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For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

“CIVILISATION IS CRACKING”

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ECHOES MAJOR DOUGLAS WHO TELLS US HOW WE CAN ACT

“The civilisation which we thought was so secure is cracking in its very foundations. We see things happening in civilised Europe today that recall the worst phases of the Dark Ages.

“When we see Christian people being taught to accustom themselves to the idea that it is through war that their strength is being tested, and when in place of God dethroned there are enthroned new gods of race, you must needs realise that this civilisation holds nothing in itself by which it can achieve its own salvation.”

SO said the Archbishop of Canterbury last Sunday, and followed it up on Monday with this:

“The use of force of the sword by the State is the ministry of God for the protection of the people.

“If that is true of the State in its domestic relations, it is equally true for the State in its international relations . . .

“It almost seems as if some malady of madness is affecting Europe, with which we are so closely bound.”

Oh, Hear the Warning!

We make no apology for repeating the terrible warning and the urgent call to action which Major C. H. Douglas made in March, and which we published last week. He said:

“I cannot see, short of the intervention of a higher power, any human possibility of avoiding another great world conflagration. Whether any considerable proportion of civilisation will survive only time will show, but I am confident of this, that what survives of the world after the next war, will reach a state either in which there will be no monetary system at all, or one that has been radically reformed in our favour.

“That is the highest note of hope I can end upon. We have done our best in the past twenty years to warn the world not only of what was coming, but how the mechanism works that makes it come. I do not believe that that work will be lost whatever happens.

“I would ask you to realise that the only thing that would have prevented this war, could it have been produced, was action. And it is EVEN NOW action that is our only hope.”

Which Would You Rather . . . ?

Black Hitler rattles his sabre at Red Thorez, the French Communist leader, while Red Stalin thunders against Black Mussolini. Blacks are massacring Reds, and Reds are massacring Blacks in Spain.

In the East End of London, Reds and Blacks are rioting to the terror of peaceful citizens. Jew-baiting gathers force.

This is devil's work. The Red

versus Black terror is being waved before our faces; we are being invited to choose which we would rather have—a dictatorship of the left, or a dictatorship of the right?

The croupier who holds the bank is inveigling us to play. “Red or Black, gentlemen, the game is with you.” Beware his knavish tricks. He is

asking you to choose between hanging and boiling in oil. **Choose Life!**

If you choose the Red or the Black, it is immaterial to the power-lusting demons who are fomenting this terror, and supplying it with money and guns.

Remember what the Great War cost in money? Well, the Spanish war is not being fought without money.

The financial wire-pullers will dress up their dictatorship in Red or in Black. They do not care. But THE PEOPLE will be the slaves—bond slaves.

Even Now—Action

There is not much time left. Those who see the danger and do not act carry a fearful load of responsibility.

Let everybody help. There is a campaign of action under way, to mobilise the WILL OF THE PEOPLE against the Father of Lies. Join that campaign today.

COTTON ASKS “WHY?”

THE currency agreement is a step towards complete control of the world through finance. We showed it up a fortnight ago as a plot which has been hatching for years.

Last week we drew attention to the insolent claim of Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, to be above the law. The Lancashire cotton trade evidently agrees that our strong comments were just. In an article in the *Manchester Guardian Commercial* for October 9, Mr. W. M. Wiggins, writing as Chairman of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd., makes a blistering attack on the dictatorship of finance, as the following extracts show:

That monetary policy exerts a dominant influence over the life of the people is now generally appreciated. Those, especially, who depend upon depressed basic industries are therefore anxiously inquiring how these new developments will affect their industries and themselves. The prospects for the Lancashire cotton industry are our own special concern. We, however, are also among those who largely identify their hopes for world revival and pacification with monetary remedies; and we are anxious also on this score. . . .

Lenders versus Borrowers

The supreme conflict of interests in monetary control is not among the several nations of the world, but is, universally and irrespective of all national boundaries, between the lenders and the borrowers of money [—and the lenders keep the borrowers occupied in mutual strife.]

Monetary controllers, as is now conclusively proved, have been ready to sacrifice everything conducive to world prosperity and peace to their not-disinterested devotion to gold standards.

Though confessing now even to “disastrous” mistakes, the same monetary authorities are still in power . . .

War Necessary

True, the probability of war means a temporary stimulus through abnormal expenditure on armaments for war industries, but not for peace industries. Again, the actual outbreak of war will release vast gold hoards and further relieve the situation. *Nothing severer in condemnation of a monetary system can be said, however, than that it requires the probability or the outbreak of war to permit of industrial recovery and the re-employment of our people.* (Our italics.)

The Final Decision

It is fortunate in these circumstances that this is still a democratic country. The final decision rests with our own people and our own Parliament. While we have often been overreached by our monetary controllers in the past, we look to our Members of Parliament that they do not permit this to occur again.

Here is a chance for Lancashire readers to enlist new allies for the Electoral Campaign.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE



Ventriloquist to Dummy, “Whatever you tell me to do, I’ll do it, just as if I had to.”

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SOCIAL CREDIT

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What It Means to You

BEFORE you were born it cost your parents money to prepare for your coming. Afterwards they spent money on you, and on themselves, to buy food, clothing, shelter, education, travel, amusement—on licenses and taxes and rates—and now you spend money on these things.

There is nothing at all you can do without money. Money does not buy happiness, but it buys the things without which it is impossible to keep alive at all.

All the money has to be arranged for by experts, just as all the electricity has to be arranged for by experts, and all the other things which are organised in the modern world. Decisions have to be taken.

It is terribly important to you that these public services should be run properly for you. Wrong decisions cause a lot of inconvenience, worry, delay and disappointment to you and everyone else. Decisions can be so wrong that—look at the suicide chart on the opposite page—life just becomes intolerable.

For example the Cunliffe Committee, which consisted mainly of bankers, and a Treasury official, had to take decisions about money after the war. They decided that there was too much money about, and that it would have to be reduced. This was called Deflation.

Here is what Mr. McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and now chairman of the Midland Bank, said about it:

"A policy of deflation could only end in strangulation of business and widespread unemployment. It meant, however, enhancing the value of war and post-war holdings and restoring the value of pre-war holdings, thus raising the total claims of the rentier class (that is, the class which lives on interest), not only beyond what they are entitled to, but to an intolerable proportion of the total income of the community."

At the present time huge quantities of goods that money could buy are being destroyed, and the production of still larger quantities of goods is being restricted.

Moreover, 13,500,000 people in this country have less than 6s. a week to spend on food. You may be one of them.

You know these things, and hate them; you are indeed ashamed that they should happen in your country.

Most people know very little about money and the rules and regulations that are in force in regard to it, and all the big and little changes that are made in them. Perhaps you may feel that you have not enough time to master its intricacies, or even that you would never understand them, however hard you tried.

Or you may be one of a smaller number of people who do know a great deal about money, or you may think you do. In either case you will have found how difficult it is to get much attention for your ideas—whether from those who suffer from the results of the decisions taken by experts, or from the experts themselves.

Meanwhile, the experts go on taking decisions. They must, and they have to be guided, by some consideration or other.

What Considerations Are To Guide the Experts?

Their own interests? Someone else's interests? Whose interests?

Upon the answer to that question hangs the fate of this civilisation and of all subsequent civilisations.

An examination of the actual decision to deflate, recorded above, discloses, in the words of Mr. McKenna, that its results benefited all lenders at interest, and created intolerable conditions for borrowers and for everybody else. Look at the suicide chart again.

The Cunliffe Committee was composed of bankers; bankers are lenders at interest.

Men and women of Britain, the game is with you. Whether you like it or not, whether you understand all about it or not—you are responsible.

You have to find a way to bring pressure to bear on the experts so that their decisions shall be in your interests.

We offer you the means in the Electoral Campaign (see the Electors' Demand on the back page).

Take it or leave it—YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE.

WORDS TO THE WISE

Facts Mean Nothing To Him

"I do not really think you will require any evidence to convince you of the fact that our progress is uniformly satisfactory," said Neville Chamberlain at the Lord Mayor's banquet. "If there has been any fly in the ointment, I suppose it may be considered to lie in the fact that this great expansion of our industry is mostly due to a recovery in our home trade while our foreign trade still lags a long way behind what it was some years ago."

This smug, self-satisfied, smirking creature is allowed to get away with that sort of thing while 13,500,000 British subjects can afford less than 6s. a week on food—while the suicide rate is alongside the motoring deaths, though less well advertised.

"Results to our moulders of thought and action are to be measured in abstractions such as balanced budgets, monetary profits, increased trade," said Major Douglas.

"Results as measured by human satisfaction" lie outside the ken of this Chancellor. Who put him there?

How Does He Know?

Sir William Beveridge, who is chairman of the committee that advises the Government on the Unemployment Insurance Fund, said recently that in his opinion the armaments boom would have no appreciable effect in arresting the turn of the trade tide, and that before long the unemployed figure would reach 2,200,000 as a minimum. "The depression is bound to return," he said.

If he can predict this he must know something of the cause. He must know that alternate booms and depressions are part and parcel of the wretched financial system under which we exist, with constant alarms and threats of war, and millions living on the poverty line while an abundance of food is burned or thrown into the sea, and available services held back from whole populations in dire need.

