

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 4. No. 21 Postage (home and abroad) 4d.
Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936

Weekly Twopence

MONEY FOR NOTHING

WINSTON CHURCHILL GIVES HIMSELF AWAY

WHAT EVERY M.P. OUGHT TO KNOW

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, writing in the *Sunday Chronicle* under the title "Money for Nothing," has provided a complete vindication of all that Major Douglas has said, and that SOCIAL CREDIT stands for, in regard to the functions of Members of Parliament.

In this article he discourses with a show of profundity on a number of matters on which he is in all probability profoundly ignorant. To his own satisfaction he condemns out of hand the Huey Long proposals, the Capital Levy, Father Coughlin, the Townsend plan, and Douglas Social Credit.

It is certain that no Social Crediters would accept as accurate his description of their proposals, so he is probably equally at sea in all the other proposals. *And what does it matter if he is?*

It matters to this extent. He is an Englishman of eminence, and the descendant of eminent Englishmen. It is a pity that he should leave to posterity a document which displays ignorance and prejudice, in the guise of omniscience, when this display is totally unnecessary. That is all.

Second-Rate Experts

Who could possibly expect Mr. Churchill to be an expert in all these technical matters he discusses in the *Sunday Chronicle*? We certainly do not. But what happens at the present time? Read what Major Douglas said in that great speech at Buxton:

We elect Parliamentary representatives at the present time to pass laws of a highly technical nature, not to ensure that certain results are achieved. As a result of this, not merely in this country but everywhere in the world, so far as my observation takes me, we are witnessing a set of second-rate experts in the seats of government ineffectively endeavouring to give technical directions to a set of first-rate experts who are

actually carrying on the functions by which society lives.

What He Ought To Know

After many years' experience, Mr. Churchill should by now be a real expert in the one thing his constituents want him to be expert in—that is in all the rules and regulations of Parliament. He should be so expert in these that he can always take the best possible course open to him to see that the wishes of his constituents are fulfilled.

All the plans and proposals he so airily dismisses may be the most complete moonshine, but his constituents are not interested in technicalities of method; neither do they require him to be. It is results they want.

Mr. Churchill's business is to do what his constituents want or get out. Eventually he will be made to do one or the other.

Dictators FEAR PEACE

FINANCE DEPENDS ON WAR TO SAVE IT

The fact is, says Mr. Attlee, M.P., leader of the Opposition, the dictators do not want a peaceful world; indeed they cannot afford to have a peaceful world.

In Japan, Italy and Germany you have three capitalist dictatorships that are entirely unable to solve their economic problems.

In each case, as this failure becomes obvious to their rivals, they seek to divert attention by engaging in foreign adventures.

Why look any further than this for the causes of war? The trouble lies in a false economic system.

Some years ago Thomas Robson, of Sunderland, deposited the deeds of his house with his bank as security for an overdraft. He had paid £750 for the property in 1919. The bank now applied for an order for possession of the house (which was granted), as he could not pay off the overdraft of £422. —*"Newcastle Evening Chronicle," June 4.*

SPINSTERS DEMAND A DIVIDEND

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

DEMAND DIVIDENDS FOR ALL AND ALL WILL BE WITH YOU

WOMEN are on the warpath again. They've got the vote, but, like the men, have not yet learned to use it. So what?

So Miss Florence White, spinster, is leading a crusade to demand pensions for spinsters at 55. She has as yet tackled only the Midlands and the North, but in 15 months has rallied more than 35,000 spinsters to the cause, and led 5,000 on parade to Hyde Park last Saturday.

Horrified by the drab struggle which thousands of women have to make against the spectre of a pauper's old age, Miss White thought it wrong that spinsters who pay Health Insurance should wait till 65 while widows get pensions at 55. Said she:

I wrote to the papers and discussed it. But my father was an ardent Radical. I had learned

something from him. I knew it was no use just talking if things were to be changed.

Where She Goes Wrong

Miss White is handling her campaign well, and by pressing vigorously will probably get what she and her fellow-spinsters want—at somebody's expense.

All that fine enthusiasm, energy, and ability is going to waste in relieving the poverty of one section of society by planting it on the shoulders of another—in the greatest age of plenty the world has ever known.

Every spinster, and every bachelor, every widow, and every widower, every wife, and every husband—all can have plenty; for plenty for all is awaiting distribution.

Real Work Ahead

Go get your pensions for spinsters at 55 instead of 65, little White crusader, and good luck! But there's bigger work afoot.

Pensions for all from birth is nearer the mark—something more for everyone of us, something less for none. When you have done what you have set out to do, and have learned the first steps in pressure politics, then come to us and join the real affray.

We want people like you—35,000 determined spinsters could make history.

REVOLUTION IN THE ORIENT?

Speakers at a recent meeting of the International Labour Conference emphasised the serious situation in India and China.

Mr. Fulay, of India, said that in that country the depression was still unabated, and added that the problem of India's unemployment demanded immediate action.

Perhaps, he said, the Indian employers want a situation as acute as that in Russia in 1917, and the remedy resorted to by the workers there as a last resort.

Foreign trade has been reduced in gold value to a third of what it was before the depression set in. Mr. Fulay said that there was no need to be surprised at the growing number of strikes.

Unfortunately, he declared, over-zealous local authorities had taken advantage of certain repressive measures, aimed chiefly at the suppression of the nationalist movement, to break legitimate strikes.

Six Million Unemployed in China

Mr. San said China remained in a state of severe depression.

The heavy smuggling in Northern China by Japanese, was not only killing the newly established industry of China, but was preventing regular trade with foreign countries.

Mr. San stated that there were in China nearly 6,000,000 men out of work—one in every five industrial workers in the country.

Plenty of goods, not much work. What a problem!

HUMBUG REBUKED

Performing the opening ceremony of the British Chemical Plant Exhibition on June 22 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who is the political head of the Government Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, said the next phase of industrial evolution would depend to a much greater extent on the application of science industrially. They were on the threshold of a new era of power and its application, which gave great promise for the future of industry. They should go away as great co-operators in discovery and effort and the beneficent application of science must be continued. Science was not meant to be divided into camps hostile to each other.

Dr. H. J. Bush said much of their work was inevitably concerned with the production of war materials. In contributing towards putting the country in a position of impregnable defence he felt confident that chemical plant manufacturers would not be found wanting should the occasion arise.—*"The Times," June 23.*

On and on and on, says one. On the contrary, up and up and up says t'other!

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SOCIAL CREDIT

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

163A Strand, W.C.2. Tel. TEM 7054.

Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free: One year 10/-, six months 5/-, three months 2/6 (Canada and U.S.A. 11/-, 5/6 and 2/9)

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a non-party, non-class organisation and it is neither connected with nor does it support any particular political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

Vol. 4. No. 11

Friday, July 3, 1936

Illusion and Reality

THE idea of nationalisation seems very good to many people. But it is not what it seems because it is based on the illusion that by owning a railway *collectively* we can all get the rides we want. That doesn't follow at all.

If we examine precisely what most people mean when they refer to nationalisation, it can easily be found that it is not the factories, the railways, or the banks that people want (even if they are Socialists) but rather the goods and services that can be produced for individual use and consumption.

The most convenient way of distributing these goods and services which all sensible consumers want (and which they can be *free to choose*) is by the medium of money and prices.

No Socialist has ever shown that nationalisation of anything will ensure complete distribution of the goods produced which the people want. The reason for this is that nationalisation is a *means* that, by confusion of thinking and bad logic, has degenerated into an end unto itself.

"To erect means to the status of ends," St. Athanasius pointed out, "is the essence of sin."

In the struggle over methods the results are forgotten, so that when victory is assured and the battle won, the fruits are dead sea fruit—not *what was wanted*—and the battle starts all over again.

Nationalisation is a side-track, secretly encouraged as such by the Money Monopoly. The only safeguard against betrayal is to get down to brass tacks and demand *the result* that is wanted.

Remember, nationalisation of the Post Office does not provide people with the money to buy postage stamps, nor does the fact of its being collectively owned ensure that each individual (though a part owner) can claim all *the services he wants* from the Post Office.

The only *real* limit to the claims you can effectively make is the capacity of industry itself, a capacity that is enormous and which increases daily, but one which has never yet been utilised to fulfil all the *needs and wants* of the people because *the want* has never yet been precisely expressed as a definite mandate from the people to Parliament.

Do you want poverty abolished? Do you want the distribution of a National Dividend?

If you do, *say so*; it's **WHAT** you want that matters, not **HOW** it shall be arranged. Leave the *how* to the expert technicians who can be hired by Parliament to deliver the results you have instructed your Member of Parliament to insist upon.

The danger of discussing methods is the confusion inseparable from numerous and untrained opinions on purely technical matters, a confusion that breeds paralysis; and in a welter of hates and quarrels over the means the *result* becomes forgotten or lost.

Keep clear of this fatal trap; concentrate on *results*—on what you **WANT**. Insist, and keep on insisting, *and get as many others as you can to do likewise*, until the precise **WANT**, clearly expressed as the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends—the **WILL** and the **MANDATE** of the people—becomes united, conscious, determined, immune to the scent of red-herrings, impossible to side-track, so that against it the denying power cannot stand for a single day.

Summon up the will!

Make sure of your aim!

On with the Campaign with all the power you can muster!

Labourers worked all day digging a trench in Quincy, Massachusetts. They spent the next day filling it in again. They had dug up the wrong street.—"Daily Express," June 20.

This was done on a bigger scale in a Yorkshire town in order to cure unemployment. The Yanks have nothing on us when it comes to making more work.

A Word to the Wise

Elephant's Song Before Dancing

Once again amid scenes of terrible confusion President Roosevelt has loosed a diatribe against the money magnates, whom he now calls economic royalists:

Out of this modern civilisation economic royalists carved new dynasties . . .

