

**Butter Too  
Dear—  
Let 'em  
Eat  
Marge!**  
Page 3

# SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

**FREE  
to  
PRESS  
or  
SUPPRESS  
?**  
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1937

Weekly Twopence

## Powell-On His Arrest

# "They Want To Get Me In Jail or Out of Alberta"

## LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S ACTION IS UNPRECEDENTED

**T**HE arrest of Mr. G. F. Powell on charges of counselling murder, seditious libel and defamatory libel overshadows all the news from Alberta this week.

At the time of going to press the case is still due for hearing and is therefore *sub judice*, and, although we do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Alberta courts, we cannot regard ourselves as entitled to comment upon it beyond saying that our intimate knowledge of Mr. Powell, and his mission in Alberta, make us confident of his ability to clear himself of any connection with the alleged offences.

Mr. Powell, who is a member of the Alberta Social Credit Commission, gave an interview on the night of October 6 to the *Daily Express* over the long-distance telephone, in which he said:

"They are trying to connect me with the publication of a leaflet which mentioned some names and addresses. I expect they want to get me in jail or out of the country.

"I heard there was a writ out for me last night, so I gave myself up. They let me out on bail and I was up in Court this morning. The case has been adjourned until tomorrow week. I am out on bail of 20,000 dollars (£4,000).

Unworried by his arrest he went on to talk of the situation in Alberta:

"Mr. Aberhart is on top. The people are behind him. There is no possibility of his being forced to resign.

"There is no unrest in Alberta. Not a sign of it. I talk to 20 or 30 travellers who go all over Canada every week, and they tell me things are better in Alberta than in any other Province.

"Business is good. Even our enemies admit that the bankers' broadcasts have fallen flat. They had no effect at all.

"If the Governor General stops the Bills, Mr. Aberhart will probably pass them again to show that the withholding of assent is in direct contravention of the will of the people.

"We say and have said all along that the people should have what they want."

## ASSENT WITHHELD

The Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta has taken the unprecedented course of withholding the Royal Assent to what *The Times* persistently misreports as the Press Control Bill, the Bank Control Bill and the Bank Taxation Bill passed by the Alberta Legislature.

The main issues are becoming increasingly clear to the public of Canada, and there is little doubt that in these issues every Province in the Dominion will be involved before long.

The issues are, first, the *People versus the Banks*, or, as Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins put it to the British Association not so long ago, "*Money versus Man*." This issue has in fact been clearly stated by the Dominion Prime Minister himself when he said: "Canada is faced with a great battle between the money power and the power of the people."

The second issue is provincial autonomy—the right of the people of any province to order their own affairs within their own borders to suit themselves without external interference.

The bank-directed efforts of the Federal Cabinet to frustrate the will of the people of Alberta, by such expedients as the resuscitation of the hoary and questionable power to disallow Provincial legislation, and the still more questionable and unprecedented device of asking the Lieutenant-Governor to refuse assent, are not being lost on the other Provinces.

That these manoeuvres, and many others, coupled with the frenzied output of bank propaganda, are stiffening the resolve of the Albertan people to go on until they get what they want becomes increasingly clear.

Every attempt is made to suggest that "there is a rising tide of revolt against Premier Aberhart," but the attempts ring extremely hollow, the most barefaced being

**Continued page 8**

## 1,000 Sign 7 Mothers' Road Safety Demand

**S**EVEN mothers have formed a Safety Committee and have organised a demand that the road between Amhurst Park and St. Ann's Road in South Tottenham be made safe.

In less than 24 hours more than 1,000 people signed the demand for safer road conditions.

Among those who have signed are the parents of three children who have been killed in road accidents in the district, all the teachers of Stamford Hill School, and a doctor who has attended recent victims of accidents.

A five-year-old girl, a pupil of the Stamford Hill School, was killed there on Friday by a lorry.

The mothers now want a 10-miles-an-hour speed limit in Seven Sisters Road, and a subway underneath from Stamford Hill School, also that a side road be closed to traffic.

The demand will be sent to the Minister of Transport, Middlesex County Council, and Tottenham Borough Council.

These mothers evidently know what they want and are going the right way about getting it.

## Maintain Pressure

The pressure must be kept up until the humane, practical, and reasonable demand made is fully met.

Anybody who says we cannot make our roads safe is talking nonsense, anybody on the Council who raises any kind of objection or obstruction whatever should be recognised as a danger to the lives of those who live in the district, especially the children.

