

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

RIGHTEOUS WRATH

by the Rev. C. E. Tottenham

"HE that speaketh blasphemy against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness." As we approach Whitsuntide, the Feast of the Holy Spirit, let us consider these terrible words of Our Lord's, lest we should fall into the unpardonable sin. Let us take them at their face value, and interpret them not in terms of theological disputings but with a little common sense and in the light of the two great divine laws of life and love; and let us apply them to the world of to-day.

On Whitsunday, in contrast to the comparatively small numbers of those who attend places of worship, there will be the multitudes of hikers, cyclists and motorists who spend the day enjoying themselves in the country.

Shall we condemn these holiday makers? Yes, if we are prepared to risk blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. There is to-day one thing which governments and financiers have not succeeded in destroying and restricting, and that is fresh air and sunshine—gifts of the Holy Spirit.

What of those who on His Feastday, gladly accept His gifts, take their fill of them, and return to their homes refreshed? Shall we say they have not worshipped? Shall we say that they have displeased God by accepting the gifts? Or would God rather have them render lip-service actually bent on the sabotage of His gifts, at least permitting it to go on without protest? Which savours most of blasphemy?

The Bankers Prevent Prayer

"But they might at least have given an hour to worship, and then given the rest of the day to pleasure."

Wait a minute before you think that. This is a machine age, it is an age of unemployment, there is not the work to go round, it is an age of potential leisure. There is no fundamental reason why the rest of the week had to be devoted to toil to earn one's daily bread. Why should not part of the six days of the week which were monopolised by conditions governed by finance be given up for God, instead of that time being taken from the one free day when man can build himself?

I thoroughly agree that every man should give part of every day wholly to God, but I dare not reproach a man for not giving up part of his own day while accepting the fact in silence that he cannot do so on other days because he is robbed of those days.

"Go to Church on Sunday, and deny yourself pleasure and recreation to do so; but live under such conditions that God must be put away all the rest of the week, so that you may be the devoted servant of the finance-god" sounds uncommonly like blasphemy.

And what of all inventions and skill? Are they not in every way the guidance and inspiration of the Holy Spirit "who spake by the prophets," by Isaiah and St. Paul for the moral betterment of the world, by Watts, Lister and Marconi and Douglas, etc., for the material benefit of mankind? Shall we use the results of His guidance and inspiration? Shall we let the machine come in and emancipate the human race from drudgery and want?

Or shall we put a spoke or two in the Holy Spirit's wheel, and check this outpouring of skill and genius? Every hindrance put in the way of the human race's reaping the benefit of the Spirit's inspiration is blasphemy against the Holy Ghost.

"But if every man had leisure and all the things he wanted, it would be demoralising for him!"

Quite so, that is why the Holy Spirit is

A Whitsuntide Sermon

showing His gifts on the world in such abundance; that is why He has made it possible for the machine to take the place of human labour! "Find work, restrict output, destroy surplus goods" — nice polite phrases; let's have them in plain English. "The Holy Spirit does not know His job; He'll make a hopeless mess of the human race if He goes on as at present; we must put an end to His activities; besides it's upsetting to Moneygod." We do not say that, it sounds too much like blasphemy; so we do it, and it is blasphemy.

How shall our words compare with our actions? Will they be outpourings of the heart or will they be further blasphemies? What for example will we mean as we sing the hymn, "Come, Thou Holy Spirit, come"?

"Father of the poor, draw near," and we will see to it that by the continuance of economic conditions, there shall be a still bigger crowd of poor for Him to father next Whitsun.

"Giver of all gifts be here"; with what enthusiasm those words will be shouted by the manufacturer of drain pipes to carry away surplus milk, or of ploughs with which to plough in the corn!

"Come of Comforters the best," sings the manufacturer of armaments, as He thinks of the Holy Spirit at the other end of the see-saw to restore the balance by comforting those whose bereavement his shell or poison-gas has accomplished.

"Come in toil refreshingly"—but whatever you do, do not get rid of the toil for the other fellow.

"Where Thou art not, man hath nought"—and man shall have not, where Thou art

BRITISH ATROCITIES

The Agony of Slow Starvation
British Men, Women and Children Denied Food of an Abundance
National Dividends to Save Life

as well, if finance can have anything to do with it.

"What is wounded work its cure"—there are many millions of broken lives; I leave them to You, but do not expect me to have anything to do with working the cure.

"What is parched fructify"—except the lips that are parched with hunger and the mouths of undernourished children who would be glad of the surplus milk destined for waste.

"What is rigid gently bend"—but do not touch the inexorable laws of finance, or interfere with the creed of "what has been—always shall be."

"What is frozen warmly tend"—coal would be a poor substitute for warming half-clad bodies in the winter.

"Here Thy grace and virtue send, and in Heaven felicity"—honesty at last—with conditions as they are, great is the need of the Spirit's help and virtue, but it would be too much to ask for felicity here and now. Hence the dope—stick it out now however bad, it will be all right in the next world!

With the exception of these concluding words, how full of meaning the hymn is to those who really care and are striving for the abolition of poverty and a changed social order; every sentence a soulful prayer for the aid of the mighty working of the Spirit's power in meeting the great needs of a wrecked world. But on the lips of those who are indifferent, who do not care, who will do nothing, every word a blasphemy.

"He that speaketh blasphemy against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness."

EVIDENTLY words failed *The Times* when it referred on May 21 to the revelations of an investigation of household budgets discussed by the National Conference of Labour Women at Swansea last week, for it ended with a semi-colon. And no wonder, for it showed that many families, not only when the "breadwinners" were unemployed, but even when they were at work, had no more than 2s. to 3s. 6d. a head a week for food.

A summary of the first 1,000 budgets is now available, says *The Times*. The cases were classified as follow:—

Replies from unemployed households: on standard benefit, 180; under means test regulations, 296; total unemployed households, 476; households on wages, 428; households on pensions, public assistance allowances, &c., 96.

Unemployed Households

The 476 unemployed households included 706 adults and 1,270 children, and the figures of the amounts available for food show that on standard benefit 87 per cent. of the families, including 85 per cent. of the adults and 93 per cent. of the children, had not more than 4s. a head a week for food and the majority had between 3s. and 4s. a head. On the means test 80 per cent. of the families, including 77 per cent. of the adults and 93 per cent. of the children had not more than 4s. a head a week for food and the majority in this section had from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a head. The small proportion of households with more than 4s. a head a week for food had comparatively few children.

End This Disgrace

Of the 180 families on standard benefit, 30, or 16 per cent., had some income additional to the husband's benefit—disability pension, old-age pension, or wages of another member of the household. The additional amounts varied from 5s. to 39s. a week. Of the 30 families with income additional to benefit, only eight belonged to the section with over 4s. a head a week for food. Of the 296 families on unemployment assistance, 48, or 16 per cent., had income other than the allowances, and such income was reckoned in determining the amount available for food.

The Times concludes its report thus:

Altogether there were 612 families, including 1,510 adults and 1,936 children, with less than 4s. a head a week for food, and of these families 156 were receiving unemployment benefit and 230 unemployment assistance, 162 were living on wages, and 64 on public assistance, etc. These 612 families included 78 per cent. of the children;

The final semi-colon is perhaps even more eloquent than a cry of indignation that the agony revealed by the figures should be tolerated at a time when food is being deliberately destroyed and production restricted because people can't afford to buy it.

Why does not every Briton with any decency and feeling of human kindness shout insistently and loudly for the issue of National Dividends to all, for the purpose of buying the things that are now being destroyed and the production that is being restricted?

Only thus can the atrocity of starvation in the midst of plenty be ended.



"Hi! Stop that noise or you'll wake him, and then where would I be?!"

IN THIS ISSUE

Chamberlain versus Baldwin	- 123
Cow Used as Belgian Poster	- 123
Overseas Notes	- 124
The Franco-Belgian War	- 125
The Simple Germans	- 128

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The Fight Against Hypnotism

WHAT is it that everyone—every normal person—wants most? What is it that he or she is agreed in aiming at first and foremost in his, or her, individual life?

It is leisure. Everyone desires leisure. Everyone orders his life towards the achievement of leisure—which is not idleness, but freedom to do what one likes, to exercise free choice.

It is for this reason that everyone tries to get through the necessary tasks of life, especially those that are uncongenial, in the least possible time, and with the least expenditure of energy. No sane housewife will, after having washed and ironed the linen, deliberately soil it again in order to occupy herself in what could be her free time.

And so it is with every normal individual. Everyone, therefore, has the same aim in life—personal freedom to enjoy life; and this, of course, implies security, which in turn means, in our modern world, an adequate income.

There is unanimity amongst normal individuals in this objective.

Where there is unanimity there is strength; and where that strength is recognised by those who possess it, there is power.

Thus, supreme strength is possessed by THE PEOPLE, based on their united desire for one objective. It is necessary that they should be aware of that strength in order to exercise the power which springs from it.

It is vitally important that the source of this power should be kept intact. It can be made impotent by deflecting the minds of people from their true objective, and the simplest and easiest way of doing this is to get them to consider ways and means, about which there can be no unanimity under present conditions. Therefore, the unanimity which gives strength must be preserved by avoidance of argument.

The first steps towards the recognition by the people of their power lay in the direction of realising that it was possible—really possible—to gain their objective.

Only a few years ago, the idea was engrained in most people's minds that the world was poor and that, therefore, wealth could be enjoyed only by the few at the expense of many. Today, the phrase—"Poverty amidst plenty"—is on every tongue. People now realise that abundance is possible.