It was natural and perhaps human that the privileged princes of these new economic dynasties, thirsting for power, reached out for control over the Government itself. They created a new despotism and wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction . . .

The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the conditions of their labour—these had passed beyond the control of the people and were imposed by this new industrial dictatorship. . . .

Against economic tyranny such as this the citizen could only appeal to the organised power of the Government. . . .

The economic royalists complain that we seek to overthrow the institutions of America. What they really complain of is that we seek to take away their power. . . .

Brave words, but—words. What of deeds?

Last time Roosevelt spoke such words Major Douglas warned us that they would be used to excuse the wholesale interference with first-rate experts, who run the industrial system with ever-increasing efficiency, by a lot of second-rate bureaucratic experts—in the land of liberty! He showed how there was no real danger to finance in these words, and how they would be used to concentrate financial power still further.

American Democracy

The wars of Republicans and Democrats are waged with a technique as mystifying as an aboriginal devil-dance; the strange songs, the processions, the thunderous platitudes, the "key-note speeches," . . . the steady dazzling glare of publicity—all the externals suggest a democracy striving by self-travesty to end democracies. *But behind the scenes the serious business of politics is transacted with shrewdness and resource; and the rival camps, despite the pandemonic atmospheres of Cleveland and Philadelphia, have made the choices which were expected of them . . .*

Many moderate men will vote for Roosevelt because he fought crisis with gallantry and resource, or because he might have done much worse than he has, or because he is a gentleman, or because his voice on the radio inspires confidence.

Thus *The Times* jeers at American democracy, and leaves the thoughtful reader to wonder whether we are much better off ourselves. We are not, nor ever will be until the separation of means and ends in politics has been made effective.

When voters decide on the results they want and vote for them, instead of for parties and programmes, *they* will control policy. That is the serious business of politics which is now decided behind the scenes with shrewdness and resource.

Wake up, British voters!

Trials of a Free Country

We have to take the difficulties of this being a free country into consideration, and the best thing we can do is to appeal to everybody on all sides to behave reasonably.

So said Sir John Simon in the House of Commons on June 22—and meant what he said.

Great is the difficulty of governing in a free country, when conditions are such that there is such widespread dissatisfaction that movements for the redress of grievances are springing up on all sides, when people don coloured shirts, or parade with banners, or contemplate stay-in strikes—all in order to protest against intolerable conditions.

Many countries have substituted dictatorship for liberty in order to suppress revolt against these same intolerable conditions.

There is no difficulty about living in a free country when the people are getting what they want.

The Great Swindle

In a recent article in the *Evening Standard* Mr. Winston Churchill exposes the weakness of economic sanctions, and, though he does not know it, the utter unreality of finance.

He asserts that at an early stage Mussolini let it be known that although he would submit to sanctions which merely inflicted hardship upon the Italian people, he would not stand anything that prevented his armies from conquering Abyssinia.

This is quite in line with the fact that the war was imposed by economic necessity and not for the benefit of the people of Italy.

Mussolini, says Mr. Churchill, thought he could use the pressure of sanctions to make Italy a more completely self-contained and war-mobilised country, and the result has vindicated his judgment.

In other words Mussolini was aware of the immense real resources and skill of the Italian people, which merely needed to be

called upon to produce plenty of goods. *And he was right.*

It is true, Mr. Churchill continues, that sanctions included many measures, especially financial measures, which in the long run would have destroyed the Italian financial power to purchase necessities in foreign countries.

Here is an admission of the power of figures versus facts which has the world in thrall—a purely hypnotic spell like a chalk line drawn before the beak of a hen.

But it was not necessary for Geneva to impose financial sanctions. **Mr. Churchill asserts that the credit of Italy had already fallen, and was bound to fall, so low that the ordinary market factors would have been as valid as the League decision.**

Thus Mr. Winston Churchill, mesmerised like the hen, accepts the idea that Italy's credit on paper *has fallen* when he himself has shown that Italy's real wealth has increased in combating sanctions.

The Object of Production is Consumption

Considerable opposition has been aroused to the [central coal selling] schemes by some of the biggest consumers, such as the utility undertakings which have pressed for the insertion of safeguards in the schemes.—"Financial Times," June 18.

It is ridiculous to call a gas company a "consumer," and the muddled, ignorant, half-baked jargon of orthodox economics is splendidly exemplified in the quotation.

A public utility company is not a consumer; it is a converter of coal into gas, electricity, etc., for the benefit of real consumers—who are none other than Tom, Dick, Harry, Mary, Ellen and Jane.

The business of industry is to convert one thing into another by the application of energy—and there may be various successive processes in this conversion. To call any of these processes consumption is nonsense.

"Hungry" Poland

The Times has succeeded in digging up a country which is actually complaining of inability to obtain raw materials. This is a smart effort and worthy of the heavy headlines and important position accorded to it, even if the situation is only temporary and completely artificial.

The problem of obtaining essential raw materials for industry (cotton, wool, rubber, chemicals and so forth) has moved from academic discussion to pressing necessity since the introduction two months ago of exchange "control." There was no immediate difficulty in obtaining raw materials under the system of free exchange which prevailed until April 27, but when, as is now the case, the textile industry is partly paralysed because dollars are not available to purchase all the cotton needed to keep the mills running the problem of obtaining raw materials has become "actual," and is bound to influence foreign policy.

This case serves to emphasise the utter unreality of the attempt to obscure the fact that war is caused by the struggle for *export markets*, by pretending that it is due to a struggle for sources of raw material. What country with raw material to sell is going to withhold it when a buyer is waiting?

The Economic War in Poland

Poland, it is asserted in justification for the action now in course, has done her utmost, and at a great cost to the economic welfare of the country, to "play the game" with her foreign creditors, but the policies of the creditor countries (in the matter of emigration, trade barriers, restrictions on foreign lending, and so forth) have left the Government no alternative but to suspend transfers "until more normal conditions in world affairs are restored," or until bilateral arrangements can be made with creditor countries. This assertion appears to be amply borne out by the widespread economic distress in Poland and the growing political unrest.—"The Times," June 29.

And it is the usual trouble—she cannot find an *outlet* for her goods—but the economic distress at home does not suggest distribution of them to her rulers. Let the people speak.

They want the goods—not the "outlets" for them. Polish goods for Polish people. Why not?

The Growth of Taxation

It is marvellous what people will stand in the way of unnecessary suffering if only it is continued long enough. They are even inclined to smile when we assert that taxation as at present is totally unnecessary—although less than 150 years ago there *was no income tax*.

Now Lord Bearsted has made a startling announcement. Special taxation of petroleum products was non-existent in this country before 1929. In six years it has grown to the fantastic figure of £42,323,000.

And even these figures, he points out, do not exhaust the story of the taxation to which users of petroleum products are subjected. Other forms of taxation, such as the horse-power tax, bring the total extracted from the pockets of

users of petroleum products up to £74,000,000 in the financial year 1934-35.

And even *that* is not the end.

The Shell-Royal Dutch group alone, said Lord Bearsted, paid to various Governments throughout the world in the form of special taxation and income-tax £66,800,000 in 1935, whereas the shareholders received only £12,000,000 in dividends, a large proportion of which was also subject to income-tax and surtax, or both.

Shoot the Government?

Seventy of the deer which have caused damaged crops around the Ashridge estate have been shot.—"Evening News," June 15.

Damaged crops mean restricted crops. Governments fine farmers for growing more crops; standing crops are fired; surplus cattle and pigs are "eliminated." If it is right that deer be shot for restricting output, why not shoot governments for doing the same? If you want to shoot the Government, tell your Member of Parliament, and use your vote.

Oh, Beware!

It has been suggested in the press that the King may intervene personally to try to heal the breach between North and South in Ireland. Need we say how much we wish success to any such endeavour?

But so grave would be consequences of failure that we must utter an urgent warning. We cannot afford the risk of any lowering of the Crown's prestige which today unites all sections of the British people amid a whirl of confused and contending opinions.

"If goodwill can ensure peace," says one Sunday paper, "then the King's single-minded effort should succeed in full measure."

But can goodwill ensure peace? What is the root cause of strife in the world today? Before taking any action to remove it, the cause should be diagnosed lest the wrong remedy be applied with fatal results.

We commend our readers' careful attention to the short story we publish this week, entitled "First Things First."

The Big Bad Wolf

At the annual conference of the Trustee Savings Bank Association at Portsmouth, a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was read congratulating them on the success of their work in the past year, and urging them to still further efforts in the future. He went so far as to urge the opening of still further bank branches in order that people might have more places where they could put their money instead of spending it.

"What beautiful banks you're going to put our savings into, Big Bad Wolf."

"All the better to tax you from, my dear."

Gambling in Lives

On September 22, 1934, the Gresford Pit disaster—one of the worst in Britain's history—occurred. Two hundred and sixty-five miners were entombed in the blazing inferno, which was eventually sealed down.

At the resumed enquiry, Mr. Joseph Hall (Mineworkers' Federation) stated that it was almost impossible for proper ventilation to be available under the conditions shown. Neglect in not keeping a good airway was responsible for many men being trapped.

Airways were neglected, he continued (according to the *Daily Herald*) because they added to the cost of production, and it was plain that the economic side had played a great part in the disaster.

That the lives of men and the happiness and well-being of their dependents should be sacrificed for the sake of a shortage of pen-and-ink figures is nothing more nor less than legalised murder.

The "Dirty Work"

It has been reported in the press that—

Principal officials of the Inland Revenue Department are sending a round-robin protest to the Treasury against the Tithe Bill.

They complain that the Bill thrusts upon them the invidious task of tithe collection and prosecution, in addition to their income-tax duties.

"If the work of collection is too unpleasant for Queen Anne's Bounty and the ecclesiastical authorities," is the effect of the protest, "a special department should be set up to do the dirty work."

