

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

### THE 18TH DEMOCRAT IN PARLIAMENT

Cardiff Applies E.C.D.9, and Advances According to Plan

MR. TEMPLE MORRIS, Conservative Member of Parliament for the important constituency of Cardiff East, has signed Undertaking "B," which reads:

**I hereby undertake to act promptly in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of my constituents as manifested to me from time to time.**

This brings the number of Members of Parliament who have given their signature to this undertaking up to 18.

The importance of this undertaking was stressed in an article on page 78 of last week's issue, which we recommend for the most careful attention of every Electoral Campaign

Supervisor who has not yet approached his Member of Parliament.

The approach to the Member of Parliament is a vital step in the Campaign. It rallies to our aid the majority of the electors, who are democratic at heart, and have been waiting for just such a lead. If handled correctly according to E.C.D.9, which should always be consulted first, the reaction of the Member of Parliament can be of immense value, whether he signs the undertaking or not.

We have little time to lose. Be sure, therefore, that this essential step on the road to real Democracy is taken with the greatest possible speed and effectiveness.

### A BLOW AT DEMOCRACY PARRIED

Loan Council Plan to Corner Canadian Credit Defeated by Democratic Pressure

IN *The Times* of April 21 appeared the following from that paper's Ottawa correspondent:

**The outlook for the Loan Council scheme is now regarded as unpromising, and Ministers have virtually abandoned the hope of making any progress at present, but are concentrating on the wider projects of constitutional reform.**

This followed a message that negotiations between Mr. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia, and Mr. Dunning, Canadian Minister of Finance, on the question of Federal help to the Province to enable it to meet its maturing loan obligations, left it doubtful whether Mr. Pattullo could accept Mr. Dunning's conditions.

#### Loan Councils Dead

From this it may be taken that the Loan Council scheme for Canada is dead, and, without any question, this vitally important result may be attributed to the article "Finance in a Hurry," which appeared in *SOCIAL CREDIT* for January 24 by Major Douglas, and which created an immense sensation in the Canadian press.

In that article Major Douglas discussed the question of Loan Councils, and pointed out that **"if the Provinces of Canada allow their remaining autonomies in regard to the most important factor in their constitution—that of finance—thus to be filched away from them, then I have very little doubt that democracy is doomed."**

The plot of the moneylenders, which was designed to rob for ever every Province of

the Dominion of the right to its own credit, and by the creation of a Loan Council to set up a dictating body outside and (in effect) above Parliament, has failed.

#### The Door of Democracy Kept Open

And for this fact, every honest man, not only in Canada, but throughout the world, owes a debt to Douglas for his timely warning, and masterly exposure in these columns, of the implications of the Loan Council plan, for, as a consequence of its failure, the door of democracy is still open, and the subtle design of permanently fixing the fetters of financial debt on Canada and its people has been frustrated.

We remember that the *Financial Times* of January 16, in referring to the proposed Loan Council of Canada, commented thus: "Probably one of the most important results of the consummation of such a plan would, it is considered, be the final disposition of Social Credit as a practical possibility for Alberta." (Our italics.)

The fact that this plot has failed justifies all lovers of liberty (wherever they may be) in giving a cheer for the winning of a battle, in the stern war against the unscrupulous powers that are now trying desperately to consummate their design of dominating the whole world.

### THE BUDGET

*The demand for a balanced budget is another form of the claim that all money belongs to the banks, and so far from being a reflection of the physical facts of production, is unrelated to them.* — Major C. H. Douglas in "The Monopoly of Credit."

*This seems to be a suitable occasion on which to emphasise the proposition that a balanced budget is quite inconsistent with the use of Social Credit in the modern world, and is simply a statement in accounting figures that the progress of the country is stationary, i.e., that it consumes exactly what it produces, including capital assets. The result of the acceptance of this proposition is that all capital appreciation becomes quite automatically the property of those who create an issue of money, and the necessary unbalancing of the Budget is covered by debts.*—Major C. H. Douglas.

Once again the British public have been treated to an exhibition of the confidence trick known as the Budget.

Cheers from a hypnotised house welcomed the annual performance, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to spell-bind (and debt-bind) the House and nation. One of the interesting items was the debt-charge of £224,000,000 paid by taxpayers via the Treasury as tribute levied for the service of lending the nation (via the Banks) its own credit.

So long as public credit is accounted the property of a private monopoly we can have no honest Budget in Britain—nor any freedom from cheating and economic duress.

We need an honest balance-sheet, showing the nation's credit and the dividends due to the people, instead of a bankers' Budget that whips us with taxes.

\* \* \*

#### A COCOANUT THIS TIME

We live in times that recall the uncertain glory of an April day, in which we see the beauty of the sun and by and by the cloud drives all away.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain in his Budget Speech.

### BY HIS FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW HIM!

WE print an article on page 84 by an acute observer of Canadian affairs resident in Alberta, because it provides an important background without which it is difficult to appreciate the movements which take place on the Alberta stage. With the personal animadversions which are so pungently expressed we are, of course, not concerned.

A key to Mr. Aberhart's position may be found in the provisos which Mr. Aberhart laid down for prospective candidates for the Legislature. It will be noted that these are all concerned with *methods* of getting certain results which, by the very fact that they, the results, are not specified prominently, were evidently regarded by Mr. Aberhart as of less importance than the methods.

This shows clearly that Mr. Aberhart saw himself as an expert—an assumption supported by the fact that he put forward as part of his election platform an "expert" plan. Later, however, by calling for expert advice, Mr. Aberhart withdrew from his first position, which was obviously a false one, but instead of calling for the assistance of Major Douglas, the duly appointed Adviser to the Provincial Government of Alberta, during the very critical early period of his Government's existence, Mr. Aberhart sent no invitation of any kind to Major Douglas until December 20, or practically four months after he had come into office; and this despite the fact that Major Douglas was available and willing to carry out his duties as expert adviser to Mr. Aberhart who professed to aim at the introduction of Social Credit in Alberta.

Not merely did Mr. Aberhart not seek the advice of the best expert for his declared purpose, but he went to the other extreme and called in the worst possible expert in the person of Mr. R. J. Magor, the acknowledged apostle of that "sound" finance which is the antithesis of Social Credit, and who, moreover, declared that he did not know anything about Social Credit and did not want to.

Mr. Aberhart's present position is thus seen to be completely unjustifiable, either on the claim that he is an expert or on the claim that he is not an expert.

It is important to notice that the question as to whether a so-called "Social Credit" Government in Alberta has so far failed because the Provincial powers are insufficient,

has not arisen. Had Mr. Aberhart been Prime Minister of Canada and had he, in that capacity, professed the same views, and taken the same advice, the result would have been exactly the same. He would have "deemed it essential not to shake the confidence" of Wall Street and Lombard Street.

We believe that Mr. Aberhart's refusal of the Loan Council was due to the pressure of the people of Alberta. There can be no doubt that it will be only the continued pressure of the people that will establish democracy and achieve the results of freedom.



"You know, those Social Credit people say that Money should be made to distribute Production and not Production distributed to make Money!"

"Pshaw, Sir! They must think upside down!"

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## SOCIAL CREDIT

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## Two Ways

"... the eyes of a fool are on the ends of the earth."—Holy Scripture.

WHO can fail to be reminded of this wise text when viewing the constantly recurring spectacle of international conferences called by the League of Nations in the name of peace when there is no peace?

The history of the League's forty or fifty-nine world conferences shows that each nation wants to plant the blame for its own share of the world's mess on to some other nation or group of nations. The Governments of the world send delegates to these conferences to seek collectively what they persist in denying their own peoples individually, namely, security.

The delegates of each Government always attend these conferences with instructions to suggest plans that involve the principle that "some other nation or group of nations should do something." Each Government has a plan "for the others." Each seeks internationally the peace that is ruthlessly denied by each within its own domestic frontiers.

The whole idea of the League is based on a plausible illusion—that a domestic problem becomes easier by enlarging it into a world problem.

It provides a way of escape from domestic responsibility, for instead of facing up to the duty of preventing mass murder by starving the poor (proved in Britain by Sir John Orr's Report on Malnutrition)—an act of war no different in kind but only different in method from a war of armaments—it is easier to refer to a "World Problem," to accuse other wicked nations of *not having done something*, and thus to blame an international abstraction for the trouble for which both cause and remedy are to be found at home.

Every nation is guilty of failure to put its own house in order; so how can people expect their Government to make any useful contribution to putting the world right if it cannot, or is unwilling, first to secure real peace, individual freedom from poverty, tyranny and financial debt, all of which is possible, but as yet unattempted within its own frontiers?

The League of Nations has exposed itself as the modern Tower of Babel, as a Temple of Evasion, a camouflaged refuge for vain-glorious incompetent men who pretend to, but do not, govern either wisely or well.

Alas! that so many support so obvious an ostrich way of escape! One cannot banish facts or the laws of God by the facile act of ignoring them. Nor can the dire consequences be evaded and the ultimate results forestalled by subtle lawyers' words in paper "pacts" or "agreements."

That way there is no peace, no security, only war, famine, and destruction.

The way to security is not the "collective" way; the way to peace is not via the League of Nations; the eyes of the wise are not on the ends of the earth. No!

Security and peace, like love and charity, begin at home. Disarmament will follow peace, not the other way round. The first duty of our own Government is to our own people. Instead of trying to make peace on the Continent, it would be wiser to bring peace, well-being, and security to our own distressed areas. No need to get a lot of other Government to sign "pacts" for that! Let us get on with feeding—good and plenty—the starving millions in our own islands, to restore a measure of decency by righting the wrong of placing our own people in debt, for their own credit, to banking institutions.

Let us start acting aright, honestly, and by the issue of National Dividends to all consumers, plant the seeds of security and peace in England—now!

## Economic Factors

There had also been a drive for increased production at lower cost. There had undoubtedly been a tendency to spend more and more time in cutting and hauling coal and less and less in cleaning and repairs. Unemployment caused pressure upon coal miners, who tried to retain their jobs at all costs. It was true to some extent that each man was responsible for not working in unsafe conditions, but practically speaking it was obvious that when the economic factors were examined no man could, in effect, interfere with the operation of the mine, even by registering complaints against unsafe conditions. —"The Times," April 16. Report of the Gresford Colliery Disaster Enquiry.

At the time of the Gresford disaster we suggested that it would be found that final responsibility for the loss of these 265 men rested on those who maintain a financial system palpably incapable of distributing the products of industry to those wanting them.