But Sir William can see little further than the WORK, WORK, WORK, associated with every phase of the Government's unemployment policies. Fortunately an ever-growing multitude of people are sitting up and taking notice, and something else but work will be asked for in no uncertain terms if every elector will do his bit.

At least, however, it can be said that Sir William gives the lie to Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The Ever-Open Hand

Taxation is a monster with more than two hands. One presents the demand and another takes the money. There is a third hand that goes a little deeper into the pocket than the second; so much in the £ to pay is not the whole of the story, and the third hand comes into operation when your assessment has been raised. Now comes a fourth hand out of the dead past which looks more formidable than all the others, for it is capable, under proper direction, of collaring the lot. It collects tax retrospectively.

The Commonwealth of Australia Taxation Department has demanded payment of retrospective "absentee" taxes from preference and ordinary stockholders on the London register of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company. This bright idea was sprung on the shareholders in a circular from the directors of the Company of May 28, 1935; since then further assessments have been served in respect of 1935, making six years in all.

On August 24 the Commonwealth Treasury served 480 "garnishee orders," requiring the Company to pay to them out of the moneys becoming due to its English shareholders the taxes which have been assessed and not paid. Thus is not only the cream all licked off but a good part of the milk drunk too. There is a curious slang term "garnish money," meaning money paid to a jailer; it derives from the same root as "garnishee," which is a law term for "One who has received notice not to pay any money which he owes to a third person, who is indebted to the person giving notice."

But why only six years? Why not give them twenty years and, at 5 per cent., take the lot?

Some Talk by Alexander

Mr. S. W. Alexander, the financial editor of the *Daily Express* "spilt the beans" on October 13, and thereby incidentally underlined a statement in our front page article on October 2, "The Currency Ramp Explained." Mr. Alexander says:

The new American law taxing undistributed profits is likely to be changed early in the New Year.

The object of the legislation was to prevent certain American corporations building up too strong a position by accumulating colossal reserves.

This law is likely to have precisely the opposite effect. It will prevent new concerns building up on a solid basis. At the first severe setback in trade many of these smaller concerns will be bought up at a low price by the older established businesses.

The big combines will become bigger still. This will be the reason making for a change in the law.

In our article we pointed out how, in 1929, some firms in the U.S.A. had become so strong that they were practically independent of the banks, so the banks precipitated a slump, thus putting an end to this dangerous situation.

Mr. Alexander's comment on the U.S. tax law displays for all to see the further action taken to ensure that never again would business concerns be in a position to threaten the banks' monopoly of money.

Banks can and do, as this report indicates, dictate the legislation to be passed by governments. But if THE PEOPLE will demand what they want they will put an end to such veiled dictatorship.

Thank you, Mr. Alexander.

What a Life!

An anti-Roosevelt election manifesto is informing Americans that the average man and wife pay every day 2,700 taxes hidden away, like the snake in the grass, among the things they use and eat.

Awakened by an alarm clock in which 31 taxes are concealed, they take a bath and the value of the soap is 30 per cent. tax. He shaves and the razor blade's value is 21 per cent. tax. He puts on his underwear and does not realise that 26 per cent. of its cost is consumed in more taxes.

"On his shirt," declares the Republican manifesto, "are pinned 62 taxes, and another 63 take 12s. 6d. from his £4 suit. At the breakfast table his wife helps him to count and they discover that 43 taxes take 23 per cent. of the cost of the sugar and 38 taxes make the meat cost 1s. 6d. a pound, when without them it would cost only 1s. 2d."

At every meal 170 tax collectors are unbidden guests. Every time man or wife spends 2½d. some of that little sum goes in taxes.

The Inquisition Invents Another

The late Señor Tomás de Torquemada, Inquisitor-General, 1483-94, is credited with the invention and perpetration of more means of extracting confessions from unwilling sinners than he himself would have cared to confess. The descendants of some of those who took his correspondence course appear to have settled in Poland for, according to the *Financial Times* of September 10, the Polish Finance Minister has prepared a plan whereby the Government will compulsorily acquire estates, either in whole or in part, in satisfaction of tax demands.

For, whisper it only, many large landowners in Poland are very heavily in arrears with their tax payments. And so finance turns another screw and extends another rack, squeezing out the life-blood of the land, and hounding out the inhabitants, that figures in a ledger may be corrected, and the abounding real wealth of the earth subjugated to a system.

An Uruguayan Try-on

Whoever is in charge of the post office in Uruguay is full of bright ideas. Our own postmaster-general will have to watch his step.

A few years ago, after winning the football contest at the Olympic Games, the Uruguayans startled stamp collectors by claiming on their stamps the world championship at *futebol*.

More recently they had the idea of paying for part of their national defences with a limited series of stamps of high face value, but no postal validity. These were to be exchanged with a commercial firm for aviation material.

But these are the most harmless gambols—to be classed under youthful indiscretions. One day, however, as they get a bit older, some Uruguayan Government official will utter a banknote.

Governments must remember they are only there for show. The real business of the world is done elsewhere. Leon Blum knows this—and he has not been Premier long.

Contra-diction

Physicists would develop their research to include mass production of abundant power, probably from automatic sources. The future rested in factories, and the production of luxuries and essentials for the public. Production of primary products could be enormously increased without much addition to the number of people employed.

Thus Mr. Maynard, of the Advertising

Association of Australia, forecasting avenues of employment in the future, as reported in the *Sun*, Australia, but we are left to guess whether or not he deplores the great strides being made by science and invention in satisfying the material needs of all. In other words, is it primarily WORK which the people want or is it the products of the productive system? For, as Mr. Maynard says, production can be enormously increased without substantially increasing the number of employed persons. It boils down to this: Must man live for work alone, or can he rightfully claim a share in the wealth which is now being produced by the application of power from "automatic sources"?

National Dividends for all is the answer. National Dividends to enable us to enjoy this wealth. To endow us with security. To end poverty. This is the first step, not the final step—there is much more to do, but let us get a start with first things first.

A Trust

Earl De la Warr, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at the opening of a Colonial Exhibition on October 9, said:

"We regard our colonies as a trust, held by us for the advantage of the native populations."

"They are not our property, to use as we like. Just as we impose rules upon the public trustee in this country, so we impose rules on our own conduct as public trustee for the vast countries of our Empire in Africa, in Asia, in Central America, in the Mediterranean and in the South Seas."

"We must do all we can to help them to make the best of themselves and of their countries."

Evidently the noble Earl has not read the report of the committee appointed by his own department to investigate the position of the natives of Nyasaland. This report shows that no fewer than 120,000 natives—one quarter of the male population—have been forced to leave their country to earn the wherewithal to meet the taxation imposed by their "benevolent" trustees.

It is indeed a fact that we hold these lands as a trust, and we have betrayed our trust, for we elect those who appoint their taxmasters. These poor natives cannot protest. They have no vote. But WE CAN.

Our Hearts Revolt

We are living in a period of great contrasts! There has never been such an abundance of almost everything and yet never has poverty wielded her sceptre over so many people.

It seems as if this profusion, instead of producing joy and happiness, is bringing manhood trouble, worry and despair, for the more this wealthy earth produces, the less money there is to buy the lovely gifts of Nature.

In gratitude to Nature some years ago, for a good crop, one is now almost embittered, knowing that a great part of it must be destroyed by a lack of buyers.

OUR HEARTS REVOLT AT THIS ANNIHILATION which once, surely will be revenged; for what Nature provides so abundantly, man should not destroy!

Millions of bulbs have been destroyed in the last few years and this year again, millions are ready for destruction, unless — — — we succeed in appealing to the conscience and the mind of thousands of garden-owners and induce each of them to plant a few bulbs in his garden.—From a price list issued by Messrs. N. V. James Telekamp and Co., Dutch bulb growers.

Messrs. Telekamp are right in appealing to our consciences, for we know that the destruction of God's bounty is wrong, we know that there are millions to whom a few flowers would be a joy unspeakable. WE KNOW, and we can prevent this and similar sacrilege.

A Premier Who Doesn't Know

Mr. Dunstan, Prime Minister of Victoria, Australia, is unaware evidently that whatever is physically possible can be made financially possible. Australia, in common with every other country ruled by "sound" finance, has a slum problem, and the State of Victoria—in common with every other State and country—has set up a committee to investigate it. According to the *Melbourne Age* for August 14, when outlining the government's wishes to this committee, Mr. Dunstan said it was not his province to indicate to the committee how it should conduct its investigation, but he would like to emphasise that the problem of rehousing was inseparably interwoven with the question of finance. The recommendations made must necessarily be framed with due regard to the reasonable financial capabilities of the State. . . . from the Government's point of view, the question of finance was most important. (Our italics.)

It is unquestionable that the State of Victoria has vast reserves of building materials; further, there are reserves of labour, for there is also an unemployment problem. In fact, Victoria could, either from its own resources, or by exchange with other States or countries, obtain adequate supplies of materials to house every citizen in comfort and decency. This will be done when the people unite in a demand for the results they want.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST

The cruel policy forced on the country by the Bank of England has been followed by the ruin of British businesses and the slaughter of British citizens by slow starvation, or, in desperation, by their own hands.

