frontiers and to prevent a rich market from being submitted to the economic sway of the civilised world. In a world suffering from the effects of a severe crisis such a thing becomes criminal, a sabotage of human collaboration that the civilisation of to-day can no longer tolerate.

"When Italy has retored peace and order to these lands she will also have opened a new and precious market that Abyssinian barbarism has so far kept strictly and selfishly closed to world capital and labour."



#### IN THIS ISSUE

After Alberta—Canada?	-	34
The Church Hesitant	-	35
Overseas Notes	-	36
Concerning a Rotten Apple	-	36
The Boobies of Alberta	-	38

## SOCIAL CREDIT

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The Official Organ of the Social Credit  
Secretariat

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### You Are Responsible

PRODUCERS have one predominant problem. It is, not how to produce, but how to get rid of their produce—to find markets for consumers.

Consumers also have one predominant problem. It is, not how to consume, but how to get the things they want to consume—to provide markets for producers.

The fact—which is universally admitted—that producers can turn out more things (goods and services) than they can get rid of, means that people are not consuming all the things they might.

The producers' problem is so serious that goods are actually being destroyed, and production is being restricted.

That is quite absurd when, at the same time people would like to have these very things that are being destroyed or restricted.

It is not only absurd that people should allow this state of affairs to continue. It is also highly dangerous, because if the people as consumers cannot buy all the things they, as producers, can produce, they must find every possible means of getting rid of the surplus. Some is deliberately destroyed, but much is exported.

Now, since all industrial countries are in just the same condition as we are, and are also trying to export their surpluses, there is a perpetual struggle going on for foreign markets—a struggle which must inevitably lead to war; a struggle which is the only cause of modern war.

The people themselves are responsible. The people—you and I—want to consume the things their rulers are madly trying to get rid of by restriction, destruction, and export. They cannot do so at present because their incomes are too small.

There is a very simple means, ready to hand, by which the people can put things right. They can say to their representatives in Parliament that they want incomes big enough to enable them to buy the "surplus."

If they had this extra income, which we call a National Dividend, the dangerous struggle for foreign markets would cease, and a new home market would be created, so that the producers' greatest problem would be solved, and the risk of war removed.

People have never yet used their votes to tell their Members of Parliament what they, the people, want. Unless they do so, unless they clearly express their will their Parliament is liable to be misused to carry out a policy against the true interests and wishes of the people.

The people must direct Parliament, which is the proper instrument for enforcing the people's will.

We urge everyone, in their own interests as well as in the interest of humanity at large, to join in the constitutional Electoral Campaign for National Dividends and the Abolition of Poverty. Exactly what to do is explained on the back page of this issue.

Unless you have done your simple, constitutional duty, you cannot escape responsibility if war breaks out.

### THE ROOT CAUSE OF WAR

Any village which has two grocers' shops, each competing for an insufficient, and decreasing, amount of business, while continually enlarging its premises, is a working demonstration of the economic causes of war—is, in fact, itself at war by economic methods. —Major Douglas, in a broadcast on "The Causes of War," November 30, 1934.

# From a Seat in the Stalls

## Alberta's Message for the Electoral Campaign

There was an increase of nearly seventy per cent. in the poll in Alberta, and the Social Credit party itself polled barely 20,000 fewer votes than the total poll in 1930.

As described by Mr. Guest in our correspondence columns, this majority was achieved in face of a ferocious campaign to dissuade electors from voting for what they wanted.

These two facts are practical demonstrations, not matters of opinion, which support our contention that the Electoral Campaign will command the votes of many thousands of voters who have seldom or never voted before. They provide the answer to all those who suggest that electors who have signed the demand and undertaking will not carry their promise into effect.

And they show that, while the signed undertaking will provide us with the power to negotiate with candidates, we can be confident of a massive additional vote for any candidate who stands on the National Dividend platform. Come on, everybody!

### The Cost of Peace

The Rome correspondent of the *Observer*, commenting last Sunday upon the prospects of a peaceful settlement with Abyssinia, said:

The large number of people who have been found work in making munitions or in other war industries, and who would be thrown out of work again if war were avoided, will naturally not throw its weight on the side of peace.

Those people who regard a "change of heart" as cure-all of the world's troubles, while refusing to admit the need for a change of financial system, must find life very difficult these days. In the case of Italy, if this change of heart suddenly took place to-morrow and the intended attack on Abyssinia were abandoned, some hundreds of thousands of Italians would immediately be thrown out of employment, which, as the only claim to goods for the majority is work, would mean that they would once more be facing starvation.

If the present financial system persists, the

choice before every industrialised nation must always be a choice of evils—unemployment or war—with the latter made inevitable in the long run.

### The Basis of National Dividends

Discussing Trade by Barter in a leading article on August 29, *The Times* remarks that "reports of barter exchanges between different countries are becoming almost as frequent as reports of fresh measures for limiting production or for keeping the goods produced off the market."

In most of these barter transactions, *The Times* proceeds, "the motive has been to get rid of what Mr. Hull once called 'burdensome surpluses'."

We hope it will not be long before *The Times* is echoing a popular demand for National Dividends, i.e., money for the people to buy things that are kept off the market (like coffee that is burnt, and milk poured down the drains), and production which is now being deliberately limited. National Dividends will transfer "burdensome" surpluses to where there is now burdensome poverty.

### Pity the Poor Miner

Professor F. Debenham, speaking before the British Association last week, forecast the harnessing of the constant high winds in the Antarctic to produce electricity.

Here, under the present system, is one more threat to the miner's livelihood, for he depends for life not on the ability of his country to produce sufficient food, clothing and shelter, but on his ability to sell his labour in return for tickets with which to buy these necessities.

The old saying in windy weather, "Pity the poor sailor on a night like this," may yet be applicable to the miner, who normally works far out of reach of the winds—unless the miners quickly turn their attention to demanding National Dividends.

### The Pressure of Plenty

Speaking on "The World's Food Supply" to the Economic Science and Statistics

Section of the British Association last week, Mr. Colin Clark said he wished to ask the question, "Was Malthus Wrong?"

As things were at present, he said, instead of population pressing on the means of subsistence, it would be nearer to the truth to say that the means of subsistence were pressing on the population. The world's food supply seemed to have caught up and overtaken the increase in the world's population, and there was now available a greater quantity of food than ever before, which was pressing on the market to such an extent that the produce of agriculture, except where it was artificially assisted, could only command on the market a price exceedingly low relative to that of other goods.

Yet there are "responsible" persons, like Mr. J. A. Spender, who still deny the possibility of plenty! And the only community that has so far shown its determination to enjoy plenty is Alberta! Alberta leads the world.

### Consumption Lags Behind

The September number of *Lloyd's Bank Review* reports that the industries producing capital goods, more particularly iron and steel and engineering, continued busy in July, but that "industries engaged in the manufacture of 'consumers' goods' still lag behind to some extent."

We like the "to some extent," for this condition has ruled in industry at least from the beginning of the present century, except during the war years, and this despite the rationing made necessary by the submarine blockade.

The tide of consumption is rising once more and may yet rise higher, but the cause of this rise is ominous, for, as *The Economist* has pointed out, much of the improvement in trade is due to rearmament. Are we going to wait for another war to speed up consumption? Such consumption is like a cannibal feast on the blood of our children. Or shall we take action now and insist on the abolition of poverty, thus removing the main cause of war—the fight for export markets?

We can still choose. The Electoral Campaign demands workers.

## After Alberta — CANADA ?

### The Present Position

THE Social Credit Party caucus, which was held on August 28, instructed Mr. Aberhart to invite Major Douglas to Alberta when it is convenient to the cabinet, which, in view of the federal elections, may not be for some weeks.

There is no truth in the report which found its way into some newspapers that Major Douglas is leaving for Alberta this week.

### A Legacy of Debt

The United Farmers' Government has left Mr. Aberhart to "carry the baby" all right. The financial year showed a deficit of \$2,810,000, and bonds and bank loans due for payment amount to \$11,200,000. Interest charges to be met amount to \$2,800,000, and the province's share in unemployment relief is \$1,250,000.

All this is announced by *The Times* of September 4, in a nonchalant manner. It is news to the outside world, of course, and is another revelation of the colossal burden of debt that overshadows every government, great or small. But Mr. Aberhart did know about it before he started!

### Mr. Bennett and Calgary West

The Calgary correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that local rumour suggests that the Social Credit Party will not oppose Mr. R. B. Bennett in Calgary West if the Government receives financial backing from the Federal Treasury. He adds that Mr. Aberhart has announced that "Mr. Bennett should be given an acclamation by his fellow-citizens." An acclamation is the local term for an uncontested seat.

### The Federal Elections

It is expected that the Social Credit Party will place candidates in most of the seventeen federal ridings in Alberta, and may also do so in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

According to the *Daily Mail*, a merchant

in Saskatoon, Lt.-Col. H. W. Arnold, is organising a Social Credit Party to contest all the twenty-one Federal constituencies in Saskatchewan. While in Manitoba a meeting of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants has passed a resolution offering to assist Mr. Aberhart in putting his policy into effect.

### Canadian Parties and Social Credit

It is announced in the *Daily Telegraph* that many former prominent members of the United Farmers' Party have joined the Social Credit Party since the latter secured their sweeping majority in the recent Alberta elections. Mr. Fred Anderson, who has been appointed provincial organiser for Social Credit by Mr. Aberhart, warns them, however, that "death-bed repentance" on the part of United Farmers will not be tolerated in the matter of Social Credit nominations for Ottawa.

The attitude of the Liberals to Social Credit has been commented on frequently in our Overseas Notes as sympathetic. The Liberal candidate for West Ottawa recently paid a great tribute to Major Douglas as one who "should command the respect of everyone. He weighs his words, makes promises carefully, and is a man who ought to be listened to with respect."