*It is better that all the financial budgets in England become unbalanced rather than that one little child be run over by a lorry and killed.*

Every mother feels and knows that in her own heart, and will act upon it, and the action will be right.

Our roads CAN be made safe—but unless pressure is generated and directed to those in authority with a clear implacable demand—they never will be made safe.

## Not Party Question

This is not a party question; the action required is not party politics, but any reasonable demand the people care to make can be satisfied, for the only justification of any Government is to implement the will of the people.

(SEE PAGE 5)

## Planners Design For Higher Cost To Live

— YOU CAN GET  
IT REDUCED

**T**HE cost of living is rising, the designs of the planners and Marketing Boards are producing the effect desired, that is, higher prices. Milk is going up, bacon is going up, bread is going up. The prices of building materials are up 10 per cent. and soon your rates will go up, all of which is in accord with the principles of sound finance.

Is that what the people want? Prices go up before wages go up, and the effect of these rising prices is to reduce the purchasing power of the people which means that the standard of living is being reduced all according to plan.

Nowhere in the world, except Alberta, have the representatives of the people been told to arrange for a lower cost of living. There is a lesson in this for us in Britain. If we want a lower cost of living, we must ask for it in the same way that the electorate of Alberta has asked for it, that is, with the authority that is resident in the democrat's right to demand what he wants from his public representatives in Parliament or anywhere else.

The restrictions and destruction now enforced by the Control Boards provide evidence that plenty could be distributed, but it never will be distributed until we, the people, the electorate, make our will known as to what shall be done with the abundance that is possible. If we want it distributed we must demand it.

## This Empire 'Prosperity'

# CONDITIONS OF UNEMPLOYED BEGGAR DESCRIPTION

**G**REAT play is being made with the alleged "prosperity" in Australia. Panegyrics appear in financial newspapers at least once a week.

The *Times* of August 31 had to report, however, that:

Professor R. E. Priestley has resigned from his position as Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University on the ground that the University cannot be administered satisfactorily on the present annual Government grant of £47,000.

The Government increased its grant by £2,000 this year, but Professor Priestley insists on an immediate increase of £15,000 with an additional £10,000 in the near future, pointing out that £2,000 does not cover the present deficit.

★

A correspondent in New Zealand sends us the following extracts from a speech made by a New Zealand farmer, Mr. F. D. Danks, who visited Australia early this summer:

"One of the first things that struck me was the Sydney Show," said Mr. Danks. "It was

a magnificent exhibition, and prominently displayed were hoardings put up by the Australian Government that Australia's annual wheat production could feed 30,000,000 people, that her wool was sufficient for 100,000,000 people annually, and that her machinery and mechanical power, if worked to full capacity, could cater for the needs of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 people; yet the same week there were 1,000 hunger marchers on the way from Newcastle to Sydney, while the general conditions of the unemployed there beggared description."

After quoting a number of instances, Mr. Danks said at Longreach he met children seven years old who had never tasted butter. The parents bought old culled ewes for 1s., which the fathers killed and boiled down, so that a little mutton fat could be spread on the children's bread.

"In one district in Queensland there were 250 out of 300 children suffering from malnutrition, yet the first thing I saw in an Australian paper was the statement that Australia had turned the corner and was out of the depression.

# HISTORY OF SOCIAL CREDIT

According to the  
National Press

**T**HE Alberta Bubble, I see from the *Daily Telegraph*, has burst again.

I have made a careful study of the history of Social Credit, confining myself, of course, to *The Times*, the *Telegraph* and other reliable papers with sound connections in the City, and ignoring, naturally, the absurd publications of the Social Credit Movement. It reads, I find, something like this:

1918. A man named Douglas propounds ridiculous economic theory not worthy a moment's consideration, as he has not even a Ph.D. in Economics.
1919. Social Credit fallacy exploded.
- 1920-33. Social Credit fallacy exploded at regular intervals.
1934. Social Credit entirely obliterated.
1935. Woolly-minded Albertans return Social Credit Government. Social Credit fails instantly.
1936. Social Credit Bubble bursts. Social Credit Bubble bursts again. Social Credit discredited. Social Credit a complete wash-out and proven failure. Social Credit never even tried yet.
1937. Social Credit crushed, defeated and reduced to a negligible quantity. First steps to implement Social Credit taken. Social Credit annihilated. No such thing as Social Credit (McKenna). Social Credit Bubble bursts. Social Credit Government tyrannously attempts to force 25 dollars a month on unwilling Albertans. The People's League, gallantly supported by the Banks, prepare to resist in the name of Democracy. Social Credit collapses. Social Credit Balloon goes bang; and now, at last I see that the *Daily Telegraph* has finally deflated "Alberta's Burst Bubble."