The plans for the strangulation of British trade, and the terrible ordeal of the people portrayed in the suicide chart and the diagram of death illustrated on this page, materialised after the Cunliffe Report, which Montagu Norman, a hitherto unknown banker, trained in the U.S.A., was appointed to carry out.

For the most part the words of well-known men suffice to tell the story.

Realism

MAJOR DOUGLAS has said: "It is Results, as measured by human satisfaction, which are important. Dictatorships either of the proletariat or the banker are abominable and in essence similar. Both are slavery more or less concealed and both almost equally distort and pervert industrial and economic work, or employment, into the chief object of existence in order that the slavery they desire may be perpetuated by one means or another . . ."

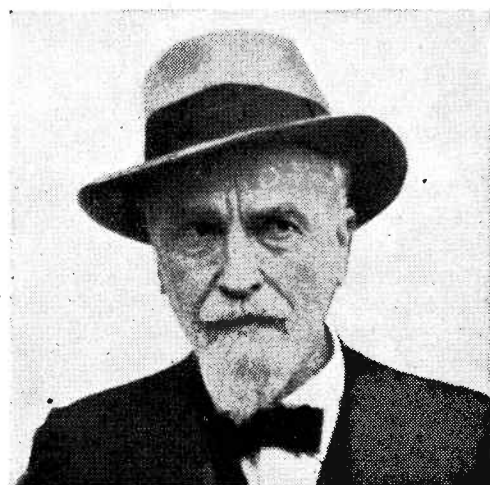
"It is subordination to a system that is desired. Results to our moulders of thought and action are to be measured in abstractions such as balanced budgets, monetary profits, increased trade. Human statistics are, it is true, valuable to insurance companies as a guide for the assessment of premiums on a profitable basis, but 'it's your money we want.'"

Abstractionism

Let us now observe how, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the Bank of England, the alleged Tweedledum and Tweedledee of high finance, bear out this accusation.

Mr. Chamberlain distorts employment into the chief object of existence, and Mr. Norman measures results, but not in human satisfactions. Here is how they do it.

"There are many instruments that we could use for the purpose of measuring the strength and direction of the currents of trade and commerce, but the one that is generally resorted to is that which registers the level of employment. Month by month the number of insured persons in employment has been rising, until, in the figure that we found in our papers this morning, it reached its high level mark in all our history and



MR. MONTAGU NORMAN

has been found to be very nearly 11,000,000."

—NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

"The discount markets are in a sorry plight. Five years ago they had 220,000,000 or 230,000,000 bills to cover, and as many months ago they had 130,000,000. I do not give those as complete figures, but as comparable figures, and the difference between 220,000,000 and 130,000,000 was the measure of the reduction of the proper business which had come into this market."—MONTAGU NORMAN.

Accusation

Major Douglas speaks again:

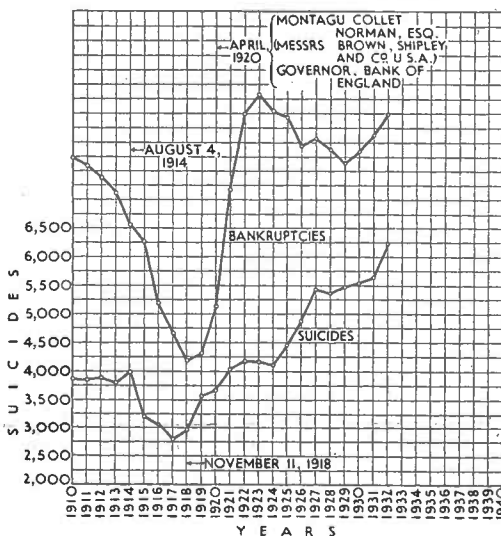
"We elect Parliamentary representatives at the present time to pass laws of a highly technical nature, not to ensure that certain results are achieved. As a result of this, not merely in this country but everywhere in the world, so far as my observation takes me, **we are witnessing a set of second-rate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

Evidence

See now how Montagu Norman (a) shows how the Government is getting deeper into debt, (b) sneers at the second-rate experts who are trying to teach first-rate experts how to run their business, (c) claims equal control with Ministers of State. He actually does these three things in the order mentioned by Major Douglas!

"I do hope, as I know well enough that the bankers must hope, that this expanding foreign trade of which the Chancellor has spoken will bring back more proper grist to their mills. There are other changes, of course, which have taken place. Not only has the Chancellor's debt increased largely, not only has his taxation necessarily increased with it, but the restrictions of which both he and Mr. Dixey spoke in foreign currencies—quotas and the rest of them—have all had their repercussions here, and **whereas in the old days the Government of the day were content to leave the bankers and merchants alone to do their business as they thought**

THE SUICIDE CHART



"It is poverty and economic insecurity which submits human nature to the greatest strain, a statement which is easily provable by comparing suicide statistics with bankruptcy statistics and business depression.

"Suicides are less in number during wars, not because people like wars, but because there is more money about. Suicides are also less in number during trade booms, for the same reason."—Major C. H. Douglas, "The Causes of War."

set of first-rate experts who are actually carrying on the functions by which society lives.

"Perhaps the most outstanding and possibly the final instance under an alleged democracy of this process can be witnessed at Washington at the present time, where may be found previously unemployed individuals expressly appointed and busy generally for fourteen or sixteen hours a day, in enquiring into how each separate trade and industry in the United States is run, and instructing the directors of businesses in that trade how to do it some other way from that which has up till now proved successful. This is not quite so true in regard to finance as it is in regard to other businesses, but it is beginning to be true also in regard to finance.

"Now I have no doubt whatever that that select group of international financiers who desire to rivet the rule of finance upon the world are observing this process with complete satisfaction, and they are using the situation which they themselves have brought about, and with which governments are ineffectively meddling, to support the idea that the whole cause of the trouble is the meddling in business of governments and government officials who do not understand business. They are using this argument most effectively as an argument for sweeping away that control over their own destinies which peoples, or, if you prefer it, mobs were in process of attaining through the centuries, and substituting a dictatorship which will enthrone an international oligarchy permanently."

fit, the Government now, in pursuance of their policy, varying perhaps from day to day, are forced to intervene in many transactions which previously were uninteresting to them.

"Those for whom I speak welcome the freedom which we have in comparison with those in many other markets, but we wish to use that freedom in the only proper way it can be used, and that is in harmony with the Government's policy. I assure the Ministers that if they will make known through the appropriate channels what they wish us to do in the furtherance of their policies they will at all times find us as willing with good will and loyalty to do what they direct as though we were under any legal compulsion."—MONTAGU NORMAN.

What Did Gladstone Say

The struggle has been a long one, with the Government plunging deeper and deeper into debt, and the Bank ever more independent—a sovereign state of its own, fortified and provisioned for a siege as if in enemy country. Both Disraeli and Gladstone knew its power, and this is what Gladstone really did say, quoted from Morley's "Life of Gladstone."

"From the time I took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer I began to learn that the State held, in the face of the Bank and the City, an essentially false position as to finance. . . . The hinge of the whole situation was this: **the Government was to leave the Money Power supreme and unquestioned. In this I was reluctant to acquiesce, and I began to**



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

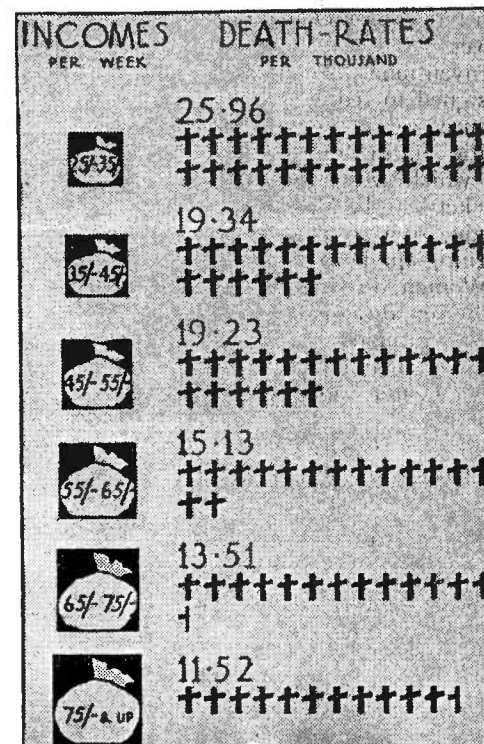
fight against it. . . . I was tenaciously opposed by the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, who had seats in Parliament, and I had the City for an antagonist on almost every occasion."—W. E. GLADSTONE.

Now the Bank of France

A warning against future attempts to fathom the secrets of Bank of France reports was recently issued by M. Labeyrie, the Governor, after a meeting of the Council. He said he wanted to make it quite clear that it would not be possible to glean any information about the operations of the Exchange Equalisation Fund from the weekly reports of the Bank. The Bank had transferred 10,000,000,000f. in gold to the fund; that much would be clear from the report published. But he asserted most categorically that such sales and purchases would not correspond to the operations of the Control. It was essential to keep them secret.

M. Labeyrie went on to say that it would be useless to ask for information about the fund. No details would be given to anybody. He would do his utmost to prevent the weekly reports of the Bank of France from being used to make deductions about the scale of the Exchange Fund's operations. He held that exchange speculation would not be facilitated by any indiscretion.

THE DEATH DIAGRAM



Dr. McGonigle's diagram from his book "Poverty and Public Health."