That realisation was the first step towards gaining what everybody wants—an adequate personal income to ensure freedom and security.

The next step is to realise that, because everyone wants the same thing, which it is possible to have, the unity which gives strength actually exists and can be evoked to overcome all obstacles.

Unity is strength and strength is the basis of power.

A strong man can lift heavy weights; a weak man cannot.

A strong man can run far and fast; a weak man cannot.

A strong man is powerful; a weak man has no power.

But a strong man can be overpowered if he does not realise his strength; he can be overpowered if he allows a weak man to hypnotise him into believing he is weak!

THE PEOPLE are strong, but because they allow weak men—whom they could overthrow almost with a breath—to hypnotise them, they are powerless.

Let THE PEOPLE wake up! They must be roused quickly by all those who are already awake and aware of the danger that stalks while people sleep.

An English railway company has perfected a method of treating steel plate to imitate with accuracy the grain and appearance of any desired wood.—"Morning Post," April 15, 1936.

Pass this paper on to a friend or leave it on a bus.

A Word to the Wise

Why Big Incomes Are Fewer

Sir Josiah Stamp has discovered that the answer to the old riddle, "Why is a mouse when it spins?" is not enough. In a lecture to the Royal Statistical Society he delved further back than others dared to go. "Why the higher the fewer?" he asks.

The reason is not, as quite a lot of people suppose, that the larger estates are being whittled down by high taxation. Oh no—taking money away from the rich doesn't make them poorer. It's like ignorantly supposing that labour-saving machinery increases leisure, when, on the contrary, it creates more work in the long run!

No, what makes the big incomes fewer isn't paying taxes, it's avoiding paying taxes.

High Prices Hit the Rich

Sir Josiah Stamp makes far too many speeches. He makes too many any way—he makes too many for our liking—and he makes too many not to get the argument in one speech rather tied up in the argument of another.

In the same speech he summed up by saying, "Whenever the price level is at its highest the higher income gains on the lower in proportion, and when it is low the position is reversed."

In spite of the 13,500,000 who cannot afford even 6s. a week for food, Sir Josiah feels that prices are too low, so that the rich are being hit too hard.

Speaking to the Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, he said there had been a rise all over the world in the price of leather, but there was a natural inclination for retailers to keep prices low. It might be better for them and the public, he said, to insist on quality and pay the necessary price. He complained that we pay less for boots than the French do, but more for ladies' hats. He urged women to "get understanding."

So what?

So ladies must learn to pay more for shoes. Then a high price level will help the higher incomes to gain on the lower!

The Effect of Income-Tax

He left his bed at 5 a.m. and went downstairs to look over his account books again.

He had been worried for some weeks over his income tax. He should have appeared that day before the Income-tax Commissioners at Castlebar about a dispute.

At 7 a.m. he, apparently suddenly becoming demented, made a razor attack on his six children, killing three, and then cut his own throat.

His name was Walter Burke, of Louisville, Westport, County Mayo.

The three surviving children, one aged six (the eldest) and twin boys, aged four, are in a critical condition.

The Burkes were known as a happy family. The man was devoted to his wife and children.

What a sacrifice of blood and happiness Mammon demands—and gets!

A Mad System

The usual verdict of "temporary insanity" was returned at the inquest, but, while it was stated that the insanity was induced by income-tax worries, not a word was said to arraign the mad system of finance that uses a weapon of such ruthless cruelty as is represented by the tyranny of taxation.

These tragedies will not end until we get an "honest" money system, when instead of the people being charged for the use of their own credit, in favour of the banker-creator, they are paid National Dividends to which their just inheritance entitles them.

Floating Slums

Mr. James Hall asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he is aware that the medical officer of health for Liverpool has reported to the port sanitary authorities that the crews' quarters in most vessels, whether recently constructed or not, are not improved in design or equipment, and that most vessels visited which catered for the comfort of the crew were designed and built by foreign firms; and what steps he proposes to bring the design of all new British vessels into line with the best modern practice?

Mr. Runciman: I am aware of the report referred to. The committee appointed by the Shipping Federation, to which I referred in the debate on February 11, has now submitted recommendations which are under consideration by the Board of Trade.—*Hansard*, May 5, 1936.

The debate to which Mr. Runciman referred was upon a Bill for the continuance of the Government subsidy of £2 millions to British shipping, in the course of which it was urged that no subsidy should be granted for ships not paying union rates of wages

to the crews or of the type described as "floating slums."

Subsidies are, ordinarily, anathema to orthodox finance, but this one was renewed for the reason one suspects that nearly every shipping company is in the hands of the banks. As bearing upon this point it was interesting to note that Sir Alan Anderson, Director of the Bank of England, spoke for the shipowners.

The various shipping disasters during the last year, such as that of "La Crescenta," indicate that some British ships are nothing less than "floating coffins." The report of the Liverpool medical officer indicates that many are "floating slums." Probably all are "floating debts" to the banking system, which is the fundamental reason for loss of life due to faulty equipment and overloading, and loss of health due to unhealthy quarters and bad food.

Yet money is only a ticket.

Hostages to Whom?

The master weapon of armed forces to-day was the air weapon. Left in the hands of national Governments there was the great danger of mutual catastrophic destruction. Because of this we ought to apply the principle of differentiation of armaments and place the custody of this super-weapon in the hands of the world authority. This would be the acid test of our belief in the collective system in that we were thus giving hostages for and pledges of our good behaviour.—*Lord Davies speaking before the Académie Diplomatique, Paris, on May 19, as reported in "The Times."*

As Major Douglas said at the Westminster meeting, the question of the League of Nations is a question of priority. The ideal behind the League is a fine one, but this cannot prevent it from being manipulated for wrong ends, given the power and the present financial system. Indeed, the reports of the manner in which the League came into existence must make it suspect to all those struggling to overthrow the financial dictatorship.

All who, like Lord Davies, would have each individual nation give hostages for good behaviour to the League, should be prepared to name the men whom they believe could safely be entrusted with so great a power. A power no less than that of life and death for the rest.

Proofs are to be found on every hand today of the misery and death to thousands, which those who control finance are prepared to allow, rather than abate the savagery of orthodox financial law. Given a democratic system, however, people still have it in their power to overthrow financial dictatorship. Would this still be the case were finance to secure centralised control of the world through an overwhelming international air force? Such centralised control today could only mean control by finance which already controls each individual country. In such circumstances countries which showed signs of rebellion would be bombed into submission. They could all be treated as Newfoundland, which has been made a slave state by finance working through the British Government.

Taxes for Ever!

It may be that during the blackest days of the War some of us allowed ourselves to imagine what would happen if we lost it. Perhaps an immense indemnity and grinding taxation for 100 years was the bogey that mopped and mowed at us. But when we won it we sighed with relief to think that somebody else would have to pay us.

Eighteen years have passed—eighteen years in which one man after another has told us that the limit of taxation has been reached. Not only does the miserable trickle of money which flows into our pockets bitterly mock the immense real wealth which mechanical invention has given us: the tapsters who pull the levers filch from us even a heavy proportion of *this* pittance.

So dreadful is it that we tell ourselves that it cannot last much longer—until our popular Chancellor puts us out of our misery by telling us that no hope of relief lies in the years ahead!

His fans describe the utterance as "realistic"—a word which is very fashionable just now in political circles. We should call it something else, less flattering.

Smoke Screens

"The Budget may have been a simple Budget," says *Taxation*, "but we can hardly believe that simple is the adjective to apply to the Finance Bill."

It goes on to say that the first results of the codification committee's efforts are an almost unbelievable complication of what

are perhaps the most complicated sections of the existing taxing code.

It says that the Bill of this year "further contributes its quota of simplification and clarification by the addition of nearly five pages of complications."

An economic system which worked efficiently and gave us the things we wanted would also work with great simplicity. But the further we got from such a state of affairs, the more friction the system produces, and the more complicated the rules and regulations grow.

Taxation, which is founded on fallacy and fraud, has now reached a complexity which is ludicrous.

Your Future

What will you be earning in 40 years' time? I have just seen a chart, based on Government statistics, which shows what happens to every 100 average young men between the ages of 25 and 65.

In 10 years' time, unless conditions change very much, out of every 100 young men who are 25 this year, five will be dead, 30 struggling, 45 earning a reasonable living, 10 rich, 10 very rich.

By 1956, at the age of 45, 16 will be dead, 15 in poverty, 65 still "earning a living," three rich, one very rich.

At 55, in 1966, 20 will be dead, 30 relying on others for support, 46 earning just enough to live, three rich, one very rich.

In 1976, at 65, 36 will be dead, 54 living on others, five still working at their old jobs, four rich, one still very rich.

The only way, apparently, to ensure that one joins the ranks of the rich at the age of 35 and remains there until 65 is to take the efficiency course advertised on the back of the chart.—*The Universe*, April 17, 1936.

We do not know what the course is to which reference is made, but we are sure that its proprietors will not guarantee that their pupils will not find themselves numbered amongst those "in poverty" or "relying on others for their support" in twenty or thirty years' time. We can recommend a better course, and, if only sufficient people will take it, we can guarantee that they will be independent at whatever age they die—a course of canvassing in the Electoral Campaign for the Abolition of Poverty.

A Friendly Hint

In the *Christian Science Monitor Weekly* for April 1 is an article "Age of Plenty," which suggests that it is time that the plenty should be distributed.

There is too much technical argument (which incidentally misses the point) for a short article, and the tone is very tentative. We do not know the author, Mary Burt Messer, but if she is a friend she will take a friendly hint. It is possible to write positively about poverty and plenty without technicalities; whenever permissible it is better to do so.