★

Thank Heavens, it's all over now!

This history, which I have been at some pains to extract from our most reliable newspapers, should make it obvious to my readers that no sane person could possibly give a moment's attention to this absurd theory which has been exploded so often.

**PROFESSOR PSHAW**

## THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by  
**Major C. H. DOUGLAS**

SEPTEMBER ISSUE

contains contributions by

The Editor False Witness  
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The Dean of Canterbury Unto This Last  
R. L. Northridge The Shape of Things Past  
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A. W. Coleman  
The One Condition for Peace  
R. Rogers Smith Canada Calling  
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# COMMENTARY

**Councils' debt increases £100 millions a year: Bombs make boom in foreign trade: 70 per cent. coffee crop to be destroyed: Professor of Safety First suggested: 600 children won't get their milk—it didn't pay: Petrol tax to pay for new wonder bridge: Mosley stoned by Reds**

Did you read these items in the newspapers?—then read our comment and learn what these things really mean—

**O**N Sunday, Sir Oswald Mosley, Fascist leader, was stoned by infuriated Communists.

The conflict between Communists and Fascists has already been utilised to provide excuse for legislation restricting liberty. The Act prohibiting political uniforms, for instance, does not define what a uniform is, but leaves it to the police.

The hatred, in the process of being fanned, between the Reds and the Blacks suits the hidden powers, for a few more instances of stone-throwing and provocation will, when suitably splashed by the "free" press, provide the background of disgust among the general public—who belong to neither side—required to enable further legislation to be enforced against free speech and the right of assembly.

Ostensibly aimed at "provocateurs" and "hate-generators," in reality it will enable a new shackle of tyranny to be rivetted on all of us.

**T**HE indebtedness of Local Authorities is increasing at the rate of nearly £100 millions a year, and in 15 years' time, at the present rate, the annual loan charges will swallow up the whole of the present receipts from rates. Plans are afoot to send your rates up like rockets. Is that what you want?

**T**HAT bombs are making a boom in foreign trade is illustrated by the news that the Italian munitions factory at Dalmine has received an order from Japan for 14 millions of aircraft bombs. That order has been paid in advance, and in sterling. There is no doubt wars do help to find work, if that's what we want.

**P**ROFESSOR LANCELOT HOGBEN, in a speech recently referred to "the mediaeval rubbish" taught as economics in our universities." He knows.

## The Real Price

**L**ORD MCGOWAN, President of the National Safety First Association, wants Britain to become "safety-minded," and to have a Chair endowed for accident prevention with a sort of Professor of Safety First.

School children, in particular, are still being slaughtered in large numbers. Experts admit that our roads could be made safe, but it would cost too much money!

Why not make the Government "danger-minded" by making them realise the danger they incur by refusing to take the necessary steps for public safety? We don't want chairs for professors to doze in.

Part of the real price we people in Britain pay in order to uphold "sound finance" and all its ritual, is represented by the 6,000 dead and 250,000 injured in a year because we all accept the bankers' lie that the country cannot "afford" to make our roads safe.

**T**HE new Storstrom bridge in Denmark, the longest in Europe, is a marvellous job of modern engineering. Built by the famous British firm of Dorman Long, at a price of over a million pounds, the bridge, which is two miles long, bears a railway, a motor road, and a path for cyclists and pedestrians.

Incidentally, the Danes have been levied since the work began with a petrol tax to pay for it—which is a marvellous job of modern financial jiggery-pokery, for bridges are not really paid for by, or built with, petrol.

**R**EINFORCED concrete underground strongrooms, capable of resisting a 200-pound bomb dropped from a height of 6,000 feet, are being constructed at Ostend by the Belgian National Bank. They are intended to protect the bank's gold stock against attack from the air. Lest it gets wounded and dies, eh?

## If You Want The Facts . . .

**A**T the Conservative Party conference, Councillor W. G. Denham, in seconding a motion for better provision for ex-Servicemen suffering serious physical incapacity, said:

"An army of forgotten men is among you, and you have said that they would never be forgotten. Eight thousand of them have committed suicide. Do you not think some of them feel it would have been far better if they had never returned?"