A Challenge from "The Times"

"After what we have proved respecting the pernicious action of the Bank of England, we may confidently conclude that this blundering corporation on its present footing must, at the next meeting of Parliament, be declared incapable of managing the money affairs of this great nation. The Bank stands condemned by all the world."—The Times.

BELIEVE it or not, someone is busy writing about the prosperity he has discovered in the Midlands! Moreover, the great London daily that prints his stuff is anxious that its readers should be enlightened as to the new problems that are being created thereby.

In Rugby, for instance, we learn that:

"Employers are baffled in their search for skilled labour, and during the next year or so thousands of workers will have to be imported from the distressed areas." . . .

"A big new lamp works which will mainly employ girl labour has just been completed and most of these girls will come from the distressed areas . . ."

"I can imagine harassed members of local authorities in Durham and the Rhondda sighing enviously for a slice of Rugby's luck."

But let them reflect. *Prosperity has its problems as well as poverty.* (Our italics.)

Now, isn't that a peach of a discovery?

And are not the problems of prosperity so much more newsy, interesting, and respectable than the sordid, ugly facts of poverty? Let's make a popular series of it; let us bemuse the poor by parading before their eyes the problems of prosperity!

"The first and most important of these problems"—says our explorer—"is housing" . . . also . . . crowds of young men and women lounging about the streets at night with nothing to do

PROBLEMS OF PROSPERITY!

By George Hickling

with their leisure, sitting in shop doorways, leaning on lamp-posts, hanging about listlessly in the same way that the unemployed youths do elsewhere.

There are not many attractions for them in Rugby . . .

The young people are consequently thrown back upon their own resources, and as many of them are hundreds of miles away from the restraining influence of their parents they are liable to get into mischief . . .

The young folks wander about at nights because there is nothing to do in their lodgings, and I have no doubt the poor tired woman of the household is glad to be rid of them for as long as possible so that she can sit down and listen to the wireless in peace . . .

You see the problem? The fact that these youngsters are hundreds of miles from home, and that their landlords are glad to be rid of them in the evenings is *due to prosperity*. Now, what is the cure for prosperity? Alas, no answer. Let us move to another town booming with "prosperity," and therefore afflicted with problems—Dudley.

In Dudley, for instance, there are over 40 trades in which boys and girls are employed.

The first thing that struck me in the Black Country was that transferred labour is not a serious problem as it is further east, in Rugby and Coventry, for example.

Most people in Coventry will be surprised to hear they have a serious "prosperity" problem, specially the builders who have new houses for sale, together with those who work but cannot afford a house. *"Prosperity has its problems as well as poverty."*

But in Dudley:

There is no juvenile unemployment to speak of in any of the Black Country towns, but it should be remembered that at least 40 per cent. of the young people living in places like Dudley travel long distances to work.

Some go every day as far afield as Coventry, 25 miles away, and it is quite a common thing for a worker to travel 50 miles and add two or three hours' travelling time to his working day.

I was told of one very bad case, of a girl of 16 who travelled 24 miles a day, leaving home at 6 a.m. and returning shortly before midnight.

"Prosperity has its problems as well as poverty."

There is no juvenile unemployment at all in Wolverhampton. There is, on the other hand, a great demand for child labour, and a local journalist told me that the real danger here is that young people may be rushed into the factories who are quite unsuitable for the work.

At Willenhall, outside the town—the centre of the English lock trade—there is an urgent shortage of juvenile labour.

I was told, also, that there is a shortage of skilled labour, but, on the other hand, I met men who say they are highly skilled but cannot get work.

"Prosperity has its problems as well as poverty."

What bunk! What a mockery of the victims of imposed poverty in the midst of the greatest era of power and plenty the world has ever known!

How well the popular press serves the usurping money power, and how meanly and shabbily does Fleet Street mislead the people, especially the poor and ignorant, hiding from them not only their common birthright, but also the means of claiming it! Our message to all readers is to join the Campaign to Abolish Poverty and to reply to imaginations of "Prosperity problems" by *acting* along the lines shown on the back page.

POVERTY IN GERMANY

NAZIS PREACH FOOD ECONOMY

Says the *News Chronicle* for October 5:

"The average income per head in Germany last year was £42 15s., compared with £59 7s. in 1929. [Hitler come to power in 1933.]

"A big publicity campaign to teach food economy to housewives has been opened in the Press and the cinema.

"Last night's Nazi *Angriff* printed an attack on the Sunday joint and assured German housewives that it was far healthier not to eat too much.

"The paper added the blunt warning: 'This is the time when the German nation is looking into its larder and it will have to make believe what it finds there.'"

"HUMAN" SAUCEPAN AT WESTMINSTER

Forgetful housewives and harassed bachelors will be grateful for the latest invention in milk saucepans. It can be left on the stove without fear of the milk boiling over or scalding.

This novelty, with others just as thoughtfully contrived, can be seen at the International Exhibition of Inventions, now open in the Central Hall, Westminster, London.

Soon you will be able to "plug-in" your garden shears and clip your hedge by electricity. If you prefer the old method, you can have garden shears which sharpen themselves.

Inventions from all over the world, designed to reduce labour and provide more leisure, are on show. They include an automatic alarm for punctured tyres; a kettle lid which swings out automatically to allow the kettle to be filled; keys of fibre and metal, made from a paper pattern; and a loom darning-appliance.

Women do their share in inventing, too. Exhibits designed by women include a double-pronged toasting fork, dustbin with sliding lid and cinder shifter; instantaneous water heater and quick means of fixing curtains.

From "*Lyons Sports Sheet*," October 11.

THE EFFECT OF POVERTY

In 1932, fourteen countries in Europe had lower infant mortality rates than Scotland's 85 per 1,000, said Professor P. S. Lelean, of the chair of public health in Edinburgh University to the annual congress of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland. . . . Out of 100,000 Glasgow scholars examined, he observed, 44,000, or nearly half, were of a low standard of nutrition, the average boy being 8lb. under standard weight for his age. . . . Concerning adolescents, the Army Medical Department considered further reduction of recruiting standards would prejudice the efficiency of the Army. Yet published statistics of last year's recruiting stated that out of 80,000 recruits who presented themselves 37,000 were rejected at sight and another 17,000, after medical examination, making two unfit out of every three applicants. In 1917 medical examination of two-and-a-half million men had revealed the appalling fact that 70 per cent. were unfit for front-line service. Therefore there had been no material improvement since that date.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

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.

(See correspondence columns)

Priority and the League of Nations

In answering a question after his speech at Westminster* on March 7, 1936, Major Douglas said:

We are engaged in a war for truth. It is one of the curious phenomena of that war that most of the soldiers on both sides do not know what they are fighting for. This applies both to soldiers on the side of lies and soldiers on the side of truth. The war to a large extent is a war to capture public opinion, and public opinion is very often captured by something which is more of a fundamental lie than even the thing from which the people think they are flying.

The League of Nations provides just one of those instances of the overwhelming importance of *priority* in this world. There are probably millions of things which are equally sound and good and important in the cosmos (such as the abolition of capital punishment—you can make a catalogue for yourself). The question is, what are you going to do first? RAT is not the same thing as TAR although composed of the

*Published under the title "The Approach to Reality." From *SOCIAL CREDIT*, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2., 3/4d. post free.

same letters—priority of the letters is obviously important.

The idea of the League of Nations, of course, on the face of it is attractive and is meant to sound attractive. Had we got a reformed financial system, one which did not force exports, one which did not really place everything under the control of finance, one which did not produce frustrations caused by the working of financial institutions; if these things were not so—if, I repeat, we had a reformed financial system—the right kind of internationalism would be fairly sound and proper. But not first, not before the financial system is rectified. The only safeguard against a world governed by international finance is nationalism.

Whatever may be said about the inception of the League of Nations—and some very queer things are being said—there is no doubt whatever that it has been the sport of international financiers from its very beginnings; and while it may be thought the duty of the League of Nations to reform the financial system, I do not think that the League of Nations has either the power or, so far as it is at present concerned, the desire to do so; but rather so to strengthen itself that it may become a world-government of Finance—which it is rapidly becoming at the present time.

TAX AND AXE

From an Eighteenth Century Broadsheet

Tho' 'tis in the case
With a good brazen face,
Hard holding the helm are the Ninnies,
The National Debt
They'll swell greater yet,
Tho' 'tis three hundred million of guineas.

But say what we will,
Pitt taxes us still,
Our tea and our wine and our drams,
They have taxed our light
By day and my night,
And our Lawyers, poor, innocent lambs.

Soon as we say Ba,
There's a tax for to pay;
This seems like tyrannical laws,
To be laid in the grave
A tax they must have,
But then we get free from their claws.

I boldly declare,
Whoever they are—
That pretend for to govern a Realm,
If they suffer the State
To be drowned in debt,
They ought to be kicked from the helm.

Oh, that a good nob
Had hold of a job,
Cheap plenty would have a free scope,
Each National bite
He'd soon set to right
With a little good sense and a rope.

O Rulers of State,
Your wisdom is great,
'Tis plain by invention of tax,
But old Johnny Bull
Looks sulky and dull,
And has dreamed on a halter and axe.

UNJUST WILLS

New legislation may be introduced which will have the effect of preventing the making of unjust or freakish wills.