Decidedly the Canadian Federal election promises to be a stirring one for Social Credit.

### Huge Polls and Huge Majorities

The polling in the Alberta elections was of record dimensions everywhere, in fact, records were shattered. The Edmonton poll was seventy per cent. higher than in 1930, and the increase in Calgary was nearly a hundred per cent. The increase over all was between sixty and seventy per cent.

An analysis of the voting is very conclusive, as in the single-member constituencies Social Credit candidates polled a clear majority over all other candidates combined

in thirty-eight out of fifty-one, and they held commanding leads in twelve.

Social Credit headed the poll, in fact, in every town in Alberta except two, Gronard and Edmonton.

### Votes By Party in Alberta

A preliminary survey, taking into account only the votes so far reported, shows that 298,330 men and women voted in the Alberta election last week. This compares with a total of only 182,219 in 1930.

The votes were divided as follows:

	Seats	Votes
Social Credit	56	161,924
Liberal	5	68,656
U.F.A.	—	32,612
Conservative	2	19,426
Communist	—	6,270
Labour	—	5,092

Thus, according to a C.P. report, the Social Crediters polled practically fifty-four per cent. of the votes so far reported. But they received almost ninety per cent. of the representation.

On the face of it, this seems to show that, despite the use of the single transferable vote, with proportional representation in the cities, the Social Credit Party got an unfairly large number of seats and the other parties an unfairly small number.

The explanation is, without doubt, that the figures quoted represent "first choices" only. Under P.R. the first choices of unsuccessful candidates are subsequently distributed among other candidates, and many thousands of these may have been so used.—*"Ottawa Evening Citizen," August 29.*

### Distribution of the Seats

The Social Credit Party obtained four out of six seats in Calgary, two out of six in Edmonton, and fifty out of fifty-one in the rest of the province. Both in Calgary and Edmonton, where there were twenty and twenty-seven candidates respectively, a Social Credit candidate was runner-up.

If the voting had been on ordinary lines instead of on the principle of Proportional Representation the result would have been fifty-nine to four.

A decisive verdict.

# THE CHURCH HESITANT

By J. S. Kirkbride

Now as they walked along together, the Guide asked the old Gentleman, if he did not know one Mr. Fearing that came on Pilgrimage out of his Parts.

Old Honest: Yes, very well, said he; he was a man that had the Root of the Matter in him, but

EVERY now and again, despite the careful censorship exercised by the hidden hand, there slips into the columns of the daily press an item of news that really matters. Also there are occasional indiscretions uttered by highly-placed personages which cannot be suppressed, although they are generally allowed to pass with little or no comment by the editors to whom is entrusted the lucrative task of moulding public opinion on sound financial lines.

A notable case occurred recently when the ex-Prime Minister received a deputation from the Churches of Wales which had come to London to call the Government's attention to "the moral, mental and physical deterioration" which unemployment is causing among the people.

And thus spake Ramsay MacDonald, late vizier of the great King: He told the deputation that "Wales needed a programme of reconstruction for its national life," and he ended by suggesting that "the duty of the Churches was not merely to present a picture of the depression but to find remedies."

And so the wheel comes full circle. The civil authority admits defeat and hands the job over to the spiritual Power. Downing Street and Westminster resign in favour of Lambeth and Fulham. Junior offices to be filled by the Free Churches, while Rome looks on and smiles.

## An August Leg-Pull?

But was the ex-Prime Minister in earnest? Did he honestly believe that the Churches would shoulder the responsibility and set about finding remedies? A question to be asked. Maybe some inherited anti-prelatical aversion to hierarchical intervention tempted him to pull the episcopal gaiters, so to speak. And yet it is as certain as anything human can be that the Episcopate could, and they would, point out the way to a happy issue out of our afflictions and by imparting the necessary "spiritual dynamic" win complete economic freedom for both employed and unemployed if their lordships would only deal with the powers of high finance in the same spirit that the Seven Bishops displayed when they pronounced the Second Declaration of Indulgence to be illegal.

Now one may have as profound a respect for a Bishop as Dr. Johnson of blessed memory, and yet be driven to ask oneself whether the successés of Sancroft, Trelawney and Ken are ready to serve the sacred cause of liberty with the same gallant scorn of consequence which sent those brave 17th century prelates to the Tower?

## If the Dark Ages Come Again

The answer is not an unqualified affirmative. For example, would their lordships offer the same stubborn resistance to a Fascist dictator as their predecessors did to James II.? Perhaps. Of course, if their faith were seriously threatened (as it is) it cannot be doubted that there are amongst

he was one of the most troublesome Pilgrims that ever I met with in all my days. — "The Pilgrim's Progress."

Every living culture must possess some spiritual dynamic, which provides the energy necessary for that sustained social effort which is civilization. — "Progress and Religion," by Christopher Dawson.

them those who would lay down their lives in its defence as cheerfully as Fisher and Laud. Even Cranmer, like poor dear Mr. Fearing, made a good end. And it may come to that sooner than is expected. If the campaign for National Dividends and security with freedom should be defeated, then some form of dictatorship is inevitable. It is idle to speculate on what form it would take, but that it would be Pagan in spirit rather than Christian is more than probable.

It is dangerous to make light of the risk and protest that what has happened in Germany is impossible in Great Britain. A Pagan revolt in the 20th century is just as possible as a Puritan tyranny in the 17th century, and if the Church of England fails to grasp the wonderful opportunity offered her by National Dividends then nothing can save her from persecution—not even the Modernism of the Bishop of Birmingham.

## Love or Fear?

Of what are the Bishops afraid? Do they, together with so many other worthy folk of humbler station, fear that the spiritual life would die of a surfeit in the delectable land of plenty? A little more confidence, my lords, in the young men and maidens on whose heads your consecrated hands have rested. Ask yourselves why it is that so many of them turn a deaf ear to the eloquent adjurations of popular preachers and switch off the wireless at 7.15 on Sunday evenings?

Do your lordships realise that the New Paganism and lax morality you so justly deplore may be accounted for by the sad fact that the Faith into which they were baptised has, in its latter-day presentments, failed to banish the fear and uncertainty which cast so black a shadow over the lives of the younger generation?

There are, alas, thousands of young men and women to-day who have deliberately renounced the faith in which they were baptised. We have all met them and talked with them. They tell us the Christian religion means nothing to them. They have no patience with a Church which blandly assures them that there is no short cut to prosperity, that they must brace themselves for a life of self-sacrifice on short commons. They will have none of it.

## The Final Crusade

These young folk are not lacking in courage, neither are they shallow-pated fools. They will face hardship and danger and make sacrifices in a great cause even as their forefathers did—if it be a free choice; but they will not submit to an imposed poverty which their common sense tells them is unnecessary and which, moreover, has no warranty in the teaching of our Lord and Master. They are impatient of what Christopher Dawson calls "the injustice and irrationality of existing social institutions." And who shall blame them?

Here, then is the Church's great oppor-

tunity. Let her call for volunteers to serve in the great war against irrationality—which is the money power — and lead them as Stephen Langton led Englishmen seven hundred years ago. Then will every Cathedral, Parish Church and Chapel become a recruiting office for the last and greatest crusade.

## The Manichean Taint

But the unpalatable truth has to be faced. Barring certain outstanding and outspoken exceptions, the clergy are not with us. Why so preeminently reasonable and fundamentally Christian a scheme of things as that inherent in the philosophy of plenty has not been immediately understood and ardently supported by all who preach and teach the life more abundant passes comprehension.

There must be some as yet unexplained reason why the prominent personalities of the Churches who are so obviously concerned for the welfare of the unemployed and their dependants are so reluctant to admit that it is possible—and desirable—to endow every subject of the King with the means to live a full life, over and above his or her inadequate and precarious earnings in the service of the machine. This question is perturbing many a loyal Churchman—and it will have to be answered.

Perhaps Mr. Hilaire Belloc can throw some light on the subject. In his life of Milton he refers in a very brilliant passage to something he calls the "Manichean taint: the essential of what we have called in this country, since the late sixteenth century, the Puritan spirit." This is no place for amateur theological disquisitions; so suffice it to say that the old Manichean heresy held that natural things were evil. This heresy has persisted in various forms ever since the third century.

It is with us to-day and without doubt is responsible, sub-consciously, for much of that shrinking from the Leisure State and economic freedom and security which is characteristic of the Churches' reaction to the logical implications of the policy of National Dividends for all.

## More Loving-Kindness, Please

Well, be that as it may, let us hope that the Churches will accept the ex-Prime Minister's challenge. If they protest that it is not their province to propound remedies, they can do something even greater. They can supply that "spiritual dynamic" without which the bravest social efforts are only too prone to stray down the fatal road paved with good intentions—and perish everlastingly.

Bethink you, my lords—"Right Reverends and Wrong Reverends of every order"—may not the seed of all good life germinate more freely and give a richer harvest sown in the warm loam of plenty than when it is scattered broadcast over the stony ground of straitened circumstance?

There is all the difference in the world between the voluntary poverty of a St. Francis, whose blossoms were "certain little flowers," and the dreary product of the poverty imposed by "sound finance," whose Dead Sea fruit is endless dreary worry, culminating in the "chill penury" which freezes "the genial current of the soul."

Even the sermons we are constrained to suffer might improve if there were fewer unpaid bills on the Vicar's study table and the ladies of the vicarage were able to attend the Bishop's garden party in frocks more worthy of their wearers. A woman, they say, always feels "good" when she is well dressed.

# MISERABLE SINNERS?

## Who is really to Blame?

AS the weeks of unemployment and even years, nerves have a tendency to become frayed, hasty words are exchanged between parents, and, if unchecked, develop into open quarrelling, and children are struck on the slightest provocation."