*The Times*, in what it referred to as a "full report," omitted that bit about suicides. If you want the facts that matter, buy SOCIAL CREDIT!

**S**INCE 1931, Brazil has destroyed 48,000,000 bags of coffee. It has been decided that, during 1937-38, producers must hand over for destruction 70 per cent. of their crops, which is currently estimated at 25,500,000 bags. Sound finance!

**A** FILM made by the Realist Film Unit and now being exhibited in London shows that a thousand schools in this country are still on the black list. They are condemned as insanitary and even dangerous. Cracks in the walls are not mended and ceilings are shored up.

Besides these, there are thousands which are badly lighted, heated, and situated. Some are close to railway lines, where the noise of shunting trucks drowns the teacher's words. Others have only three tin wash-basins for 160 children.

Nobody is likely to do anything about it unless parents and teachers make their combined influence felt.

**A**FTER all the ballyhoo about keeping Britain fit, it is illuminating to read what has been happening at Kildgrove in Staffordshire.

For two years a voluntary scheme has been working there to supply young children with cheaper milk. The scheme provided 600 children under five with one-third of a pint per day, and the slight reduction in price was met partly by private subscription and partly by the Milk Marketing Board. Now, for lack of Government support, the scheme has come to an end.

**A**N action is pending against small mine-owners in Lanarkshire for the crime of producing too much coal, called in bankers' language "exceeding the quota." These "quotas" are the product of the dictatorial "Boards" now hard at work restricting various industries. The "Boards" create and allocate "quotas" under Acts which, to use the language of the Lord Chief Justice, "no self-respecting people, if they were aware of the facts, would for a moment tolerate." The "quota" is an instrument to restrict, in the name of the electorate, the production of the things they need, and to create new "crimes."

## In Empire's Name

**A** NEW ramp is getting under way, carefully prepared and with the approval and "assistance" of centralised finance. It is Empire Migration and Development. Be prepared to hear a lot about the "danger of empty spaces" and the "vital and urgent importance of developing the Empire," of "populating its vacant territories," etc., etc.

In the name of Empire, the money monopoly designs to milk the mother country of a new wave of hopeful, eager, trusting youth whom they can harness to their treadmill of debt, which extends to every frontier.

In this campaign no mention will be made of those who have tried it in the past and who, after years of effort, find themselves destitute and in despair.

**A**T the last general meeting of shareholders in a large multiple firm of grocers, the Chairman said "... we are approaching the Home Office to see if legislation can be introduced that will alter the hours and conditions of the small traders in our type of business." He wants a law for somebody else.

**A**CCORDING to the "Daily Express," a fortune is being made by a man of 77 who after 16 years of self-imposed poverty, has invented and patented a method of turning old Bibles into gun cotton and other products.

"His machinery has already been installed at a Cardiff factory and at eight others in various parts of the country, where armaments are being made from ancient Testaments."

**T**HE result of the Springburn (Glasgow) by-election showed that 22,000 electors abstained from voting. The electorate is 45,190. The Bankers' Parties are losing votes.

## Pastor Speaks

**T**HE Rev. W. M. Kennedy, of the First Derry Presbyterian Church, preaching at the Harvest Thanksgiving Services in Donaghadee, Ireland, said:

"In Ulster a great many felt that they had already got a touch of bureaucratic tyranny. Then others firmly believed that Social Credit was the solution of the problem of production and distribution, and certainly he would like to see it getting a fairer chance in Alberta instead of being thwarted and wrecked by interested parties so that they might really have an opportunity of judging if Social Credit were the solution of the world's problems."

## SOCIAL CREDIT RENDEZVOUS

163A STRAND LONDON, W.C.2

**O**PEN from 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. daily and until 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Morning coffee, afternoon tea, and light refreshments.

Enquiries should be addressed to Mrs. B. M. Palmer at the above address.

### NOTICES

Every Thursday at 8 p.m. an open meeting is held, at which all are welcome, especially visitors to London and enquirers. Bring your friends.

On Thursday, October 21, there will be a short address by Mr. George Hickling. Refreshments.

Volunteers are spreading the truth about Alberta by selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets. They start from here between 5 and 8 p.m. on Thursdays, before the weekly meetings. Come and help, or write to G.R.T. saying what days and times are more convenient.