Revelations that have been made in the course of the enquiry prove that this is so, for, given conditions in which financial cost is not the first, and almost the only consideration, it can hardly be doubted that the disaster would not have occurred. In fact, we are responsible for these 265 deaths, for we have allowed this financial system, which rates its paper tickets above men's lives, to be maintained, through failure to use our powers as electors to demand that it be amended.

Maybe some of us did not realise our responsibility for things as they are when this disaster occurred; we cannot plead ignorance next time.

## Time Will Show

The Edmonton Journal of March 25 reports Mr. Aberhart as stating that the registration of Alberta citizens for payment of Dividends has been "postponed indefinitely."

"When we said we were preparing registration forms and would be sending them out soon we were counting on having Major Douglas come to Alberta to advise us . . ." said Mr. Aberhart. "We're going ahead ourselves," he continued, "but as we have always said we do not hope to start paying basic dividends until next year. Therefore there is no need yet of registering the citizens to whom dividends will be paid . . . So we've set the whole thing aside for a time."

The same paper, in its issue of March 28, reports that in the opinion of a committee of the Aberhart party, which has been studying the situation, "application of Social Credit principles has been expedited rather than given a setback by the Government's break with Major C. H. Douglas."

Despite the divergence between these two reports, the time it will take the people of Alberta to get the results they returned Mr. Aberhart to produce will depend on the amount of pressure they bring to bear upon him.

## 45 New Bills

The Albertan came out on March 28 with two large streamer headlines, one telling its readers that assent had been given to 45 bills passed by the Aberhart Government, and the other announcing that one hundred people "may share a fortune." It is significant that the second of these streamers, which referred to the Irish Sweep on the Grand National, was apparently considered the more important, for it was given larger type and, to make it even more striking, printed in red. It is also significant that, judging from their titles, not one of these new Bills is likely to assist in the establishment of Social Credit in Alberta — on the contrary many of them seem to be concerned with taxation.

To the majority of people to-day the only hope of anything approaching economic security is the winning of a sweepstake, hence the popularity of such forms of gambling. It is surprising, however, to find that the official journal of a Government elected to give such security to all, should consider the possibility of 100 people sharing £30,000 of such interest. Equally surprising is the belief, apparent in the Albertan report on the new legislation, that a Government is to be judged by the quantity and not the quality of its new laws. "That land is most happy in which there are fewest laws!"

## The League Trade War

According to figures published in the press last week, Italy's foreign trade has dropped by nearly 50 per cent. following the imposition of sanctions. The self-denying ordinance of the sanctionist powers has therefore not been without its consolations, for although they have lost a part of the Italian

# A Word to the Wise

home market, they have been enabled to capture a part of the Italian export market, and the value of the latter is the greater.

It looks as if our Mr. Eden is succeeding in playing the part of an efficient shop-walker. He is securing the customers of the rival establishment by nothing so vulgar as cut-throat competition, but on moral grounds.

Nothing would suit the rulers of international finance better than an armed League in a disarmed world, and the effect of sanctions on Italy hints at the manner in which it would operate. Any nation opposing the dictates of sound finance would find itself subject to sanctions, economic, and, if necessary, military. Resistance would be impossible and the world dictatorship of finance would be unassailable. Peace would be secured, but at the price of world slavery, which would doubtless be euphemistically described as "collective security."

## War in the Pacific

The proposal of Major Douglas, that consumer goods should be sold below financial cost in the home market, by means of a tax-free subsidy to retailers, has been denounced as impracticable, but the adoption of a similar method by the United States Matson Line, has now resulted in the defeat of British shipping lines engaged in the Pacific trade. The Union Royal Mail Line is being forced to close down its trans-Pacific service, owing to this subsidised American competition, and other British services threaten to follow suit.

British shipowners engaged in this trade are now appealing for Government subsidies, to enable them to sell their services below financial cost in competition with the Matson Line. If they are successful, it may be that we shall see marine transport provided at the just price as distinct from the financial cost. But there is a snag in it, for the subsidy paid will be borrowed from the banks — which incidentally probably own the shipping companies concerned—and will have to be repaid to them out of taxation. Furthermore, the fight for freight will tend to exacerbate our relations with the U.S.A.

Given a sane financial system, people would be able to pay for the shipping services offered and cut-throat competition would be unnecessary; but at present it is inevitable, and the only beneficiaries finally are the bankers who create the monies with which governments pay subsidies.

## The Rule of the Bankers' Bailiff

Figures published by the Newfoundland Department of Public Health and Welfare show that a quarter of Newfoundland's population—73,290 out of 280,000—were on relief at the end of February.

## ROWED 54 MILES TO GET FOOD: IT WAS REFUSED

ST. JOHN'S (Newfoundland), Tuesday.—Mark Childs saw his children starving at their home at Lark Harbour, on the west coast of Newfoundland.

He rowed twenty-seven miles to Curling, asked for food, but it was refused.

He rowed back. His children were crying. Mark Childs killed himself. — "Daily Express," April 15.

When we remember that Mr. Magor took an active part in establishing the Bankers' Committee that is now in possession, and responsible for these terrible conditions, in the unfortunate island of Newfoundland, and that this same person is now advising the Alberta Government, we see again evidence of the necessity of applying the Social Dynamics expounded by Douglas at the Buxton Conference, rather than rely on party labels. The electors of Alberta can still get what they want if they insist on the results, but they'll get what Newfoundland got if they continue silent. The demand for debt-free National Dividends must persist and continue louder than ever now the party that promised them is in office.

## Distribute the Dividend

We note that the National Association of Schoolmasters passed a resolution at their Sheffield conference expressing alarm at the prevalence of under-nourishment among schoolchildren.

Mr. H. Gordon (London) said:

It is deplorable that this state of under-nourishment should exist in our time. It has devastating effects. How on earth this country has managed to keep quiet while there are two and a quarter million unemployed and possibly nearly four million children close to the verge of starvation I cannot understand. We should tell everybody we can that our scholars are not getting a square deal.

Unfortunately for the starving kiddies, resolutions expressing alarm cut little of the

ice that encases the hearts of those in authority. And, Mr. Gordon, it is useless to tell everybody that your scholars are not getting a square deal. The action required, we gently suggest, must take a much more positive line than that. What and who are we afraid of? Rouse everybody you can to shout at their Members of Parliament instructing them to see that the kiddies' mothers have money in their purses to spend; on with the campaign to abolish poverty; issue National Dividends and let the children eat all they want in their own homes. Educate all you meet in the new principles of Social Dynamics directed to life, leisure, liberty and love.

What a crusade stands waiting for workers! Who'll join? Rally up!

## Inspired Insanity

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has sent to the Prime Minister, to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and to the Pope a resolution that the fixing of the date of Easter could best be made effective as a part of a general reform of the calendar.

The resolution adds that the inefficiency of the present system is obvious when it is realised that the same quarters are not comparable for statistical purposes from year to year owing to the varying number of working days in them. (Our italics.)

It would be interesting to know the true source of this inspiration.

Some of us may live to see the Chamber (and perhaps Parliament itself) solemnly passing resolutions to alter the irregular movements of the planets in order to fit a new simple Bedaux system of figures in the costing office.

Canute must have failed to make his famous edict to the tide effective because he wasn't efficient. After all, there was no League of Nations in his benighted day, and if they had only "got together" obedience might have been enforced by "collective security." Another bit of evidence of inspired insanity.

## Spain's Rigors

Spain, said Señor Azaña, the Spanish Premier, on April 15, was living beyond her means, with the result that a serious monetary crisis had arisen. The Government had in hand a series of laws designed to reinforce revenue and procure the resources necessary for wide measures of reform. The State finances must be re-established also by the enforcement of economy, and the people might have to suffer privations.

In other words, a stronger dose of the poison from which Spain has been suffering for years past, is to be administered. The people are used to privations, and they have been kicking long enough without effect—or rather only with the effect of threats of fiercer taxation and greater hardships. Why don't they demand to enjoy the wealth of their country which is so great that surpluses pile up for destruction? Spain has a democratic constitution.

## Starving to Pay Rent

A voluntary body called the Architects' and Technicians' Organisation has been trying to get to the bottom of working-class housing problems. It finds that out of every 100 dwellings built during the past four years 87 are for the middle and upper classes, and only 13 for the working classes. Housing of most working-class families to-day, it declares, is as bad as at any time since the war.

Of 800 London families of unemployed, nearly 600 were found to be below the B.M.A. minimum standard of food necessary to maintain a bare existence. Over one-third of the income of the whole group went in rent.

More than half the houses built since the war have been for sale, the cheapest inclusive weekly cost to the dweller being from 18s. to 25s.

No less than 58 per cent. of the families for whom the L.C.C. estates were intended could not afford to live in them. The majority of working-class families continue living in over-crowded conditions because they can't afford to take rooms, even in subsidised houses, at the rents demanded.

But why not a subsidy to all tenants in the form of a National Dividend?

Social Credit is the belief inherent in Society of its individual members that in association they can get what they want.



# THE DRIFT TO WAR

**D. Beamish shows up the impossibility of peace and goodwill so long as nations have to compete for foreign markets.**

**T**HERE are still a great many people who deny that the causes of war are economic. No, they say, wars are caused by fears, jealousies, "narrow nationalism," distrust and suspicion, ignoring the fact that these are not self-generated, but must themselves be due to a cause or causes.

What is it people fear, which arouses their jealousy, their suspicion and distrust? We do not fear the Japanese or Germans because they come over here and stay in our hotels, motor through our countryside, visit our places of interest and buy things in our shops. We do not suspect them of a desire to damage Westminster Abbey, to abduct our womenfolk or steal our national treasures from the museums.

Neither are they consumed with suspicion of us because we go and gaze at their fascinating temples and sacred mountains, or fear that we shall consume too much of their lager or their delicatessen, or that our tall, gaunt frames and prominent teeth will frighten their children into fits.

All of us desire, if we are normal human beings, to live as fully and freely as possible, to enjoy what nature, science and art have placed at our disposal, to be able to do what we like with as few irksome restrictions and limitations as possible.

But the majority of us have to earn our living; we have to sell something, either goods or services of some kind in order to gain money which is a claim on other goods and services.

Owing to the fact that modern machinery is able to produce an abundance of everything with an ever-decreasing amount of human co-operation and that incomes nevertheless continue to depend upon employment, getting a living has become a very grim business.

**If our only title to life is money and our only title to money is employment, it naturally follows that anybody who stands in the way of our obtaining employment arouses our bitter hostility. If, for instance, we manufacture textile goods and the Japanese come along with similar goods and by offering them for sale at a lower price take away all our customers, leaving us without a market and consequently without an income, it is inevitably bound to affect our sentiments towards the Japanese, however friendly they originally were.**

We are "jealous" of their commercial success and we "fear" that they will take away our livelihood. We do not dislike them because they have ivory complexions and

almond eyes; certainly not to the extent of going to war about it.