This is a passage from the annual report of the N.S.P.C.C. just issued.

Last year the society dealt with 44,886 cases, an increase of 530 over the preceding year. The number of cases of violence against children has increased for the seventh year in succession and has now reached the highest figures since the War.

In more than one-fourth of the cases the father has been unemployed for a long period.

## A Ghastly Tale

The report says: "The society has every sympathy with those men and women who are the victims of the industrial depression of recent years.

"Through no fault of their own they have been called on to bear privations which are irksome to people of spirit."

I will not harrow your feelings with descriptions of the cases of cruelty. Only last year, and in this country, thousands of children were starved, bruised, burned, immersed in water and mutilated. In the cases investigated, one-eighth were children under two years of age.

One cannot suppose that a normal man would start beating a new-born baby, however sorely his nerves were frayed. But there are a certain number of sadists who are ready to show their cruelty, given the circumstances—for instance, if they are cooped up for years with their families on starvation rations. Always bad-tempered fathers who will knock their children about to ease their feelings of resentment against the injustices of an inhuman system.

## It Is Poverty That Degrades

All of us are Dr. Jekylls and Mr. Hydes, but under the blight of a system of universal injustice the Jekylls retire into the background and the Hydes emerge boldly into the daylight.

It is blasphemy against the Human Race to say that millions of us must suffer, as we are suffering now, because we are all so degenerate. Human nature is no better and no worse than it has been for centuries, and the evils which are so apparent to-day are simply reactions to a thoroughly bad environment.

I have before me a cutting which is headed "Lorry Girl Menace to Society." This describes a new form of prostitution which prevails on the high roads.

Women, who are unemployed and apparently without any means of support, spend their time travelling up and down the country on transport lorries, concealing themselves under tarpaulins when they pass through towns.

They sell themselves to the drivers, not for money but for food and drink!

Whether you take up a censorious attitude towards prostitution, or whether you are more concerned about the warning of Dr. E. T. Burke, of Salford, who says that these women are spreading disease throughout Great Britain, whom can you blame for it except yourself?

## You Have Been Warned

It is we, the electors, who silently consent to these women being denied their share in the nation's potential wealth.

We are to blame for more than this. Deep down in the hearts of millions there is a growing fury against society. Commonsense, gagged and bound, is writhing like a contortionist to escape from its cords.

We know we are being victimised, though as yet most of us don't quite see how. We know, in our saner moments, there is really no need for these interminable sufferings in the face of undeniable plenty. The knowledge of this is so galling that the most desperate of us defy the law, throw morals to the winds and beat our children in a blind fury of resentment.

These pent-up feelings are quickly gaining force, and unless they find relief may easily wreck society.

But properly directed, they can be used to change the system which is making this planet such a world of poverty and misery. They can be used to give the Government the direction which it lacks and to force it to get us the things we want.

G. W. L. DAY.

The coming of Major Douglas will be welcomed by all those sympathetically disposed towards the new Alberta government, as it should be welcomed by the government itself. And that Mr. Aberhart will himself postpone any important step on matters of major policy until after the arrival of Douglas in Edmonton is more than probable.

Before leaving Alberta last June, Douglas was invited by Hon. J. F. Lyburn, attorney-general in the U.F.A. cabinet, to make a statement pointing out fundamental differences between his own social credit proposals and those of Mr. Aberhart. In that statement, Major Douglas specified the differences—and they are profound—but prefaced their outline with these words:

Should Mr. Aberhart be placed in a position of responsibility in regard to the attainment of these objectives, it is most improbable that he would either have the time or the inclination to deal with the purely technical aspects of the matter. While my contact with Mr. Aberhart has been of the slightest, and is, in fact, confined to two short interviews in which only the most

# ABERHART and DOUGLAS

general aspects of the matter were discussed, I am informed that he also takes this position.

If that is the case, it is almost certain that Mr. Aberhart will take no action towards the establishment of his plan for Alberta without expert guidance. And if that guidance is sought from Major Douglas, both the

hopeful and the alarmed may rest assured that no precipitate and ill-considered step will be decided on that might lead to danger and the collapse of confidence in Alberta. Above all things, Douglas is a realist and a practical engineer.

It needs again to be said that to William Aberhart belongs the credit for capturing the first trenches in the battle for monetary reform . . . what is immediately important is to reconcile the Douglas and the Aberhart proposals. Douglas is the man to do that, for he is an expert in the technique of social credit. Aberhart is the inspired advocate.

(Continued in next column.)

## SPECIAL NOTICE

### ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

#### Price Reduction

We have secured a reduction in price for Leaflet No. 5 and pass it on to the workers by quoting in future as under:

10s. 6d.	for 1,000
5s. 3d.	for 500
2s. 8d.	for 250
1s.	for 80

(Continued from previous column.)

And in their joint efforts they should have the support of all parties which have committed themselves to a policy of a greater measure of public control over the nation's credit—and that includes Liberals, Reconstructionists, C.C.F. adherents, Laborists and U.F.A. supporters.—From the leading article in "The Ottawa Evening Citizen," August 29.

## Overseas Notes

## Here, There and Everywhere

## Canada

LAST week I discussed the probability of Finance trying to drive a wedge between Douglas and Aberhart, by laying stress on their technical differences, while ignoring as far as possible the fact that their main objective—the abolition of poverty—is beyond all argument an identical one. Curiously enough, by the next mail after last week's SOCIAL CREDIT had gone to press, I received a letter which goes far to confirm this idea. Its writer had been talking to a most eminent Canadian banker, and he made it clear, in the course of conversation, that "it had been agreed for a long time that if Aberhart came in in Alberta their plan would be to separate him from Douglas, and lead him bit by bit into co-operation with the banks, then put in banking committees to control finances of provinces as in Newfoundland." I cannot give names in either case, but both the banker and my correspondent are personally known to me, and I offer this choice morsel to chew over for those who think it's all over bar the shouting once a Government pledged to Social Credit is elected.

## No Compromise

Who can seriously suppose that a power which effectively controls the press, the legislatures, and the wireless of the world will be prepared to let its dominion go by default? Or that, just as in the case of Italy and Abyssinia, it would not prefer compromise to naked force? The spectacle of the Dominion of Canada being compelled to apply direct sanctions to one of its provinces which was trying to distribute obvious plenty, and that without injuring its neighbours, would throw a lurid light on a financial system which made such barbarities conceivable. Compromise is the very life-blood of international and internal relations, under the present system, and compromise in Alberta over the twin touchstones of economic security and economic liberty would be disastrous to that province and probably to Canada. A limited objective and a compromise must not be confused; the first is a localised victory, the second a concealed surrender. To demand results is to control policy, and to control policy is ultimately to win. To be sidetracked into discussing methods of implementing a control of policy which is *not yet achieved* opens the door to compromise, and compromise over essentials is the end of freedom. Essentials, in the present stage of the great financial war, can be summed up in a single sentence, "Control policy and demand results." All else will follow.

## "Public Faces"

The "public relations counsel" is a profession which, as the Ottawa Citizen reminds us, was invented by the late Ivy Lee, who undertook for a consideration to present Rockefeller to a wondering world as a kind of universal godmother. The August issue of *The Printed Word*, a refined little four-page sheet put out by a firm of "public relations counsel in Toronto and Montreal, devotes its first page and a half, under the general heading of "Motley Subjects," to a discussion of Social Credit from the point of view of the average business man. "In Major Douglas's theories," say the authors, "we can see nothing more than an involved and complicated plan of inflation," and they conclude on the high note that "if it [Social Credit] failed, the considerable revenue from the sale of his books would diminish to the vanishing point."

The point worth remembering, apropos an otherwise damp little squib, is that public relations counsel, as their name implies, are not impartial judges, but advocates for special interests.

## An Errant Knight

Under the heading, "Hepburn climbs down," the *Western Producer* of August 8 records the sad story of the present Ontario Premier, who came into power a short time ago pledged to fight the financial interests which were throttling the province. Now, a few months later, he has stated that "to maintain the solvency of the government" the greater part of the elaborate relief organisation built up during the last year is to be scrapped. Why this complete surrender? The *Western Producer* supplies the answer when it goes on, "Possibly Premier Hepburn thought he could fight finance within the orthodox framework which finance itself has built so carefully and well . . . . Those who set out to fight the money power must be much better equipped . . . . They must recognise that a financial system which

calls such a province 'insolvent' can have no basis in reality, that there is such a thing as real wealth co-existing with financial poverty."

## British Columbia

The Bulletin of the Junior National Dividend Association, of British Columbia, contains some excellent advice in its number of August 4. It is headed "Don't get technical," and suggests as a good answer to the question, "But where's the money coming from?" the following, which was given by a member of one of their teams of canvassers: "What do you care where the money comes from, so long as the payment of the National Dividend will not increase taxation, nor cause a rise in prices (inflation), or take away your personal liberty. If the National Dividend can be paid in such a manner it certainly can't do you any harm, can it?"

## Los Angeles

Some examples have reached me of Manchester Boddy's daily column in the Los Angeles *Illustrated Daily News*, entitled "Views of the News." This editor is achieving a great reputation in California for his fearless and persistent support of Social Credit; a short quotation may give just a hint that he deserves it:

"Future generations will never know that the humble dole was started as an emergency measure to care for paupers. They will know it only as a routine method of distributing purchasing power created by our amazing ability to produce enormous quantities of things through the use of electric power and the automatic machine."

## Incorporation

*New Democracy* for August 15 announces the news that it will in future incorporate *Controversy*, the San Francisco Social Credit fortnightly, which has been compelled to cease an independent existence. While sympathising with the Editor and staff of *Controversy*, I am glad to see that *New Democracy* will be able to find room for several of them in its own hospitable pages, to which they will bring a Western viewpoint that can hardly fail to make the New York paper still better value. The campaign recently publicised by *Controversy* under the title of "The League for National Dividends" will continue to receive support under the new arrangement.