One proposal is to make it impossible for a husband to omit his wife and children from his will and leave all his estate to somebody else.—"*News Chronicle*," October 6.

Meanwhile, all governments, instead of setting a good example, exclude the people of Great Britain from their rightful heritage.

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G. W. L. DAY asks HOW MUCH WILL YOU PUT UP WITH?

SIGNS are not wanting that the people of this country are growing more and more hostile to dictatorships.

A friend of mine has been engaged recently in trying to book advertisements for a paper with pro-dictatorship sympathies. He has had an uphill task. In plain but impolite English he has been told that the inhabitants of these islands will have nothing to do with systems of political force. One irate industrialist said he regretted he had not a commissaire handy to throw my friend out!

Previously my unhappy friend was trying to sell Russian petrol, a job in which he found the difficulties just as great. He says it is almost impossible these days to do any business in cases where you come up against political prejudices.

The man in the street looks abroad and sees nothing but sabre-rattling, braggadocio and bloodshed.

One old gentleman in my club was trying to urge on another member the necessity for intervening in the Spanish war.

"Faugh!" said the second, "it's one lot of thieves against another lot. Why should we help either of them?"

Even men who have been abroad and are friendly with dictatorship countries can only say that the régime is suitable to continentals, perhaps, but not to Englishmen.

I know some fairly enthusiastic pro-Germans, for instance, who are often over in Germany. They say the Nazi system has helped to restore German self-respect and produced a wonderfully efficient and contented army, but not one suggests that we should try State Socialism over here.

This country, as everyone is beginning to realise, is heading in a different direction. There is, for instance, the new demand for a Popular Front.

Now, even if this so-called Popular Front is another of those innumerable red herrings which are cooked in the fried fish shops of our political deep-sea anglers, it doesn't alter the fact that public opinion is pointing in this direction. What the public thinks and feels is carefully recorded by those who rule us, and we are always offered something in line with public opinion, but at the same time safe for the Established Order.

The *News-Chronicle* points out that the Popular Front idea is now running through a great many reviews and quarterlies. It is supposed to be a movement embracing a wider field than mere politics. Writers, artists, scientists, dramatists and philosophers are to coöperate in making it succeed.

It goes on to say how lucky we are in Great Britain for having such opportunities for starting a new movement.

In Japan we should be branded as "thought-offenders" and suppressed. A Tokyo newspaper reports "Procurators attached to the Osaka Appellate Court recently completed preparations to enforce a revised method of supervising released thought-offenders in accordance with the Thought-Offender Protection and Surveillance Act, taking effect November 1."

It also says "The offenders will be ordered to find jobs and become loyal to the 'Japanese spirit,' discarding red thoughts."

Well, that is the logical conclusion of dictatorship, and it only needs a force of

secret police specially trained in thought-reading to round it off and produce the hundred-per-cent. submissive citizen.

It is quite obvious that we shouldn't stand for the punishment of thought-offenders in Great Britain. On the other hand, just as much as we will stand for it immediately forced upon us and legalised by the Mother of Parliaments.

There is no sentiment about it. Our fate depends entirely upon ourselves. The forces which rule us are anti-social and they give us just so much of a dirty deal as we allow them to give us.

The whole course of our history, therefore, depends upon how dirty a deal we are prepared to put up with. As this journal is constantly pointing out, our patience and endurance seem almost as great as our blindness. We allow ourselves to be starved, hectored and preached at by a minority of close-fisted Pharisees. We let ourselves be bull-dozed and bamboozled by false moral arguments which shouldn't deceive a half-wit.

Nevertheless, there is, I believe, a slow stirring deep down in the nation's cerebral tissues, a sort of hazy, bovine suspicion on the part of the whole mass that we are being put upon.

So far this has only taken the form of a defensive attitude. We say to ourselves, "You can drive us so far, but beyond this we refuse to be driven."

The idea of ourselves taking the initiative has not yet dawned upon us.

Yet why not? If we are in a position to say how far we will allow ourselves to be driven back, surely we can also say how far we will advance, and where we are going to advance?

I WANT versus EYEWASH

THE Victorian United Australian Party Conference has passed a motion urging the reintroduction of universal military training. Use was made of the word "universal" instead of compulsory, as the latter word is obnoxious to Australian sentiment.—*"Daily Mirror," September 23.*

If the people WANT a thing the name does not matter, but if Finance wants people to take something the people DO NOT WANT, it is necessary to coat the pill with sugar.

It seems certain that within six months there will be evolved a scheme of national training affecting all classes and ages. The scheme may have compulsory aspects. Whatever scheme is decided on, it will not be called "conscription," because Mr. Baldwin declared only a few months ago, "There will never be conscription in peace time in the lifetime of the present Government."—*"Sunday Dispatch," October 4.*

Finance caters for the fancies of all peoples. If Australians don't like "compulsion" they are given "universal." If British don't like "conscription," they will be given a SCHEME under another name. We don't like "starvation" and are given "malnutrition." What fools we are to ask for schemes!

The Socialists will support whatever physical training scheme the Cabinet adopts. Behind the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Labour Party at Edinburgh on Friday is the triumph of nationally-minded Socialists who realise the errors of their past policy. The resolution was drafted in vague terms to ensure united support in the party conference which opens tomorrow.—*"Sunday Dispatch," October 4.* (Our italics.)

The Electors' Pledge on the back page is not "drafted in vague terms." Sign it and get what you want. Vote for something "drafted in vague terms" and receive what the bankers intend to give you.

T.H.S.

It is an undeniable fact that poverty is the underlying cause of ninety per cent. of the social evils which are to be found in Ireland.—*"Social Justice," October.*

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

"Daily Express" Nebuchadnezzars

Adequate diet cannot be obtained by one-third of the population—they are too poor to pay for it.

Pasture grass could be prepared in some form of syrup suitable for public in time of emergency.—*"Daily Express," September 11, reporting British Association speeches.*

In this country district beans and peas have been left to rot or have been fed to the pigs; lettuce has been sent to the destructors; and plums lie rotting on the ground.—*From a letter to the Editor of SOCIAL CREDIT from a Stratford-on-Avon reader.*

Three adults and a child with only 12s. a week for food.—*"Newcastle Evening Chronicle," September 4.*

The foundation of prostitution is hunger. I assert that 80 per cent. of the French girls who go out to console lonely men have been brought to this by want.—*"The Road to Buenos Aires," Albert Londres.*

Production the world over—coffee, tin, lead, meat, oranges, cotton, an endless list—has been wasted or curtailed, until world trade has been reduced to one-third of the 1929 level, while the number of consumers has increased.—*Auckland "Herald," August 4.*

Miss Haward, of the London Missionary Society, says that she came across two cases of families where a child had been sold owing to extreme poverty. One woman had five boys, and she and her husband let the smallest one go for eight dollars. She spent three dollars on food and the rest she hid in her bed. The first time she went out the dollars were taken...—*"Sydney Morning Herald," July 3.*

We read of crops being destroyed because they cannot be used, or because it does not pay to harvest them. Wheat growing is restricted; in our own country arable land is decreasing, while food imports are being kept down...

It is our social organisation and statesmanship that is at fault when the abundance which is produced cannot be brought within reach of the many in need of it.—*Prof. J. Hendrick, before the British Association.*

To-day a tragically high proportion of the European population—not merely the "Poor White" but thousands of others living on and above the "bread-line"—suffers from the effects of acute malnutrition. Practically the

entire Native population is under-nourished.—*"Natal Mercury," September 5.*

Canada has 1,800,000 persons, or 12 per cent. of her population, listed as beneficiaries under numerous measures of social aid and relief.—*"Edmonton Journal," September 8.*

It behoves us to be vigilant lest we sell the birthright of our national characteristic, which is individual freedom and poise.—*Lord Horder, addressing the British Association at Blackpool.*

The retail price of milk is now 6d. a quart. In previous summers I paid 4½d. The Milk Marketing Board extorts over 1½d. a quart from the producers as a levy for collecting it. It is a tax on my food bill of 2s. per week.—*From a letter published in the "Daily Express."*

Canada's surplus of cattle is about 200,000 a year.—*J. S. McLean, President of Canada Packers Limited.*

Under the Ottawa Agreement, Canada was given a quota of 2,500,000 hogs.—*"Western Farm Leader," August 7.*

Bacon has long been a staple part of breakfast, but to-day the poorer people could not buy half the quantity they could formerly.—*Mr. T. Wise, President, National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations.*

In the building field, a \$2,000-a-year (£400) family cannot afford a house costing \$4,000 (£800). Thus 16,000,000 families are shut off from the benefits (to themselves and to industry) of home-ownership.—*The Reader's Digest.*

Pigs in New South Wales now have shower baths fitted in their luxurious sties. They fatten better if kept cool, perspiration causing loss of weight.—*"Morning Post," August 8.*

Bees hungry after poor honey season. Many stocks of bees are on the verge of starvation in the West of England after the worst honey season for 34 years.—*"Daily Express," September 5.*

Men hungry after a good food harvest. Ten thousand fishermen are on the verge of starvation in the east of England after the best herring season there has ever been. But BEES are not MEN. Bees are not blessed with a debt system.