It is strange that a perusal of the daily papers does not drive home this truth.

## When Cheers Mean Tears.

Twelve years ago, as reported in the *News Chronicle*, a firm manufacturing lawnmowers turned out 3,050 per annum. During the past year it was 3,000 a week. American and German competitors had been driven off the market, and in Australia 50 per cent. of the trade had been captured. At a dinner given to the employees recently, the managing director, who published this information, was cheered.

The reverse side of the picture is the tableau of American and German workmen joining the ranks of the unemployed. Cheers in Britain mean tears in Germany and America.

A member of the Council of the London Fur Trade Association estimated that "75 per cent. of Leipzig's trade has vanished, mainly to the benefit of London." "Italy," according to a prominent hat manufacturer of Denton, Lancashire, "has now entirely lost this valuable trade. It is very doubtful if she will ever get it back." (*Daily Telegraph*.)

In view of these facts to be told that "efforts should be made to promote the spirit of co-operation between nations" is simply childish if it is not hypocritical. The effect of a financial system that permits individuals and nations to benefit only at the expense of each other, is to make goodwill impossible and to banish peace from the earth.

## First Things First

The Book of Proverbs mentions three things as being great evils "for which the earth is disquieted," and one of them is "a servant when he reigneth." We have permitted trade which should be a servant to rule over us, and the earth is indeed disquieted. It is hurtling towards destruction, and the only hope is to put things in their proper places, to put first things first, recognising as good only that which serves humanity and fosters life.

From this standpoint we shall not demand work for all, involving, as it does in this power age, making masses of things for which markets must be found, and if necessary "captured"; a trade war leading inevitably to military warfare. We shall demand Dividends for All and the abolition of poverty. That is the only path to peace.

## WHY IS HE OUTSIDE ?

"I believe I could count on the fingers of one hand the names of the men, outside a lunatic asylum, who would like my job."—*Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking at Worcester on April 18, 1936.*

## THE BLACK SPOT ON THE FINANCIAL MAP

In one urban area in England last year, states the report [of the Ministry of Health] no rate was levied. This was at Roxby-cum-Risby, a town near Lindsey in Lincolnshire, with a population of just under a thousand.—*"Financial Times," April 18.*

\* \* \*

## AND THE BRIGHT SPOT

London paid £3,700,000 in rates last year.

## OUR PHARISEES

Let Christ stand up in Italy and denounce the use of poison gas upon defenceless barbarians, and He would be at once imprisoned and probably shot as a traitor.

Let Him stand in the Rhine country and denounce hatred and suspicion between nations, and He would probably be shot at by both sides.—*The Bishop of London, Dr. Winnington-Ingram, at St. Paul's on Easter Night.*

Let Him stand in the pulpit of a London church and demand immediate action to end the starvation of men, women and children, and what would you do, My Lord Bishop? You must know that there is plenty for all, and that failure to distribute it is the main cause of hatred between nations and classes. What are you doing now to end that situation?

## PLENTY

Mackerel were sold at Newlyn, Cornwall, at four a penny, and boats were warned not to put out, as no profit could be made.—*"News Chronicle," March 27, 1936.*

## BIG LOAN TO HOSPITAL

The Minister of Health has sanctioned the raising of a loan of £96,650 by the South Middlesex and Richmond Joint Hospital Board for more accommodation for the treatment of infectious disease other than small-pox.—*"The Times," April 15.*

Later on appeals will go out to the public for subscriptions "to reduce the debt of the hospital." When that time comes, don't forget that the loan was made by a bank at no more cost than the writing of some figures in a book. Then count the cost to yourself of subscribing towards its repayment.

## UNNECESSARY KILLING

The number of persons killed or injured last year in road accidents in Great Britain was 228,228, in which 6,502 persons were killed.

Most of these accidents could have been avoided, and thousands of lives saved, but for the "financial stringency" which prevents the construction of proper roads, and which is responsible for traffic congestion.

## DEATH DUTIES DEAL DEATH TO AGRICULTURE

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was told last night by a deputation from the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee that the withdrawal of £2,000,000 of capital a year in the form of Death Duties on agricultural land had a serious effect on the farming industry.

It was urged that the State demands in this connection tended to check expansion of agricultural production and employment. They reacted, the Chancellor was informed, on the life of the countryside generally.—*"Daily Telegraph," April 1.*

# DOUGLAS ON THE DANGER OF PETITIONS

## To Petition—or to Demand?

In answer to a question about a Petition to the King, Major Douglas said:—

I think the question may be put thus: Is the petition method — if a petition is so framed as to ask for the reference to the High Court of Justice of whether or not the present financial system is in the interests of the nation, and if it gets 10,000,000 signatures to it—is that an effective way of getting the financial system changed?

The questioner interpolated that the second form of the Petition to the King had been drafted by lawyers in such a way that the duty was laid on the High Court of Justice to determine for the guidance of the Government whether or not certain things were in accordance with public policy.

There are two things involved.

We will let go the idea for the moment that there does exist in this country machinery by which the people can exercise their will, that this is the machinery which should be employed, and that to use other machinery is obviously to bring upon yourself the suggestion that you do not believe the constitutional machinery for the purpose of exercising your will can be made to work.

If that is so, then the first thing to do is completely to abolish Parliament.

I want to get this clear. Your ancestors and mine fought a series of bloody battles in various parts of this island for the purpose of obtaining political democracy. They set in operation a mechanism. Now, I am perfectly confident that the working of that mechanism at the present time is perverted, but I am also perfectly confident that it is not necessarily ineffective for our purpose, and it seems to me that to abandon without endeavouring to rectify the working of the mechanism which has been obtained by us amid blood and tears, is a very dangerous thing to do. I am also perfectly certain, incidentally, that it is the set purpose of the financial powers to discredit Parliamentary Government in order that they may say "See what comes of the interference of Governments in business," and so on.

That is the first comment I want to make on the situation.

Let us come to the next proposition. It is said that it is impossible to win a case against an Urban District Council. I do not know whether this is true or not, but it is com-

## A DISCLAIMER

In the *Edmonton Journal*, an important Alberta paper, the following appeared on March 27:

Small consideration was given by Premier Aberhart Friday to an offer cabled from London by the leader of the British Social Credit party to "put Magor out and put Social Credit in." The offer was made by John Hargrave, leader of the "Green Shirts" organisation formed by Major C. H. Douglas.

In view of the persistent attempts to associate Major Douglas with the Green Shirt movement and the Social Credit Party of Great Britain, we feel it necessary to point out that Major Douglas is not in any way connected with either the Green Shirt movement or the Social Credit Party, nor has he any contact with either.

## J. D. BENNETT

If you loved him  
And if this is death—  
This still, stunned silence—  
What greater glory could you have devised  
for him  
Than to be able to say  
"He nobly served"?

Think of the minds he touched,  
Getting and spending.  
Consider the fresh young pools  
He stirred  
With this most ancient wisdom newly understood.

Now is no time to estimate his worth:  
Let the ripples widen in his wake,  
And haste you, too, with shining eyes,  
On the selfsame path.  
His boat speeds on before,  
Follow the course he sets,  
The way is wide and fresh and free,  
Trail him to everlastingness.

McCARTY

After his speech on March 7 at Westminster (reported in *SOCIAL CREDIT* for March 13), Major Douglas answered various questions. Some of these, with Major Douglas's answers, are summarised below. More will follow.

monly said so. Now a petition to examine and rectify the financial system asks, first of all, that somebody shall prepare a case to go before the High Court of Justice, and then that the judges who try that case should make the most stupendous pronouncement on their own responsibility against the most stupendous power that the world has ever known. (I am assuming it to be a fact that if you have 10,000,000 signatures you can get your petition to the High Court of Justice.)

At this point I will express my own opinion that, first of all, the case would not get to the High Court of Justice in its original form, or, if it did, it would be thrown out on some technicality.

If, however, it did arrive there, the matter would be involved in interminably long legal processes in which its sponsors would have the source of all money against them (and therefore questions of cost would not come in at all), and that the whole matter would either be buried or transformed. As a method of getting a basis for action, I am confident a petition would be absolutely futile.

In brief, I do not believe that the High Court of Justice is the right place to get a statement on a question of this sort, and even if it were, the question would never get to it, or be decided in any form which would lead to a radical modification of the monetary system.

## A Question of Method

*Question.*—Major Douglas has said that we should tell Members of Parliament what we want, but not how to get what we want. In his opinion, can the results we want be obtained by any other methods than those associated with his name?

*Answer.*—I certainly should not like to state a negative to that. I do not know of any other methods by which they can be obtained except these. That is why I am perfectly willing to leave it to those who are forced to produce results to decide whether they use them or not. My feeling about it is, "If you know of a better 'ole—go to it!"

**YOUR M.P.  
IS YOUR  
SERVANT—  
USE HIM**

## FOR THE NEW READER

1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
  2. Most people have less than they want.
  3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity. Individuals fear the loss of their jobs, which means the loss of their incomes. Businesses fear the loss or shrinkage of their markets, which means the loss or shrinkage of their incomes. Nations fear one another. The whole world fears war.
  4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
  5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.
  6. The transport undertakings, and all who provide service want to sell service.
  7. Each nation has so much goods and services that it strives to export to foreign markets.
  8. There are not enough buyers to provide the markets that nations, businesses or individuals need in order to get rid of their goods and services.
  9. We point out that the solution of all the troubles enumerated above is an increased personal income for every individual, which we call a National Dividend, to enable people to buy what they produce.
  10. Such a National Dividend must be issued so as to be effective: that is, it must enable the people to buy what they want.
  11. Finally, we say that it is up to the people themselves to realise these obvious things, to put aside the futility of party politics, and to demand that the persons who are paid to represent them in Parliament shall urgently instruct (not beg) the Government to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.
- This is the simple means of solving The Great Universal Problem of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty, and the Root Cause of War. The time for action before the next great war is short; the matter is desperately urgent.

# ALBERTA BACKGROUND

A Calgary Correspondent shows how complete is the divergence of the Aberhart Government from Social Credit Policy

By Frank Cusack, Calgary, Alberta

THE province of Alberta received world-wide publicity as a result of the election of what was termed the first Social Credit Government in the world. Since the Aberhart régime assumed office there has been a series of deviations from Social Credit governmental policy that must have caused bewilderment in the minds of Social Crediters in other countries. To citizens of Alberta, who are readers of the British, American and foreign press, it is quite clear that the outside world had no conception of the historical and cultural background of the Aberhart movement, without which recent developments are unintelligible. One or two United States periodicals, accustomed to the demagogic fauna of America, ascribed the Alberta upheaval to "the recruitment of monetary reform to the services of religious fanaticism," and as a "sanctified shell game."