## Italy

The rapidly increasing interest in Social Credit principles in Italy is reflected in an important article by "O.P." in the May number of *Civiltà Fascista* (a semi-official organ of general culture). In the course of the article the writer refers at some length to one by A. de Stefani in the *Corriere della Sera*, which had apparently suggested that the Corporative State could solve the distributive problem of poverty amidst plenty without the help of "monetary alchemy." "O.P." points out that the present system was designed to deal with scarcity rather than abundance, and goes on, "The Douglas system, therefore, without convulsing the entire social order, preserving in substance private property and initiative, completely resolves the problem of the distribution of abundance."

He shows that President Roosevelt, instead of working on the figures of "The Chart of Plenty" (the findings of the Federal Committee on which the League for National Dividends is based) has fallen a prey to the Big Bad Loan habit, and is piling up debt for future generations.

The article ends with an analysis of the psychological impediments to accepting the distribution of abundance—early fear of scarcity, the personal importance of the rich man, etc.—and proceeds to show how it can be overcome.

## New Zealand

The first two numbers of *The Key*, described as the organ of the League for Social Reconstruction, have reached me. The League for Social Reconstruction is an organisation, as reported in SOCIAL CREDIT for January 18, which is getting the individual elector in New Zealand to demand results from Parliamentary candidates, regardless of party, and in this respect doing work complementary to that of the Social Credit Credit Movement there. *The Key* is at present an eight-page cyclostyled penny weekly, but will appear in more permanent form as funds allow. "Remember," says the Editor, "if this paper succeeds, you personally will realise the joy of freedom and security."

The first number includes a leading article on "Practical Democracy," very much along the lines of similar writing in SOCIAL CREDIT, a description of the League's "Freedom Campaign," and other simply-written material. Number two opens with "Democracy and the Elections," suggesting that to put pressure on Parliament is the only effective way of getting results, and includes "Purse or Politics? Women know which rules the roost," of which the title explains itself. Our best wishes to this newcomer; it deserves all success.

## New South Wales

Mr. C. Barclay-Smith, the Editor of the New Era, continues in that paper to stress the value of demanding results, for the benefit of the Australian Social Credit public. I quote from a recent article by "Edcom" (it is entitled "To those who snipe at Douglas"): "All reformers must combine to present a united demand to their elected representatives. They must be prepared to say: 'We DEMAND that you shall issue instructions, through Parliament, to your experts to devise a system whereby the goods and services which are available in abundance shall be shifted over to those who stand in need.'"

The Douglas Credit Association and Party of New South Wales are giving a series of weekly broadcasts from station 2SM (Sydney). The first was on July 8, by the Editor of the *New Era*.

## South Africa

Addressing the annual congress of the Northern Agricultural Union, at Kimberley, South Africa, Mr. S. A. Hunt, the president, pointed out in the course of his speech that governments still refused to tackle the real flaw in the financial system, "which results in world-wide financial control of money on the one hand, and starving millions on the other." It was only a question of time, he said, before those living "below the bread line" would force the issue. Quite so, and if those above the bread line will have the sense to join with them to wrest the control of policy from their common enemy, that revolution which the speaker perhaps was thinking of could be turned into a peaceful but far more significant one.

*Forward*, the Johannesburg Labour weekly, has a first leader in its issue of July 19, "Douglas is right." It concludes, "In view of the indisputable facts of the affair [the Italy-Abyssinia question] there can now no longer be a shadow of doubt that Major Douglas's analysis of the economic causes of war is only too well founded."

## Norway

An Oslo correspondent writes: "We had a letter the other day from a Lutheran clergyman (Norwegian) in Alberta. He wrote to say how pleased he and his congregation were to get the Norway Number of SOCIAL CREDIT. He had read 'Broadcasting' (a message to Norwegians abroad) from the pulpit, and the people were visibly affected. He strongly urges the people of Norway to form Study Circles and Douglas groups, so that 'when Major Douglas comes back to Norway in 1936 he may find at least one Douglas group in every town and hamlet in Norway.'"

The *Madrid Mail*, English-language paper, published in Spain, has printed two articles on Social Credit lately, written from the point of view of the business man.

The Hon. E. Hall, Member of the Legislative Council of Western Australia, said, in moving a vote of thanks to a Social Credit speaker, "While I do not pretend to know all there is to know about the Douglas proposals, I know enough about them and enough about existing conditions to say that, in my opinion, Douglas offers order where we now have chaos, he offers hope where now we have despair." Mr. Hall does not have to know all about the Douglas proposals, he has to know just exactly as much as he knows already, in order to get busy.

J.D.B.

## Banks

PERHAPS one of our readers with a taste for statistics will compile a table showing the percentage of corner sites occupied by banks as compared with those occupied by other undertakings.

Has anyone during this time of industrial depression and labour distress noticed any bank premises for sale?

Is there any possible room for doubt, not merely who did best out of the war, but is doing well out of the peace?

It cannot have escaped notice that every bank composing the Charmed Circle of Five has pulled down its barns to build larger.—Major C. H. Douglas in "The Control and Distribution of Production" (p. 129).

## Concerning a Rotten Apple

By Helen Corke

I TOOK pen and pad to the garden hut; I also took in passing an apple from the fruit dish.

The apple looked fair enough, but there was one tiny hole to warn one, so I pulled it in two parts. On one a large maggot extended himself. Emerging from the darkness of his tunnel into full sunlight he waved agitated snout and fore-legs; then he crawled to the apple's edge, seeking shadow. At least, I thought he was seeking shadow, so I turned the edge to the light to make sure. He backed—now he lies in a hollow of the pulp's exposed surface, apparently dazed.

## A Simple Lad—

But I did not intend to write about this maggot. He is only by the way. When my hand went to the fruit dish my mind was full of an American novel just read.\* Its author is an artist—he has originality, power, perception of the essentials of good drama, irony, and pity. Perhaps, like Lawrence, he sees our civilization as a rotten apple—I don't know. His mouthpiece in this book is an American lad, simple and honest—and since it is necessary to define those terms with some care I should say that his simplicity is only foolishness in the sophisticated sense—he is capable of clear observation and shrewd deduction; he forms independent judgments. He is honest in that it does not occur to him to hoodwink either himself or others.

## —Shot a Girl

This lad has, at her own request, shot a girl and killed her. As the judge passes sentence of death upon him he automatically reviews the circumstances leading up to his action. His review forms the substance of the book, and within it Mr. McCoy has compressed as portentous a drawing indicative of our social confusions as I have yet seen.

Gloria, the lad's chance partner in the "marathon dance" was "no good." She had impressed this upon him during the three sleepless weeks of their partnership ("the rules were you danced for an hour and fifty minutes, then you had a ten-minute rest period in which you could sleep if you wanted to," but in those ten minutes you also had to shave or bathe or get your feet fixed or whatever was necessary. . . .)

## She Wished to Die

Gloria, whose youth was departing, and who had failed to acquire any right in things pertaining to life, was continually and audibly wishing she was dead. The boy, in shooting her, believes he is doing her the only possible kindness. He shoots her as his grandfather shot an old injured horse, to put it out of its pain. He does it impulsively, without reflection as to the personal consequences of his action.

The girl was destitute of desire, faith, hope and self-respect. Except for the will to die she was pure negation. From childhood her experience had been a flat denial of all that divides existence from joyous life. She was too feeble to translate the will to die into activity. But the law which sentences the lad to execution operates on the assumption that existence must be, and invariably is, essentially good and desirable.

## "Danse Macabre"

What will readers get out of this book? A passing interest in the pathological side of the tragedy; a feeling of admiration for the deftness of the writer's hand; a heightened sense of personal well-being in contrast with pictured misery; a vicarious pleasure in the "danse macabre"? Perhaps a few may think down to the economic basis of the whole matter.

## A Patch of Hell

Whether or not by intention of the author, his tale illuminates a patch of the hell into which a financial system based on usury has dragged mankind. His people live in a country where science and nature combine to produce in almost perplexing abundance the necessities and amenities of life, but where the means of distribution operates only within a small and shrinking circle. There is but a dribble of money reaching the masses of the population; and money is the licence to live. Gloria is the ultimate product of a system which denies—a colossal injustice which has taken upon itself the semblance of natural law.

\* They Shoot Horses, Don't They! (Horace McCoy.)

# On the EVE OF BATTLE

## How Democracy is Fooled

LET us consider the nature of the campaign of action put forward by Major Douglas at Buxton in the light of the factors to which we gave consideration last week.

Now if there is one thing we know it is that the community is united in wanting, as individuals, economic security and personal freedom. In the main all economic activity and political action are directed towards securing these ends. In other words the community is united in wanting the results Social Credit will give. We know that the productive resources which are available can give the community what it wants. The democratic constitution is supposed to provide for the administration of the country in accordance with the will of the majority—but in practice it obviously does not. And it is to this crucial fact that Major Douglas has directed attention. In "Warning Democracy" he told us:—

It is evident upon cursory consideration that if the mechanism of democracy, as at present understood, is accepted as a method by which peoples are to be governed, it is certain that they must be governed by abstractions. In order to get, let us say, fifty million persons to vote upon any subject, that subject must be a wide generalisation. Further than that, it must be a generalisation susceptible of about fifty million interpretations to make it accord with the private views of each of the fifty million voters. This is exactly what happens in a modern democracy. An election is held upon some abstraction which may be labelled "Chinese Slavery" or "Safe-guarding," or practically any other subject which the average elector may be safely trusted not to understand. So long as he votes, it is probably not of much importance what he votes for. It is, however, vital that he should vote in order to keep up the illusion that he is controlling his own destiny.