The recognition amongst Civil Servants, especially of the Revenue Department, that there is dirty work going on is very important. That their feeling has reached the stage of making a protest is more important. Every tax collected by the Revenue Department, of whatever kind, is an act that perpetuates and imposes unnecessary poverty in the wealthiest era the world has ever known. The sooner every Revenue officer realises that the better, for the whole department of Revenue is really busy on the very dirty work of the Credit Monopoly. Every tax is a "bankers' tithe."

DEATH TO THE BRITISH! MILLIONS STARVED OF FOOD

HIGHER RENTS—HIGHER DEATH RATES

WHILST our politicians are busily engaged confounding the international confusion with their eyes upon the ends of the earth, the "enemy within" pursues a savage, ruthless and cruel war against the people of our own land.

In a book recently published,* the damning details of starvation, the cause of the poverty, and how disease and death follow as a natural consequence, are coldly and unmistakably revealed.

The authors of the book are respectively Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector of Stockton-on-Tees, South Durham.

The facts disclosed constitute a disgrace to civilisation, and great credit is due to the authors for their painstaking research and investigations over a number of years. The evidence, scientifically collected, documented and tabulated, is indisputable.

The conclusions reached are the same as those arrived at in the now famous report of Sir John Orr.

People are now being starved to death in England.

When the rent-man knocks at the door, he isn't concerned with whether the family within has had any breakfast or not. He calls for money, and this must be paid as a charge that takes priority over food.

Food Comes Last

A slum population in Stockton, paying an average rent of 4s. 8d. a week, was moved to a new housing estate where the average rent was 9s. The result was a steady rise in the death rate. Instead of the expected rate of 8.12 per 1,000, the rate showed 25.96 per 1,000.

This was three times as many deaths under "ideal housing" conditions as should have occurred, simply because the families had not money to buy enough food, the amount an unemployed man had left to spend on food being only 2s. 10½d. a week.

Those who take the easy line of white-washing the grim facts, who say the poor spend their money in wasteful ways, are given the lie direct by the evidence:

"The statement is frequently made that more advantageous spending of small incomes is possible and that much existing under-nourishment is due to ignorance of marketing and of food values, combined with lack of skill in cooking. Careful analysis of family budgets shows

*"Poverty and Public Health" by G. C. M. M'Gonigle, M.D., and J. Kirby, M.R.S.I. (Gollancz 6s.).

that such statements are, to a very large extent, wide of the mark." p. 193. (Our italics.)

Why They Die

"The investigations made in an attempt to determine the cause of the increased death-rate in the slum population rehoused in the Mount Pleasant Estate at Stockton-on-Tees brought to light the fact that many of the families included in that population were existent on diets which showed considerable quantitative and qualitative deficiencies. Analysis of the weekly budgets of those families indicated that such deficiencies as were shown to exist were involuntary, and that they were attaining the maximum weekly expenditure on foodstuffs permitted by their incomes.

"Examined from the viewpoint of a dietician the food supply of the Mount Pleasant families



Dr. M'Gonigle's diagram showing the relation between wage and mortality rates.

was woefully deficient but, after careful analysis of all relevant factors, it did not appear possible . . . to improve their food intake either in quantity or quality, unless purchasing power was increased."—p. 189. (Our italics.)

The Remedy is Known

The good doctor points out that rickets and dental decay are preventable by dietetic means. As he also points out:

"It must be borne in mind that such items as

milk, fruit and fresh vegetables are not, as some people seem to imagine, luxuries, but are in fact essential constituents of a satisfactory and adequate diet."—p. 176.

Prevention is better than cure, and the fact that the widespread plague of malnutrition and its attendant evils can be eliminated is shown by this passage from page 178:

"The prevention of many of the stigmata of mass ill-health is theoretically and practically possible, for knowledge of the basal principles and of many details of nutritional science is now fairly comprehensive. The application of this knowledge is not within the power of hygienists, for the fundamental causes of suboptimal nutrition are to be found within the realm of economic circumstances. The dietician can advise as to dietary but cannot supply the wherewithal to purchase the quantity and quality of foodstuffs recommended."

The Women KNOW What to Buy

The authors of this work deserve well of their countrymen in that they have revealed how baseless is the slandering of the destitute which takes the form of accusing the women of bad household management. That these wives and mothers, so cruelly tortured by their deprivations of sufficient money to feed their families, can be safely and wisely given their National Dividend rights is proved by the following:

"Graphs have been prepared showing the quantities of various foodstuffs purchased by families at each income level. These . . . are indicative of the sound knowledge of the elements of satisfactory dietetics possessed by women of the working class."—p. 256.

"The generalisation that . . . the working-class woman buys, according to her means, wisely and well, may be accepted as true."—p. 257.

"Her limits are determined not so much by ignorance as by purchasing power."—p. 157.

The Pressing Need

The starvation which results in such a terribly high death-rate is the direct result of a restriction of purchasing power.

"The primary object of this volume is to set out facts . . . it would, from the evidence so far available, appear that the incidence of physical defects and death-rates is associated with nutritional factors and that the nutritional state is closely connected with purchasing power . . . The generality of housewives expend the available income wisely and well. It is difficult to see how the average housewife can improve on her present methods of food purchase and household management."—p. 274.

The need is there, proved by a scientific investigation. The "peace" of the bankers has its victims as numerous and as cruelly as the most bloody of wars.

Let us end this slow torture in English homes, let us fight to secure the food our children need. On with the Campaign to abolish poverty! Demand that the mothers and wives have money to spend, to free them and theirs from the horror of death by starvation.

Distribute National Dividends!

SHOT AND SHELL

A baker's roundsman of Islington had worked for the same firm for 28 years. Every day he left home at 4.30 a.m., and returned between 6 and 6.30 p.m., except on Sundays, when he finished at midday. One day he drove home in his van, went indoors, and gassed himself. His widow said he was run down, but "just kept on working."—"Evening Standard," June 5.

Henry Wilson, 27, of Dagenham, got married a few months ago. He left the Army Reserve in May, with a few pounds. The couple had no home, but both agreed to work and save till Christmas. Wilson found it impossible to obtain work, so gassed himself."—"Evening Standard," June 6.

Every 25th house in England and Wales is overcrowded, according to Ministry of Health Survey. In Scotland 23.5 per cent. of the houses surveyed were below the standard. And this when the Act permits living room floor-space to be classified as bedrooms!—"News Chronicle," June 8. (Our italics.)

Tin Cans! A modern plant with fifteen can lines can turn out seven million cans in 24 hours.—"Literary Digest," May 23.

But even with plenty of cans, though you can can plenty, can you sell it at the rate you can can it?

Nearly 100 tons of herring dumped into the sea off the Tyne at the week-end. Fishermen could not obtain minimum price of 2s. a box owing to holidays. They maintain that this will benefit the industry more than selling at low rates, the herring being good foodstuff for other fish."—"News Chronicle," June 2.

Did the "other fish" have to surrender tickets before eating? And what about the "poor fish" trying to starve patiently in Newcastle on less than 5s. a head?

In Durham and Northumberland in 1935, 11 boys between 14 and 15 were killed underground in mines, and over 2,000 injured. In Soviet Russia and France no boy under 18 may work underground."—"Reynolds News," June 14.

Now do you understand why the "leaving school" age could not be advanced?

A special advance to an unemployed man to buy a pair of boots for one of his children can be recovered by weekly deductions."—"Reynolds News," June 14.

But they don't charge interest yet!

Herrings again! Home consumption fell by 45 per cent. between 1913-1933."—"News Chronicle," June 9.

OBITUARY

HERBERT CAMERON BOYD

With deep regret we record the sudden death on Monday, June 8, from a stroke, of Herbert Boyd of Edgerton, Alberta, at the age of 68.

Boyd was not a native of Alberta, but began the practice of law as a barrister, solicitor, and notary in Edmonton in 1912. He became an able exponent of Douglas Social Credit, and was a leader in the Douglas movement.

He was one of the witnesses before the Agricultural Committee of the Alberta Legislature in 1934 (a committee of the whole House) which also examined Major Douglas, and subsequently reported on "the weaknesses of the present system and the necessity for controlled Social Credit." The evidence he gave evoked the following telegram from Major Douglas when he landed in Canada, "Congratulations on brilliant presentation."

He was also a director of the Alberta Social Credit Association and intimately connected with the publication of the *Douglas Social Credit Advocate*.

To assist Major Douglas in the preparation of his First Interim Report as Chief Reconstruction Adviser to the Alberta Legislature, Boyd prepared a brief on the respective powers of the Dominion and the Provinces of Canada under the British North America Act; and he was one of the three advisers recommended to Mr. Aberhart by Major Douglas in March of this year.

His last letter to us deplored the death of Jim Bennett—and now he is gone. To those who knew him and loved him we offer our sincere sympathy; to us he was a distant figure, brought closer by his letters, admired for his sincerity, common-sense, and hatred of compromise.

A fighter, he fought on our side, and we shall miss his aid—and shall not forget.

MR. SAVAGE URGES SHORTER HOURS

EMPLOYERS CRITICISED

A strong criticism of the employers' attitude at the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva towards the 40-hour week was made by Mr. Michael J. Savage, Prime Minister of the New Zealand Labour Government, here to-day.

"There are some people who refuse to admit that machines are doing the work of men to-day," he said. "For years now machines have been displacing men from industry, production has been increasing and, even so, less human labour is required."

"The only way to meet the situation is to maintain the average man's standard of living or improve it if it is possible, at the same time seeing to it that he works a shorter working day, a shorter working week and ultimately a shorter working life."

"I would like anyone in Geneva or elsewhere to prove that that is wrong."—"Financial Times," June 16.

But Employers Are Not To Blame

We imagine that there are omissions from this report, as Mr. Savage knows as well as we do that it is not possible for employers to finance shorter hours without a reduction in wages.

Indeed, the careful wording of his verbatim remarks show that he is well aware that the standard of living is not solely a matter of wages. We have entered the age of National Dividends, and it is time we enjoyed them.