What is the cultural background of the Aberhart Social Credit movement? It is a fundamentalist sect organised some fifteen years ago by Mr. Aberhart and known as the Prophetic Bible Institute. Premier Aberhart is the leader, or prophet of the cult, which has for its chief doctrines, the Rapture, the Tribulation and the Bodily Ascent of the elect, which latter shall number 144,000.

## Murder and Sudden Death

Despite the fact that Aberhart has been for many years a high school teacher in the city of Calgary, he has consistently, in his Sunday rôle of Chief Prophet of the Prophetic Institute, rejected much of the scientific foundations of modern civilisation. He is opposed to the theory of evolution. He demands that the apocryphal stories of the Old Testament be taken literally. His Sunday broadcasts, except for a few months during the election campaign, were a wild jumble of horns and hooves, of dragons breathing fire, of battle, murder and sudden death, with overtones of the Rapture. He

A comment on this illuminating article is published on the front page, under the title of "By His Fruits Ye Shall Know Him," and in view of the "news value" which the present Alberta Government has attained in the ordinary press, we would draw our readers' special attention to both the article on this page and the comment.

has now reverted to these themes. On Sunday, March 22 last, he broadcast from Edmonton that the Second Coming would not happen before 1941, or during his legal term of office as Premier.

The effect of such propaganda on the isolated farm people of the bald-headed Canadian prairie, snow bound for six months of the year, is not conducive to a realistic viewpoint in politics and economics. The tillers of the soil suffer severely from the vagaries of the climate. Frost, drought, or one of those terrific hailstorms which devastate wide areas, will wipe out in a few minutes, hours, or overnight, the work of an entire season. Add to the climatic conditions, the monopolistic control of the great transportation, financial and industrial corporations, operated on the business maxim of charging "all the traffic will bear," and there emerges an economic situation, that has for years past been loaded with social dynamite.

## An Ambitious Demagogue

What kind of a politician is this Premier Aberhart, who has interjected himself with such vigour into Alberta politics? He is a demagogue of the type of Huey Long, of Louisiana, or Governor Bilbo, of Mississippi. A life-long Conservative, he supported Prime Minister Bennett in the last Federal Election, on October 12, 1935, and opposed the election of the Social Credit candidate, Robert Reid, who was contesting Bennett's seat.

Aberhart is not an educated man as the term would be understood in England. Of a liberal education, in the Huxleyian sense, he has little or none. In economics he has the cocksureness of ignorance; he is an intolerant critic; an adversary who scruples not to use whatever weapons he has to hand. He has always burned with ambition to be a "Big Shot." Before he set up his own religious sect, he had joined many churches, seeking domination and recognition as the only true interpreter of the Bible. That he

would break with Major Douglas at the first opportunity was long apparent to those who were privy to his sectarian career. When was there ever a demagogue content to play a subordinate rôle in a performance directed by another?

Until 1932, Mr. Aberhart continually warned his followers against the folly of attempting to solve the economic crisis by political or economic means. The depression was the will of God, and the sign of the last days. As the blight of poverty spared neither the good nor the evil, the just, nor the unjust, many of Mr. Aberhart's followers began to listen to strange prophets who preached that poverty in the midst of plenty was not the will of God, but of ordinary mortals who controlled the issue of credit. Faced with this exodus of his flock, Mr. Aberhart seized upon Social Credit, to which he had become "converted" after two nights' study, as a means of holding his followers together.

With the unbounded confidence of ignor-

hart are indicative of the type of supporters he desired. They were:

- (1) Are you 100 per cent in favour of Alberta Social Credit?
- (2) Are you 100 per cent behind Mr. Aberhart's leadership?
- (3) Do you believe that with divine aid Mr. Aberhart will introduce Social Credit in Alberta?

One prospective candidate who had the temerity to state that he was 100 per cent for principles rather than for men, was unceremoniously rejected.

## Result of Chance Meeting

After his election, Mr. Aberhart rushed to Eastern Canada and, according to his broadcast statement, "accidentally" met Sir Joseph Flavelle, or "Bacon" Flavelle, as he is known as a result of a Royal Commission which investigated war-time profiteering. Sir Joseph is a multiple director of banks and other financial institutions; one of the financial "Big Shots."

"We conversed about religion," said Mr. Aberhart, "we did not speak of Social Credit for more than a minute." That appears to have been long enough, as on his return to Alberta, Mr. Aberhart announced that he had engaged R. J. Magor, President of the Sound Money League of Canada, as Financial Adviser to the Government of Alberta!

The fiscal and other legislation enacted by the Aberhart Government is based on the economics of scarcity—Mr. Magor's creed.

## J. D. Bennett

An Appreciation by Major C. H. Douglas

IN the years during which my life was passed in India, a comment familiar to everyone there, and conclusive in regard to persons to whom it was applied, was "He is a good man with whom to go tiger shooting." I need hardly say that the phrase was as frequently used in a metaphorical sense as in connection with the comparatively few persons to whom it could literally be applied.

It is possible that there may be qualities in human nature which are useful to the community, even if they are not based upon the fundamental reliability under stress to which the phrase I have quoted gave expression. But there is no question that he is a very unwise man who will knowingly pursue a difficult and troublesome objective in association with men he cannot trust to have any eye but for their own immediate advantage.

If I were asked to express my opinion upon Jim Bennett in a single phrase I should say "He was a good man with whom to go tiger shooting." I can give him no higher expression of my regard. I know of none.

This quality of reliability seems to be allied to a special form of selflessness, by no means to be confused with lack of individuality, but, in fact, always accompanied by highly-marked and attractive individuality, as was the case with Bennett. It is also allied to, and is, perhaps, part of that peculiar and, unfortunately, not very common virtue known as "judgment," a species of sublimated commonsense, resulting in ability to see the true nature and ultimate result of any course of action. All reform movements are peculiarly subject to the disease popularly supposed to be present in South American armies, in that they consist of 383 Generals and one full Private. Bennett's mind, so far as it could be described as in any way competitive, ran to competition for the position of full Private, in order that he might do the work. Anyone might have the credit. During the past two years the marked success which has been achieved in the Department of the Secretariat of which he was the Director, in clarifying and disposing of the inevitable misunderstandings which must arise in a world-wide movement such as that of Social Credit, is due, more than to any other factor, to Bennett's grasp of the guiding principles of organisation, and to his flexibility and comprehension of the point of view of those innumerable Overseas correspondents with whom he had to deal.

His work will, of course, go on, and I feel confident will be well done, but it is absurd to suggest that it will be done in the same way. I have been honoured in being associated with him, and I am under no delusions as to the loss that I, personally, and the Social Credit Movement in general have sustained in his early and untimely death.

The world is full of people who will do anything for you except that which you ask them to do—will bathe in any river except Jordan. Perhaps that is why it is so sick. Bennett did what he was asked to do, with conspicuous success.

ance, he issued his famous "yellow" social credit manual which Major Douglas, when giving evidence before the Alberta Legislature, was obliged to admit to be "technically unsound." Those who were aware of Aberhart's pretensions to infallibility in matters beyond his ken, knew that Douglas had committed *lese-majesté* then and there.

When Major Douglas visited Calgary he did not attend the services of the Prophetic Bible Institute, since Mr. Aberhart was already attacking the then government. While the more intelligent citizens appreciated the correct attitude of Major Douglas in that regard, Aberhart was peeved.

It is important to an understanding of the Alberta situation to keep in mind that Social Credit is of less importance to its present Premier than the prestige of his Prophetic Bible Institute. To be classed as "a 100 per cent Alberta Social Crediter" entails at least lip-service to Aberhart's peculiar theology. Hence such men as Spencer, Garland, Coote, and Irvine, who had fought the battle for monetary reform, what time he was prophesying the Rapture, are unacceptable to Aberhart.

He has never desired colleagues possessing superior knowledge or ability to his own. He quickly rids himself of any such persons who enter his movements.

The questions submitted to prospective candidates for the Legislature by Mr. Aber-

The statutes are being cluttered with a lot of legislative junk imported from the lumber room of the N.R.A., such as raising the price of hair-cuts, marcols, licences for workmen before they can be legally employed, all of which have no connection with the purpose for which the Government was given a mandate.

We Western Canadians delight in entertainment even when the considerations before us are of a serious nature. To vaudeville in public affairs we pay an attention that is often refused to unadorned accomplishments. If the act staged by Mr. Aberhart was put over by an "old" line politician, the laugh would have been on us. But Mr. Aberhart posed as a Social Crediter. There is grim determination that he must "do his stuff" or make way for those who will.

\* "Bacon" is Canadian slang for profit.

The old liner Belgenland, now known as the Columbia, has been sold for £55,000 to be scrapped. She is over 27,000 tons, and was built in 1916.—"Financial Times," April 4, 1936.

## SIXPENCE

Any reader who cares to send sixpence by P.O. or in stamps may nominate an address to which a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT will be sent for four consecutive weeks.

Orders to PUBLICITY, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

## SHOT AND SHELL

In Newlyn grave trouble to our economic system has been caused by a miraculous draught. Mackerel had insisted on being caught. In one day 280,000, many of good size and quality, had been sold for 1s. 6d. a box of 70. Next day another 140,000 mackerel liked the look of the nets. Down went the price to 2s. per 120. In Penzance shops they were four a penny. So only eight boats out of 16 or 18, were allowed to go out at once. A telegram was sent to bring pressure on members of the Commission on White Fish. The press was asked to help by giving publicity to the situation. Still, "starvation in the midst of plenty" goes on. "Who'd be a fisherman?" asks Hannen Swaffer.—"Daily Herald," March 27, 1936.

One-third of the total population of Sunderland is in receipt of the dole or public assistance. Public relief involved a rate of 7s. 3d. next year.—"News Chronicle," March 28, 1936.

Germany is now producing sugar, yeast, and glycerine from wood. One acre of woodland grows as much foodstuff as one acre of arable land, and more cheaply.—"The Times," April 4, 1936.

The average diet of the poorer 50 per cent. of the British population does not reach the standard requisite for perfect health, according to Sir John B. Orr, the nutrition expert.—"Evening Standard," March 12, 1936.

Production in the United Kingdom for 1935 was 7 per cent. greater than in 1934. On the basis of 1930 = 100 the respective index figures are 113.5 and 106.1.—"Board of Trade Journal," February 20, 1936.