Having voted and duly elected a body of representatives, pledged to the furthering of some wide generality, the way is left clear for a dictatorship, either of finance or administration, to interpret the generalisation in terms satisfactory to itself.

By this dodge finance has got the community most effectively divided against itself in the political field and rendered it impotent to enjoy its democratic rights. It is split up into political camps, and representatives of each party present themselves for election to Parliament from time to time with a programme. The electorate is not asked to vote for what it wants, but for one of the alternative programmes prepared for it by some body of persons unknown, and emanating from an equally mysterious place termed "Party Headquarters". They vote for one programme or another programme, according to their party loyalties, or for lack of confidence in the recent Government.

## A Cunning Device

They thus accept responsibility for the results of the application of the general principles set forth in the programme of the party successful at the polls, and the financial experts, who devise the technical means of interpreting the generalities voted for, escape all responsibility for these results. Thus Parliament is used for the threefold purpose of rendering impotent the right of democracy to what it wants, of keeping the community divided in the face of its unity in regard to what, as individuals, it wants, and as a screen behind which finance can exercise sovereign powers which it has usurped, without taking responsibility for the results it inflicts upon the community.

The key to this situation is to bring finance out into the open, and plant the responsibility for the results of its administration fairly and squarely on the shoulders of its representatives. As Major Douglas has shown, this can be done only by purifying the democratic system so that the unity of the community in regard to what it wants can be mobilised to force Parliament to assert its authority. So long as the electorate can be fooled into voting for party political programmes, or into giving a Government "a doctors' mandate" to do anything the over-riding Government of finance thinks fit, so long will the community remain impotent to gain its heritage and throw off the tyranny of finance.

## The Electoral Campaign

The campaign of action put forward by Major Douglas to establish Social Credit is simple and direct. The electorate is being approached individually with the proposition:—

1. As an elector in a democratic country you have the right and the power to make your Parliamentary representative do what you want—not what he thinks you want.
2. This is a campaign to enable you to use your vote to abolish poverty amidst plenty.
3. You know that plenty for all can be produced—therefore poverty can be abolished if this plenty is produced and distributed. But poverty will not be abolished until every man, woman and child in the land has security—that is, a share in the plenty. National Dividends distributed to all will

Developing his theme which he began in last week's article under this title Mr. L. D. BYRNE, Director of Organizations, Social Credit Secretariat, makes a passionate plea for the unity of all forces working for Social Credit.

provide every person with a claim on a share in the plenty.

4. So you know that poverty can be abolished and, because there are goods in plenty, National Dividends distributed. As there is plenty for all, there is no need to take from "the haves" to give to "the have nots." Plenty for all can be produced. Therefore taxation must not be increased. Neither must prices be allowed to rise, otherwise instead of giving security to all, everybody's security will be diminished.

5. You do not need to know how this can be done any more than you need to know how gas is manufactured when you give an order for it to be laid on to your home. You know these results are possible, and if you want them you must use your vote to demand them before any other Parliamentary legislation.

6. Your M.P. is your servant. He is there to carry out your instructions. Use your vote to see that your M.P. undertakes to get for you the abolition of poverty, and National Dividends without a rise in prices or increase in taxation. If he says he does not know how it can be done, tell him you are not electing him as an expert, but as your servant to see that the experts obey your will.

## Finance Defeated

Now as soon as sufficient support has been mobilised to force this clear-cut issue upon Parliament, finance is all but defeated. A Government pledged to carry out such a mass demand would call together the financial experts and tell them:—"The people of the country demand the abolition of poverty and National Dividends, without a rise in prices or increase in taxation. We know this can be done from the physical facts. As the experts who claim to know all about the money business you are the people who are responsible for doing it. We allow you, say, six months, to give the people what they want. If you fail we shall sack you and replace you by other experts who may be given a shorter time limit. But get it into your heads that we mean to have this job done and done quickly".

When this situation has been achieved finance will be isolated and brought face to face with the supreme authority of a Parliament controlled by the conscious will of an effective democracy and therefore backed up by all the sanctions of the state. The community with its armed forces will be mobilised against finance, and finance will be forced to take orders.

Finance will not submit to defeat tamely. In the last resort it will attempt a *coup d'etat* by force. This is foredoomed to failure, and therein lies yet one more proof of the genius of the Electoral Campaign. If finance attempts a *coup* at the point when it is likely to succeed, that is the point of acute crisis, whether this has developed automatically or whether it has been precipitated by finance itself, it will have to cope with the fact that a huge army of electors will be mobilised to counter any such action, and by the exercise of their constitutional right will be able to bring the sanctions of the state to prevent finance succeeding. If finance attempts a *coup d'etat* too soon, it will have to reckon with overwhelming opposition from such quarters as the Peerage, the Civil Service, Trade Unions, the Churches and certain sections of political organisations.

The Electoral Campaign is so certain of success—if we are in time—that we can safely tell finance how we intend to overthrow its sovereignty. We are in such a strong position that we can afford to tell the enemy our plan to compass his defeat!

Again the timing of the action stage has been perfect. The Electoral Campaign could not have been launched with effect before Social Credit propaganda had hammered home the fact of plenty, and before the electorate of the country was ripe for political action of a drastic nature—that is before the party system was thoroughly discredited. This question of timing is bound up with the development of the general situation. It was inevitable in the process of breakdown, before the situation got beyond the control of persons, that the method employed for fooling the people—the press and other controlled-propaganda instruments—should become ineffective. The early results prove that the electorate is ripe for being mobilised along the lines of the campaign.

## Internal Disruption

There is one and only one method by which finance can attack the Electoral Cam-

paign. That is by the tactics of which it is a past master—causing internal disruption and confusion within the Social Credit Movement. The time factor alone can defeat us, and if finance could delay the initial momentum of the Campaign by means of disruptive tactics, we might be too late to save the situation. Forces have been at work to cause this disruption; and it is high time that each one of us faced up to this all-important aspect of the vitally important stage upon which the Movement has entered.

Let us consider the events after Buxton. In order to carry out the specific task of the Electoral Campaign, the Social Credit Movement required a headquarters and an executive to give it the central direction necessary to secure co-ordinated action by the Movement as a whole. After the campaign had been launched by the Advisory Council, which acted temporarily as an executive for this purpose, an election was held.

## The Secretariat Election

Because the Movement was highly decentralised, it had to be left to autonomous groups to vote for a headquarters. This they did by affiliating to the Social Credit Secretariat. All such affiliated groups then elected representatives to appoint an Executive Board to assume personal and joint responsibility for directing activities.

Major Douglas was elected Chairman of the Executive Board by an overwhelming majority. Thus the Movement again expressed its confidence in his leadership and again endorsed their support of the Electoral Campaign. Directors were appointed by the representatives of groups to help Major Douglas. Each of these was made responsible for directing a department of the Movement's activities, and they were to be held responsible for the results of their direction. Having appointed its Executive responsible for directing activities in conformity with the agreed policy of action, the Movement, as represented by affiliated groups assumed responsibility to recognise the Secretariat as its headquarters, belonging to the Movement and vested with its authority, and to give wholehearted support to the Executive Board.

## Confusing Councils

While some misunderstanding was inevitable during the initial readjustment, it was to be expected that every Social Creditor would make the effort to understand the Electoral Campaign, and then meet his or her responsibilities in the matter by working heart and soul for the establishment of Social Credit under the direction of the persons the Movement had appointed to give direction to its activities. However, the fact remains that the difficulties of re-adjustment were increased by opposition—not from finance, the enemy, but from within.

After more than a year we find that the Electoral Campaign is being opposed and the authority of the Secretariat challenged in certain Social Credit journals. Certain groups have done practically nothing towards the action for which they voted, and they are ignoring their obligations to the headquarters which belongs to them. We hear of such irresponsible acts as Campaign Supervisors, after having undertaken responsibility for the Electoral Campaign, not doing anything; Major Douglas's leadership being challenged; and quarrels arising within groups.

## Is it Too Much to Hope?

But the most deadly form of internal trouble is the attempt being made by so-called Social Credit leaders to divide the Movement into different camps. "You will not get Social Credit by the Electoral Campaign," they say in effect, "follow us, ours is a more effective way." Now if these people are acting with sincerity and a sense of responsibility, surely they must see that the right course for them to adopt is to approach the chosen leader of the Movement and put before him their reasoned case against the Campaign. Perhaps they would find that their opposition was due to a lack of understanding. If they think they know a better way, they should also put this before him.

Perhaps they will learn that what they thought a better way is foredoomed to failure before it is started. These persons must surely realise that we are united in wanting Social Credit established. The certain way to gain our objective is to decide what action is right and then throw every ounce of our energy and our united resources into pursuing this. The method to ensure failure is to pull in different directions.

## Major Douglas Speaks Out

At the dinner given in his honour on July 19 last, Major Douglas spoke these words

with all the solemnity he could give them:—

This is not a matter of abstract importance, one to which you can attend when you have a little time, it is a matter of such urgency that I agree with something Lord Tankerville said to me this afternoon, that it is extremely doubtful whether we have time. All we can say is that the time is so short that we must use all those energies and all those abilities and possibilities which we possess, wisely—not madly in rushing off expecting to do it in two days—but continuously, with a recognition of the gravity of the situation; in the hope—I believe it to be a forlorn hope—that we may avert a great catastrophe.

If you really do not regard this matter merely as a parlour game to be played as a good substitute for contract bridge, and costing rather less, then I really urge you not merely to think or write about it, but to do something and to do it quickly.

For anyone to suppose that any useful purpose can be served at this time by putting forward Social Credit, much less any detailed proposals for its application, without a clear idea as to the powers which must be invoked for its success, is absolutely childish.

So far as I am aware, and so far as my thinking will take me, certainly in this country there is no better method (in fact as far as I can see it is the only method) by which you can achieve results, than to take action along the lines of the Electoral Campaign.