OUR C3 NATION

Seeing that millions of men, women and children are living on miserable pittance which allow them under four shillings per head for food, it is hardly surprising that the standard of health, particularly among the unemployed, is sinking to a dangerously low level. Thirty-five per cent. of the applicants for recruiting were turned down as unfit last year, Mr. Baldwin stated in reply to a question in the House of Commons recently.

And he was promptly reminded that another 30 per cent. are rejected later as medically unfit.

Short Story

FIRST THINGS FIRST

THE SUBTLETY OF THE DEVIL

MY friend and I began as employees in the same firm. We were inseparable. Then he was offered and accepted a job with another firm in the same business. Years passed; he rose to the top of his firm, I to the control of mine. Our businesses were well managed and prospered. We remained close friends—still inseparable. We loved one another. Neither would ever let the other down.

Then came the slump. Business grew rapidly less and, to avoid bankruptcy, we had to cut down expenses to keep them from exceeding earnings. We had to dismiss some of our employees, though they were all good men whom we trusted and liked.

It was a pitiful task, for it meant ruin to many on whom their families depended. But the alternative was bankruptcy and ruin to all. A cruel system was crushing out the love of man for his fellows. There was no room in it for such Christian feelings.

There followed a bitter struggle for more business. We began advertising. My friend and I were forced into all the wretched shifts of cut-throat competition—with one another. We fought for orders. If I got one, my friend lost it.

We now prospered at the expense of one another. My success was my friend's failure; his mine. In the fight we had to keep information from one another, a thing we had never done before. So we began trying to avoid meeting.

We were forced by circumstances over which we had no control to treat one another as enemies. We became estranged—we who in happier times had loved one another.

What devilish thing had devised these conditions? While I fought my friend for markets where my abundant produce could be sold, my old employees—and his (whom we had been forced to dismiss)—were actually

going short of the very things the production of which we were having to restrict!

We were in a state of mental anguish. Others, even less fortunate than we, had to bear physical deprivation as well. What foul devil had got control of our world?

Then came another old friend to visit me, a friend who had independent means, and thus was removed from the necessity of earning his livelihood. He was full of sympathy for us, and for all the world in its condition of strife—every man's hand forced against his neighbour's (though he loved him)—nation forced against nation (though their peoples had no quarrel with one another).

I knew from my own bitter personal experience what the cause was, how it crushed sympathy and the milk of human kindness out of everyday life.

But my friend, who had no such bitter experience, could express his sympathy only by advising what he called "a change of heart." There was no hope, he said, until people lifted their eyes from material things and quelled the evil within them that forced them to make war on one another.

With the best intentions (how true is the old proverb about good intentions!) he was advising me to do what I had bitterly learnt external conditions made impossible. He was telling me to put the cart before the horse—to do second things first. With the best intentions he was mocking me in my agony!

To do second things first is of the devil. How subtle is the devil.

W.A.W.

NATIONAL Dividends are money to buy the things that are being destroyed and the production that is being restricted.

MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

Correspondence between Mr. Aberhart and Major Douglas—V

WE continue publication of the complete text of all letters and cablegrams exchanged since the victory of the Social Credit Party in Alberta to March 24, 1936:—
Major Douglas was at no time under any obligation to produce a "Social Credit Plan" for Alberta. He stated specifically in his First Interim Report, dated May 23, 1935, to the Provincial Government that "plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained." This report outlined the first steps necessary to attain it. Major Douglas has repeatedly given the warning that to prepare any kind of cut-and-dried plan prematurely is merely to give valuable information to the credit monopoly whose interest it is to frustrate such plans.

Note.—For the sake of brevity the formalities of address in this correspondence have been omitted. The emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.

To Douglas, 8 Fig Tree Court, London, December 19.

Council decided to request you come to Alberta not later than January sixth if possible stop Parliament meets February sixth we are now prepared to receive your full counsel.—William Aberhart.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas's Secretary, London, December 20, 1935.

Dear Sir,
On behalf of Major Douglas I would acknowledge with thanks your cablegram received this morning reading as follows:—"Council decided to request you come to Alberta not later than January sixth if possible stop Parliament meets February sixth we are now prepared to receive your full counsel.—William Aberhart."

N. C. EDES,
Private Secretary.

To Douglas, 8 Fig Tree Court, London, December 23.

Impossible to meet Ottawa end January stop Legislature meeting February sixth causes rush stop we expect you to fulfil contractual obligation you have no responsibility apart from Government we do not understand your attitude.—Aberhart.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas's Secretary, London, December 23, 1935.

Dear Sir,
On behalf of Major Douglas I would acknowledge with thanks your cable received this morning reading as follows:—"Impossible to meet Ottawa end January stop Legislature meeting February sixth causes rush stop we expect you to fulfil contractual obligation you have no responsibility apart from Government we do not understand your attitude.—Aberhart."

N. C. EDES,
Private Secretary.

Douglas still willing to consider sailing on receipt of information. But this was not forthcoming.

To Aberhart, December 27.

Kindly forward copy Magor contract report recommendations and proposed action thereon. If assistance practicable will sail fourteen days after receipt.—Douglas.

To Douglas, 8 Fig Tree Court, London, December 31.

No written contract Magor also no recommendations regarding Social Credit yet proposed stop if cannot come at once postpone visit until after Legislature meets.—Executive Council.

To Executive Council, Alberta, from Major C. H. Douglas, London, December 31, 1935.

Gentlemen,
I am obliged by your cable of the 31st inst. reading as follows:

"No written contract Magor also no recommendations regarding Social Credit yet proposed stop if cannot come at once postpone visit until after Legislature meets.—Executive Council."

I may, perhaps, make my own position clearer if I emphasise the point which does not appear to be clear in your esteemed communications, although I have on several occasions referred to it in various forms.

No distinction can be made between recommendations regarding Social Credit and any other description of credit.

What is referred to by you as "Social Credit" is merely a different method of dealing with the credit of the country than that which is commonly employed by bankers and financiers at the present time. While it is my contention, in common with that of most

other serious students of the question, that the credit of no country is either employed to the full or employed in the best interests of the population, it is, of course, beyond question that the available credit of any country has a certain maximum practical rate of exploitation. In your cable you inform me, if I read it correctly, that Mr. Magor has made no recommendations regarding Social Credit. I can draw no distinction between recommendations regarding so-called Social Credit and recommendations regarding any other description of credit which can be dealt with by your Government, and consequently dealing with a portion of it must affect plans for dealing with the remainder.

While I am fully conscious of the implacable hostility of the influence which, in the main, controls the London Press, it is recognised that the more reputable newspapers never permit themselves to be convicted of a mis-statement, although they may suppress matter which has a vital bearing on the statements which they do print.

Douglas points out that Alberta has been solely occupied with matters relating to the use of public credit.

From the London Press and other similar agencies which have, so far, been my only source of information, I understand that the past very vital months of your administration

have been solely devoted to the question of dealing with the external debts of Alberta, the cost of administration, methods of balancing the budget, and similar matters, all of which are indissolubly bound up with the use of public credit. If I have made myself clear, I trust that you will realise that

Douglas points out he cannot advise if he is not kept informed.

it is quite impossible for me to advise you with any intelligence unless I am fully informed in regard to these matters, your proposed attitude towards them, and the advice on which you propose to act in regard to them. It was with these matters in mind that I cabled you on December 27.

As I gather from your cable that it is impracticable for you to let me have this information at the present time for me to consider before arriving in Edmonton at a time which would be convenient to you, I would suggest that you let me have it as early as possible, allowing at least one month from the date of its despatch to the date you wish me to arrive in Edmonton, in order that I may make the necessary arrangements, since you will realise, of course, that my time is very fully occupied.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

To Major C. H. Douglas from the Hon. W. Aberhart, January 24, 1935.

Dear Sir,
Your letter to the Executive Council reached me in due course, and I was very glad to hear from you.

Aberhart continues to treat Douglas as Social Credit Adviser instead of Reconstruction Adviser as in contract.

I can but reiterate my sincere desire to have you understand clearly our position in

this whole matter. We have no desire to minimise the importance of your position, and have never had any such desire. It did not seem to me to be any interference with your method of procedure for us to make immediate arrangements to look after the civil service and necessary conduct of the affairs of the Government. I assure you that nothing has been done that will cripple you in your effort to establish social credit on a sound foundation in this province. If it was possible for you to introduce social credit with the conditions as they were when the former Government was in power, I assure you that conditions are in a better shape today for you to perform the same act. It is true that anything that is done by the government has a financial aspect, but I distinguish details that have a bearing on social credit from other details that have no particular bearing on the use of our credit generally. I trust that you will understand me to be sincere, and I hope that you will fully realise that a construction adviser is not an executive officer.

Social Credit Premier informs Reconstruction Adviser that he will have to sell his theories to the Social Credit Government.

You will be compelled just the same as I have been to sell your theories and proposals to the members of the government and the citizens in general. We have worked to the end of securing the offices of a daily newspaper and a broadcasting station. We have refused to agree to a federal Loan Council that might have power over our credit arrangements.

Mr. Magor is simply in much the same position as our official auditor. You might as well complain that we have a Provincial Treasurer who sells our bonds or exchanges them on the market as object to Mr. Magor.

Aberhart accepts full responsibility.

You will pardon me, I am sure, when I say that I personally do not intend to sink my right as Premier to express my opinion upon your advice or that of any other person in the employ of the government. I am responsible to the people, and I, of course, shall be called to account for any mistakes that are made.

May I submit to you the following information in reply to your letter:

External Debts.

The interest on the external debts of Alberta has been, on an average, 4.89. We are demanding that this be reduced to 2.5 or 2.75.

We had a bond issue of two and one-half million dollars that came due on January 15. We refused to accept the Dominion Loan Council as controlling our credit on condition that the Dominion refund this amount. The Dominion refunded it just the same. We have another issue coming due some time in April, but this we can deal with later on.