When writing about technicalities, on the other hand, it is a duty to get them right. In this article it is suggested that credit is the monetisation of fixed assets, such as a house. It is more important as the monetisation of the ability to bring assets into existence as required, and that ability rests upon three things—a functioning industry, a consuming public, and a stable government.

The Church and Usury

We publish on page 125 an article which traces the losing battle fought by individual churchmen against the establishment of one of the most obvious weapons of money power. From being a sin to be denounced, usury became a sin to be winked at, and so gradually came to be an accepted practice with a reservation about excess.

It is perhaps worth noting that our dictionary, published in 1914, gives two definitions of usury: "the practice of taking interest" is the first; the second introduces the idea of interest beyond the rate by law established. A dictionary published in 1929 has one definition only—the practice of lending money at *exorbitant* interest (especially higher than is allowed by law)—our italics.

Not Usurers, but Usurpers

Usury, however, is merely one of the minor horrors of financial domination, and preoccupation with it is a mistake—it takes the eye off the ball. The charge against those who have the power to create money is not that they make us pay interest for it, but that they assume the ownership of it. On this point there is an interesting comparison with the tendency shown in our contributor's article in the alteration to the Lord's Prayer, which formerly read "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

CHAMBERLAIN

versus

BALDWIN

WHAT is behind the determined efforts which are being made to push out Mr. Baldwin from the Premiership? We have no particular admiration for him. As Prime Minister in various Governments he has proved ineffective and often stupid. Yet he has done nothing recently to justify the concentrated attack to which he has been subjected in the past few weeks. His conduct has remained unchanged during the last ten years or more and if he is not fit for the Premiership today, he never has been. All of a sudden the once Honest Stanley has become a danger to the National Government. We are told his health is failing and he cannot carry on, and in a dozen other ways the press and rumour are being employed to jockey him out of office. Why?

Side by side with this anti-Baldwin campaign, subtle and persistent methods may be observed to push forward Mr. Neville Chamberlain's name as the obvious successor to the Premier. When we reflect upon Mr. Baldwin's recent championship of democracy and the results of Mr. Chamberlain's administration as Chancellor of the Exchequer, this effort to change the Premiership assumes an almost sinister character.

Enemies of Democracy

Democracy is being attacked all over the world just now. The increasing loss of personal freedom in this country through more oppressive taxation, various Marketing Board regulations, and other restrictive legislation, is being enforced on us against the wish of the people as a whole. Instead of the government of the country being carried out in accordance with the will of the people—which is the essence of democracy—it is being carried out against their will. Thus, though we have a democratic constitution, the actual government of the country is a negation of true democracy.

The purpose behind this and similar

attacks on democracies, is to bring about their destruction. If the present state of affairs is permitted to continue, this purpose is likely to be achieved. The most powerful influence in the world today is that of a highly centralised international financial hierarchy. There is plenty of evidence to show that this self-appointed hierarchy is working with unremitting determination to assume world domination. The democracies of the world, however, stand in its way, for so long as a country has a democratic constitution its people have the power to enforce their wills upon their Government and to overthrow any subversive attempt to enslave them. Therefore, in order to gain its objective "sound" finance must encompass the destruction of democracies.

Mr. Baldwin's crime would appear to be that he has been staunchly preaching the preservation of democracy recently, and warning people against the dangers of dictatorships and tyrannies. This notwithstanding the fact that under his Premiership the Government of the country is not being carried out in accordance with the will of the people. But to this charge he could reply that the fault is with the people for not enforcing their collective will on Parliament.

A Bankers' Chancellor

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's qualifications for the Premiership appear to be that as Chancellor of the Exchequer he has proved himself a loyal friend of the City and the enemy of everyone else. He has been the personification of "sound finance." Never has he missed an opportunity at public meetings or over the radio of preaching in unctuous phrases of smug self-satisfaction the glories of our wonderful banking system and the sanctity of sound financial actions, even though it is becoming apparent to the meanest intelligences that the world is in danger of going up in flames because of these.

During his Chancellorship of the

Exchequer Mr. Neville Chamberlain has consistently used methods which have more and more diminished the remnants of security left to the electors whom he is paid to serve. With increased direct and indirect taxation, decreased incomes from his conversion schemes, and more regimentation in tax-collecting methods, he has left nobody in any doubt as to his views of the purpose for which the people of the country exist.

Once Mr. Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, remarked that the soundness of a financial measure could be judged by its unpleasant consequences to taxpayers. How faithfully Mr. Chamberlain has adhered to "sound finance" is reflected by the growing anger and revolt of all sections of the community against the intolerable tax burdens they have to bear—and which, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer should know if he had the interests of the people at heart, they have to bear unnecessarily.

Beware! Beware!

Mr. Chamberlain's attitude to any reform of the monetary system is well known. He simply will not listen. To our knowledge he has never uttered a word to indicate that he is not entirely satisfied with the state of affairs in the country. His indifference to the appalling suffering of over a quarter of our people through acute poverty, contrasts with his perpetual and sickening obeisance to the City of London and its miserable financial system, which is thwarting the production and distribution that would bring to an end the perilous position which exists.

This is the man who appears to have been singled out by our financial masters as the next Prime Minister. Unless the rank and file of the National Government's supporters have abandoned all hope, they will see to it that such a disaster does not befall the country. At least we know where we stand with Mr. Baldwin. With examples like Germany, Italy, and—within the British Commonwealth of Nations—of Newfoundland before us, we should realise that "it can happen here." If back benchers on the Government side of the House of Commons are sick to death of the humbug which is going on, they should give their attention to the undemocratic method of government instead of looking for a human sacrifice.

ANDREW JACKSON AND THE BANKERS

Andrew Jackson, when President of the U.S.A., during an interview with some bankers in the drawing-room of the White House, said:

"Gentlemen,—I have had men watching you for a long time, and I am convinced that you have used the funds of the bank to speculate in the breadstuffs of the country. When you won, you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost, you charged it to the bank. You tell me that if I take the deposits from the bank and annul its charter, I shall ruin ten thousand families. That may be true, gentlemen, but that is your sin! Should I let you go on, you will ruin fifty thousand families, and that would be my sin! You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out, and by the Eternal God, I will rout you out!"

EXTRAORDINARY!

The following prospectus of the so-called California Ranching Company was pasted as a joke in the windows of a New York bank:

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

We are starting a cat ranch in California with 100,000 cats. Each cat will average 12 kittens each year. The cat skins will sell at 30 cents each; 100 men can skin 5,000 cats a day. We figure on a net profit of 10,000 dollars a day.

To feed the cats, we shall start a rat ranch next door with one million rats. The rats will breed 12 times as fast as the cats. So we will have four rats to feed each day to each cat, and we will feed the rats with the carcasses of the cats after they have been skinned. The skins of the cats will cost us nothing.

Shares in this epochal enterprise are now selling at five cents each, but the price will soon go up. Invest now while the opportunity knocks at your door.

(Signed) CALIFORNIA RANCHING CO.

This prospectus was taken so seriously by men with money to invest that it was removed. Sixty men in good business standing applied for shares during the first day. —*The "New Era" (Sydney).*

COW USED AS ELECTION POSTER

NEW BELGIAN PARTY'S SUCCESS

21 Candidates Gain Seats

A new party, known as Rex, whose leaders are secessionists from the Catholic Party, has come into being with the chief aim of exposing the "corruption of the banksters." It is putting forward its own candidates at the General Election on May 24, and it is not impossible that its "nuisance value" may be worth four or five seats. —*"The Times," May 21.*

THE prominence that was given to the exploit of a country farmer who painted "Vote for Rex" on the sides of his cows, showed that "nuisance value" was being given full "ridicule value" by its opposition all over the world.

Growing Anti-Bank Vote

Right or wrong, this new party is "agin the banks" and therefore has opposition outside as well as inside Belgium. It isn't enough merely to be "agin the banks," but every straw shows which way the wind is blowing.

The French elections were a victory for the anti-bank vote—and the anti-bank vote has returned 21 out of 21 in Belgium.

Man is a political animal and, all over the world, now knows pretty well who is the villain of the piece.

The Rex party, founded by M. Leon Degrelle, has made it its business to attack the supposed entanglement of certain politicians with the banks, and has already prevented some 15 politicians from seeking re-election.

In fact, Rex has so violently attacked collusion between politics and finance that a number of persons have gone to law against its leader. The first of these suits, filed by a Catholic Senator, ended in favour of M. Degrelle, who exposed certain financial manipulations that the Tribunal adjudged to be reprehensible.

Whitewash?

On May 20 and 21 two articles, packed full of interesting facts, and drawing, on the face of them, the usual optimistic conclusions, "all's right with Belgium!" appeared in *The Times*.

The first of these articles traced the financial operations of M. van Zeeland's government since the financial crisis in 1934 and 1935:

The efforts of previous Governments to depress the level of Belgian gold prices down to the level of sterling prices had so slowed down the tempo of commercial activity that business life was almost in a state of suspended animation. Nearly half of all the limited companies registered in Belgium were "in the red" in 1934. Budget receipts were shrinking so rapidly that there seemed no limit to the deficit which would ensue. And unemployment had grown to such a level that State expenditure on relief could not have been met without a heavy increase in taxation.

Taxation, devaluation, gold standard, sterling standard, reflation, and other monetary jargon took up all the rest of the story—and the feature which was advanced as a proof of the "recovery" effected by the Van Zeeland government was the fact that Belgian financiers were enabled to resume foreign lending! They even lent 600,000,000 francs to the French State Railways.