Is it too much to ask that those who have so far been responsible for retarding the success of our desperate venture, should be big enough to come forward and say: "We realise now what was obscure to us before, and we will take our places in the great fight against catastrophe?" No one can make them do this—the initiative is with them. By their action alone will it be possible for a united Social Credit Movement to go forward in battle. If they will not shoulder their responsibilities, then, with heavy hearts at losing our one-time comrades-in-arms, we shall have to close our ranks to them, and redouble our efforts to make up for their absence, sad in the knowledge that when we win through with what is a forlorn hope—and we shall because we must—it will be sad to know that we got Social Credit in spite of a section of the Social Credit Movement.

These may seem hard words, but the issues are so tremendous that plain speaking between Social Crediters at this time may make all the difference now.

This is the final stage in the Social Credit Movement's historic task. Each one of us has to realise his personal responsibility at this time. In our hands lies the fate of humanity. How will we face that great responsibility? Only you can decide.

L. DENIS BYRNE.

## VICTORY FUND

A FORTNIGHT ago the Dean of Canterbury announced the opening of a Victory Fund in honour of the first Social Credit Government in the world.

The following sums were received by Tuesday, September 10. All contributions will be acknowledged in SOCIAL CREDIT, under *nom de plume* if desired:—

Second List of Subscribers to Victory Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	42	10	6
Forward Douglas	5	0	0
G. H.	5	0	0
A Woman Who Prays	3	3	0
M. Baldwin, Esq., Scarborough	2	0	0
C. B. (Proceeds of Campaign Article)	1	11	6
G. M.	1	1	0
F. W. Dodson, Esq., Wolverhampton	1	1	0
Pasco Langmaid, Cardiff	1	0	0
Member of London Social Credit Club	1	0	0
R. W. Shackell, Erdington	1	0	0
Mrs. S. W. Pawson, Baslow	1	0	0
W. Sanderson, Esq., Clacton-on-Sea	1	0	0
Eirene	1	0	0
A. E. Nicholson, Esq., Wollaton	1	0	0
Up and 'Em	1	0	0
Miss Evelyn O. Hadfield, Streatley	1	0	0
Iconoclast	1	0	0
Anonymous	1	0	0
Elles Dee	0	10	0
H. F. W. Reynolds, Esq., Barry	0	10	0
L. M.	0	10	0
W. L.	0	10	0
Scribe	0	7	6
Constant Reader, Donkey Worker, Anon, F. G. Feather, Bexley, C. W. W.	1	5	0
Mrs. M. M. Murray, Sandown	0	4	0
W. Anderson, Esq., Birkenhead	0	3	6
W. A. C., Wallasey, Social Creditor, No More Sweets, Non-Smoker	0	10	0
Good Investment, Anon, two of us.	0	4	0
Democrat, W. A. W., W. L. B., Packet of Gold Flake, Miss C. Francis, Wallasey, The Common Man	0	6	0
One Pint	0	0	8

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## ACTIVE SERVICE

### Falkirk Goes Over

A report from the supervisor states that for the Campaign workers October 7 is zero hour, for on that day the Campaign is to begin in earnest. Work in preparation for the day is already in hand. We wish the workers of Falkirk the old wish of twenty years ago—"Over the top and the best of luck." The work they put in may save many from joining prematurely the millions whose luck did not hold in 1914-18. It must help to win for Scotland and the world that for which so many millions died—peace on earth.

### Newport's Harvest

"One thing we have proved is that, given the workers, we can get the signatures — easily" (our italics). So writes the supervisor of a group which although small in numbers is stout in heart.

We urge every reader in that neighbourhood to lend a hand. We know that none of them would refuse to throw a rope to a drowning man; the people of Newport are drowning in a sea of poverty. Here's the rope to hand—the Electoral Campaign. Surely none will stand aside?

### Northampton Experiments

This Group, having completed its month's work in accordance with E.C.D.I., is now experimenting. In common with certain other groups it is using a special envelope for delivery of the pledge form, but, in addition, it is delivering with the pledge a leaflet, "What National Dividends will do for

everybody." No time is being wasted with argumentative electors, who are given a special leaflet entitled "Some Questions and Answers." Both these leaflets consist of matter reprinted from SOCIAL CREDIT. The supervisor reports an average of seventy per cent. of signatures, which would seem to indicate that the methods adopted are on the right lines.

### Newcastle Scores Again

The supervisor reports a further 1,252 pledges for the week ending August 28. This is good going. Ere long, if this rate is kept up, it won't be a question of the balance of power in that constituency but a clear majority of the voters demanding a National Dividend.

Every report received from the Groups indicates that there is nothing to stop our securing the support of a majority of the people in Great Britain except lack of workers. People are ready to pledge themselves, and from their earnestness there's no doubt they will, in the majority of cases at least, keep their pledges. Every report we read in the daily press indicates the increasing urgency of a change from the present system of organised poverty. Either we secure the distribution of plenty or we sit and await catastrophe, which no discussion of technicalities can avert. If catastrophe comes, let us be found working to avert it; then, whatever befall, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have failed honourably.

## "THE BOOBIES OF ALBERTA"

IT would appear that there is money in attacking Social Credit if one may judge by the fact that an unimportant financial weekly—the *Financial World*—thought it worth while to have a special show of posters last week bearing the words "The Boobies of Alberta."

These posters, and the editorial to which they refer, were, needless to say, inspired by the results of the Alberta elections, if inspired by the right word to describe an outburst in which malignity and a complete lack of understanding of the true implications of the Alberta vote and of Social Credit, are displayed in equal proportions.

Having defined Social Credit as "a mixture of economics and Scripture, with a dash of Algebra," the writer proceeds:

Mr. Aberhart, like a good politician, short-circuits the difficulties of explanation by an election cry—\$25 per month for everyone! In these days of universal suffrage, and the consequent low level of technical knowledge amongst electors, Mr. Aberhart has, of course, got the votes. He was the highest bidder, the electorate sold, and Mr. Aberhart purchased. . . . But the prostitution of political honesty by both politicians and voters, of which this Alberta election is typical, is a great and pressing danger to democracy. The principle of buying votes must mean that governments will reflect, not the wisdom of the community, but its ignorances, not its virtue, but its baseness.

This quotation may quite fairly be paraphrased to read as follows:

Mr. Aberhart, as a true democrat, did not ask the electors to vote for methods, which are technical and therefore a matter for experts; he asked them to vote for \$25 a month, if they wanted it. The electors were not concerned with the method by which this dividend was to be issued, they were convinced that it could be issued, and, wanting it, voted for Mr. Aberhart's party. Mr. Aberhart offered to give the electorate what it wanted and naturally got its votes. This reversal of the accepted procedure of appealing for votes on a programme which, for lack of technical training, neither the average politician nor the elector fully understands, is a great and pressing danger to the old so-called democratic system under which few except the bankers get what they want. The principle of asking people to express their wants by their votes, will mean that governments will reflect, not the desires of those who draw up party programmes, but the desires of the people; not the virtues of financial orthodox, but the joys of distributed plenty.

Thus paraphrased, this passage makes it clear that the Alberta election is a portent which cannot be ignored. For the first time in history probably, people have voted for what they want without, in the majority of cases, worrying about the methods by which it could be secured. This method of voting is truly democratic, and sounds the death-knell of rule by political programmes drawn up by those who, however well-intentioned, wish to give people only what they think is good for them.

The "Boobies of Alberta" have struck a blow for democracy. They have shown that like their Sovereign, they believe:

It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the progress of material civilisation.

They have taken to heart the recent state-

ment of the Archbishop of Canterbury and twenty-three bishops:

It is not necessary for the private citizens to be satisfied about the method of effecting what is proposed, before indicating his approval or disapproval of the object. If citizens of our own or other countries desire the object, the statesmen of the world will find the appropriate methods.

The *Financial World*, as might be expected of a journal with such a name, regards the people of Alberta as boobies, the ordinary world of common people will ere long regard them as gallant pioneers.

M. JACKLIN.

## Why Not US?

HE was leaning against the counter, reading the *Daily Mail*, as I came up to the bar.

"If Alberta, why not us?" he said, turning to me rather truculently.

"Who is Alberta?" I asked, rather surprised, "I don't know her."

"Tain't an 'er—it's a plice—Alberta in Canada."

The light dawned on me.

"If Alberta can 'ave it," he went on, "why not us? Ain't we the Mother Country?"

"Certainly," I said, "but a mother is always behind her children."

He was rather huffed. "I don't want no jokes," he said shortly. "I'm askin'. If all these 'ere blokes in Alberta can have £5 a month—w'y not us?"

"That's easily answered," I replied. "They've voted for it, and we haven't."

"Wotcher mean by that?"

"It's simple enough; these fellows heard of a National Dividend, and made up their minds to get it. They went round to all the candidates for their Government—sixty-three there are—and got one everywhere to pledge himself to get this thing through. Then they all put their votes on him and the thing was done."

"You could do it here easily enough if you and your mates, and they and their mates were to go to Members of Parliament—Conservatives or Labour or National—all the lot—and get them everywhere to pledge themselves for the next election, and then vote him in. We'd get our £5 a month—or perhaps more as we're a bigger and richer country than Alberta. You and your missus have each got a vote, and so have all your pals. It's no good just to stand and jaw about it—you must get to work."

He pondered: "Sounds a bit of orlright," he said.

"It is," I answered firmly; and having finished my glass I saluted the lady behind the bar, and left him to it. E.B.