More than 22,000,000 people throughout the world are denied opportunities of a livelihood...—*"Edmonton Journal," September 8.*

THE FABLES OF FROTTI

The Teashop

NOW there was once a town where the Tea Shops were very funny, not at all the sort of thing we have here. For instance, the customers, instead of marching confidently in and ordering what they wanted, used to slink in furtively and wait to be told what to have.

One day a timid little citizen entered his usual Tea Shop, and, as usual, sought the darkest corner. Three waitresses at once rushed up, dressed in blue, red and yellow aprons, and screamed in unison:

"You want raw carrots and water."
"You want boiled carrots and mangel-wurzels."
"You want stewed carrots and chicory."

In a general way the little man would have meekly chosen one of these and so enjoyed what we are told is a very nutritious lunch. However, today he suddenly felt just a shade angry. An idea, very novel and rather disquieting, had come to him. He did not want the things he was being offered, so why should he have any of them?

Almost frightened at his own heresy he summoned up what there was of his courage and got to his feet.

"No," he cried as firmly as he could, "I want grilled steak and onions!"

For a moment there was consternation among the waitresses, and wondering surprise among the other customers. Then the waitresses held a rapid, whispered conference and finally one of them said very civilly:

"Will you allow me to go and consult the cook, sir?"

"Why, yes," replied the little man doubtfully. "It seems quite a good idea."

Away she went. After rather a long time she returned.

"Cook says," she announced "would you like your steak grilled by sunspot-light or by electric-light?"

This was a poser. The little man knew nothing of cooking-methods, and only had a vague idea that electricity was quite good for cooking (of course he was thinking of an electric cooker). However, he thought it best not to keep the waitress any longer, so he said:

"By electric light, if you please."
Away sped the girl; but she was soon back again.

"Cook says it can't be done. It would take five years," she said triumphantly.

"Five years! Then I'll have it done by sunspot light."

"The next sunspot maximum," the waitress answered mechanically, "will occur in 1949. Will you wait or come back?"

Once outside the Tea Shop the little man recovered his spirits. Soon he began to get really angry and to wonder how it was he had allowed himself to be done out of his steak and onions.

Suddenly he turned and went resolutely back into the Tea Shop. He had seen the only way to get what he wanted.

First he walked round to all the tables and had a word with the other customers in turn. Then, without giving the waitresses time to come to him, he went up to them—there were four of them now, as one in a black apron had just been engaged—and shouted,

"WE WANT STEAK AND ONIONS."
Whereupon all the other customers got to their feet and chorused:

"AND WE DON'T GIVE A DAMN HOW IT IS COOKED, SO LONG AS IT IS WELL COOKED AND SERVED IN TEN MINUTES' TIME."

Then the little man concluded: "IF WE DO NOT GET WHAT WE WANT, WE WILL CALL UPON THE MANAGEMENT TO SACK THE LOT OF YOU."

Now this was a very dreadful threat, as the Management was entirely kept by the money paid in the restaurant by the customers and therefore would certainly side with them and make it very hot for the staff. So it came about that well within the ten minutes every customer had a plate of luscious steak and onions in front of him, and the waitresses were obsequiously running about asking if everyone was satisfied.

And they all lived happily ever after.

ARE YOU HEALTH-CONSCIOUS?

Government-sponsored plans to improve the nation's health by providing increased physical-training facilities and additional sports fields and swimming pools will be announced in the King's speech from the throne at the State opening of Parliament on November 3.

It is understood that no new legislation will be necessary to launch this nation-wide "drive" to make the nation health-conscious, the present wide powers of the Ministry of Health being sufficient.—*"News Chronicle," October 8.*

Query: Are the wide powers of the Ministry of Health wide enough to make "health-conscious" the millions of half-starved unemployed?

THE ENEMY IN THE REAR

"I have two great enemies, the southern army in front of me and the financial institutions in the rear. Of the two, the one in my rear is my greatest foe."—*Abraham Lincoln—speech during the American Civil War.*

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.

Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association

Next Meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 3. Details will be announced later in this column.

Cardiff Social Credit Association

A Meeting will be held at 10, Park Place, on Monday, October 19, at 8 p.m. Capt. A. O. Cooper will deliver an address entitled "The Nature of Social Credit."

Newcastle-on-Tyne Douglas Social Credit Group

Meetings held fortnightly as follow: October 28, November 11 and 25.

National Dividend Club

Electoral Campaign

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

There will be an Open-Air Meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday, October 19, at St. Leonard Street, S.W.1, near Victoria Station. Please support.

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

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ANOTHER DOCTOR'S DILEMMA

MY dear Dick, You say you are writing some articles for SOCIAL CREDIT and would like to hear from me what difference a National Dividend would have made to my life.

Your letter reaches me at a very critical time. I have had to give up my ambitions and am about to enter upon ten years servitude from which a small private income would have saved me. I feel, so resentful about my position that, busy though I am, I must write to you at once, just to let off a little steam.

It is so easy to realise the benefits that an extra money income will confer on the semi-starving millions—adequate food, clothes and shelter. But the changes made in the lives of the middle classes will be quite as dramatic, because our needs are just as great, though of a different nature.

As you know, my father left me enough for my medical training. The Lord knows how the old man had managed to scrape together a thousand, but he did it, bless him, and it took me through college and hospital. God! how I enjoyed myself in those days! I worked hard, too, for I made up my mind that nothing less than the M.D. would satisfy me, and that I would never be content with general practice. I determined to specialise.

Twenty-eight years old, highly qualified, with no capital and very little influence. I

I got one fairly cheaply from a poor devil who was forced to sell quickly. He had a nervous breakdown. The practice is in an industrial town, and includes a large panel. This is very important from a monetary point of view. I have been forced to borrow two thousand. The lenders scrutinised every detail of my life, examined my banking account and my health, and finally decided that I was a good investment. I am now tied up body and soul for the next ten years, and my first consideration must be to make the practice pay.

Opposite my house is a tall factory chimney, and there are several others in the distance. What matter? I shall have little time for such considerations. To get the work done, including the dispensing, I shall be on the go from morning till night. When the major part of the debt is paid off I may be able to take an assistant. My wife will have to work equally hard—her job will be to make it appear that we are much better off than we really are.

Here the mugwump perks up again. He says, "Think of all the good you will be able to do among the working classes." Ah, yes! I had forgotten that for the moment.

This is the sort of thing, no doubt, that I shall say to my panel patients: "My dear young lady, you need a complete change of air and scenery. Go down to Torquay for six weeks." Or, "Now, Johnson, the cause of

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT WAR? WHAT CAN YOU DO?

You can demand the abolition of poverty.

Poverty today is quite unnecessary.

The cause of nearly all strife is poverty, so if there were no poverty, there would probably be no strife.

was only one of a crowd. There were hundreds of young university men eating their hearts out in disappointment. I heard of B.Sc.'s becoming commercial travellers or waiters. I was better off than they, for I knew I could get a job any day as a locum. But this would not help me to specialise. I was very keen on research work, and would not give up my ambitions without a struggle.

After weeks of uncertainty I was appointed to a position for which the highest qualifications were required, but for which £300 a year was the sort of salary considered sufficient. I stuck it for three years. Often my expenses were so great that I could hardly pay my way. I was on the track of what I hoped would be a very useful discovery—sometimes it seemed within reach, at others entirely beyond my grasp. If a man ever needed a National Dividend I needed it then.

Just at this time I fell in love, and realised, with a bitterness that nearly wrecked our happiness, that I could not keep a wife and family in the state of semi-poverty in which I was then living. Something had to be sacrificed to the great God Waste. Need I say it was my ambition? Mammon had won the first round—I was forced into general practice.

Here some mugwump will stand up and talk about the nobility of self-sacrifice, etc., etc. Make no mistake. Our instincts are as valuable as our reasoning powers, and he who denies his instinct denies his God. I am not one of those who think, with Lecky, "that there is something degrading in the sensual part of our nature." I was not prepared to give up the woman I loved.

At the moment of writing to you I am in the throes of a business deal for a practice.

your nervous trouble, to my mind, is that you are in the wrong sort of job. I advise you to make a change; but take a good holiday first. A walking tour would be very nice at this time of year." Or, "At your time of life, Mrs. Brown, you need more rest. Get your husband to overhaul your kitchen for you, and have an electric cooker and washing-machine fitted."

Mammon looks like winning the second round, too. I shall not be in the position to tell my panel patients the truth, that they are the victims of the economic system under which they live, and that a good dose of the National Dividend would cure quite fifty per cent. of them. Such plain speaking would probably ruin my position in the town, and I have got my income to think of.

No! I shall have to invent some handy formulae for use with the panel patients, such as, "Ah, just a little run down. I'll make you up a tonic."

My friends tell me I shall be in a good position by the time I am forty. Thirty to forty, the best years of a man's life!

What about the third round? I'll see that I win that! If we are blessed with any sons, they shall suck Social Credit with their mother's milk, and I'll raise a breed of Douglas Dichards who shall avenge me.

By the way, if you have any suitable literature I should be glad of it for my waiting room. May as well get in a few smacks where I can.

Yours as ever,

B.M.P.

P.S.—You may be interested to learn that about ninety per cent. of present-day doctors buy their practices by instalments. Very few of them have any capital to speak of.