Fed Up With the Banks

The second article presents another side of this picture:

It is true that the rentier class has been disillusioned and disheartened by the last devaluation, and that there is possibly less inclination to save than there used to be. It is also true that popular criticism of bankers and financiers is greater than ever, and it is suspected that their alleged relations with certain politicians are not always in the best interests of the country:

But this comment suggests that this is merely the opinion of a few malcontents. It is immediately followed by the derogatory remarks about the Rex party quoted at the head of this article.

SHOT AND SHELL

Mark Childs, father of seven, killed himself at Lark, Newfoundland, today because, he said, "he could no longer stand hearing his children cry for bread." Childs revealed his reason for suicide before he died in hospital from a self-inflicted throat wound. —*"Douglas Social Credit Advocate," April, 1936.*

The World Committee on Relief has stated that in 1934, 2,400,000 people starved to death and 1,200,000 committed suicide. . . . During the same period there were destroyed 1,000,000 freight cars of grain; 267,000 car loads of coffee; 560,000 cwt. of sugar; 50,000 cwt. of rice; and 50,000 cwt. of meat—to keep prices stable. —*"Douglas Social Credit Advocate," April, 1936.*

A man, with a wife and four children, living in Howth, Co. Dublin, has been granted one penny a day unemployment assistance, and has to travel nine miles to Dublin to draw it. His weekly rent is 4s. 9d. —*"The Scotsman," April 23, 1936.*

Indirect taxation now yields £314 millions yearly. Some items are Tea, 6d. a lb. (Empire, 4d.); Petrol, 8d. a gallon; Tobacco and Cigarettes, 8½d. an oz.; Bread (Wheat Levy), ¼d a loaf. —*"Daily Herald," April 28, 1936.*

City typists regard their jobs with mock pride, and never refer to the conditions under which some of them work. They have to spend every penny to keep up appearances to retain their jobs, whilst during the week-end rats gnaw away the ribbons on their machines. —*"Daily Herald," May 11, 1936.*

Fifty thousand Lancashire weavers earn less than 30s. a week. —*"Daily Express," April 20, 1936.*

Mr. Kellogg, head of the Kellogg Company, Michigan, U.S.A., states that from 1900 to 1930 he found production increased six times as fast as population. He added: "We shall never solve the unemployment problem by 'made work,' by the dole, appeals to patriotism, and other methods that have been tried and found wanting. Nor would it do any good to divide up the available jobs without

maintaining the total purchasing power." —*"Industrial and Labour Information," April 27, 1936.*

Mr. P. W. Riley, of Burslem, at the inquest on his 34-years-old wife, told the coroner: "We have always been overcrowded, and if we could have got a small house somewhere this would not have happened." —*"News of the World," May 3, 1936.*

Outdoor relief in London during the coming year will cost £1,991,455, an increase of £13,466. The Municipal Reform opposition is to move amendments asking the Committee to consider how much expenditure on relief may be reduced without injustice to the applicants. —*"Daily Herald," May 11, 1936.*

Latest unemployment figures from the U.S. show that the total number is still between 11 and 12 millions. This means that there has been no reduction at all during the last two years. Nearly one-sixth of the total population is now in receipt of public aid. —*"Daily Herald," May 11, 1936.*

Difficulties caused by restriction of supplies of fish and potatoes were stressed by the president at the annual conference of the National Federation of Fish Friers in London. —*"Daily Telegraph," April 27, 1936.*

Four hundred million tons of good fertiliser are wasted every year in India, of an estimated value of £200,000,000. If properly used on India's crops, the increased output is estimated to reach about £800,000,000. —*"Newcastle Evening Chronicle," April 23, 1936.*

Of the 15,500,000 acres of permanent grassland in England and Wales, not 300,000 are fully productive. The rest wants ploughing in and resowing. —*Prof. R. G. Stapledon, before Royal Society of Arts, May 13, 1936.*

Scotch herring fishermen are hostile to the Herring Board because its feared drastic reduction of the herring fleet may throw many men on to public relief. —*"News Chronicle," April 23, 1936.*

Overseas

TABLOID ECONOMICS

U.S.A.

THE two most interesting events reported from the U.S.A. recently are the launching of a new popular paper *Money*, the first number of which came out on March 15, and the initial hearings on April 27 and 28, on the Goldsborough Bill (H.R. 9216), by the Congress Committee on Banking and Currency.

Money is an application of the methods of what is known as "tabloid journalism," by putting over the Social Credit idea. Its articles are short and snappy, and it has many slogans and pithy paragraphs. It makes exciting reading for those accustomed to the more prosaic form in which the new economics are generally presented.

Social Crediters the world over will wish this newspaper success and the hundred thousand circulation by January, at which it aims. The growing number of those who claim that proud title, and have absorbed the teaching of Douglas on Social Dynamics, will hope to see it develop from an educational medium into a source of inspiration for action, by which alone we can hope for Social Credit in our time. This the paper shows every sign of doing. The first number contained much valuable propaganda, but little to show readers how to act to secure the adoption of the reforms they were invited to support. All readers were asked to sign a petition to Congress in favour of the Goldsborough Bill. This appeal, incidentally, appeared on the same page as the demand and undertaking electors in this country are being asked to sign—suitably amended for the U.S. voter—the principle of which it denied, for one does not petition one's servants.

"Holler the Goods"

In the second number, Mr. Bernard Rowntree, who was responsible for re-writing the pledge, in an article, "Holler the Goods," urged the necessity for demanding results, and not methods. He said, "If you accept Douglas Social Credit as being correct, acceptable and workable, you may get a chance to vote for someone who will work for it in Congress—you may—but that is doubtful, unless you expect to live another 50 years, and this country does not go to pot in the meantime... Your technique, my technique, is to demand results and keep on demanding until our elected representatives bring this about. They don't have to know how to do it. They can hire experts who do know."

"This," as the troops said in the great war-to-make-the-world-safe-for-bankers, "is the stuff to give 'em." But the third issue went one better, by the announcement of a "Command Congress Campaign." The word "Command" is the key word, for this campaign is not to get people to say "Please, Mr. Congressman, will you do such and such?" it is to get them to say, "We want this result and we don't care a damn what method is adopted." The article is supported by a notice on the front page inviting all those working for a better world, whatever the method they favour, to unite in the campaign to demand results.

In yet one more country, democracy, which we have so often been told is dead, shows signs of a new birth.

H.R. 9216

The Goldsborough Bill (H.R. 9216), is the first measure to be presented to any Parliament in the world, which contains provisions for the introduction of the two key characteristics of Douglas Social Credit—the Compensated Price and National Dividends without increased taxation. It is not to be expected that the Bill will be passed by this Congress, or possibly, that it will ever be passed in its present form; but the propaganda value of the fact that a National Dividend—even though only \$5 a month—and a price discount of 33⅓ per cent., are well enough within the range of possibilities to be considered by a Congress Committee, will undoubtedly be important. The danger is that people may be led to demand this particular method, and that as a result of the demand, will be given the Goldsborough Bill—suitably amended! However, at the moment this danger seems remote, and in any case it cannot be doubted that the promoters of the Bill are prepared for it.

A Daniel Come to Judgment

The record of the hearings by the Congress Committee is to be published, and will provide much valuable propaganda. Four Social Credit advocates spoke in support of the Bill, but perhaps the most interesting witness was the Honourable Robert L. Owen,

former Senator from Oklahoma, who was largely responsible for the passing of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. *Money* reports that Mr. Owen has for many years fought against the bankers' monopoly of credit, which, it states, the Federal Reserve system was intended to end—here's an object lesson for supporters of H.R. 9216! *New Democracy* reports Mr. Owen as stating that although Major Douglas's theory was hotly contested by the orthodox economists, he did these gentlemen the honour to suppose that they did not understand the first thing about money; otherwise their attitude could only be characterised as criminal.

The Townsend Plan

The organisation supporting the Townsend Plan of old-age pensions for all, has been subjected to a congressional investigation which has shown that some of those concerned have been drawing their pensions in advance at the expense of their supporters. It is too early to say to what extent the millions of followers of Dr. Townsend will be affected, or if the plan in some modified form will even yet reach the statute book. In any event, it is but a means of redistributing the existing claims to wealth, and is of importance only in diverting people from demanding full and complete distribution of the immense wealth the U.S.A. could produce. The best that could happen would be for Townsendites to join all other reformers in supporting the Command Congress Campaign referred to above, and the present setback might conceivably produce some such result.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The first number of a new Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review, edited by Major Douglas, will be published in June. In addition to Major Douglas the following will contribute to the new review:

HILAIRE BELLOC
STELLA GIBBONS
R. L. NORTHIDGE
A. HAMILTON McINTYRE
TUDOR JONES
THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE
THE MARQUESS OF TAVISTOCK
CHARLES JONES

ERIC GILL
MILES HYATT
C. G. DOBBS
THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY
MAURICE COLBOURNE
JAMES PARKES
LLEWELYN POWYS
MAUDE ROYDEN

The title of the review will be THE FIG TREE, and the price 10s. 6d. a year or 3s. 6d. a quarter, post free, from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2. Subscriptions are invited immediately.