**A NATIONAL DIVIDEND IS MONEY TO BUY GOODS THAT ARE NOW DESTROYED, AND PRODUCTION THAT IS RESTRICTED**

# CORRESPONDENCE

## Major Douglas and "The Engineer"

My attention has been called by a correspondent to a note on page 10 of your issue of August 23, under the heading "Major Douglas and *The Engineer*." In this note you say: "Briefly, Major Douglas was invited by *The Engineer* to contribute an article, and agreed to do so. Nevertheless, Major Douglas's contribution, although accepted, was not published." I regard this sentence as very prejudicial to the reputation of *The Engineer* and request you to correct it at once. It is a gross distortion of the facts as set out fully in our issue of August 16, and printed on page 13 of SOCIAL CREDIT of August 23.

Major Douglas did not agree to contribute an article, but proposed that his Evidence before the Macmillan Committee should be taken as the basis for discussion. Neither did he contribute an article in the accepted sense of those words. Hence your words "although accepted, was not published" make a perfectly unjustifiable reflection upon our action.

If you wrote to Mr. Bernard Shaw and asked him to express his views on Shakespeare for critical discussion in your columns, and he referred you to one of his celebrated "Prefaces," would you regard that Preface as a "contribution" to your columns?

In the succeeding paragraph in your notes headed "An Explanation," you appear to suggest—I trust unintentionally—that we are responsible for the absence of an authoritative reply to Dr. Coates. I must ask you to accept my assurance that that is not the case. *The Engineer* would have welcomed a reply by Major Douglas himself. It may yet come.

I shall feel obliged if you will at once withdraw the imputation to which I have taken exception, or print this letter in your next issue.

LOUGH: PENDRED,  
Editor, "The Engineer."

London, W.C.2.

[If we wrote to Mr. Bernard Shaw asking him (a) to write a special article incorporating his views on Shakespeare for critical discussion in our columns, or (b) to select one of his celebrated "Prefaces" as an adequate substitute for (a) we should certainly regard that Preface as a "contribution" to our columns commissioned by us specifically.

Now Mr. Pendred's letter to Major Douglas read as follows:—

"... I have asked a well-known economist—not a banker, but an industrialist—to analyse it critically. He has agreed, but asks either that (a) you would write a special article for *The Engineer*, incorporating the heart of your doctrine, and including not only an exposition of the causes which in your view justify it, but also a clear exposition of the manner in which it would remedy the present evils which you diagnose in the existing monetary and economic system, or (b) select one of your addresses or chapters as an adequate substitute for (a).

I expect you have written till you are tired, but if you can bring yourself to send me a concise but clear exposition as suggested above, I shall of course welcome it...

In view of the importance of the subject, and of Major Douglas's summons to Alberta at that time, the alternative (b) was agreed to by Major Douglas.

However, there was no preliminary statement by Major Douglas for readers of *The Engineer* to consider in relation to Dr. Coates's destructive criticism, but there was an editorial statement to the effect that Major Douglas had declined to contribute an article as a basis for Dr. Coates's examination. The Editor subsequently withdrew this statement. Until readers of *The Engineer* were informed that the arrangements made with Major Douglas and his representative had not been carried out, in accordance with Mr. Pendred's letter quoted above, any reply to Dr. Coates would be made in disadvantageous circumstances for which Major Douglas could not take responsibility. Now that the matter has been cleared up a reply to Dr. Coates is under consideration.—Ed.]

## Enthusiasm in Alberta

I have never witnessed such enthusiasm as was shown here before and after the election. The atmosphere was tense. Meetings galore—for and against Social Credit. Old party speakers were sent from almost every province—especially Ottawa—in a frantic endeavour to dissuade the electors from Social Credit. They told of the ruin that would follow, and conjured up all the misstatements it was possible for the human mind to conceive.

The leading press of Alberta were foremost in their attack, but their great assault has proved to no purpose. In fact, every knock was a boost for Social Credit.

William Aberhart, the leader, and his co-

workers for the past two years, have made strenuous efforts in the cause, and the landslide was a foregone conclusion.

The people here are delighted to hear that the Dean of Canterbury is coming to Canada. He is assured of a great reception. Of course, they want "the Galloping Major" here in the worst way when the psychological time arrives.

The Dominion election takes place next month and we shall place seventeen Social Credit candidates in the field, the requisite number for Alberta.

JOSEPH GUEST.

Calgary, Alberta.

## The Grain of Mustard Seed

Some two months ago I passed the good news contained in the pages of your excellent journal on to a stalwart social worker friend of mine, and a few days ago received the following lines in reply:—

Do you remember very kindly sending me a couple of copies of SOCIAL CREDIT?

Since then I have taken it every week, got a dozen new subscribers, addressed a meeting on the subject, and had two letters and one article in the local press.

Also I have spent all my spare cash buying Major Douglas's books and pamphlets... Everywhere I go I manage to introduce the subject, in fact I am becoming a public nuisance—ask the wife.

Such is the stuff of which heroes are made.

I am glad to have done something for the cause which I believe opens the one way out for the nations from the present chaos and despair into an age of plenty and safety for all of us.

H.W.M.B.

## State Bonus or Minimum Income

If there are any one-time supporters of the State Bonus League (1917-1920) or Minimum Income League (1920-1922) who are not yet supporters of the Social Credit Electoral Campaign to demand a National Dividend, may I urge them to join at once?

Both the National Dividend and the principle of Demanding Results have my fullest support and admiration, which is only emphasised and underlined by any disagreements there may be on the technical questions involved.

London, N.W.3 DENNIS MILNER,  
(Founder and Director of the State Bonus League, 1917-22).

## Watch the Enemy!

The joy in the Alberta verdict will be chastened in the realisation of the responsibility which now rests upon Social Credit to make good.

Now Social Credit is news, there will be all sorts of endeavours to misrepresent, distort, and nullify its proposals. And we may daily find ourselves challenged to declare the faith that is in us.

There is a subtle twist given to the question in *The Times* City Column of August 26. Would it be worth while as an exercise in Social Credit advocacy to invite readers to send in the best answer they can, having in view not the expert, but the newly-initiated observer? The reward for the editor's first selection might fittingly be 5/- or 10/- worth of Electoral Campaign literature!

Greetings, compliments and thanks,

JOHN PEEL.

## What Everyone Could Do

I should like to subscribe to the Victory Fund which has been opened following the Alberta success, and therefore enclose 5s. I hope, eventually, to reach the £5 mark, but fear I must content myself with instalments.

It may interest you to know that I arranged for two window displays of Social Credit literature in London, and have just received reports from the respective managers—for one week's sales.

Shop No. 1: Twenty copies A. L. Gibson and more ordered; ten copies Douglas's "Social Credit (at 3s. 6d.); and several pamphlets by other writers.

Shop No. 2: Twenty copies A. L. Gibson and two "A B C of Social Credit." The manager has now ordered a general stock.

I myself have placed three dozen copies of A. L. Gibson to date.

I think the window display scheme merits attention.

I leave for Cullercoats on Monday, September 16, for two weeks, to learn the ropes of the Electoral Campaign.

FRANCIS G. FEATHER.

Bexley, Kent.

[Our correspondent's splendid example deserves to be followed. There are marvellous opportunities just now as a result of the publicity following the Alberta Victory.—Ed.]

## A Good Omen

I hope many of your readers will have done as I have and written to thank the *Sunday Graphic* for telling us of the magni-

# What to Read

THE WORKS OF MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS:—

- Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) ... .. 3s. 6d.
- The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.*
- Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... .. 3s. 6d.
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- Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... .. 3s. 6d.
- Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.*
- The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ... .. 3s. 6d.
- Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... .. 3s. 6d.
- Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.*
- The Monopoly of Credit ... .. 3s. 6d.
- The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.*
- The New and the Old Economics 1s. 0d.
- Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem.*
- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.
- The Nature of Democracy ... .. 6d.
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- The Use of Money ... .. 6d.
- The Christchurch Speech.*
- Money and the Price System ... .. 3d.
- The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).*
- Social Credit Principles ... .. 1d.

ificent omen for the success of Alberta's Social Credit Government, in the matter of the 257 four-leafed clovers being picked at the moment of its initiation.

Henley. SOCIAL CREDITER.

## An Admirable Suggestion

Many of us there must be who are anxious to help the Electoral Campaign, but are delayed by indecision or procrastination (perhaps due to weakness of character!). I suggest that such well-wishers might fine themselves so much a week as a spur to decision and forward the amounts to the Secretariat for the Victory Fund. Herewith 20s. thus collected.

I.O.W. G.H.

## Good Publicity

A friend of mine has, next to the driver's seat in his motor-car, a cord contraption by which he can pull down quickly—and let up again quickly—the blind of his back window. Across the blind is lettered, large and conspicuous, the words: "Read SOCIAL CREDIT, 2d. weekly," and whenever another car is close behind him, overtaking or following in the queue, he pulls his cord and flashes back that message, vital to the ignorant and cheering to the knowing. Capital means of propaganda, this, and answering the objection which some business people necessarily have to a permanent poster display on their car. It excites the curiosity by its barefaced elusiveness: it appears, is read, vanishes. Anyone with — or with access to — a little ingenuity can fix a contraption like that by means of a ring, a length of curtain cord, a few screw-hooks and sundry infringements of Heath Robinson's patents.

(Signed) BEN TOR.

## Pro—and Con

To my mind, the most commendable part of SOCIAL CREDIT is its adherence to simplicity of statement. Beside, it follows sound principles in repetition in varied ways, reiteration of basic ideas, and restatement of fundamentals. Thus ideas will take hold in the minds of people with variant backgrounds, while the reader who already has a grasp of the subject, learns to approach and present Social Credit, from many angles or points of view. Personally, I wish we in America had an organ comparable to your SOCIAL CREDIT, which I have urged every member of our group to subscribe to.

San Francisco. "APPRECIATIVE."

"[You preach too much to the converted; the new reader cannot make out what you are aiming at. Cannot you publish a simple exposition of Social Credit every week? Also, humour is out of place in such a serious business. 'Nonsense Botany' is in the worst taste."