The Cost of Administration.

No doubt you found while you were here that there was unnecessary duplication, that many of the departments were over-manned and unnecessary. We have been trying to organise our administration in a sane, sensible and efficient manner. It has not been our desire to reduce the salaries of our employees, but rather to make our administration more efficient.

Balancing the Budget.

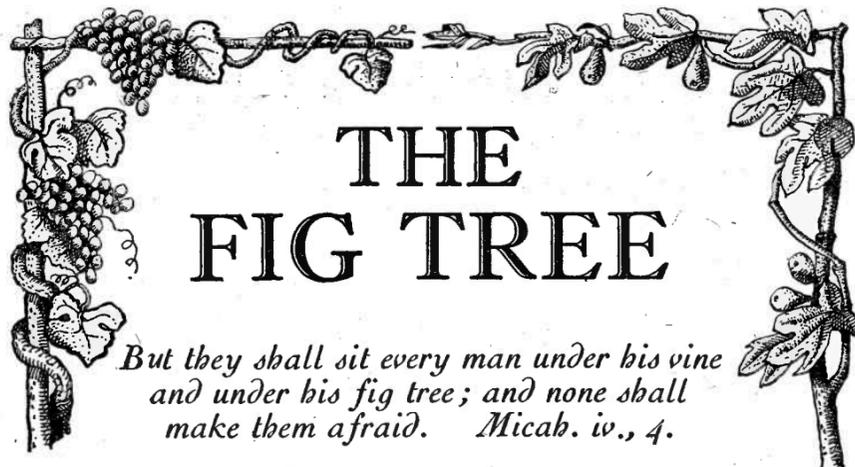
The reduction of the interest charges on bonds, the reduction of our relief costs and the economic reduction of administration charges are the methods by which we are attempting to prevent temporarily the further grip of finance upon our province.

We are at present in the process of preparing enabling legislation to go forward with the establishment of social credit immediately after the session of Parliament. We are hoping that by the end of March we will be able to have you come and advise us in the method of procedure.

I shall be glad to hear from you in the meantime, and hope that you will appreciate our efforts.

WILLIAM ABERHART,
Premier.

(To be continued)



THE FIG TREE

But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid. Micah. iv., 4.

A Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review

Editor: C. H. DOUGLAS

Associate Editor: Miles Hyatt

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Published by the Social Credit Secretariat Limited,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

By annual subscription 10s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a quarter
Post free everywhere.

NOW OUT

In May, 1916 (just before Jutland) the Stock Exchange quoted the following odds against the possibility of peace, by the respective dates:—

End of 1916—80 guineas per cent.
July, 1917—50 guineas per cent.
December, 1917—30 guineas per cent.
December, 1918—8 guineas per cent.

Did they know, or were they merely guessing? — "Aberdeen Evening Express," May 19.

G. W. L. DAY exclaims

WE SOAK THE POOR!

ABOUT the inhuman sufferings of those millions whom this costive system of Finance has thrown on the scrap-heap, doctors and social workers have had a good deal to say of late. But how about the poor man who just, and only just, keeps afloat?

Mr. Guy Loder discourses on the subject in the *Sunday Referee*. He shows that if you are poor, a great many circumstances combine to make you poorer still.

If you need a car to take you to and from your work, you have to get a cheap, second-hand machine on hire-purchase. You pay £25 instead of £20 for it, and if you default in your payments the car may be seized. In the same way, you pay £10 over four quarters for a £9 licence.

The tyres are probably worn, and the frequent punctures cost 2s. a piece. Repairs are more than likely, and you cannot claim free maintenance as you could for a new car. While it is being repaired you may have to pay for trains and taxis.

If you had the cash, you could probably buy £1,000 worth of good furniture at a sale for £100. Not having it, you buy shoddy furniture on hire purchase, and may have to spend £300 to furnish a home with inferior stuff.

If you are ill, you cannot afford the best medical treatment, or take a month's holiday and get thoroughly fit again. The poor man, Mr. Loder suggests, may get a wrong diagnosis from a less expensive doctor. That may be, but even if you get a correct one, you may not be able to undergo the treatment prescribed or to take more than a week's holiday.

You cannot always settle bills at once if you have not got the cash, and this

delay costs money. Nor can you get credit from the bank. Delayed settlement often leads to solicitors' letters and writs, both of which mean further expense.

To hold his job, a man has to keep up appearances, which means new suits of clothes at reasonably frequent intervals. Tailors will provide you with clothes on "tick," but only if you keep giving them something on account and ordering more suits. To the poor man this is a death trap.

Having no shares or securities enough to warrant an overdraft, the poor man when in difficulties has no one to go to but the moneylender, who demands £150 back in return for a loan of £100 over a period of ten months. If the poor man defaults, the moneylender will add the amount of the default to the original sum and continue the process on a bigger scale. Often the end of it is the bankruptcy court.

Finally, there are the children — those we cannot afford, as the blasphemous Mammon-phrase goes, the lie which for millions is the hideous, pathetically accepted truth. Well, the poor man has to choose between allowing his wife to have a child he cannot properly support, or to risk her life by an illegal operation, furtively performed.

Thus the poorer we become without actually sinking to the level of pauperdom, the more difficult Finance makes it for us to keep afloat. Instead of automatically buoying us up when we begin to wobble off our economic balance, it gives us a final tip. In other words, we are all on a slippery slope which grows

steeper and more slippery the further we fall down it.

What is the cure? The Socialists, noticing the disequilibrium, say the rich must be soaked and their money given to the poor. Nor is this an empty threat. The process has been carried on for at least twenty years on a scale never before witnessed. In super-tax and death duties the rich have been soaked sufficiently to gladden the heart of the most whole-hogging Marxian that ever thumped a soap-box.

And what has been the result? The rich and the poor have grown poorer together. That is all. There has been no general rise in economic health. It is as if a starving man had put tourniquets on his arms and legs so as to deflect more vital force into his other members. But far from making him stronger, it gradually converts him into a cripple.

Surely it is obvious that all of us suffer from some common disability, namely, the slow throttling of the whole body economic by some insane power which controls us when we should control it.

The results which our neglect produces afflict us all; they are the abomination of desolation, and but for the message of hope and deliverance that is being delivered each week in this paper, and carried from house to house by the steadfast workers in the Electoral Campaign—but for these the outlook is bleak, dreary and miserable; the road is long; and it ends—where?

The end of the long road of chill penury which seems to have no turning is near. If we win the end is peace, dignity, security, freedom. If we lose—

one only, namely, that sufficient pressure is brought upon him to do so. If the people of Canada do not wish to have the same experience as their neighbours in the U.S.A., who, having elected a President to break the power of finance, have lived to see him strengthen it immensely, they must get busy. They must exert constant pressure on every Member of Parliament against the Loan Council proposal, and for the abolition of poverty.

A Typical Politician

The Hon. H. H. Stevens, speaking in the debate, said that "the Government should not be blamed too much on account of its election pledges. A great Liberal statesman had once said that election promises were 'made to get in on.'" Here speaks a typical politician who will do anything to win and retain his seat, and who can therefore be made to obey the will of the electors if they but demand results from him, and so organise that if he fails them he will inevitably be defeated.

Owing to the vast amount of cuttings, papers and correspondence to be gone through before one can begin to grasp the world-wide ramifications of the work so ably carried on by the late J. D. Bennett, some delay in acknowledging the kindness of correspondents has been inevitable. Will all overseas correspondents accept the assurance that their cuttings and letters continue to be most welcome, although it is an impossibility to refer to a tithe of the information they contain in these notes? M.W.

EMPTY PHRASES

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS ALARMED AT WORLD UNREST

BUT IT'S NO GOOD JUST BEING SORRY

Great changes would come over the human scene as a result of the work of the chemical engineer, said Sir David Milne Watson to the Chemical Engineering Congress on June 25. New synthetic products, he continued, found their way straight into the houses of the people, bringing convenience, economies and formulating pleasures no one had thought of before.

The trouble is, however, that they do not find their way so straight as he suggests — their production is hampered and restricted because people cannot afford to buy them.

Dr. J. V. N. Dorr, of U.S.A., was nearer the mark when he said:

Chaos might come from the misuse of the powers of destruction. The world had solved the problem of production, but was faced with the problem of distribution, which called for a new world relationship. The problem was now in the hands of the statesmen, but would they not allow the engineers to contribute to the solution?

Dr. H. Nordenson, of Sweden, who also spoke, said he was glad the first congress had taken place in this country, which had done so much for the origins of science. The world was in a state of unrest, but in their hearts they all wanted friendship and co-operation.

We are heartily sick of these pious empty phrases. 13,500,000 people in this country cannot afford to spend 6s. a week on food. Every facility exists to give all a life of security, freedom, and even luxury. Talk, words, phrases, butter no parsnips. We want action.

Overseas

THE CUNNING OF THE SERPENT

CANADA

The writer of these notes is travelling on the Continent and has not seen the last issue of SOCIAL CREDIT. The remarkable coincidence of his reading of the amended Loan Council Bill with our editorial comment last week is worthy of special notice and comparison.

THE *Times* Ottawa correspondent reports that the Bill to be submitted to the Federal Parliament to provide for the establishment of a Loan Council "will differ materially from the original draft" "Analysis of the original plan and its implications" he reports "have produced a realisation that it was politically unworkable, mainly because it offered the backing of the Federal Government for provincial loans on terms which no province could accept, without submitting to what would have been tantamount to a receivership." (My italics.) This is a frank admission of the truth of Major Douglas's warning last January.

The report suggests that the Bill in its new form will lack these objectionable features. From this it may be assumed that they have been nicely camouflaged; like those camouflaged steamers which seem to be going one way when they are really going the other. The Bill will now doubtless appear to be heading for improved financial facilities for the provinces through co-operation, when it is in fact still striving for complete centralised control.