Canada

Those behind the scheme to enslave the people of Canada by the setting up of a central Loan Council, have not yet abandoned hope. Saskatchewan has been forced to accept the scheme, in order to raise funds to meet a loan which fell due on May 1, for only on this condition would the Bank of Canada give assistance. British Columbia, faced with a similar problem, on May 15, was able to resist such pressure by reason of a provincial budget surplus which was handed over to the creditors.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal Prime Minister of Canada, is playing the bankers' game, ably assisted by his (or their?) Finance Minister, Mr. Dunning. He may nationalise the Bank of Canada, but what of it? It won't mean that the people of Canada will be able to call in and help themselves to their own credit; rather the reverse, for this, in conjunction with the Loan Council proposals, would legalise the dictatorship of finance.

But there remains much to be done before the North American Act is amended to permit of the fulfilment of the Loan Council plan, and opposition increases.

Demand Results

Efforts are being made to start a "Command Parliament Campaign" in the Dominions. Those concerned should be much encouraged by the similar development over the border, reported above. The two campaigns, once under way, will inevitably help each other. Although the governments to be commanded differ, the experts on whom final responsibility will fall for producing results will be the same. In the spread of Electoral Campaign methods throughout the world, we see the first signs of a real internationalism, as distinct from the spurious imitation of the international dictatorship of finance endeavours to impose.

Magor "Well Satisfied"

Mr. Magor, the bankers' balanced budget booster, called in by Mr. Aberhart, has left Edmonton temporarily, and is said to be "well satisfied" with results so far attained. In the course of an interview reported in the *Edmonton Journal* of April 24, he said, "There is only one fly in the ointment. That is, as you know, the failure to meet certain obligations that matured in the beginning of this month... In order to put the province in a position to meet that obligation, something was demanded of them which they were not prepared to give. They were not prepared to sacrifice their autonomy to that extent." (My italics.) This refers, of course, to the refusal of Alberta to agree to the Loan Council scheme, and is a frank admission of what the scheme involves.

Asked if his work was completed, Mr. Magor replied, "Far from it. There is a great deal more to be done. But it is going along well..."

One cannot but suspect that Mr. Magor's satisfaction will, as time goes on, be in inverse proportion to that of the people of Alberta. Already, there are signs of dissatisfaction, for people are complaining at the additional taxation.

Referring to such taxation, the *Albertan* of May 2, in a leader on the Federal Budget, suggests that it is "one of the steps in the forward march of Social Credit," and "... will not go on and on, as it appears the Dominion ones must." Again, with reference to the sales tax which came into force on May 1, a leader in the same paper for May 4 states: "It will not profit us to pay any heed to those who profess to recall that the now first minister once promised that there would be no additional taxation... What he did undertake was that there would be no taxes for the purposes of the basic

JEW AND ARAB

And Never the Twain Shall Meet, Unless—

PALESTINE, hailed once as a "land of milk and honey," the birthplace of two great religions and the home of another, later devastated by continuous religious wars which caused her soil to be stripped of forests so that wind and rain have eroded and desiccated thousands of acres of her uplands, making of her agriculture and husbandry in those regions the wretched barren thing it is, is to-day the scene of bitter racial strife.

By a wanton and dishonest revocation of a treaty between Great Britain and the Arabs, the McMahon Treaty, the Balfour Declaration imposed arbitrarily upon an Arab land a Jewish home.

By ancient traditions and associations the Jew looks upon Palestine as his ancestral home, and the world appreciates his feeling as a natural one. But the Arab for nearly two thousand years has been in possession. Thus between these two races, both of Semitic origin, is born a jealousy and a hatred.

To the average detached observer who has lived in Palestine and studied the situation there, there would appear to be no solution to this problem satisfactory to both sides. Any attempt to withdraw the British administration, the police and the army, would entail a massacre of the Jews before the last Britisher had crossed the frontier.

The continuous immigration of the Jews, and the economic domination which they are gaining over Palestine causes natural alarm to the Arab population, who fear that they may eventually become a minority and be driven from the country.

Wherein lies the solution, if there is a solution?

Whilst there are other factors which obscure the issue, a primary cause of the quarrel between the Arab and the Jew would appear to proceed from economic considerations.

Possibly the only country in the world to-day without what is called an unemployment problem, Palestine enjoys a financial "prosperity," due to astonishing building and expansionist activities fostered by the influx of Jews and the financial assistance rendered them by their co-racialists in other parts of the world, coupled with a very healthy and rapidly expanding citrus industry on the plains. Within her borders are places of great historical and religious interest; and she enjoys a remarkably sunny, warm and healthy climate, all of which tend to make her a great travel and pleasure resort.

The only hope of a solution to the Palestine problem lies in the introduction of Social Credit. This, by removing the economic irritants, which to-day foster an artificial competition between the two peoples, would render it possible for both to remain in happy and contented peace and prosperity in the foreign lands where they have made their homes. It would enable Palestine to be developed very rapidly in those commercial and agricultural spheres where she has pre-eminence, benefiting both Arab and Jew alike.

With an Arab population contented and prosperous and economically able to co-operate with the Jews without damage to the interest of either, but rather enriched by their varied talents and culture, a Jewish home to satisfy the aspirations of Jewry, growing by well-ordered stages, set within definite limits to allay the fears of the Arabs as to ulterior objectives, and not made the last resort of Jews harassed and harried by foreign nations, would become a practical proposition.

The chief sources from which racial hatred and jealousy now spring would disappear, and in their place would come a genuine chance of reciprocal understanding, sympathy and friendship. A gradual weaning from the mothering administration of Great Britain to allow of real self-government might then become a possibility, instead of the sham thing that is attempted to-day.

JOHN MITCHELL

allowances, and to demand payment of dividends.

Unless Mr. Aberhart is going to get on with the job, and much that he has done so far has only increased his difficulties in doing so, he may yet have to call on the Federal Government for armed forces to shoot down those who are only demanding that he fulfils his promises to them.

Guaranteeing Bank Loans

The *Albertan* of April 28 reports that the government is considering guaranteeing part of the capital of new manufacturing companies in Alberta. This, in effect, will amount to guaranteeing bank loans to such concerns. If Albertans are going to be put in a position to buy all that can be produced in the province, this procedure is unnecessary, for no company producing wanted goods will lack a market, and with a guaranteed market, no guarantee for the safety of capital is necessary.

Communists Get Busy

The *London Evening News* of May 20, reports that Communists are organising a hunger march on Edmonton, in protest against the threatened reduction of relief

G. W. L. DAY on THE FRANCO-BELGIAN WAR

IT would need a pretty good effort to imagine England going to war with Scotland. Our newspapers are edited by Caledonians, and Sir John Reith with his impeccable staff has standardised our mother tongue from Land's End to John o' Groats. We feel ourselves one country.

Hardly less likely, you would suppose, is it that France should go to war with Belgium. Perhaps in the last resort such a thing is impossible. Yet between these two countries so closely united by strong natural bonds there has arisen a condition of acute strain which is simply astonishing.

What is the cause? The same cause as usual—economic friction.

Even when Belgium was deflating her currency like a mad balloonist, goods were cheaper on her side of the frontier. And crowds of French shoppers kept nipping across for bargains. This led to a good deal of unpleasantness, including a mass protest from the French bakers which was followed by government action. When Belgium devalued the belga, things grew worse still and smuggling began on a vast scale.

Worse than this, the armies of Belgian workers employed in the French industrial towns near the frontier were paid in devaluated belgas. All sorts of labour restrictions were introduced by the French Government, and finally a great many of the Belgian workers were discharged.

A special correspondent of *The Times* writes:—"There has been a gradual change in the Belgian attitude towards France, and recent phases of French policy have been followed with a critical eye. The unsympathetic response of successive French Governments to Belgian economic aspirations has caused much annoyance. French quota policy and the repatriation of Belgian labour in France have added appreciably to Belgian economic difficulties."

Meanwhile something very much like a war on a small scale is being fought across the Franco-Belgian frontier by armies of smugglers.

A special correspondent of the *News Chronicle* writing from Hazebrouck says that anti-tank guns are to be issued to the Customs officers who are fighting the smugglers. These desperadoes are using aeroplanes, a river submarine, and tanks—that is high-powered cars armoured with steel plates.

In the grey hours of one morning an armour-plated car charged through a heavy French Customs barrier near Bergues, nearly killing three officers. Three Flying Squad police cars soon overtook the smugglers and chased them up a dead end. But the smugglers merely reversed and charged them, knocking them into a ploughed field with iron rods projecting from the side of their tank. The police fired without effect. Their bullets, which they picked up afterwards, had merely been flattened against steel plates.

How will the smugglers reply to the new anti-tank guns? Perhaps they will bring up artillery and conduct shoots directed by observers in aeroplanes.

Whatever the next step may be, here is an intense semi-military activity across a long stretch of frontier, and here are two countries united by ties of blood who along their line of contact are becoming bitterly exasperated with each other.

And in both cases the cause of the trouble is the same, namely, the creaks and jolts of an ill-adapted economic system.

We try to serve two masters. One is the sum total of our natural feelings. The other is the compulsive force of a ridiculous code of economic rules invented by man but invested with an almost divine

authority. Listening to both masters we are torn in different directions. We behave unkindly, even savagely, towards people who do not wish us any harm.

Not only is strife and inhumanity sown between nations; it is sown between individuals and groups of individuals. Nobody feels maliciously disposed towards the unemployed: yet to provide thousands of families with only three shillings a week per head for food—surely we could not treat people worse whom we hated from the bottom of our hearts!

If we treated animals like this, the R.S.P.C.A. would be after us and we should be prosecuted. Why do we allow human animals to be treated worse than four-footed ones?

The answer given by Colonel Blimp and his kinsmen would no doubt be "Economic necessity." Finance proves with incontrovertible logic that two and two make one, that black is white, and that there is not enough money for us to feed the unemployed any better.