The above is a *compo* of typical criticisms we receive from time to time, but less and less frequently, for we do try. We publish it as a sedative lest our kind American correspondent's gracious words should exhilarate us too much, expressing, as they do, sentiments often conveyed to us by other readers.—Ed.]

## Snowballs

May I comment on the "Prosperity (Snowball) Club," which is being used either for money making or for Social Credit propaganda purposes, in the form of a snowball letter?

The similarity between the names of the

# SECRETARIES

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MEETINGS LECTURES ETC., ETC.

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You Will Attract New Members

## Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

Notices must reach the publishing office with remittance by the Monday morning before the date of issue.

### Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

**Forthcoming Visit of Lord Tankerville to Ulster**  
Full particulars may be obtained at the Headquarters, Prince Chambers, 72, Ann Street, which are open each afternoon and evening. Public Meetings are being held as follows:— For Men (Unemployed especially) on Thursdays, at 3 p.m. For Everyone, on Thursdays, at 7.45 p.m. Admission Free. Discussion.

### "Social Credit"

**Connaught Hall, Y.M.C.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne**  
On Wednesday, Oct. 2, Dr. Tudor Jones. Lecture "How To Make Parliament Obey You." Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m. Admission free. Collection.

### Glasgow Electoral Campaign

All who desire to join in this work in any way are invited to meet in Cranston's Smokeroom, Renfield Street, Saturday, September 21, 8.30 p.m. Ensure a good attendance by being there yourself.

### Liverpool Social Credit Association

Meetings open to the public held on the first Friday of every month, in Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

### Fulham

Will someone help me canvassing in East Fulham. My supervisor is turning snooty.—Vibeke Laub, 25, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.

### A Real Rest

Autumn week-ends or holidays in unspoilt country undisturbed by motor traffic. Own produce of the highest quality. Room reserved for writing and reading. Special terms to Social Crediters, 5s a day. Full particulars from John Swift, Parsonage Farm, Little Saling, near Braintree, Essex. Highly recommended.

## Conferences of Supervisors and Secretaries

Two regional Conferences of Supervisors and Secretaries of Groups affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat will be held:—

- (1) In London on Saturday and Sunday, October 5 and 6.
- (2) In Newcastle on Saturday and Sunday, October 12 and 13.

The two Conferences will be identical. The intention is that the London Conference should serve the West, South, Midlands, Eastern Counties and Home Counties; the Newcastle Conference, the North and Scotland. However, Groups will be free to select the Conference which will be most convenient.

By holding two Conferences and thus reducing travelling expenses, and by arranging for accommodation and meals at a moderate inclusive cost, it is hoped that Groups will be enabled to send all their Supervisors and their Secretaries.

The purpose of the Conferences is to prepare those responsible for local administration of the Movement's activities for the period of intensive effort which is before us.

Full information has been communicated to all affiliated groups.

L. D. BYRNE,  
Director of Organisation.

Prosperity Campaign Empire Petition and its journal *Prosperity* with this Prosperity (Snowball) Club, is becoming troublesome to supporters of the S.C. Movement.

In spite of our circulation of a special leaflet disclaiming all connection with this snowball, the journal *Prosperity* is associated with it in the minds of some Social Crediters.

We have found in many cases that the names of well-known Social Crediters have been used in the snowball letter without their knowledge. It is regrettable that the extremely useful S.C. propaganda folder enclosed with the snowball letter is not being used for a better purpose.

R. J. SCRUTTON.

Prosperity Office,  
Paynes Lane, Coventry.

**AN HISTORIC PORTRAIT**  
BY A  
**FAMOUS BRITISH ARTIST**  
**MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS**  
M.I.Mech.E.  
by  
**AUGUSTUS JOHN**

A limited number of Medici reproductions in colour is available, price 1/8 post free each. This portrait was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1934, and in years to come will be of great historic interest.

**PORTRAIT**

By H. R. Purchase

Signed copies of the lino-cut of Major Douglas, as reproduced in Social Credit of November 30, can be supplied at £1.1.0 each, post free. A small number of copies, signed by Major Douglas, and mounted at £2.2.0 post free.

If you don't like wearing a badge why not wear a Douglas tartan tie? It is becoming more fashionable daily! Price 2/6 each, post free.

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**Auld Kings Arms Hotel**

**Stranraer**

ON SHORT SEA ROUTE TO IRELAND

An allowance of 5% on a/c.s. over £1 will be sent to the Secretariat for Patrons who show a copy of this paper

TEL. 20... W. MacROBERT, Prop.

**Things in General—and Nothing in Particular**

**Mr. Norman's Holiday**



My Canadian informant sends me a criticism of Mr. Montagu Norman's activities.

Mr. Norman has been on "holiday" in Canada, if almost daily attendance at the headquarters of the new Bank of Canada can be called a holiday.

Canadians, my correspondent

states, have always held that the only objection to a central banking institution in Canada was that it might be run from Threadneedle Street.

There is a fear lest Threadneedle Street's direction, which was embarrassing to British industry between 1924 and 1931, may be equally bad for Canada. — *The "Evening Standard," August 22.*

Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, who crossed the Atlantic ostensibly for a holiday at Bar Harbour, Maine, has been in almost daily conference with Canadian and American bankers, discussing (so I understand) Albert's new Social Credit Government. Legal injunctions and economic blockade are only two of the weapons that may be used against Mr. Aberhart. — *"Reynolds's Illustrated News," September 1.*

**"Can Alberta be Reproduced in England?"**

And you, good yeomen, Whose limbs were made in England. Show us here, The mettle of your pasture; Let us swear That you are worth your breeding, which I doubt not;

For there is none of you so mean and base, That hath not noble lustre in your eyes. I see you stand, like greyhounds in the slips, Straining upon the start. The game's afoot! Follow your spirit; and upon this charge, Cry—"God for Douglas, England, and St. George!"

(See "Henry V.")

**Red Indians Scalp the Earth**

Redskin braves have now turned to scalping... the earth. The martial people that waged ruthless guerilla war... are a leading example of racial decadence: this race has taken to farming. The annual report of Saskatchewan's Inspector of Indian Affairs shows that the 11,878 Indians in the Province harvested 212,846 bushels of wheat from 15,503 acres last year. — *"Daily Express," March 23, 1935.*

The Paleface farmers have long since learned that it pays better not to grow wheat.

Their back-to-the-land schemes for getting more people to produce more wheat with output restriction schemes to reduce the quantity grown are beyond the comprehension of the decadent Redskins. Obviously they should have harvested 15,503 bushels for 212,846 acres.

**Alice in Moneyland**

The time has come, the banker said, To talk of many things; Of debts and doles and suicides, Democracies and kings, And when our lot gets boiling hot, Will guinea-pigs have wings?

K.C.B.

*Crikey! Where am I now?*



**Frotti's Queries**  
**No. 7.—The National British Government, Know You the Records?**

My Priceless Old Edition,

Where can I purchase two new tunings that are receiving wide-flung advertisements these days, being plugged from every placards in town? They are novelty records of National British Government Co. Ltd., entitled "A Million More at Work" and "A Million More Homes."

I have tried for getting these records at many a gramophone shop but without availings, Sirrah, and I am extremely disappointed thereabouts. I do not even know if the N.B.G. Company publish these itself, or if, as I suspicion, they are His Master's Voice. Moreover, they must be double-sided, I think, and if so what is on the backside? Perhaps two more sing-songs entitled "A Million More Works" and "A Million More at Home." Who knows? Can I not perhaps write applicationings to the N.B.G. to enquire if they have the needle loud or soft?

Your musical fiend,

FROTTI.

**ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN**

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (½d. stamp) to The Only Democrats, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

Will you ask others to sign this demand and undertaking? Supplies of the form (Leaflet No. 5) can be had (see col. 4 of this page).

**We Will Abolish Poverty**  
**Elector's Demand and Undertaking**

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.
7. If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party and keep on changing until my policy has been achieved.

Signed.....

Address.....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

**Volunteers for Help**

I want to make my vote effective, so I volunteer to work.....hours each week at delivering and collecting these forms, in a district convenient to me, for the next six months, or until further notice. I will try to induce all my friends to do likewise.

**BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE** Name..... Address.....

**ELECTORS**  
*Demand National Dividends*

**Leaflet No. 4**

**For Recruiting.**—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.

6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).

**Leaflet No. 5**

**Elector's Demand and Undertaking.**—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.

(post free) 10s. 6d. for 1,000; 5s. 3d. for 500; 2s. 8d. for 250; 1s. for 80.

**Leaflet No. 6**

**For Personal and Business Friends.**—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.

(carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**SLOGAN STAMPS**



Stamps in two and three colours in this attractive design are now available at 1d. and 6d. each, or in sheets of twenty-five at 2s. and 12s. a sheet respectively, post free. The penny stamps are in two shades of green and white and the six-penny stamps in two shades of green and yellow.

**SLOGAN LABELS**  
at 16 a Penny

These labels are available in the Electoral Campaign colours, orange and purple, are ready gummed, and bear the following inscription:—

"The Abolition of Poverty. Demand it! Clearly, Simultaneously, Singlymindedly. Vote for it, Unitedly, Consistently and Parliament will obey you."

The price of these labels is 1s. for one dozen sheets, post free.

By using these stamps and labels and selling them to friends and sympathisers, you will extend our influence, increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT and help our funds.

Groups which have nominated a Supervisor of Revenue to work the Group Revenue Plan G.R.1, can obtain supplies of stamps and labels at special reduced prices for resale. Individuals who are not members of Groups, can also purchase supplies at special prices for resale by undertaking to work the Individual Revenue Plan P.R.1.

These two plans are intended to help finance the Secretariat, your paper, and local activities.

SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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