The Bill was quite probably introduced in its original form in the expectation that certain provincial governments would object, and with alternative clauses already drafted. Certainly any concessions in form made, as a result of protests, will make it more difficult for the "recalcitrant" provinces to hold out. They will be accused of refusal to co-operate, and of "selfishness." Such selfishness, however, is in the best interests of every province, and it is to be hoped that it will continue and spread. Let them beware of the easy parrot cry, "Unity, unity." It can be a snare and a delusion.

The Central Bank

The Canadian Finance Minister's half-hearted attempt to keep an election promise to establish public control over the Bank of Canada is meeting unexpected opposition.

Mr. G. G. McGeer, Liberal Member for Vancouver, made attacks on the Bill in the House of Commons on June 3 and 9, on the grounds that it fails to implement the Liberal Party's pledges. Mr. McGeer had some telling things to say of the Canadian banks and of the fate of political parties which break their promises, but his best remark was not made to the House, but to the press: "My first and most important duty is to my constituents, to whom I pledged myself most definitely for an entirely public-owned central bank. I consider I must hold to my pledges, whether the party does or not . . ."

Of course it suits him to say so on this occasion, but it is now up to his constituents to tell him what they want, and if they are wise they will eschew methods such as public control, and demand results, such as plenty for all. And make Mr. McGeer into a real democrat, who does what his constituents want, even if it doesn't suit him.

Why He Left

The following extracts from a report in the *Edmonton Journal* for June 6, of an interview with Mr. Magor, until recently financial adviser to the Alberta Government, are of interest as indicating the probability that finance now regards the Albertan situation as safe, and the very good reasons it has for coming to such a conclusion:—

"I think my work is pretty well closed; I still correspond with them regularly on certain matters, but I don't expect I'll have to go back. I left of my own accord because my work was done.

"Oh, no, there was no unpleasantness; quite the contrary. My relations with Premier Aberhart and his government were of the finest. They co-operated with me in every thing I did. They adopted every recommendation I made."

East and West

Despite the lack of results in Alberta, and the strong criticisms of the internal and external quarrels of the Aberhart Government, the 17 Social Credit members of the Canadian Federal Parliament have been in great demand as speakers and writers in the Eastern provinces. Thousands of electors have shown themselves keen to hear more about the Douglas solution, and according to Mr. John H. Blackmore, the Social Credit leader in the Federal Parliament, Social Credit ideas are gaining round in Ottawa

itself, and are "sweeping Manitoba like a prairie fire."

It is to be feared that this analogy may be only too true. A prairie fire is a devouring, devastating catastrophe which leaves a trail of dust and ashes behind it. So, too, is a mass emotional demand for methods, which only too often leaves in its wake a trail of the dust and ashes of disappointed hopes and general disillusionment.

The masses should beware of all schemes and plans which are technical, for it is not given to every voter to be a trained mathematician and economist. Nor to every Member of Parliament, for that matter; but as his job is to represent his constituents—not to devise methods, which is the job of technicians—he need not be an expert in anything else. If the masses demand methods which are undesirable to finance, e.g., Social Credit, they may be given something of the same name, but it will not be the real thing, and they will not only suffer but be made responsible for the disappointments that follow.

B.C. Goes Political

It is reported that a British Columbian Social Credit Party has now been formed, of which the Alberta Premier is the honorary vice-president. This follows a recent visit paid to Vancouver by him when he addressed several meetings of Social Crediters "and others."

It is therefore particularly fortunate that an effort is being made to organise a provincial campaign for results on the lines of the Electoral Campaign at home. Such a campaign, carried to a successful conclusion, will ensure that those using the Social Credit label as a means of climbing to political power, will be forced to deliver the goods.

The Bank of Canada

At the beginning of this month the Canadian Parliament debated the Bill to establish public control of the Bank of Canada. Before his election, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, expressed the view that—

"Once a nation parts with the control of its currency and credit, it matters not who makes the nation's laws. Usury, once in control, will wreck any nation. Until the control of the issue of currency and credit is restored to the government and recognised as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of the sovereignty of parliament and democracy is idle and futile."

The electorate endorsed this sentiment by putting him in power, but it makes strange reading now beside reports of his efforts to force a financial dictatorship on the provinces through a Loan Council—efforts which are continuing despite resistance.

Mr. Mackenzie King will act up to his pre-election statement on one condition, and

TO "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

Send me particulars of the little TASK OF HONOUR referred to overleaf. I want to help.

SEE
1/4d
STAMP
REVERSE

CUT ROUND THIS BORDER

ACTIVE SERVICE

THE latest group to report a growing interest on the part of non-Social Crediters is at **Stockton-on-Tees**. During the first three weeks of June they collected 217, 650, and 362 pledges, with 13, 29 and 18 workers respectively. These figures do not include pledges obtained by the Women Crusaders with the Dean of Canterbury's leaflet. The Electoral Campaign Supervisor reports a steady rise in the average rate of collection from 178 in February, to 410 in the first three weeks of June. He says: "This is due to an increase in the number of workers, several of whom are not members of the Social Credit Association, but are amongst our quickest and most regular canvassers."

A very quick rate of collection is reported from **Birkenhead**. In 45 hours 814 pledges were obtained, or about 18 an hour. In **Liverpool**, in 23 man-hours, 401 pledges were gained, or just over 17 an hour. In eight man-hours **Fulham** has increased its total by 125 pledges, which shows a rate of nearly 16 an hour. They are merely hampered for lack of workers, and if only fewer would talk and more get on with the real business in hand, the North would soon find they have nothing on London. The **Fulham** Group, by its results, proves that we can do in **London** what is being done in **Birkenhead, Liverpool, Newcastle**, and other places. One result is worth ten opinions—and a bit more besides.

There is an excellent chance for London Social Crediters to prove still more what they can do. Many people do not like working in their home districts. They can help by coming along to the meetings of the National Dividend Club now being held in Pimlico, and take part in canvasses of the streets in that district under the Campaign Supervisor. T.H.S.

FOR THE NEW READER

1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
 2. Most people have less than they want.
 3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity. Individuals fear the loss of their jobs, which means the loss of their incomes. Businesses fear the loss or shrinkage of their markets, which means the loss or shrinkage of their incomes. Nations fear one another. The whole world fears war.
 4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
 5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.
 6. The transport undertakings, and all who provide service want to sell service.
 7. Each nation has so much goods and services that it strives to export to foreign markets.
 8. There are not enough buyers to provide the markets that nations, businesses or individuals need in order to get rid of their goods and services.
 9. The solution of all the troubles enumerated above lies in the hands of the voters of any democratic country.
 10. It is not to argue about causes, remedies, parties or persons, but to demand, clearly and unitedly an increased personal income for every individual—a National Dividend—to distribute what is now wasted or restricted.
 11. The demand must be made in such a way (see elector's demand on back page) that prices and taxes are not allowed to increase. No one need lose in this age of plenty.
 12. It is up to the people themselves to realise these obvious things, to put aside the futility of party politics, and to demand that the persons who are paid to represent them in Parliament shall urgently instruct (not beg) the Government to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.
- This is the simple means of solving The Great Universal Problem of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty, and the Root Cause of War. The time for action before the next great war is short; the matter is desperately urgent.

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.

BACKWOODSMEN WAY BACK AND "BACK NUMBERS"

By G. F. Powell

STIRRED by the news from Queensland published last week under the title "What Might Have Been," the Electoral Campaign Director has written this article. As usual, when he hits he hits hard. In Queensland they put up a Social Credit candidate who in 1935 polled 1,392 votes and in 1936, 1,917. THEY HELD THE BALANCE OF POWER AT BOTH ELECTIONS.

UNLESS the Social Credit Party of Queensland are RIGHT in thinking that their objective can be attained only by party action they are not to be excused at all—no matter how "honestly convinced" they are of it.

"Honest conviction" is no excuse for blundering in a desperate situation such as that with which humanity is now faced.

If we can MAKE CERTAIN as to whether the initiative is with us or not, we ought to do it—not have "honest convictions." The Social Credit Party of Queensland COULD have made certain, and, if they had, then that would be their only legitimate excuse for putting up their own man AND LOSING.

I could name a good number of our campaigning groups over here who could have been trusted not to miss such an opportunity. The fact is that proximity to a master mind is a great advantage. We in Great Britain have that.

It must be extremely difficult for people overseas to keep up to date in anything. Progress is still registering at a faster rate in the older world than elsewhere: the newer countries cannot be expected to absorb from

their discoveries at the pace we in Britain can and do. Life is easier out there and thought less rapid and sure.

Today if Major Douglas says something important we know from experience that, to assume him right and continue to act accordingly until we find him wrong, is to gamble with the mathematical chances in our favour. But in the backwoods of the world Major Douglas's voice must sound very far away and weak, whilst that of the "local champion Social Creditor of 1923 vintage" rings loud and strong. When he says, "Put me up. I'll show the world," it must sound very convincing.

Then again SOCIAL CREDIT must be somewhat ancient by the time it reaches the backwoods, whilst the local paper, bearing a later date must appear more authoritative.

In about another twelve months we shall see a change for the better out there. The "back numbers" of the Movement will, by then, be as completely discredited as leaders as they have been for some time over here. Then the augmenting political technique which C. H. Douglas evolved will be appreciated at its true worth.

But, oh, what Liverpool or Newcastle or Southampton or fifty other places would have made of the chances Keppel had!

Constituencies of under 8,000 voters! With Social Crediters holding absolute proven control of nearly a third of the total votes cast!!! How I wish we could send a team of our campaigners to Queensland for a picnic—because that's exactly what they'd make of it—a joyous, triumphant, picnic!

INCREASED TRADE IN U.S.A.