By just the same sort of logical processes the Inquisition proved that it was necessary to break men on the wheel to propagate a religion of love. Friction, cruelty and violence are the attributes of perverted religion just as they are the attributes of perverted economics.

We who believe in the universal brotherhood of man, how can we make it a possibility? Not by talking about it, for that has been tried for years without number. But by removing the things which turn men against each other.

This Franco-Belgian war is a good illustration of what these dividing forces are. Neither the French nor the Belgian Government considers its people first and foremost. Each obeys the commands of Finance.

- ### For the New Reader
1. We live in an age of applied power.
 2. We can therefore produce plenty.
 3. Yet there is poverty!
 4. The plenty can be distributed, because in fact it only means taking goods from one spot where there is plenty and putting them down in another where there are not enough.
 5. Therefore poverty, fear and want can be abolished.
 6. The manufacturer's problem is not how to make, but how to get paid for the goods he makes.
 7. The consumer's problem is not how to find, but how to pay for the goods he wants.
 8. If consumers received NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, they could pay for the goods the makers can't now sell.
 9. Thus at one stroke the makers' and consumers' problem would be solved.
 10. For lack of that, makers have to destroy goods, and the Government helps in restricting their production. So all we want is a NATIONAL DIVIDEND which is really only a monetary or other claim to goods we now destroy and production we restrict.
 11. Such a personal income, whatever form it may take, is what every man and woman in this country really wants.
 12. And they will get it WHEN the people VOICE their OWN WILL unmistakably and with pointed insistence that a NATIONAL DIVIDEND shall be distributed and poverty abolished.
 13. The rule of fear will be ended and poverty abolished, when individuals realise that Members of Parliament are there to insist that the will of the people shall PREVAIL.
 14. Your Member of Parliament is your servant. Use him. ACT NOW. Do not delay.
- Tell your Member of Parliament (and get as many others as you can to do the same) to insist on the abolition of poverty BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE, and the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS. Don't be put off; don't be side-tracked by party issues; secure the homes and hearths of Britain first.
- Listen to careerists no longer.
- Keep the aim clear—don't compromise, don't argue or beg. This is a democratic country. Claim your birthright in a clarion tone. Don't wait for election times, tell your Member of Parliament NOW, and KEEP ON telling him louder and oftener WHAT YOU WANT FIRST—until the storm of sound and determined purpose bends the Government to THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, and with the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, the devil's reign of poverty, fear and insecurity is ended for ever in the Isles of Britain.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

By Henry S. Swaby

Usury=Demanding more back than has been lent. See our Word to the Wise on page 122.

BEFORE the English Church was severed from the Roman, her teaching on Usury was Catholic. And the State recognised her teaching as valid. Parliament legislated "Against Usury" in 1341, in 1487 "Against Usury and Unlawful Bargains" ("dampnable bargaynes groundyt in usurie") and again in 1495, because the last Act was obscure, "definitely condemning lending for gain." Henry VIII's 1545 law "Against Usury," limiting usury to 10 per cent., gave it no moral sanction. Elizabeth's similar law of 1571, added "All usury being forbidden by the Law of God is sin detestable."

But the influence of Calvin and Gresham had percolated by 1577, when Bullinger published his *Decades* in which he defended usury; in 1586 it was ordered that every parson in Canterbury diocese should read them. The Church had not dropped usury, yet as the 1624 Act "Against Usury" shows, usury was limited to eight per cent., "provided that no word in this law containd shall be construed or expounded to allow the practise of usury in point of Religion or Conscience."

The turning point was 1610. Archbishop Bancroft died and James had to choose between Lancelot Andrewes, "the first preacher of the English Catholic Church," and Abbott, "a bigoted Calvinist." He chose Abbott.

Lancelot Andrewes made no compromise about usury. Under the Eighth Commandment in "The Moral Law Expounded," he called usury "an unlawful contract," quoted St. Augustine insisting on restitution for this theft, and later: "If we come not to generate pecuniam increase money by usury, after none of these ways, we are just lords."

In 1634, John Blaxton, Preacher of God's word at Osmington, published "The English Usurer," an anthology of the condemnations of usury by 41 divines of the Church of England, including five bishops and Sandys, Archbishop of York. The Divines make exciting reading.

But in 1660, as the Act "restraining the taking of excessive usury" proves, usury was no longer considered a sin against God; while Baxter, in "The Christian Directory"

(1670) announced that usury was only evil "when against Justice or Charity" (and he didn't mean—always).

David Jones, at St. Mary Woolnoth's, in 1691, cried: "It is the part of the preacher to reprove usury," and seems to have been expelled from his parish. He occasioned a flutter: "A Discourse upon Usury or Lending for Increase, proving the lawfulness thereof published at the request of several judicious and sober Christians," in which Nature, Catholic Teaching and the New Testament were disregarded. And that was jolly well that—as James Harvey remarked in "Paper Money": "Who has ever heard a sermon holding forth usury as a sin?"

Bishop Berkeley's "Querist" was an effort to counteract the Usurer, so was the Church Assembly's 1935 Spring Report. And for the Christian to-day, I see no alternative to following the Dean of Canterbury's advice.

CALL FOR TAX ON BRITISH FLAGS MADE ABROAD

Flag manufacturers in Leeds—the home of the British flagmaking industry—are complaining bitterly that large orders for British flags in readiness for the Coronation next year are going to Japan.

The Japanese, it is said, are cutting prices in a way which makes it impossible for British makers to compete.

A special meeting of flag manufacturers was held yesterday in London to consider the question of this foreign competition.

Leeds manufacturers are strongly supporting a proposal that the Government should be urged to impose a substantial tax on flags imported from abroad. — "Daily Mirror," May 22 1936.

LAND OF PLENTY

Owing to unusually heavy catches of young herrings during the past day or two, more than 1,000,000 fish have had to be thrown back into the sea at Lerwick, Shetland Isles.

—News Item.

It is interesting to recall that four and a half million people in this country have only sevenpence a day to spend on meals.—"Daily Mirror," May 22, 1936.

Some papers are wakening up!

The Conquerors

I.

Quietly he came,
With a smile, a grimace
And a shrug of his stooped shoulders.
Of no particular race,
He owned no native land,
Yet most lands owned.
No sword he wore nor crown,
Yet sat in power enthroned
At desks—ink on his hand.
He wrote and armies fell,
Their weapons impotent,
All wealth he held controlled,
The nation's credit lent
At his goodwill.
No cause was his to champion
Save insensate lust of power.
So, crushing life and beauty from the earth,
The anguish of the poor made his sweet hour.

II.

Quietly he came,
With a smile, prepared to act
On a knowledge of right and wrong.
No word denied by fact,
Unrecognised by men,
Yet recognising each.
No mystic teaching his,
Yet was he come to teach.
Men heard—saluted him then.
He spoke and nations rose,
Their vision cleared,
"Your destiny is yours to shape."
No longer were they feared
To loose their bonds.
No cause was his to champion
Save justice to mankind;
So, joyfully a new age dawned for them,
Leaving their poverty and grief and shame
behind. M. C. BOND

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Copies of the photograph which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT of November 29, 1935, can be supplied at the following prices:—

Postcards 2d. each, postage 1/4d.
Cabinet Size,
unmounted ... 1s. each, postage 1 1/2d.
Cabinet Size,
mounted ... 1s. 6d. each postage 2d.
Quantities of one dozen or more post free.

Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for resale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all orders for one dozen or more cabinets. Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

HOLIDAYS

Readers who contemplate spending their summer holidays at any of the places named hereunder should write for a list of hotels and boarding-houses, which have been inspected and are recommended by local Social Crediters. By patronising these places readers will ensure a comfortable holiday and will have the satisfaction of helping Secretariat funds, to which a commission on all bookings has been promised.

FELIXSTOWE
FOLKESTONE
JERSEY
BANGOR

PROPAGANDA BY POST

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?

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TO "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT,
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Send me particulars of the little TASK OF HONOUR referred to overleaf. I want to help.

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ACTIVE SERVICE

The Parkstone Parade

THE Parkstone Sandwich-Board Parade continues and with increasingly good results, as evidenced by the friendly smiles and the numerous remarks showing that the idea of the abolition of poverty is ceasing to be new, and that it is, therefore, sinking into the consciousness of the people.

Some members of the Group, who are business men in the town, are shy of taking part in the parade, but sometimes accompany the little procession on the pavement, handing out leaflets, which are readily accepted as a rule.

There was a parade on May 22. The Supervisor, Mr. A. H. Coles, who leads it whenever possible, was unable to be present, and Mr. Cross, who forms the rearguard, was also unavoidably absent, so that this week it consisted of four women members only. Some cyclists called out, "The Four Musketeers," and a young woman was heard to say in a tone of mild complaint, "They never show their faces"—evidently referring to the black masks worn.

As the little band proceeded along the High Street a man with a camera suddenly appeared on the scene and with an ingratiating smile said, "I suppose you wouldn't give me a pose?" Of course, this request was acceded to with alacrity. They were afterwards told that it was for the purpose of sending in to the local paper.

Many of the passers-by read the slogans aloud, and the cartoons caused some hilarity among the younger set, who explained them to each other. "Look at old Fatty—that's Production, and the old woman who's going to chop him up, that's Finance, that is."

Some Salvationists were holding a religious meeting at a street corner. One of them was announcing the first two lines of a hymn, and at the same time making strenuous endeavours to see what was on the sandwich-boards by slewing round his eyes without turning his head too much. Probably he thought it would not do to betray too much interest in such mundane things as dividends, but human nature being but frail, he was unable wholly to control the movements of his optic muscles.