Overcrowding in Shoreditch affects 23.6 per cent. of the population; in Bethnal Green 21.7; in Finsbury 20.5; and in Stepney 19.7.—"The Times," April 3, 1936.

The latest mechanical excavator cuts about 40 tons at each bite, and can dump the earth over 200 feet away, to a height of 70 feet. It can cut 2,000 to 3,000 tons per hour, or more than the work of 4,000 men, and one man controls the whole operation.—"The Quarry and Roadmaking," March, 1936.

The Canadian Prime Minister stated in the Canadian Parliament that a Supply Bill will be put down involving the expenditure of more than £10,000,000. The purpose, among other things, would be creating work for the unemployed and relief works.—"Evening Standard," April 4, 1936.

Artificial silk output for January was nearly 2,000,000 lb. higher than in December.—"Daily Telegraph," February 27, 1936.

There is a line fish famine—especially of haddocks—at East Coast ports.—"Evening News" March 28, 1936.

## Sources of Quotations

Below are some often-quoted extracts from speeches for which we have been asked to give the authorities, i.e., the occasion, date and place at which each was delivered. The assistance of our readers would be appreciated.

The world-wide trade depression and economic disturbance has been largely caused by mal-administration of distribution. The potential output of the existing means of production in the world is far greater than ever before. If all the employable labour were employed for a reasonable number of hours per week the world would have at its disposal a volume of commodities and services that would enable the entire population to live on a higher level of comfort and well-being than has ever been contemplated in the rosiest dreams of the social reformer. The urgent task for the world to-day is to bring about the adjustments necessary to bring production and consumption into proper relationship—not a simple, not an easy, but quite a possible task. The problem is largely one of distribution, using the term in its broadest sense.—H.M. King Edward when Prince of Wales.

The Governor [of the Bank of England] must be the autocrat who dictates the terms upon which alone the Government can obtain borrowed money.—Sir Drummond Fraser in 1924, then Vice-President of the Institute of Bankers.

They who control the credit of the nation, direct the policy of governments, and hold in the hollow of their hands the destiny of the people.—Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank Limited.

A few unknown men can chill and check and destroy our economic freedom.—The late President Wilson.



G. W. L. DAY on:

# WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

THE editor of one of our enterprising low-brow dailies, being troubled, I suppose, at night by the problem of why people are born at all, hit upon the happy idea of referring the question to his readers. I cannot remember off-hand what the answers were to this question, which has baffled the greatest minds down the ages, but I am sure they were illuminating.

What would government officials, industrialists and others who direct the comings and goings of most of us answer if they were asked this question? Very likely they would reply in the words of the old military song, "We're here, because we're here, because we're here, because we're here."

You could get no clear answer from them. But by their attitude and entire course of behaviour you can tell pretty clearly what many of them think about it. Their creed is that Man is here on this earth to serve the present economic order.

Consider this, for instance. Alderman Golightly, the president of the Northumberland Miners' Federation, says that whereas a pit-pony's life is valued at £20, the commercial value of a pit-boy, in the eyes of the law and the coal industry, is merely the cost of his funeral, namely £15.

No human considerations of any sort enter into it. A pit-pony can do so much work per hour, and a pit-boy can do a lesser amount. Therefore a pony is worth more than a boy. In other words, a boy's value on this earth is measured solely by his powers of doing work.

Then there is the agricultural labourer.

A couple of weeks ago, some Liberal and Labour Members of Parliament tried to bring the unemployment insurance scheme for agricultural labourers more into line with general unemployment insurance. At present no agricultural labourer can draw benefit of more than 30s. a week, however large his family. His wife gets only 7s. a week, compared with the 9s. a week for the industrial worker's wife.

How, they asked, could a man and wife and five or six children be expected to live on 30s. a week?

In reply, Mr. Ernest Brown, the Minister of Labour, said they were dealing with a scheme based on insurance and not on needs. No insurance scheme had ever been based on needs!

Nothing could be clearer than this. Men are not born into this world to satisfy the desires and needs which have been implanted in them by Nature. On the contrary, they are here to obey the rules of a complicated system of book calculations based on work as an end in itself.

If you read the Daily Worker, or listen to the sentiments of Hyde Park orators, you will be startled to learn that this system is manipulated by gentlemen with pointed ears and cloven hoofs. But there is no need to assume this. They are just a body of well-intentioned persons who see themselves as the guardians of what they call the public weal, which means what they think is good for other people. And if the things they stand for are criticised or attacked, they resist with fervour.

If any headway is to be made against

this strong spirit of conviction, we must kindle a force equally strong on our side.

Ultimately, of course, the people themselves must decide. Do they want to go on believing they're here, because they're here, because they're here, because they're here, or will they wake up and ask themselves why they're here, and what they propose to do about it?

At the moment the people are largely inert, and the work worshippers, buoyed up with a sense of their own rightness, mean to keep them so. We, on the other hand, want to wake the people up. But how can we do this unless we are supported by an enthusiasm, and maintain a fixity of purpose, as great as that which is found in the opposite camp?

The "enemy" is strong, confident and closely united in its aim. But we who have a different aim, and wish things altered so that people may be free and get what they want, are too much like an army consisting mostly of Field Marshals and Generals.

I suppose most people find it easier to criticise than to obey. I know I felt deeply injured whenever the headmaster sent for me at school. But it was different if I happened to be playing football in a closely-fought match. In such cases, nobody thinks of disobeying the captain.

If you feel enough enthusiasm about the aim, differences of opinion as to details of method simply have no place, and loyal co-operation under a chosen leader is unquestioned as in a football match. In a football match any hesitation or argument among the players on one side would be a tremendous advantage to the opposing side.

## FOR NEW READERS

DOES YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU? Social Credit says, very decidedly, YES. It asserts the right of every British-born subject to a NATIONAL DIVIDEND (tax free). This is not a dole but the inheritance left us by our forefathers.

YOU are needed—not for WAR but for PEACE.

Your duty, not only to yourself, but to your family, your children and your friends, is to insist that the credit which belongs to the community shall be used to distribute the goods that are available for all. At present it is being used to subsidise their destruction, with the object of causing an artificial scarcity.

A National Dividend will abolish poverty and remove the most potent cause of War.

It will bring steady prosperity to industry and raise the standard of life for all

In a world of plenty it is inhuman to allow the majority of our fellow countrymen to live at starvation level when the necessities of life are everywhere being restricted in production or destroyed.

Do you realise that the two million unemployed should be a national blessing and not, as at present, a burden to themselves and to everybody else? They are unemployed because we can produce all the necessities and luxuries of life without having to use their labour.

Have we sufficient intelligence to benefit from this knowledge ourselves, or must we wait for the sanity of future generations? Years ago men still believed that the earth was flat. Their successors to-day cannot grasp the obvious fact of Plenty for All.

The number of people who know this is increasing all over the world. Do you? What are you going to do about it?

E. LIDDALL ARMITAGE

## THE MONEY-MINDED

When I was starving and had nought to eat  
They were rejoicing that there was less wheat;  
When I was clothed in rags and blue with cold  
They planned to scrap more spindles, I am told;  
When I was homeless, wandering in the wet,  
They wrote that the demand for homes was met;  
When I and my beloved longed to wed,  
"Then she must lose her living too," they said.

Oh, who are these that take such care to feed  
Always the Market's, not the People's need,  
Who show concern for Industry and Trade,  
And that an Export Surplus should be made,  
And budgets duly balanced, at the price  
Of customary human sacrifice?

They have no part with us; they do not think  
With common men who want to eat and drink,  
To clothe themselves, and shelter from the weather,  
To love, to mate, and to be warm together,  
To bring their children forth with joy and pride,  
And live contented by their own fireside.

They have no soul, no sense, no sanity,  
They have forgotten their humanity,  
Mindless machines they are, that never weary  
Of echoing the perpetual parrot query:  
Where's the money to come from?  
Where's the money to come from?  
Where's the money to come from?

C. G. DOBBS

## "AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS"

Alberta is the first Canadian Province to default on its bond obligations—a sad outcome of the folly and credulity of the electorate who swallowed the promises of the Social Credit Party. The Aberhart Government relied upon Major Douglas to show them how his wonderful theories were to be put into operation, but he has wisely refused to attempt that rather formidable job, and the deluded Premier and his colleagues are reduced to a state of helpless bewilderment. As to the misguided voters, their visions of national dividends have now completely vanished and there is little doubt that the first—and it is to be hoped the last—Social Credit Government will soon be brought to an ignominious end.—"Truth," April 8.

A bridge is needed at Queensferry, and another across the Tay at Dundee. The main drawback at present is finance. —"Cycling," March 11, 1936.

# THE UNWISDOM OF THE LEARNED

### An Engineer gives his view of the withdrawal of Major Douglas from Membership of the Institutions of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

ANYBODY built above the average size physically is made in this world to go about stooping, or to suffer as an alternative many hard knocks. It seems to be asking too much of mankind to urge the provision of baths, beds and buses large enough to accommodate the bigger specimens of the human species, and the adjustment of the sunblinds of shops, and similar erections so as to clear the highest heads. But why?

Is it a want of imagination in ordinary-sized mortals which leads to the infliction of so much suffering on the outside in humans? Or is it deliberate maliciousness on the part of little and envious mortals?

Consider the parallel case of the man who is an outside mentally—a genius in fact. His lot is much the same as that of the physically large individual. If he is to get on in the world he must make for and pass through the little hoops set up to enable the mediocre to give an adequate display. Almost spitefully it sometimes seems, the standard examination and the essay-writing test are used as a bar to exclude the original-minded genius from select gatherings which might gain much, and which could certainly lose very little by occasionally waiving some of their more cramping formalities.

### Douglas's Famous Predecessor

George Stephenson, an undeniably great engineer, seeking to gain admission to the Institution of Civil Engineers, was confronted with pen and paper and requested to write an essay. The lion was invited to enter into Eldorado by an entrance contrived for the admission of mice, to suffer as all big creatures must, a process of bumping and squeezing and ultimate strangulation.

George Stephenson very wisely abandoned his application for admission to the Civil Engineers, saying that he would go in upright or not at all—that he would not in any circumstances go in stooping. It must be a source of regret to this particular body of men that they let this great genius open his great mind at other meetings and other places than theirs.

A somewhat similar loss is being suffered to-day by the Institutions of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers. Major Douglas, who has added to his already sufficient professional qualifications the unusual one of an all-too-clear understanding of political and

economic matters, has left their ranks, and no hand was raised to bid him stay. If the riddle which perplexes engineers in the world to-day is disposed of—if the wheels of industry which have long continued to run in halting manner are at last got going properly, it will be as the result of plans laid not in their council chambers and meeting places, but elsewhere, and the loss will not be ours, but theirs.