SOLDIERS SPENDING THEIR BONUS

As for the spending of Bonus money that unquestionably has been an influence in keeping trade activity high, both directly through soldiers' buying goods and indirectly through maintaining the purchasing power of workers in the motor-car and collateral industries and, to a lesser extent, those engaged in the building trade and its supply industries. Thus far, it is true, only a little more than one-quarter of approximately \$1,900,000,000 handed out by the Federal Treasury to former soldiers has been turned into cash; still \$500,000,000 is a substantial sum, and even though a large part of it may have gone to pay off old debts there must have been a good deal of spending power left. It is worth noting, too, that probably as time goes on more Bonus Bonds will be turned into money and so trade will feel the beneficial influence of that buying power much longer than was first anticipated. —"The Times," June 29.

The agricultural industry was paid £14,736,000 in subsidies and grants during 1934-35.—"Reynolds News," June 14.

Mrs. E. Taylor, bound over for begging, is struggling to keep a family of ten on 12/- a week. The woman probation officer said: "She is a brave woman, and has worked hard to keep out of the workhouse." —"Daily Mirror," May 14, 1936.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY PORTRAIT

Reproductions in colour of the portrait of Major Douglas by Augustus John, R.A., can be supplied to readers at 1s. 8d. each post free. This portrait by a famous artist will be of great historic interest in the future, but when the present supply is exhausted no further copies will be made. Don't leave it until too late!

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

POVERTY ENDS

CAR SIGNS

Suitable for sticking on the back-windows of motor cars, the slogans shown above and below, printed in black or red, ready gummed on the face, are available from Publications Dept. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2, 6d. a set, post free.

WITH NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

are not yet; your book reading problem remains unsolved until you adopt the PHOENIX plan. For as little as a penny a day you may own a shelf full of books like these:—

The Douglas Manual, Economic Democracy, Credit-Power and Democracy, The Monopoly of Credit, Economic Nationalism, The Social Credit Pamphleteer, Money in Industry, Promise to Pay, The A.B.C. of Social Credit, This Age of Plenty.

Choose the books you need; they come promptly, without outlay. You pay at your own convenience. Write a postcard (or your name in this margin) for MEETING BOOKS ON NEW TERMS. It's a guide to all literature from Demosthenes to Douglas, from Plato to Priestley. It's free from

The PHOENIX

66 CHANDOS STREET

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3/- Choice Ceylon at 2/4 lb.

2/8 Special Blend at 2/2 lb.

NOTE THE SAVING to Social Crediters and

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

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

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

CHOTA HAZRI TEA CO., LTD.

Tea Importers
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LIVERPOOL, 2

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.—Numerous local Conservative and Unionist Association papers (May issue) have published a paragraph under "Notes of the Month" entitled "Social Credit Fails." This refers to Alberta, and its untruth may be judged by the Douglas-Aberhart correspondence we are now publishing. Readers might draw the attention of local Conservatives to the truth.

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.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

We draw our readers' special attention to the facility provided for the insertion of small personal advertisements. These can be inserted under "Shopping Guide" on our back page, and the rates, it will be noticed, are very moderate. Such advertisements might be used by readers who have things to offer for sale, or they can be used for jobs vacant or wanted. We are convinced that such advertisements would receive prompt and sympathetic response from those of our readers, and they must be the majority, who are anxious to support the paper that stands for Social Credit and all that it means in life, liberty and happiness.

DISPLAY YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

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Quarter page	... £3 0 0
Eighth page	... £1 15 0

SERIES DISCOUNTS OFFERED ON

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All orders and remittances to The Advertisement Manager, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

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 ½d.
Cabinet Size,
unmounted ... 1s. each, postage 1½d.
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.

Keep in touch with Social Credit
in Australia

READ

"THE NEW TIMES"

3d. weekly;
15s. per annum, post free.

Published by New Times Pty. Ltd.,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

NEW DEMOCRACY

(Incorporating "Controversy")

The Premier American
SOCIAL CREDIT REVIEW

Edited by Gorham Munson and Lawrence Morris

15 cents a copy \$2.50 per annum

66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

A New Reader's Remarks

Your paper was introduced to me for the first time a week ago. I was so interested in it that it has been shown to many of my friends, and it surprised me how very suspicious most of them were at the contents. For example:

1. Such a heavenly prospect would be impossible in our country unless it had the sanction of the financiers.
2. We have been paying Members of Parliament, trade union officials, social workers, who never see anything needed once they get their position.
3. How is it proposed to get the knowledge home to the people, millions of them having been looking for something of the sort ever since they came to an understanding age?
4. Why was it that anything of this kind was laughed at by the press? If it could be worked and would be such a boon to all, why did not some of the big parsons and others supposed to be interested in humanity take it up, and let the people know of it? As it is not one in ten thousand know anything about it.

All of them, old and young, can see their position becoming less secure as machinery improves, and I, as a business man moving amongst the homes of the people, can feel that their spending capacity is rapidly being reduced, plus the uncertainty of the time a job will last.

Birmingham S. G. MOORE

[We appreciate the effort to interest friends, and especially the effort of the unknown who introduced the paper to our correspondent. We agree that the public are suspicious, but it is our (and every reader's) task to overcome the suspicions of the public by effort, and to convince the people of the truth of the only way out that we advocate. In this direction, every reader can help, for every person who is already introduced into the light owes it to his introducer to bear it to someone else still in the dark.—Ed.]

From an Outpost Down Under

This letter is written in the backblocks, where we have Social Credit for breakfast, dinner and tea.

SOCIAL CREDIT is sent out to me from my home in the Isle of Wight and is much looked forward to. I think the average New Zealander would like to see Frotti have a dig at Otto Niemeyer, the light-fingered gentleman that came out here and put us

Ready Now!

Major Douglas's
Westminster Address
to Social Creditors

THE APPROACH TO REALITY

together with answers to
questions

A 32-page pamphlet

Price 3d.

Single copies post free 4d.
Four copies post free 1s. 0d.

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

all out on to the road, after he was shown the sights of the country and made such a fuss of, so we won't forget him in a hurry—I won't at any rate.

Well, things are beginning to look a bit brighter now, but you will know more of the ins and outs of it than I do. Where I am working is a lonely place; the nearest post office is 26 miles away, and now the winter is here the roads are bad and the river is often flooded, and as there is no bridge we are cut off from civilisation. But, never mind, we are all Social Creditors to the last drop and that is what matters most. Good-bye, wishing you all success and the best of luck.

Hawkes Bay, N.Z. J. M. WELHAM

Pushing the Paper

A correspondent a short while ago suggested asking various newsagents for SOCIAL CREDIT with the idea of inducing them to stock it. A better plan, and one which would find more favour with newsagents, is to approach the local newsagent and guarantee the sale of one copy on condition that it is displayed in a prominent position during the week of issue. Should the copy remain unsold at the end of the week, the guarantor would, of course, pay for it and pass it on to someone else as his contribution to the cause. Should the copy thus guaranteed find a regular subscriber, the guarantor would no

doubt be able to induce the newsagent to stock further copies.

Prominent display is the keynote of the plan. The casual reader, induced to buy one, may develop into a most ardent supporter and a definite asset.

Liverpool H. HUGHSON

The Best Insurance

I enclose a cheque for £3 in support of Social Credit. I may say that I do this in preference to using this amount for the payment of an insurance premium, and propose to do the same every year. I propose also to inform the insurance company of my reasons.

I hope everything progresses well, and can only repeat that I am "all out" for the necessity of lifting the scales off the eyes of the majority of the nation.

"OVERSEAS READER"

A Challenge Repeated

Very glad to see Mr. Arthur Bullock joining the attempt to spur your readers in England and elsewhere to increase the circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT. I did not, however, as he thinks, send my figures of SOCIAL CREDIT sales. I stated how many were being received in Carmel (how few). The figure is the town's, and mine is the shame that it is not higher.

Saying his figures beat ours, Mr. Bullock modestly calls his own absurdly low, which tells us what he thinks of ours. Carmel's figures were not "displayed as a sign of virility," but in an attempt to spur those whose town's per capita sales are even worse than ours. Let's hope that the reason we have not heard from them is that they are spending all available time on this job or on the Electoral Campaign!

Mr. Bullock is to be congratulated on his fine achievement—72 copies of SOCIAL CREDIT per week, one for every 320 souls. Reader, are you following his example?

Since my letter (published on March 6) the Carmel circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT has increased 50 per cent. (now one for approximately 330), so we are running close to our transpacific neighbour Wanganui.

Readers everywhere! You believe that you would be doing an honourable and important work in getting a new subscriber to SOCIAL CREDIT. Then may you DETERMINE to do it and DO IT NOW, again and again.

E. J. ATTER.

[Mr. Atter's enthusiasm has betrayed him into the perpetration of a limerick aimed at his rival, who, we hope, will survive to fight again:

Arthur Bullock of Old Wanganui,
As a hustler beats poor me and youie,
Can he sell SOCIAL CREDIT?
He sure can, boy! You said it!
Why, he knocks all the records kerflooy!
—Ed.]

Starting the Campaign

Little old whitewashed houses, jutting out at all angles. The narrowest of lanes, where a periscope on the radiator seems the only solution. We wandered through this sunny, sleepy village, down the hill towards the church; on the opposite slope was the vicarage: secluded, peaceful, secure.

Said I: "How easy to live in such surroundings and let the world go by . . . how shall we get the Campaign started in such villages?" Said she: "Let's go and see the church!"

Over the running brook, through churchyard gay with roses, up to the porch of the old stone building. And there—nailed to the door—was this notice, "The Campaign to Abolish Poverty . . . will be inaugurated" . . . in that village, and during that week.

Llantwit Major H.E.

A Suggestion

Why not reprint some of your illustrated articles as propaganda leaflets? I suggest the recent article "Waste" and "The Chosen Fast of God," which appeared last week, as specially suitable, and if these were reproduced in a size that could be slipped into an ordinary commercial envelope, they would form a valuable propaganda medium which could be used conveniently by all.