The sandwich-women, who are also, of course, canvassers in the Campaign, agree that the parade is in the nature of a holiday or a tonic.

Newcastle Activities

Signatures are now coming in rapidly and the number of canvassers has increased during the last few weeks. One thousand signatures were collected a fortnight ago and the number for the last nine days is 1,606.

A considerable amount of valuable help has been given by the members of the West End Democrats Club* both in canvassing and in door-to-door delivery of propaganda leaflets and notification of Campaign meetings. Six or seven members of this club have been working as a flying squad, and by

*The West End Democrats Club is an undoubted success. The Club is under the local Group, and all the necessary work is done by volunteers. Every Tuesday there is a social evening which has an average attendance of 80, and after clearing all expenses, there is a balance of 15s. a week. The canvass is practically finished round about the Club, and in the event of an election it will play its part with no uncertain voice. The Electoral Campaign is now appreciated in Newcastle in a greater measure than ever before. It was not pushed too much at first, but gradually it has been made the important factor, and the Club is providing excellent Campaign workers. It is hoped it will provide a regular stream of reinforcements, both to increase numbers and replace wastages.

TO EVERY READER

YOU CAN do something to help the cause for which this paper stands—if you will.

Unless you live alone on a desert island, there is at this moment a special little task that only YOU can do—waiting to be done.

A simple easy little job which will have far-reaching effects of great importance to the Movement.

FIVE MINUTES EACH DAY FOR A WEEK WILL SEE IT THROUGH.

Will you try it?

If you mean business — volunteer NOW for the TASK OF HONOUR — contribute freely and willingly a little time and effort towards laying the foundations of the SOCIAL CREDIT STATE in which the rule of fear and want will be banished for ever.

Don't delay—fill in your name and address overleaf, fix a ½d. stamp, cut out and post in an unsealed envelope bearing ½d. stamp to "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

means of a member's car have been rushed out to the more distant parts of the town. On one occasion last week 200 signatures were collected within the hour.

Mr. Ryan of Leeds addressed a Campaign meeting in the Baimbridge Hall, Percy Street, on May 13, and, considering the short time available for advertising, a fair attendance of the public were there. Many questions were asked at the close of the address, such as "Where is the money to come from?"—"Would not National Dividends lead to inflation?" and so on. The speaker laid particular stress on the power of a united demand vote and the function of a Member of Parliament to represent the will of his constituency.

An Electoral Campaign meeting was also held at the West End Democrats Club on Saturday, May 16. Numerous questions were asked by members who were already canvassers, and an outline of the almost phenomenal results already achieved by the Campaign was given. As there was no need to stress the poverty of the present — the members of this club being unemployed—a large part of the address was devoted to a proof of the plenty now available, and also the potential plenty which could be brought forth by the power of a rehabilitated democracy.

The Supervisor of Propaganda and a few helpers have been busy distributing the Dean of Canterbury's leaflets to people leaving the churches.

Mr. McIver has held several successful meetings in our local open-air forum—The Bigg Market—at which 200 back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT were distributed and several thousands of other leaflets have also been distributed.

The group wish to give grateful thanks to Mr. Downey, our poster advertising expert, for the large number of posters which he has produced for meetings and shop window display.

South Wales, June 7-14

Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott will be speaking during the week following Whit week in a number of places in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Meetings have been called in Cardiff, Barry, Newport, Swansea, Aberdare, and Llantwit Major.

Readers who (a) wish to attend or (b) wish to arrange a local meeting for themselves should communicate with Mr. Pasco Langmaid, 199 Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

Good Work in Liverpool

Once again a loud-speaker van has been found invaluable for Campaign work in Liverpool. This time ten workers in a mass attack obtained 1,100 pledges in one night. The van went round and round the streets, followed by the canvassers going from door to door. In the following week 1,154 pledges were obtained in a total of 61 man-hours.

This was all done with ten workers, and simply goes to show what CAN BE DONE and IS BEING DONE in Liverpool and places where they work. If those now talking would cut their cackle and get down to the pledges in all the constituencies, we would soon see every Member of Parliament seeking an interview with the local Campaign Supervisor; and Cabinet Ministers would be finding the market value of their autobiographies fluctuating in proportion to the speed with which they obeyed the orders of the rank-and-file Members of Parliament. Seventy-one is the percentage of success in Liverpool, and they have canvassed a total of 1,414 houses.

And So It Goes On

"This Electoral Campaign is great stuff!" says one man who in one night canvassed one road in CARDIFF. Voters numbered 67,

he made 31 calls, found six "out," received five refusals, but gained 37 pledges. One man's experience is worth more than all men's opinions. They continue to do well in FULHAM (89); EAST HAM NORTH (700); UPTON (270); LEYTON EAST (250); LEYTON WEST (300); EAST HAM SOUTH (360); HACKNEY NORTH (310); PLAISTOW (160); and SILVERTOWN (300).

Supervisors are reporting that canvassers are being told in some places that voters have already signed the pledges. It is known that there are many individuals working who never send in reports. They should send in the pledge forms so that the local supervisors may deal with them. T.H.S.

Contrasts

YESTERDAY my travels began at Aberdare. A Council official told me there were 7,000 unemployed and that the consumption of electricity per head was about the lowest in the country owing to poverty. The cinemas were showing a diphtheria warning with full and numbered descriptions of all the symptoms to be expected.

In Merthyr Tydfil, the one or two cinemas seemed to be standing lies in the midst of the general shabbiness and squalor.

In Tredegar the same remarks would apply except that one cinema almost looked convincing. A few miles out I gave a lift to a well-dressed young man who was going to the labour exchange; he had been "out" five months—his first experience—but was starting work in a day or so. He told me he felt it so badly at first that he had thought of "doing away" with himself. In another month his dole would have been stopped and he would have had to look to his father and two brothers to keep him.

We saw the police chasing some men, and he explained that they had been working — unauthorised work—getting outcrop coal on the mountain side; one of the men being hunted gave us a friendly "all-clear" signal at a cross-roads as he ran.

Brynmawr looked shabbier, felt colder and was more depressing than the other places. Banks of snow lay about and a bitter damp wind blew through the dismal square where a few men hung about looking in the last stages of dejection. I was told 92 per cent. were "out." One man, who had got work after five years "out," bought a pair of boots, overalls and a pick on the strength of it, but after two weeks at work he was sent home for another spell "out."

To-day I read in the newspapers of a debate on the question of the University vote:

"Was it not better to rejoice that they were as fortunate as they were, that they had a Parliamentary system which safeguarded liberty and forwarded progress, and made many things from which other countries suffered quite out of the question . . . Let us retain with pride and thankfulness that which has given us so much liberty and security, and be thankful that we cling, as it were, to a stable rock in the midst of a turbulent world, and that while we look out on oppression and cruelty and servitude we are safe ourselves as the citadel of liberty and the home of freedom."

Is the Noble Lord who said this really serious or is he in a state of spiritual and patriotic exaltation? Or was I dreaming yesterday?

And yet I seem to have read somewhere that four-and-a-half million of our people were compelled to live on four shillings worth of food a week, and that a Government department has estimated that the numbers of unemployed must increase by approximately 200,000 every year. P.R.M.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

Pass this paper on to a friend or leave it in a bus.

Correspondence. — Will correspondents kindly note that, while all communications receive attention and care according to their contents, replies will be deemed necessary only when specific questions or vital issues are raised.

An understanding and acceptance in good faith of this arrangement will be appreciated.

Back Numbers of "Social Credit." — There is still a quantity of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitable for free distribution as specimen copies, at 1s. for fifty, carriage free.

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.

Holidays in Jersey.—Readers visiting Jersey who are prepared to assist the local Group by speaking at meetings organised in the hotels and boarding-houses are asked to write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey.

COTTAGE FUND

to May 26, 1936

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"Well written, and will be read with interest both by supporters and opponents of the Douglas Credit System." —*Belfast News-Letter.*

"A vigorous reply—couched in simple and effective language and manner." —*Northern Whig.*

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CORRESPONDENCE

A Misunderstanding

There must be a shortage of original articles on Social Credit when you are reduced to reprinting rubbish of the nature of the article entitled "The Jews," which appears in your issue of May 15.

One would have imagined that, with the recent intensive practice it has had, anti-Semitism would have gone beyond the stage of crude attacks which are just as crudely veiled. Indeed, the Social Credit movement (or that part of it represented by the Secretariat) must be in a bad way when it has to stoop to such methods to make its general appeal.

Some few months ago you disavowed any anti-Semitic bias. I realise that this was mere politeness and would respectfully suggest to you that hypocrisy flourishes quite as well inside the Social Credit ranks as your front page letter (in same issue) shows it to flourish outside.

Southport

WOLF ROSENBERG

[The article in question was not anti-Semitic, but attempted to account for the unpopularity of Jews in certain quarters.—Ed.]

The Tax Ramp

I read your extract from the Finance Bill relating to the "prevention of Tax Evasion by Education Trusts" in last week's SOCIAL CREDIT. It seems to me that all the laws or rules relating to income tax are written in camouflaged rodomontade language, in order to conceal or dim one of the real objects of the income tax, viz., to take out of the pockets of the hard workers £250,000,000 odd every year and put it into the pockets of a set of War Loan parasites that have drawn over £5,000,000,000 as War Loan Interest for the past 20 years, and yet the War Loan of £8,000,000,000 is almost as big to-day as it was 20 years ago.