### DEMAND RESULTS

Mr. Addison Perry-Keene, cost comptroller of the Austin Motor Works, recently stated that in his father's time 112 hours of labour per week was standard. In his youth it was 72 hours. To-day the Austin Company could make 40 times what it could have done in the old 112-hour week.

"If we were allowed to go the pace," he added, "we could make four hours more than ample to do all the work in the world necessary to obtain a good standard of life as exists at present."

### ECONOMIC LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

The report of the Economic League, of which Lord Gainford is president, submitted at the 16th annual meeting in London yesterday, shows that the past year was one of record activity.

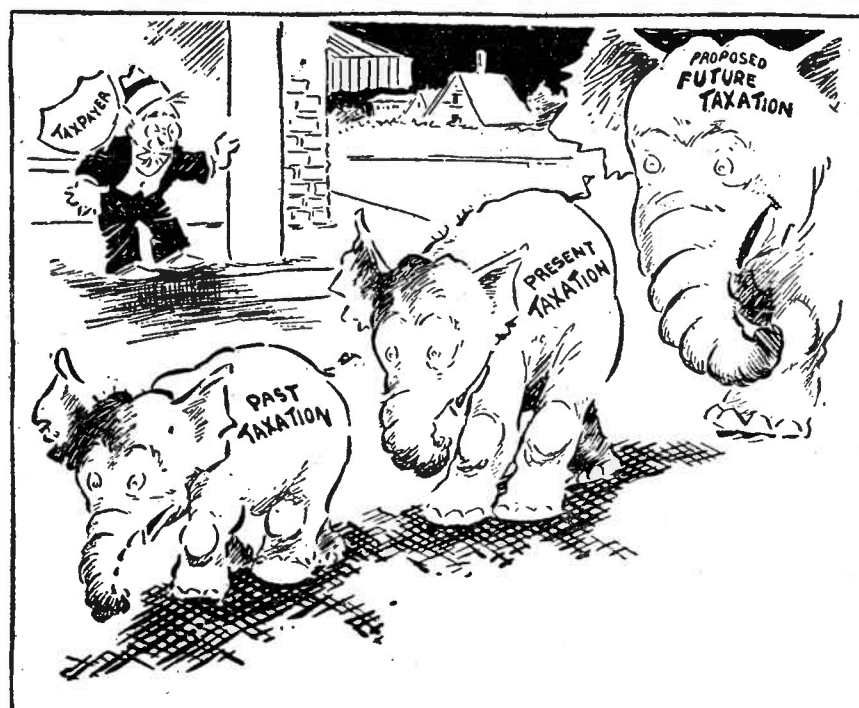
A summary of the organisation's activities reveals that 13,036 meetings were held in 1935, an increase of 1,132 meetings over the previous year. During the past five years 59,567 meetings have been held, the audiences totalling 7,600,000.

The total number of leaflets distributed last year was 2,471,189, an increase over 1934 of 1,241,000. For the past five years the aggregate exceeds 7,200,000.

The aims of the Economic League are to arouse a general public interest in the study of economics, to uphold the principles of private ownership and to refute uneconomic doctrines.—"Financial Times," April 4.

The Economic League adopts the technique of attacking Social Credit in the guise of sweet reasonableness. Incidentally the above figures show our readers something of what we are up against. We do not advise our readers to write and ask where their funds come from, but a few might write in to them and ask why they uphold the principle of private ownership of public credit.

German production of artificial wool (30,000 tons last year) is expected to reach 70,000 tons by 1937. —"Financial Times," April 4, 1936.



"You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet!"

(With acknowledgments to Chicago "Herald")

# ACTIVE SERVICE

## Parkstone

The Parkstone Group is starting a publicity campaign. It is intended to parade the most populous streets of the town with sandwich boards bearing suitable slogans.

Five members of the group rehearsed last Friday evening, and on Saturday afternoon paraded along Ashley Road, a main thoroughfare and busy shopping district. Each person carried a board back and front. The front boards bore slogans such as "National Dividends are money paid to everybody in addition to earnings, to buy the goods that are now being destroyed or restricted." Those at the back each bore an enlarged reproduction—with kind permission—of one of Baruc's brilliant cartoons.

Walking with slow and measured tread about ten feet apart, and wearing black half-masks more for the purpose of attracting attention than with the idea of hiding their identity, the little band attracted a considerable amount of notice. The slogans, carried out by a member of the group whose business is artistic sign-writing, were clearly visible from the opposite side of the road, and the cartoons came in for a good deal of scrutiny. From the comments of some of the passers-by, it was evident that they had

already heard of National Dividends and the Abolition of Poverty.

It is intended to parade the streets which are afterwards to be canvassed. Although the five made a surprisingly good display, it is hoped that the numbers may be augmented later on.

A message to those who are thinking of emulating the Parkstone Group:—It does not require any very great courage, especially with masks!

## Cardiff's Achievement

See Front Page

## Glasgow

The Secretary of the Glasgow Social Credit Association, 2, Stobcross Street, Glasgow, C.3, asks for a volunteer to take charge of the Electoral Campaign in that city. He also requests information as to reasonably cheap rooms suitable for a meeting place, situated centrally.

# Oh, Don't Ask Me To Canvass

I WON'T, but you ought to know what you are missing.

Every Sunday morning at 10, I meet two friends at the garage where I keep my old Morris and we go off to the poor streets on the other side of the river.

Sunday morning is an excellent time. Everybody is in. They don't go to church in the poor streets, not on Sunday morning, anyway.

In fifteen minutes we arrive at our jumping-off spot. I hand out forms. We shall dispose of a hundred.

"You chaps take opposite sides of the main street. I'll look after the side turnings. We'll meet here at 12.15. Good luck!"

## Sleight of Hand

Placing a postcard under the bundle of pledge forms in my left hand and arranging the top one for easy withdrawal, I knock at No. 1 in the first side street. (There was a time, long ago, when I hoped that my knock would be unanswered.) Good. I hear footsteps, and I can tell from the sound and the blurred outline seen through the opaque glass that it is a woman. The door opens. "Good morning," I say, touching my hat. "I am collecting signatures for a great National Campaign. May I ask how many voters there are in this house?" The woman, evidently lately risen, but friendly, reflects: "Just me and hubby," she replies. "Well, I want you both, if you will, to read this form carefully, and if you like to put it under the knocker, I can collect it when I come back in half-an-hour." "Righto!" She takes the form and the door shuts.

## Only the Early Bird Gets the Worm

On to the next house. The milk on the step and the newspaper sticking from the letter-box tell their tale. Speed's the word, so I note the number of the house on the postcard under my bundle and pass on.

It is necessary to keep a record of all houses drawn blank so that when collecting the forms one will know.

The next door is opened by a man, clearly disturbed in the middle of breakfast, but he answers my "Good morning" pleasantly. "We'll read it," he says.

The next door opens apparently by itself, until one's eye travels down to a minute child with a grubby face. "Your mummie or daddy in?" and off she rushes. "Mum, 'ere's a man." The mother comes. "Wots this Campaign for?" she asks. "Oh, you'll never do that," she replies with a smile—but there are five voters in the house and she is interested and takes the form.

So along the street. At two or three houses there are refusals. Too busy. Not interested. Illness in the house. But there are no politics and no silly questions. To really poor people the proposal is straightforward and obvious. And everybody is friendly. Women come to the door with hands covered with soap or white with flour; men, half-dressed and even half-shaved, but nobody resents it.

There are handicaps. Dogs, for example. . . . Sometimes one has to shout against a wireless set, but the star handicap is the upper window; an angle of 45 degrees cramps

one's style. Style is important. Complete confidence is a great asset, and this is not difficult when meeting nice people who desperately need what you bring. Courtesy, of course; but you must fill the doorway and hold the eye and keep your stuff short and clearly spoken—a touch of drama is not amiss if you feel that way—personally, I hardly ever vary the form of address given above, which represents the boiling down of considerable experience.

Well, let's get on with our side-street. I have now left all my forms and start back to No. 1 for collection, noticing many decorated knockers on the way. The form under the knocker, or, if you prefer it, sticking from the letter-box, saves time, but there is a certain advantage in calling again and tearing off and handing back the front half as a reminder. (But you can take it from me, they don't easily forget.)

## Back in Ten Minutes

At two or three houses the form has not yet been signed. Telling them I will call back in ten minutes and noting the house numbers on my card, I complete the round. By the time the last belated form is collected, I am due back at the car, where I find my friends, and so to the nearest pub, where we count signatures and swap experiences over glasses of welcome bitter. Last Sunday we got 109 signatures with 100 forms.

## Experiences—Human and Otherwise

Canvassing is an adventure. I find whole areas in my neighbourhood, the very existence of which was unknown to me. I meet pleasant people I should never have met, and encounter all kinds of interesting things.

Door knockers, for instance. It makes one want to collect them. I am becoming a connoisseur. In the older streets one may happen on a really fine piece. A good type in the form of a ram's head is not uncommon and very satisfying to handle. The worst ones are those mean little brass letter-box flippers in the modern houses. Electric bells never work in poor districts. The mechanical twist type is better; but give me the real knocker every time.

Then there are the various tiny front gardens, and the front gates with their fiddling catches. (Why are not all front gates made to push open and shut by gravity?)

The children, the cats, the attractive little general stores (signatures here) the flavour and interest of how other people live. All this is an entirely new experience to me.

It can be grim, as when the door of an attractive council house in a pretty road opens and you see a slum. Council houses make good canvassing. My abiding impression is the friendliness of the poor streets, and it is these streets only that we are working now, and we shall finish them before we tackle unprofitable suburbia (not, perhaps, so hopeless with the right pledge form).

Well, there it is. We look forward to our canvassing; but mind, to enjoy this adventure one must make it a habit.

It's an effort at first, but, oh, boy (or girl), it's worth it!

A SUPERVISOR

# FINAL WEEK OF READERS' COMPETITION

In this final week of the Suggestions Competition, we hope there will be many more entries than usual.

Try to stir up A BRAIN WAVE, and then pass it on!

Your idea may seem to you to be of little value, but we may find it most useful.

When sitting by the fire, or when in bed at night, SET YOUR BRAIN TO WORK on this problem, and SEE WHAT HAPPENS! ONE IDEA MAY MOVE MOUNTAINS. WILL THAT IDEA BE YOURS?