London L. RENTON

[We will act on this suggestion. We will shortly make these available as 8-page folder leaflets, size as suggested, at the rate of 24 a shilling. Readers can order now.—Ed.]

HOLIDAYS

Readers spending holidays at any of the places named hereunder should write for a list of hotels and boarding-houses, recommended by local Social Creditors. A commission on all bookings has been promised to Secretariat funds.

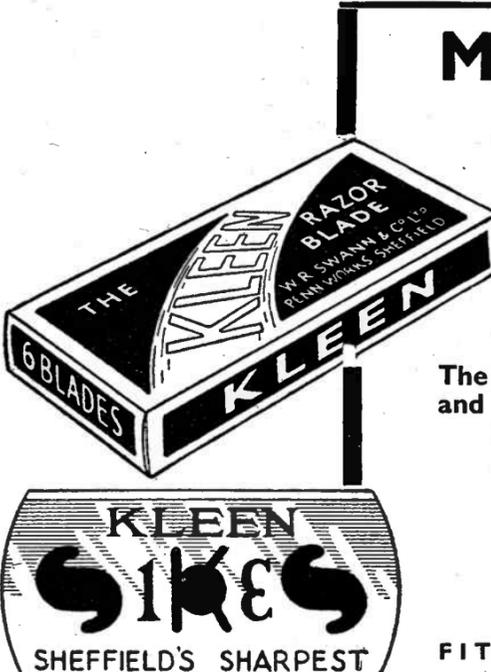
BANGOR (Ireland) HASTINGS
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The sharpest blade you can use
and only a penny each — or six
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KLEEN BLADES

FIT ALL 3-PEG HOLDERS



IMMACULATE USED CARS

Fellow "Social Creditors,"

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

- 1932 (December, 1931) Cadillac seven-passenger Limousine, £195.
- 1934 Rover 12 h.p. Saloon 6-light, blue, £140.
- 1933 Buick 7-seater Limousine, maroon, faultless, £295.
- 1935 Humber Snipe Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £275.
- 1929 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Saloon with drop division, £295.
- 1933 Vauxhall Cadet Saloon de Luxe, £75
- 1934 Humber 12 h.p. Saloon de Luxe. Excellent, £125.
- 1935 Sunbeam 14 h.p. Dawn Saloon, faultless, £225.
- 1935 Daimler 15 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, blue, £335.
- 1933 Austin 16 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, maroon, £110.
- 1936 Vauxhall de Luxe, unregistered, used, free demonstration, Sports Saloon, blue, £475.
- 1935 Wolseley 21-60. Landaulette, blue, perfect, £400.

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Roll of Honour

The following have reported their
Task of Honour completed

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- 59. J. O. GIBSON - Belfast
- 60. D. LAMPLOUGH - Woking

Parcels of Social Credit Pamphlets

- No. 1
- Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? 4d.
 - Money and the Price System 3d.
 - Economics for Everybody 3d.
 - How to Get What You Want 2d.
- ONE SHILLING POST FREE

- No. 2
- Nation's Credit 4d.
 - Social Credit 3d.
 - Remedy for Farmers' Plight 3d.
 - Social Credit Principles 1d.
 - A Christian's Resolutions 1/2d.
- ONE SHILLING POST FREE

THE FORM BELOW CAN BE USED TO RECRUIT A NEW READER
GET THAT FRIEND OF YOURS TO SIGN ONE OF THEM

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

To Mr.
Please supply me weekly with a
copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.
Name.....
Address.....
Fill in this and hand it to your
Local Newsagent.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

Send SOCIAL CREDIT to
Name.....
Address.....
For 12 months I enclose 10s.
For 6 months I enclose 5s.
Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups 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

Meetings held first Friday each month, 7.45 p.m.
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 Electoral Campaign meeting in the open-air at St. Leonard Street, Victoria, S.W.1, on July 13 at 8 p.m.

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

To Let

Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bournemouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne. Booked June 20 to July 4, July 27 to August 24, August 24 to September 5. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2 1/2 guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

Bound Volumes

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

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

Shopping Guide

LOCAL as well as national business people are invited to use this column. Rate, 1s. a line. All readers are urged to support all advertisers.

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Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from BILLINGTON-GREIG
32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

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 I.L.O. CONFERENCE

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GENEVA, JUNE 12

Item VII. on the Agenda—"Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry"

1.—The General Discussion

GENEVA! Centre of the callow hopes common to the immature and the ignorant. Pure city under the Salève, where everybody talks of Peace, and of aspirations as snowy as the summit of Mont Blanc.

City also where, within 400 metres of the League Assembly Hall, soldiers not four years ago mowed down an unarmed crowd with a machine-gun, killing more than a dozen; where the populace, made desperate by intolerable taxation, followed the cortèges of the slain in defiance of martial law established by the Council of State: where to the poor the most hateful are the Genevese bankers and after them the international flotsam thrown up upon their quays by the presence of the League upon the pleasant lakeside.

Settling Down to Talk

I do not think it unfair to say that happy indeed is the delegate who coming a second time to Geneva for a conference retains any but a perfunctory enthusiasm. The delegates to this "fifth sitting of the 20th session" of the thousand and first conference took their seats very quietly on Tuesday morning, indulging in no demonstrations.

Box and Cox

Mr. Ashurst, a British employer, began by opposing any change in the direction of shorter hours, which would increase the cost of production and reduce demand. The end would be increased unemployment.

Mr. Shaw, a British worker, argued the adoption of shorter hours, in order to reduce unemployment.

These speakers having thus neatly squared the ledger, Sir H. Mehta and Mr. Fulay took a leaf out of their book in the truest form of flattery. The former, rejecting shorter hours, urged that the multiplicity of Indian religious holidays made the proposal unworkable. Besides there was the menace of Japanese competition. Mr. Fulay, after pointing out that religious holidays were paid for by the absence of any fixed weekly day of rest, denied that Japanese competition could effect the standard at home.

Mexico, we were pleased to hear, was in the unique position of having no unemployment problem. Mr. Rivero Solana gave us his word that this was so. He showed a flash of intelligence very out of place in a Geneva conference when he said that the real question was distribution for under-consumption, and not the restriction of over-production.

Nothing Like Leather

Our own especial brightest jewel in the crown, the Minister of Labour, poured the coolest of showers upon the whole project. He took it upon himself to venture upon an unsolicited restatement of the proposal as one of "distributing available work and wages, and reducing the number of wholly unemployed by a sharing of work."

It will be remembered that no such additions appear in the proposal. Mr. Brown has a useful fund of ingenious naïveté which in my opinion he puts over with considerable success. Had not the British Government been fortunate in securing his services, he

might have made an excellent door-to-door salesman of slightly faulty carpet-sweepers.

There was, he explained, no contradiction in the fact that the British Government, while ready enough to enforce compulsory powers when "voluntary action had failed" (as in the cotton industry), viewed with horror any undemocratic proposals to impose shorter hours in textiles. The I.L.O. should be careful not to isolate the question of work from that of wages. It must face facts, in spite of its original ideals.

Jekyll and Hyde

Mr. Brown resumed his seat at last, and Mr. Rieve from the U.S.A. launched forth into some dismal statistics, to which the Conference very properly turned a deaf ear. 100,000 workers had been displaced by machines in the ten years after 1923, with no decrease in the production of cloth. Mr. Rieve, too, showed signs of intelligence, for he pointed out that in the present state of industrial suicide, machine-power, taking the place of man-power, forced up prices faster than purchasing-power.

But the mental standard came down with a run when Mr. de Buen of Spain got up. Mechanisation had reduced the demand for labour, therefore Industry must reabsorb the labour displaced by Mechanisation. To the Señor's over-heated imagination Jekyll and Hyde seemed to be playing in and out of the industrial system in a manner not perceptible to any but a delegate to the I.L.O.

On-and-on-and-ooe and Up-and-up-and-upee

Mr. Kitaoka allowed himself to copy the best British models with meticulous exactitude. No country was more earnestly desirous of raising the workers' standard of living than Japan. The trouble was those wicked foreign countries, who would continue to impose tariffs on Japanese goods.

The French, of course, were falling over themselves to get everybody to adopt the 40-hour week. It was a sudden but not unnatural conversion. Only M. Waline dissented, fearing it would add 15 per cent. to the cost of production. M. Jouhaux gaily attempted to jockey the conference into discussing an even shorter week, no doubt hoping thereby to put France into a more favourable position for bargaining. But the delegates were not to be caught. Mr. Martin (British) did not think a 40-hour week would bear sane consideration. Mr. Scholes (British) urged the I.L.O. to drop the subject. Mr. Steinmann said that such a proposal would ruin the Swiss, who produced largely for export.

Two small voices from Venezuela and Poland tried to stem the tide, and Miss Miller certainly reported the American Government to be favourable to a 40-hour week convention. But Mr. Pogson (British) arose to scotch the snake completely.

In the Clouds

Mr. Pogson made the extraordinary statement that in Oldham, with 15,000 unemployed cotton-operatives, it was impossible to keep the mills fully staffed. If this was so with a 48-hour week, where should we be with a 40-hour one, he asked?

Where, indeed!

While several delegates were trying to do this in their heads, and having to rush out to the bar for a small tonic, the general discussion closed with an unofficial but entertaining domestic scene between the Frenchmen: some saying that all France was on a 40-hour week, others that they had never heard of such a thing, and had certainly made no promises.

(To be continued.)

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

BELOW is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (1/2d. stamp) to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

We Will Abolish Poverty Elector's Demand and Undertaking

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

Signed.....

Address..... (Signatures will be treated confidentially)

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Published by the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel. TEM. 4154 (Secretariat). TEM. 7054 (Editorial and Publishing). Printed by The Blackfriars Press, Ltd., 18, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4; and at Leicester. Sole Agents for Canada: The Imperial News Co.