What a pity Mr. Chamberlain was not as anxious to prevent the Means Test in the Spanish Inquisition atmosphere that taxpayers have to endure every year by the Inland Revenue; and also that he was not as careful that the Inland Revenue authorities

should not defraud taxpayers every year, and about which we have heard nothing, as HE (or rather his Inland Revenue advisers) is of the *vice versa* process. It is about time that the Inland Revenue gang should be properly exposed to the public in all lands; so far they are working under cover or camouflage carefully concealed from the public gaze; but truth will out—and so will the Inland Revenue exit when that day comes.

I hardly agree with Social Credit that Income Tax could be abolished at present, but it certainly could be collected to a great extent by the banks for practically nothing—and thus get rid of the £8,000,000 paid to the Inland Revenue every year as well as the millions paid to accountants.

It is the permanent Civil Service and not Members of Parliament who run this country and whose financial trickery is helping to ruin this country. I trust SOCIAL CREDIT will help to expose them.

Birmingham

MICHAEL B. SHIPSEY

[Do not bother to disagree with us, sir—we know taxation can be abolished. But we heartily agree about bureaucracy. We are ruled by experts—until we tell Members of Parliament we want results, and not methods, we shall continue to play into the hands of experts. Do not argue, sir—demand results and strengthen your demand by getting others to do the same.—Ed.]

Ask Your Newsagent

The efforts being made to secure regular readers of SOCIAL CREDIT would be greatly supplemented if everyone interested would make it a practice never to pass a newsagent without asking for a copy of the current issue. The answer will be usually "we only supply SOCIAL CREDIT to order." But if every newsagent is inundated with casual orders, they will be induced to order extra copies and display a poster in order to sell them. The thousands of people who are interested to the point of wanting to know more about the movement might purchase odd copies, and one hopes would become active workers in the Electoral Campaign. Who knows?

Southampton

A. S. COPSON

BOOK REVIEWS

Studs Lonigan*

The story of Studs Lonigan presents a grim picture of contemporary American life in Chicago.

Studs's ideal was to be a tough guy; his father's was to be respectable and a good Catholic; but both live and die as victims of much tougher and more "respectable" forces than either understood.

Studs's longing to be tough traps him into wrecking quite early his healthy body in drinking, dancing and gambling parties. Such culture as he knew was derived from the movies and the yellow press.

In an effort to be smart he speculates his savings of two thousand dollars at the beginning of the depression, and learns he has lost most of his money just when his girl tells him she is going to have a baby. He loses his job with his father, whose business is badly hit by the growing depression, and in hopelessly seeking another, he contracts pneumonia and dies; his father, trying to drown his sorrows, drinks himself to death.

The book is full of vivid incident, brutally true, and tragic throughout with an overtone of futility that turns every dream of happiness, by a devilish alchemy, into distress, disillusionment, and bewilderment.

It is a powerfully gripping but soberly written novel. G.H.

*"Studs Lonigan," by James T. Farrell. Constable, 8s. 6d.

Booklets for the Studios

These abstruse booklets* are for the serious and the studios. They are on levels—heights, it might be said—where only a few can remain for long; but when these few come down and relate the vision beheld, they may provoke their hearers to essay the ascent. In an accompanying leaflet, the author writes: "To believe that the power which evolved a Founder of Ethics, a Beethoven, a Lincoln, and which causes men to strive for Peace, is at the same time a

*"Basic Principles; a Science-Philosophy of Existence," by David Algar Bailey; published privately in two parts at 1s. each from the author, 43 Lancaster Road, London, N.W.3.

provoker of War, constitutes the most ghastly confession of stupid ignorance of which man is capable." That is basic and simple.

Mr. Bailey sees the Bank of England functioning under an "astrophysical law of motion, only to be disturbed by the impact of the working of a greater"; and he reminds his readers that in the case of "electrically charged bodies, this 'greatness' can be a change within themselves." Social Crediters will not have any doubt as to the form which this "Greatness" ought to take; and they owe Mr. Bailey recognition for leading students of ethics, physics, and religion along their own paths and showing them to be parallel to ours. J.W.R.

REPORTED DECISION TO DROP COAL MINES BILL

It was stated in the Lobby on Monday evening that the Government had decided to drop the Coal Mines Bill and to submit another Bill later on which will meet the criticism of opponents to the measure.

Thirty years ago the soya bean was almost unknown in the Western world. Today it is the fourth most important cereal crop in the United States, covering 5,000,000 acres, as compared with 2,000 acres in 1910.—"Financial Times," April 28, 1936.

Read

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Edited by
G. K. CHESTERTON
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"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is being published in May. The book is a new study of the problems affecting ownership in this country. The price is 1s. (postage 2d.). Orders should be sent to the Manager.

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- 1934 Austin 7 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, one owner, £70.
- 1934 Standard 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, like new, £90.
- 1931 Morris Oxford Saloon, £30.
- 1934 Rover 12 h.p. Saloon 6-light, blue, £140.
- 1926 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Barker Coupe, low pressure tyres, £195.
- 1933 Buick 7-seater Limousine, maroon, faultless, £295.
- 1935 Sunbeam Speed 20 h.p. Sunbeam Sports Saloon, £525.
- 1935 Morris 8 h.p. 2-door Saloon, faultless, £90.

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Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in 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.
Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Liverpool Social Credit Association
The next meeting will be on Friday, 8 p.m., June 5, in the Castle Restaurant, Dale Street. An informal meeting for MEMBERS only.
Hon. Sec.: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Fern Lee," Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

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.

There will be an open-air meeting at Tachbrook Street, near Victoria Station, S.W.1., on Thursday, June 11, at 7.45 p.m. Members should please support.

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

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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.

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BECOME A BILLSTICKER

Slogan labels in the Campaign colours—orange and purple—can be supplied at 1d. a sheet of 10, or 1s. a dozen, post free. Revenue Supervisors can obtain supplies of these labels for resale at a special discount. Is your Group taking advantage of this? Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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.

The Simple Germans

by Frotti

I HAVE before me, dere chump-chum, wondrous works of thought-provoked pamphlet on German trade positions. One article is called "German Conception of Economics," and is indeed of marbilious spirituosity. That is the Teuton's long shute, I believe—solefulness. Allow me for quoting.

"Starting out from the notion that socialism is the living and conscious community of the destinies of a people, for the German conception socialism in its highest form becomes a question of community feeling, causing the individual to take root in his nation and regarding him in all his social functions merely as a part of this living organism, the people. Thus socialism becomes existent as the conscious community in the community experience of the people, permeated with determination to realise it."

He then goes on to say, Sire, that this "socialism" is much better than anything with a "miserable materialist restriction to the purely economic sphere." If the Germans will only become all over permeating, in shorts, then the financial and economic cisterns can look about for themselves.

After reading this, my poppet, and having stood reverend and awestricken for a due moment I then recovered myself and set out to find how these permeating deterrents to realisation have so far effected the comic spear.

WORK OF SOIL IMPROVEMENT IN 1935.

The Expenditure for 1935 had to be kept below that of the previous year, other important tasks, such as the necessary restoration of armaments, calling for a restriction.

(a) Loans	77 million R.M.
(b) Owners' participation (est.)	5 " "
(c) State and Prov. Subsidies	20 " "
(d) State Subsidies for emergency work	52 " "
(e) Value of work done by Labour Service	60 " "
Total	214 " "

Well, that looked all jolly-well good, sir, being nicely balanced and most socialist in the truly ethereal senses. But even so there still seemed some hint of miserable materialist restrictions. So I investigated further.

WHEAT	
	1934
Wheat Imports	646,961
Wheat Exports	185,721
	1935
	158,893
	13,119

Import surplus 461,240 145,774
Thus the import surplus of wheat declined 69

British subjects and citizens of France and the U.S.A. have never experienced a government really concerned with national welfare. They are used to being exploited by forces moving behind decorated façades. — Ezra Pound in the "British-Italian Bulletin," April 18.

per cent. from 1934 to 1935. The ad valorem gain for the importation of other products was therefore about 38 million RM.

And here for the first time I realised what socialisms really meant, old darling—that you import and export the same things, trying to export more than you import, of course, but with complete equalities of product.

Under Liberalism (or capitalisms or Marxist socialism, whatever you are wishful to call it) even if you export more than you import, it is perhaps more alarm-clocks than powder-puffs, or rabbits than ribbands and so forth. But in Germany, under national-socialism, the whole questions has become uniform. You grow wheat for exports. At the same time you import wheat. This is doing away with miserable economic materialisms without a doubting; and if the Germans are by some considered somewhat loony, sir, at least they are soleful loonies. Another-worldly is the word, I think. After all, it can matter little to a johnny-cove that he is going to enormous troubles to convey loads of corn over asylum railings and carry another loadings back, the second not quite so big as the first, so as to get an ad valorem profit, if all the time his sole is permeating about taking roots in the realisation functions of the community-consciousness. What ho?

The Germans are also making work, old think, though of course in a very spiritualistic manner. Here, as everywhere, we come up against the hard basick facts, that man cannot live by restricting bread-imports alone.

"Measures were undertaken to restrict freedom of movement from place to place, whole towns declared to be emergency districts, workers were not allowed to move into them, and misdirections of capital prevented by bans on investments. In the course of the year the big work creation programmes took effect."

Truly the Germans are a Simple People, poor deers, so there is nothing to be said.

Cheer-righty-Ho!

FROTTI

We are asked to deny a persistent rumour that in order to improve the intellectual standard of *The Leader*, Mr. Alfred Coshier Bates has offered the editorship to Frotti.

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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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