## AS SIMPLE AS A.B.C.

### A Novel Suggestion by Mrs. Rhodes

Most of us have seven friends who play either Bridge or Whist. To give small parties (two tables) is no great tax on anyone, and no expense for hiring a room; £100 could be raised quite easily in a month, with very little trouble. To start the idea, I will give a card party—in the first week in May, and invite seven ladies, calling them the A's. They each give me 1s. and I give tea and biscuits as hostess. I send 5s. to the Secretariat and give the two winners their money back instead of a prize (less trouble and they will be pleased and likely to play again). I now drop out, but in the second week the seven A's each give a party, asking seven friends, and calling them the B's, and proceeding as in the first set, each hostess sending up 5s.

In the third week the 49 B's repeat the parties, asking each seven friends and calling them the C's. In the fourth week the 343 C's give the final parties, each hostess sending up 5s.; the sum now reached is £100. Then repeat the A B C as often as you like. Isn't it easy!

	£	s.	d.
1 hostess sends	...	0	5
7 A's " "	...	1	15
49 B's " "	...	12	5
343 C's " "	...	85	15
400 at 5s.	£100	0	0

## OBITUARY

Social Crediters in Glasgow have lost an old and faithful stalwart in the death of Mr. Robert H. Stirling. Mr. Stirling, who had been in indifferent health for some time, succumbed, on April 7, from an attack of bronchial pneumonia.

Like many other Social Crediters, Mr. Stirling was a technician and had been employed as a draughtsman and technical expert with various firms in Newcastle and Glasgow.

He was one of those who early embraced Social Credit principles. Although he worked quietly in his own way, his influence brought a great many of his associates into the Social Credit movement. Mr. Stirling was 64 years of age, and we extend our sympathy to his widow and family.

## Free Air

We are very loth to criticise  
A Minister of the Crown,  
But we really feel there's one we must accuse,  
For we see that Mr. Chamberlain  
Has let the country down  
By lack of zeal in raising revenues.  
There's a tax upon our houses,  
There's a tax upon our roads,  
There's a tax upon our beer and cigarettes,  
There's a tax upon our living,  
There's a tax for passing out,  
But there's one that Mr. Chancellor forgets.  
There's a tax upon our water,  
There's a tax upon our tea,  
There's a tax upon the parks where we can sit,  
There's a tax upon our lighting,  
There's a tax upon our fires,  
But there's one that Mr. Chancellor omits.

Yes, we're loth to criticise  
And we hate to lose our hair,  
So we'll point his error out and not begrudge it,  
For here's his grave omission  
There's NO tax upon our AIR!!!  
And we're anxious for a nicely balanced Budget.  
M.C.B.

## DEMAND RESULTS

If only 5,000 canvassers in the British Isles were each to work one hour per week at the Electoral Campaign and only ten signatures per man were obtained, this would equal 50,000 signatures a week, 200,000 a month, or 2,400,000 a year. If only all the rank and file of the Social Credit Movement would demand of their leaders action in the Electoral Campaign, what a tale we would have to tell at the end of twelve months!

# SECRETARIAT NOTICES

**Change of Address.**—Mr. L. D. Byrne's private address is now 2, Hulse Road, Southampton. (Telephone Southampton 4640.)

**Grocery and Provision Trades.**—Readers engaged in or connected with these trades are requested to communicate with the Department of External Relations of the Social Credit Secretariat in order to assist in supporting certain remarks of Lord Linlithgow, reported in the *Grocers' Gazette* on February 29. (See editorial comment on page 66.) Correspondence has appeared in subsequent issues, and also articles in the *Fingerpost*, organ of the Scottish Grocers' Federation. Please mark letters S.R.N.

**Hairdressing Trade.**—The *Hairdressers' Weekly Journal* has now taken up the cudgels. Several letters supporting our case have appeared, others are needed. These should be sent direct to the editor of that *Journal* at 51, Frith Street, London, W.1. Any readers who are specially interested in this trade are asked to write to us.

**The Dean's Letter.**—The Dean of Canterbury's Campaign to End Poverty has been compelled to raise the price of the combined letter and pledge form to 7s. 6d., a 1,000, owing to higher printing cost.

## COTTAGE FUND

to April 21, 1936

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	50	13	6
A. and B.	...	4	0
G.B.M.	...	3	15
Interested Reader of SOCIAL CREDIT	...	10	0
J.P.	...	2	0
"Mere Balance"	...	5	0
	£62	2	6

**Attacks on Social Credit.**—No attack on Social Credit should go unchallenged. In this column we propose to publish each week a notice of all attacks published so that as many of our readers as possible may answer them direct. We hope readers will bring to our notice, for record in this column, any attacks of which they become aware, giving the full name and date of the publication containing them.

## ARE YOU A PAVIOR?

The prize-winning suggestion this week ought to assist groups and individuals in speeding up the work of laying the road to freedom. But each must use whatever method proves most efficient. It's RESULTS that matter.

**"The human race is divided into two classes, those who go ahead and do something and those who sit and enquire 'Why wasn't it done the other way?'"**

Don't let the road have a pothole in it for lack of your stones.

The record of the first month's work will be published next week, with the names of the two leading groups and the most successful pavior.

Group Revenue Supervisors are asked to send in their returns to arrive on April 27, giving the number of their members and the name and record of the member who has laid most stones.

# TEAS of QUALITY

AT THE

"JUST PRICE"

BUY

3/- Choice Ceylon at 2/2 lb.  
2/8 Special Blend at 2/- lb.

NOTE THE SAVING  
to Social Crediters and

ALSO that we make a donation to the Secretariat of at least 3d. per lb. on all orders marked "Social Credit."

TERMS. Cash with order,  
10 lbs. carriage paid, 5 lbs.  
6d. part carriage.

For trial ½ lb. of each tea  
2/3 carriage paid.

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TEA CO., LTD.

Tea Importers  
33 MOORFIELDS  
LIVERPOOL, 2



## CORRESPONDENCE

### Another Bone to Gnaw

I was amazed to see the following in the columns of S. W. Alexander, City Editor of the *Sunday Express*, of April 19:

Here is another bone that readers can gnaw over the week-end. I think the joint stock banks are becoming too much like the bureaucracy.

Their employees look like civil servants and their idea in life is safety first. Banking in England is well conducted, and even in the great depression there was never any likelihood of failures.

*But it might have been a good thing if there had been failures. It would have caused trouble, but no more trouble than was caused by the losses which had to be taken by industrial concerns and their shareholders resulting from the policy of keeping the banks sound at any price.*

I wonder if he knows he's running the risk of the sack? INCRECULOUS

### New York Wants Back Numbers

Thank you for the copies of Vol. IV., Nos. 1 and 2 of SOCIAL CREDIT which you so kindly sent us. We are very glad indeed to have these issues and appreciate your kindness in sending them. We are very glad to learn that our name has been placed upon your mailing list to receive SOCIAL CREDIT regularly as printed. As we lack Vols. I. to III., and in view of the importance of completing our file, we are venturing to make a suggestion.

It is that a notice be placed in a forthcoming issue to the effect that these numbers are needed in the New York Public Library's file and the courtesy will be appreciated if readers, who no longer need their copies, will send them to us. This method of obtaining missing numbers is frequently employed for us by publishers and almost invariably with successful results.

H. M. LYDENBERG,

Director, The New York Public Library

Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street,  
New York City.

### A Hint to Retailers

Followers of Major Douglas will appreciate Lord Linlithgow's noble and inspiring language, reported in your issue of April 10. His moving reference to the New Economic Democracy wherein, "as the counterpart of political freedom and security, mankind may win economic freedom and security," is not

claimed as the special property of Douglas. It merely reveals the sanity of his thinking.

The same quality of outlook will be noted in his reference to what he calls the "inquisitiveness" of the great producer-organisations regarding "what may seem to them the inefficiencies and inequalities of the distributive system in and through which they have to work." It would be well for the Distributive Trades if they would approach this question with the same clear vision and practical outlook.

To-day all sorts of schemes are being put forward by these great organisations for coordinating committees of manufacturers and retailers for the purpose of fighting this, that and the other form of competition, to maintain prices, and make the world safe for anything but democracy. It is a foolish game and is bound to fail. There is about as much sense in it as is to be found in the various Marketing Schemes, Quotas and Levies. It arises out of a complete misunderstanding of the nature of the problem with which they are faced. For this there is no excuse. The Southampton Chamber of Commerce has pointed the way, and its report is known to the English and Scottish Grocers' Federations. So far it has been ignored by them.

It may be that only when individual traders, feeling the full blast of economic adversity from which their Federations have done nothing to shield them, demand results that these Federations will be brought to a measure of sanity and follow the wise counsel given to them by Lord Linlithgow.

In fact Lord Linlithgow has said as much. He looks to individual traders to make the demand. GROCER

### Charity Appeals

I am to-day answering an appeal on behalf of blind babies by first expressing regret at inability to help financially, and secondly, by saying I am giving all I can in time and money to the fight against poverty, and by giving the address of The United Democrats and pointing out that every blind baby should receive his or her share of the National Heritage by means of a Dividend for life from Great Britain, Ltd.

If all Social Crediters would reply in this strain to every charitable appeal which reaches them we should, I think, exert a useful influence and gain enquirers and perhaps workers.

Beaford, Devon HILDA M. CLIFFORD

## BOOK REVIEWS

### The Home Market\*

The aim of this book is to assemble together the essential statistics which planners of advertising campaigns find so useful when drafting their publicity and marketing schemes. For such a purpose the book is convenient and handy. The tables of statistics are presented very attractively in coloured pictorial diagrams.

There is, however, no table showing the rate of flow of money into consumers' purses related to the rate of flow of prices into the market. Apart from the actual goods themselves, these two flows and their aspect to consumers, distributors and producers alike, constitute the most important facts about which information can be given in regard to the subject of markets. G.H.

\* \* \*

### War Finance†

This is an interesting book. The author develops the thesis that the present phenomenon of poverty in the midst of plenty is due to the financial policy followed by the Government during and after the world war. He argues, quite reasonably, that the raising of huge war-loans, and the incurring of huge interest charges, was an unnecessary act.

The historical part of the book is well documented and shows a picture not at all flattering to politicians or bankers. Students will find ample evidence of the creation of credit by the banks and the loans made to "approved customers" on the security of the stock bought with the loans. Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons on February 26, 1917, referred to the fact that of the loan

issued in 1915, £200,000,000 was directly subscribed by the banks.

Those who understand the meaning of Bank Credit and the methods of manipulating it can trace the technics of the huge bankers' ramp represented by the financing of the war, where the Treasury was outwitted in spite of their powers of issuing Treasury notes, which were really small change of the larger volume of intangible book debt credits loaned by the banks out of inkpots.