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PROPAGANDA

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| 2. The Chosen Fast of God. | 5. Foreign Trade. |
| 3. Feeding Ravens. | 6. Wasted Lives. |

Four copies each of the above 8-page folders (24 in all) will be dispatched post free to all sending a 1s.

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

NOTICE

A full report of Major Douglas's address, to be given in Liverpool on October 30th, will appear in the next issue of the Confidential Supplement. Are you on the Confidential mailing list?

If not, use the form on the back page.

LITTLE AND BRIGHT

Under a heading, "Bright Hopes For the Herring Harvest," the *News Chronicle* reports that this year's fishing will be done by the smallest but most efficient fleet that has ever sailed from East Anglia.

Before the war between 1,500 and 1,600 drifters joined in the fishing. After the war the task was accomplished by 1,000 to 1,100, but with the coming of the Herring Industry Board, which is buying up the obsolete and redundant boats, the fleet has now shrunk to a bare 700 vessels.

The season's prospects are considered bright, for, owing to the smallness of the Scottish summer cure, the markets are already clear.

There were great hopes that Palestine would place big orders this year and the Herring Board advertised extensively, but officials of the Board complain rather sadly that business is poor because "every time a Jew pauses to read an advertisement he is shot by an Arab."

Herrings have been deliberately made scarce by the destruction of "redundant" fishing boats—while a third of our population has not enough to eat.

The Crisis and the Key*

I SHOULD find myself in more complete agreement with E.F.S.'s interpretation of our present troubles, that the cause resides in our abandonment of God, if I could only feel more certain as to his reading of the solution implied in the text: "Turn ye unto Me, saith the Lord of Hosts, and I will turn unto you."

I am afraid that to most people this exhortation will mean little more than the necessity of greater goodness, whereas I would respectfully suggest that important as this virtue undoubtedly is, and much as its increase is to be desired, the crying need of our time, if the present crisis is ever to find its key, is rather for greater understanding.

Are we endeavouring to interpret the will of God? For if we are not, and if further we persist in thinking and acting in a way contrary to that will, then no amount of personal piety is likely to save us from the wrath to come.

Surely there can be few among us who will deny that it is NOT the will of God that wheat should be burnt, cotton ploughed in, coffee dumped into the sea, calves and lambs destroyed, machinery dismantled, factories closed, production restricted, and human energy sterilised and frustrated, so that the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty may be solved by removing plenty?

Surely there can be equally few who will deny that the fruits of the earth, the gifts of God, and so apparently the will of God, include not only the prodigality of nature, but the prodigality of man's inventiveness, and that the will of God finds as complete an expression in the harnessing of his solar energy, and the gradual elimination of physical toil, as in the so-called laws of nature?

Surely the aeon-old instinct of our ancestors in delighting in harvest thanksgiving and the round of the seasons, was not the blasphemy of God's will which it now appears to have become?

"Life Abundant" might well be taken to express God's will upon the earth to-day. Yet we will have none of it. We prefer to throw God's gifts back into His face. Rather than that "employment" should be imperilled, leisure and security should become general, and the reign of poverty, financial charity, and rewards and punishments should be replaced by material contentment, true charity, and Divine Grace, we are prepared to risk another holocaust which looks like making the last war seem an affair of bows and arrows.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: "and with all thy getting get understanding," says the Book of Proverbs. "Wisdom is better than weapons of war," says the Book of Ecclesiastes.

Our late King demonstrated both the crisis and the key when he said: "It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the material progress of civilisation."

It certainly is not, if once the truth be realised, which Ruskin expressed so well when he wrote: "As consumption is the end and aim of production, so life is the end and aim of consumption."

Until we have learnt this truth, and have insisted that it shall become the guiding light of statesmen, then we are literally "putting God on one side," and no amount of calling upon His name will alter the fact that we are at present endeavouring to sanctify a state of blasphemy.

T. V. HOLMES

*A letter in the Belgian *British Bulletin*, Brussels, June 14, 1936.

CORRESPONDENCE

Priority and the Oxford Group Movement

In a footnote to the letter from the Rev. Bernard M. Goodwins, entitled "Action, Please—Now" (SOCIAL CREDIT, September 25), you say that, as "both sides" to the Oxford Group Movement controversy have now been heard, you propose to close the correspondence.

It would be a pity, though, to leave a suggestion that there were any controversy at all. It is merely a matter of attending to things in the proper order of priority. When the Rev. Bernard M. Goodwins says that success to the campaign for National Dividends and the abolition of poverty depends upon its advocates facing up to "the standards of Jesus Christ in their own lives," he means that they must first do this.

Setting aside any controversy as to whether or not workers in our campaign are morally good or bad (I have my own views upon that, and can ill suppress a protest at the implied reflection on the moral integrity of those who place everything second to prosecuting the war for freedom in security), is the result in any way affected? Remember it is the result we want: to end poverty and to establish individual freedom.

The importance of priority has often been stressed by Major Douglas, and I suggest you might make a very special feature of it regularly in SOCIAL CREDIT. Major Douglas's classic disposition (in his Westminster speech "The Approach to Reality") of the League of Nations controversy deserves frequent reprinting.

There was also a little conversation piece not long ago in one of your issues, entitled "First Things First." It, or something along its lines, should be re-published as a tiny leaflet to slip into the hands of anyone who shows signs of misunderstanding the necessity of putting first things first.

There is still much muddled thinking on this vital matter. One of your most urgent tasks is to help to clear it up.

AN OVERSEAS READER

[We agree, and reprint on page 77 the article mentioned, and on page 76 Major Douglas's comment on the League of Nations, which was made as an answer to a question put to him at the Westminster meeting. Readers might profitably study the 3d. pamphlet, "The Approach to Reality," in which Major Douglas's speech and his answers to questions are reprinted.—Ed.]

Robbed and Turned Out

This Michaelmas has shown up the ruinous effects of the Milk Board's operations on the small farmer. In the Isle of Wight thirteen farmers have gone bankrupt and are being sold up this Michaelmas. Good men, with good stock and good plant—turned out of home—robbed.

Farmers in the Island begin to see the light. They are a fine body of men to win, and free to a great extent of the silly sophistications of paper-fed opinion.

Freshwater, I.O.W. C. JONES

Licences to Beg

I think the following incident may interest you. In the present edition of the news-film, "March of Time," there is a section dealing with the unemployment and relief problems of the U.S.A. which includes an intimate presentation of the non-arrival of relief cheques in a certain district.

This is succeeded by a graphic sequence where a deputation goes to the local relief office and, saying they are hungry, the members ask for help.

They are told that the relief funds are exhausted, but there is one thing these authorities can do for them. They can give them licences to beg!

It would be pleasant to record that the audience, a few minutes previously hissing a shot of Mussolini, gave some expression

evidencing their reception of the fact so blatantly presented, that financial control is an insidious means of providing licensed beggary, but I regret I cannot do so.

The psychological reasons why an audience can hiss Mussolini and ignore the presentation of a greater danger are interesting and fairly easy to understand. They certainly affirm the Secretariat's method of propaganda, whereby definite, often unpleasant, evidence is carried to the object of the propaganda by a subtle appeal.

London, W.11 REX LONG

Slogan Stamps

During the last few days I have received three requests from charitable institutions for money and have attached green slogan stamps to my replies instead of donations which I cannot afford.

Would not a slogan stamp with the words to the effect "Don't beg, demand," or something about charity, be a useful addition? I.O.W. H.V.G.

Major Douglas

God bless Major Douglas and his dear wife for giving us the vision splendid of a world free from poverty.

Major Douglas has been described as the noblest Briton of them all, and the description fits him well. He has given hope and vision to millions of his fellow men, and if civilisation is not ruined by the money power, by war (which God grant it may not) and Social Credit is implemented by most countries (which God grant he may live to see) his name will be revered from pole to pole, as one who used his great talents to enable Christianity to function as God intended.

It will never function under this system.

Major Douglas has shown great wisdom in proposing Social Credit, but to my mind, and to the majority in Australia, he has shown greater wisdom in showing us how to get what we want by the Electoral Demand and pledge. That is getting under the Money Monopoly's skin, as they are fighting that phase of the fight most bitterly, and even in remote branches are getting whisperers to cause dissension and claim that even the Major is not sincere, and upheld the party system in Alberta while condemning it in other places.

Anyone with a grain of common-sense has only to read the Albertan correspondence, to see how false and mean the money power can be.

Homebush, Australia G. SAVAGE

Where Are Your Guts?

May I have a word with your readers? A lot of you are falling down on the job. Many of you have not sent in a single subscription.

Every subscriber to SOCIAL CREDIT should send in at least one new subscriber EVERY month. The subscription list should DOUBLE every month.

Think what that would mean. You can multiply by two, just as well as I can. Take 1,000 as a starter. Double it EVERY month.

Don't tell me you can't do it. Anybody can get one new subscriber EVERY month. You can get one every WEEK if you will give as much time to it as you do to having a good time, doing the things that give you pleasure.

These are serious times. War is likely to break loose in Europe any day now. Then hell will be popping and you will be partly responsible unless you have done ALL you could to tell people what makes war and what is the only way to prevent war.

Getting new subscribers to SOCIAL CREDIT is a darn good way to tell 'em.