The author's suggestion that a capital levy, after the war, would have been just and feasible, and his remarks about foreign lending, are disappointing. Surely since the era of Douglas, he can do better than that! The value of this book lies chiefly in its historical and documentary aspect, though the whole appears sincerely written. J.C.

### "MONEY" LEAFLET

A new issue of this leaflet is now ready.

Amended and checked by Secretariat Technical Bureau (with several new quotations).



#### INCREASE THE SALE OF "SOCIAL CREDIT"

Hoist the Critics with their own Petard.  
Half Profit Allocated to Secretariat Funds.

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WEEK"  
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and only a penny each — or six  
in a packet for sixpence.**

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BLADES**

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Fellow "Social Crediters,"

Will you please compare the prices of these cars with anything offering elsewhere. It is in your own interest to do so:—

- 1934 Ulster Imp Riley, 9 h.p. Offers wanted.
- 1934 Austin 16 h.p. heavy, Saloon de Luxe, £140.
- 1935 Austin 12/4 Ascot Saloon de Luxe, 6,000 miles, £130.
- 1935 (Sept.) Lagonda Rapier Sports Tourer, 7,000 miles, £235.
- 1933 Buick 7-passenger Pullman Sedan, Sept., 1934, £325.
- 1935 Hillman Minx Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £105.
- 1934 Riley 9 h.p. Linx Tourer, 15,000 miles, £105.
- 1933 Austin 16 h.p. Berkeley Saloon de Luxe, £110.
- 1935 Series Morris 9 h.p. two-door Saloon de Luxe, £87 10s.

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If you wish to arouse the interest of your friends, if you wish to increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT, make every letter you send a propaganda letter by sticking on a Slogan Stamp. Penny stamps in two colours cost only 2s. a sheet of 25, and 6d. stamps in three colours 12s. a sheet of 25. The 6d. stamps can be used as receipts for small donations collected from friends.

Revenue Supervisors can buy these stamps for resale at a big discount. Is your Group taking advantage of this?

Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

#### NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

To Mr.....  
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Address.....

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Other Qualities  
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10/6, 15/6.

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BINGLEY, YORKS.

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Name.....  
Address.....

For 12 months I enclose 10s.  
For 6 months I enclose 5s.

Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT,  
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

\* "The Home Market," by Major G. Harrison and F. C. Mitchell. London: Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 10s. 6d.

† "War Finance and Its Consequences," by F. Fairer Smith. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

**Announcements & Meetings**

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

**Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group**  
 Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street  
 Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.  
 Public Lecture each Thursday at 7.45 p.m.  
 Bring or send that new "enquirer." Questions and discussion invited.

**Cardiff Social Credit Association**  
 Revised Notice: A special address will be given at 10, Park Place on Monday, April 27, at 8 p.m., by the Supervisor of Propaganda, Capt. A. O. Cooper, on "Social Dynamics in Relation to Social Credit."

Mr. P. D. Pratt, Chairman of the Association, will preside. Members are asked to make a special effort to attend, as matters of policy will be explained.

**Liverpool Social Credit Association**  
 Meetings held in Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, first Friday each month, 7.45 p.m.  
 Hon. Sec.: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Fern Lee," Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

**Glasgow Social Credit Association**  
 Public meeting in Central Hall, Bath Street, on Tuesday, April 28, at 7.30 p.m. "The National Dividend" by Phillip McDevitt, Esq., J.P. Chairman: Dr. T. Robertson.  
 Tickets price 4d. each can be had at 44, Sauchiehall Street, or from Sec., 2, Stobcross Street, Glasgow, C.3.

**National Dividend Club**  
 Electoral Campaign.

At all meetings time will be set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed. The Campaign Supervisor invites enquiries from all.

The next meeting will be at 6.15 p.m. on Thursday, April 30, at 11, High Holborn, W.C.1. Speaker: C. E. Robertson, Esq. Subject: "Social Ethics and Social Credit."

All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

**To Let**  
 Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bournemouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne Booked July 27 to August 24. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2½ guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

**Bound Volumes**  
 Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index.

Separate indexes for Volume II are available at 6d. each, post free. A comprehensive index for Volume III (duplicated) can be supplied for 1s. post free. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**Shopping Guide**

LOCAL as well as national business people are invited to use this column. Rates on request. All readers are urged to support all advertisers.

**FILMS DEVELOPED, Printed and Enamelled**  
 All sizes to 3½ in. x 2½ in.; 1s. 0d. post free  
**NUVA-SNAPS, SMETHWICK, STAFFS.**

**STAINLESS STEEL**

All Domestic and Table Ware. From the maker at reduced prices.  
 W. J. SEARS, 88, Trafalgar Street, Sheffield, 1.

**ELECTORS' LEAFLETS**

**Demand National Dividends**

**Leaflet No. 4 (revised)**

**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. (Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

**Leaflet No. 5**

**Elector's Demand and Undertaking.**—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white. (Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

**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.

**Leaflet No. 7**

**For Getting Workers and Funds.** A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want." (Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

**The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.**

Combined letter and pledge form. 7s. 6d. a thousand, post free.

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

**SOME IMMINENT ECONOMISTS**

No. 4—

**The Seer of Derby**

by **Frotti**

ESTEEMED Lad,  
 Being duly invited guests of the Derby Chamber of Commerce, sir, some time recentish, I endured the almost overweening pleasures of sitting among those grave and solid members to hear most luminous address by Dr. W. A. Richardson, Principal of Derby Technical College, who has just been re-elected pressagem.

We were all extremely high-hat and monocle, I do insure you.

"What matters shall we now absorb from this rudimentary fellowman?" I swavely demanded to my nayber.

"He is going to treat of the effects of sunspots upon trade depressions," was the replies.

"Ho! ho! ho!" titivated I very hearty; for I derely love a humane lecture, old Tops. But the adjacent gent-pier turned monocles upon me in sapparise, and I saw by his complexion that he was paned.

"It is real, it is earnest," he barked very brushly, "IT IS ECONOMICS!"

Then I realised it was indeed so, and that yores trilly had made a foe-pa. So I shut down without adoino more.

Dr. Richardson, after wetting his weasel, as we say, got upon his hind leggings and commenced prating about trade cycles, which it appears are things the free-wheel of mankind is powerless to brake.

It had been stated that every trade crisis for more than one hundred years had coincided with a sunspot minimum. It might not be easy to trace the exact relation, but the theory provided a reason for the start of the cycle, and its progress might well be helped by considerations arising out of the other types of explanation.

Well, really, jolly-bibber, when I came to think over these sentimentalities, I was at once reminded of very peculiar and stroking coincidents which happened to me only last summers. I had just come into possessions of a bicycle myself. How? Oh, that is not of much germanism to the question, sire, but it was like this. Happening to regard some chappy-navvies throwing surpliee bicycles into the sea at Beechy Head, I went up and asked for one, which was denied me, naturally, because I had no money-coins. But just at those moments, provisionally, the Sun started spotting like madness, and actually succeeded to spat into the foreman's eye. His friends crowded soliciting around him, anxious for assisting with proffered pocket-handkerchiefs; and I make off upon a bicycle.

It was genuine 1936 died-in-the-woolly models, a Sunspot, I think, and after riding until "the shady Knights were failing fast" (Old Thomas Moore) I propped she up against walls of country inn-place and entered to imbibe a drink. What was my confusions, sir, after essentially modest helping, to return and discover cycles have disappeared!

This was, indeed, a nice how-are-you! Still, I telegraphed for local policemen, and we have soon catched bally thief-fellow riding my bicycles ten miles away, and with complete jungfreud, if you please. He was brought up before some rural Jay-Peas, and in his defiance stated that he was on staff of a bank. Having just got upon saddles of bicycle in order to see what it was like, he had been suddenly stricken in the small-back by a moonbeam.

"It may not be easy," he said, "to trace the exact relation, but the theory provides a reason for the start of the cycle."

"That may be so," a magistrate demured. "Nevertheless, I cannot understand why you did not make some effort to stop it."

"Its progress," he explained further, "may

well have been helped by considerations arising out of other types of explanation."

They said they believed him. He was then bonded over. But why do I go into these digressions, sire, which is really quite irreverent? To return to the dr.

At about each minimum sunspot in the last hundred years there had been trade depression—coming on rather suddenly as the sunspot number decreased—and recovery usually began soon after the turn.

I do not know whether Dr. Dickson is an m.d., indeed, or some other sorts of dr., sonny-lad, but he has certainly dogoned most efficiently the simpletons of the malady, and especially the turn it gives us all. He does not, however, seem having marked the phernomena that as the Sun gets spottier and spottier, the poor banker's eyes come out all over decimal points, so that he is cancelling credits when he thinks he is writing them up. Thus, growing neurotic, he gets rabidly deflated, poor satan.

Earlier in the century the depression was often followed by a bank crisis.

Mr. Dick also ventured upon monomanial plans for solution.

The real difficulty was to arrive at the world antecedents of a world depression. He would like to see a committee set up—

and do not, dere sir, like certain learning judges, demand at this juncture what is a committee. You cannot so evoid responsibilities. Indeed, we both know it is French for one who is committed, I think—

thoroughly to investigate world events.

Captain Story will offer usual prizes, I think, for best digestions as to composition of such committees, and how it is to sit down so that its brain-cells are in no way constricted.

Its cost would represent but an insignificant part of the loss in which a depression might involve a moderate size industry.

And if these gentlemen sat on the Sun himself, I add, there might be no loss at all, do you consider?

Another sunspot minimum was due about 1942.

When Dr. Dick reached this climax, sire, there was a general scream of terror round the bored, and the hole Derby Chamber of Commerce got to its foot in panic hastiness. Some were to be seen holding rabbits-feet. The Secretary was under his chair, counting the minutes backwards with a sacred toe-nail dropped by Montagu Norman; the chairboy had both feet on a hot potato; and as for the terrible witchdoctor himself, he was walking widdershins around the table, pointing solimly at the Sun with one hand and blowing his nose over his left shoulders with the other.

It was a most disturbful seen, Sire, which was only chequed by other scientific johnny-chummy. a bank-monger, who climbing upon tables shouts at tips of his voice for silence. When arm was somehow restored, he explained that what we have to do is to search for the Philosophists' Stone, by which we shall be enabled transmigrating metals and so forth. Thus if 1942 comes, and the effectings of the tides in conjugation with the Moon are making Gold to flow to America or somewhere of those sorts, every bank will be in positions to come to assassination of industries with home-made Gold Brick.

This soothed the members a little, sire. But we all felt a bit distrained and broke up very quietly shortly later.

Yours emotional,

FROTTI

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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 United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

**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 Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed.....

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