California BERNARD ROWNTREE

responsible economic system to which only they seem fully alive, and to be active in combating. The reading of these valuable studies of the most vital aspects of mortal experience should strengthen their resolution. J. W. RATTRAY

Books Received

- ENGLAND IN 1980. By Charles A. Wilson. (The Angus Press Ltd., 1s.)
- COMMONWEALTH AND RESTORATION. By A. S. Turberville. (Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., 7s. 6d.)
- THE LAW. By Sir Henry Slesser. (Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 3s. 6d.)
- THE FASCIST QUARTERLY. (Abbey Supplies Ltd., 2s. 6d.)
- FOOD AND THE FAMILY BUDGET. (The Engineers' Study Group, 1s. 6d.)

Book Review

Euthanasia

On such vital matters any book must be of interest. Readers of Dr. Roberts' book* benefit from his long professional experience and his detachment from the spuriously emotional. No person of humane mind and purpose will deny the compassionate objects of euthanasia, and the protective provisions in the proposed Bill are so meticulous as to provoke the impatience of those who may have had to witness a mortal beat out his last, in agony. There is not anything in the book for Social Crediters as such. Yet at the back of crime and sickness lies a

*Euthanasia, And Other Aspects Of Life And Death. By Dr. Harry Roberts. London: Constable, 7s. 6d.

IMMACULATE USED CARS

- 1935 Vauxhall Velox Sports Saloon, unregistered, free demonstration, blue, £475.
- 1934 Austin 10 h.p. Cabriolet, Blue, faultless, £95.
- 1935 Daimler 15 h.p. Sports Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £265.
- 1935 Talbot 3½ litre drop head Coupe. Radio.

TEN EXCELLENT ROVERS

- 1935 10 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Maroon, Maroon trimming.
- 1935 10 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Blue, Blue trimming.
- 1935 10 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Grey, Blue trimming.
- 1935 10 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Black, Brown trimming.
- 1936 12 h.p. Sports Saloon, Green, Green trimming.
- 1936 14 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Grey, Blue trimming.
- 1935 14 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Grey, Blue trimming.
- 1935 14 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Blue, Blue trimming.
- 1935 14 h.p. Sports Saloon, Black, Brown trimming.
- 1934 14 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Black, Green trimming.

Of special interest to American and Continental motorists. Sale through death of late owner, left-hand drive, Cadillac V.8 Coupe in faultless condition; total mileage 17,000 only. Car actually stored for 94 weeks. Registered June, 1933.

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Early application for reserved seats (2/6 and 1/-) is desirable and should be made in writing to Miss F. Hall, 2 Percy Street, Liverpool, 8.

Major Douglas's meeting is arranged under the auspices of the Liverpool Social Credit Association (Affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited)

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represent, however imperfectly, a steady aim in a world largely given to commercial opportunism. That aim is Quality as opposed to Quantity.

THIS WEEK'S REMINDER

"Everyone is entitled to his own opinion. My own, put forward with, I trust, becoming, and customary, diffidence, is that the world in general and the Anglo-Saxon Race in particular, is faced with a fight to a finish against something which may be symbolically described as the "Devil Incarnate, The Father of Lies."

C. H. DOUGLAS

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SILHOUETTES

By Charles Jones

No 4.—YOU MUST HAVE MONEY

IT was a considerable distress to Mrs. Rowell when the family moved to Chorlston Road—about 1920 it would be—because the walls of one of the bedrooms was wet. Most of the rooms in the house were damp, but the little room where Charlie, the eldest son, slept, was wet. It was a newish place, but jerry-built, and poor even at that.

It was what might be expected at the low rental. If people can't pay fairly good rents any old shacks have to be put up, and roofs leak and walls sweat as if there was a sort of spitefulness against poverty, even in a dead thing like a house.

In the main road, Shalcombe Road that is, there are some fine houses, and they run them up like clockwork, but the people who live there have money.

Anyhow, because of the wet room, Charlie had a cough, and it was very stubborn. Mrs. Rowell, who was a nervous sort of woman, was afraid of consumption setting in, and used to

YOUR M.P. IS YOUR SERVANT— USE HIM

get quite angry because she could not buy any of the patent medicines which, so it was said, cured colds of the most stubborn kind very quickly.

She thought that if she could get some of the medicine which made the people so well in the advertisements she could stop the cough, and then, if Charlie was well fed with milk and eggs and things like that, perhaps he would hold his head up a bit instead of drooping his shoulders in the limp way he did.

Any mother, poor or not, likes to see her boys—boys especially—grow up strong and straight. Besides, the Army is such a good opening for strong boys, and they will not pass weaklings for the Army.

Of course, we don't want a war or any trouble like that—it doesn't bear thinking about. But with his father in and out of work like a jack-in-the-box,

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.

it is plain to see that the best thing for a boy is the Army. The money is good and regular, and that is what matters. Mrs. Rowell had spent too long managing on money that was never very good, and far too irregular, to have an unsettled opinion on that point.

As medicine was as far off as milk and eggs, Mrs. Rowell got irritable,

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

They are money to buy the things that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

and used to chide Charlie for coughing so much. In a small house, that hollow, rasping noise is nerve-racking, especially when you are dreading all the time . . .

But Charlie got the consumption all right after a while. He was a reedy boy, too tall for his age in his particular station of life, and he had to sleep in the little wet room where the paper fell off the wall, because the others were younger and they all slept in one bed. It seems almost as if he had to be consumptive.

Mrs. Rowell had to go to the mayor when it became known that Charlie was ill. The mayor was a rich man who subscribed largely to a hospital for consumptives. Because of that he had Letters, and he could pick and choose whom he should give a Letter of admission to, because he gave such a large donation to the hospital.

Mrs. Rowell was very frightened of him. He had her Charlie's life in his hands far more surely than she had, because he could, if he liked, say he had no Letter to give Charlie. So she was very polite to him, and dared not sit down in his office till she was told to.

THE NEW SUPPLEMENT

For Douglas Cadets only

THE first of the new Confidential Supplements was issued with SOCIAL CREDIT of August 14, and the third was published last week. On this page there is a form of application which those who want to become entitled to the Confidential Supplements should fill up and send in.

The Supplements are not intended for the general public, but for Douglas Cadets who, if they fulfil the following requirements, will automatically receive them. They must:

1. Be registered subscribers to the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited under the Revenue Plan, which is available to everyone, whatever their means. The Revenue Plan, concisely set out on a leaflet, can be obtained from the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
2. Be direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.*
3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.
- * Direct subscribers need not penalise newsgents, who are amongst our best friends, if they will find a new reader to take their place. The improved SOCIAL CREDIT should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, and when this is pointed out to newsgents they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

However, he was only a small man and so kind that it seemed impossible that he should have so much money and be able to say the yea or nay which was life or death. He gave her a ticket in the end, and Charlie went to the hospital where he had milk and eggs and much care, all paid for by the mayor's great donation.

When one considered it, it was very strange that the mayor, who did so much good in this way, paid quite poor wages in his business, for all his natural kindness. He had to because of competition in selling to people who could not buy much of anything, and if his business failed a great benefaction would die. In the end there was more involved in it than his own prosperity. It seems that money is stronger than the sweet human virtues.

Charlie has grown up to manhood now, and lives in the country where he works on a farm. The mayor recommended him, and he gets wages every week. He is not over strong, and although his mother is proud of him, she is not so proud as if he had been quite a burly man, and able to go in the Army where pensions are to be got. And Mr. Duff Cooper, who knows so much about these things, wants men in the Army, but not consumptives.

So, taking it all in all, things have turned out well. Mrs. Rowell is done with motherhood now, and Charlie has come to manhood, though of a spindly sort and apt to fall ill at times, which makes him morose and broody. The fact is that to rear a family of really sound men, you must have money.

It is no good to be a capable mother, devoted, and working hard in the house, and learning from the papers about proper diets, and reading the advertisements to understand what is good for children. None of these things will pay the rent or buy milk and eggs and sound boots.

To rear a family you must have money. That is the thing in a nutshell. YOU MUST HAVE MONEY.

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. There are goods and services in abundance simply waiting to be used, and the first thing to do, therefore, is for the people to DEMAND, CLEARLY AND UNITEDLY, access to all the available goods and services they want; in other words, monetary or other claims which will enable the people who want them to enjoy the goods and services that are now wasted or restricted. This "dividing up" of the national unused wealth is the RESULT everybody wants—they should demand a National Dividend.
 10. It is fatal to argue about causes, remedies, parties, persons, or methods, because universal agreement is impossible on these matters. It is imperative to DEMAND, clearly and unitedly, THE RESULT THAT THE PEOPLE WANT—described above.
 11. The demand must be made in such a way (see elector's demand on this 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 utility 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.

A Key to the Mystery

The quotation from *The Times*, which appears on page 75, would never appear today. The explanation is that it was actually in 1832 that the passage appeared.

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.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.—Combined letter and pledge form.

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WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

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 to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

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.)

SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENTS TO SOCIAL CREDIT

Form of Application

I wish to receive the Special Confidential Supplements to SOCIAL CREDIT, and if I am not already qualified for this I wish to become so. I hereby undertake to treat the contents of the Supplements as strictly confidential.

Signed.....

Address.....

POST THIS FORM TO SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

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