In response to requests Mr. Willox will repeat his address on "The Significance of Alberta" at the Thursday evening meeting at the Social Credit Rendezvous on October 28, at 8 p.m.



**MRS. PALMER,**  
SOCIAL CREDIT  
Women's Page  
Writer, this week  
writes of "The  
Science of Adver-  
tising," — now  
one of the world's  
largest industries

# You Can't Afford Butter So They Put It Over That 'Marg' Is Good For You

## WHAT IS THE END OF THIS GIGANTIC BALLYHOO?

**P**"ROMISE, large promise, is the soul of an advertisement," said Dr. Johnson.

A few bills posted about the town, the voice of the town crier, a short paragraph in a periodical, this was all the advertisement he knew.

He could not have envisaged the time when every hoarding or blank page would be plastered with lettering, when it would be necessary, after reading an article in a newspaper, to ask whether or not it was intended as propaganda.

Today the "science of advertising" has grown to be one of the biggest industries in the country, and literature is her humble hand-maiden.

It has been stated that modern advertising makes more work than almost any other industry. This alone would be enough to condemn it in the eyes of a realist like Dr. Johnson, who, of course, knew that work for work's sake was entirely alien to the true nature of man.

Today more than half the printing trade, the paper factories and the postal services are occupied with advertisement, as are large sections of the photographic and art world.

A huge number of highly-trained experts direct the industry, making use of the latest discoveries in science and psychology.

And what is the result of all this gigantic effort?

\* \* \*

**A**BLER writers have explained in this paper how moneyed interests can control the daily press, simply by threatening to withhold advertising matter. Since a newspaper containing news alone would have to be sold at 8d., it is easy to compute the power of financial control.

But I want to dwell on the more personal aspect.

Remember this, that in spite of what he may say, there is only one thing an advertiser is after: to sell his goods for as high a price as possible, and to keep on selling them; in other words, to capture the market.

To this end he will exploit any emotion of the human mind. Love of children and home and the longing for security are the strings played on by insurance companies; while fear of death or the desire for personal beauty make us an easy prey to the interests vested in patent medicine and foods.

It has been said that the mind of the people in a curious and recondite matter—whether this be so or not, the advertiser has got it taped all right.

A margarine combine wants to capture the market. They know very well that nobody likes margarine, that we would all spread our bread with good English butter, and use it for cooking too if we could get it.

Very well, then—put it over that "marg" is good for you, and bring in a spot of "planning" to appeal to those who think the poor are poor because they don't know how to spend their wages.

After reading this, Mrs. Upper Middle Class thinks she is quite justified in buying margarine for the kitchen, and then wonders why the maid won't stay.

A big milk combine gives a long list of important dates in the history of Health Services, beginning with Peter Moris's water supply in 1582 and ending with its own service of supplying millions of people with pasteurised milk.

It does not seem to be a question of what you like, but of what is considered good for you. We have to take it or leave it.

So much for the planners.

\* \* \*

**T**HE snob-appeal pervades the more expensive magazines. Society women sell their photographs for as much as £150 apiece, lending the prestige of their august names to products which they may never have used themselves.

There is a little of the snob in most of us, and it takes a brave woman to ask for an inferior article when it is cleverly suggested that the shop assistant will most certainly despise her if she does.

The half-educated are the most easily trapped of all. They know enough to be credulous, and too little to be critical. They are caught by pseudo-scientific phrases borrowed from psychology and medicine.

The "eat more" campaign has become a standing joke and can no longer be used as serious propaganda, but it is impossible to withhold admiration from the man who conceived the brilliant idea of persuading women that they could lose weight by eating only bread and butter.

This particular advertisement has been repeated scores of times this summer. It is a bright and chatty article, written for the woman's page in the daily papers.

\* \* \*

**A**LL the wheat-growing countries seem at this moment to be blessed or cursed with rich harvests, cursed because they fear a glut, and a fall in price and reduced profits, or none at all, for the producer.

And Russia's re-entrance into the trade has added to their perplexities.

Since the financial powers have seen to it that the consumer never gets the benefit in low prices, no matter how plentiful wheat may be, the only alternative is to keep up the demand by advertising.

I have no doubt that a diet of bread would result in loss of weight, but at the same time, would result in serious ill-health.

Last May, Sir Robert McCarrison, C.I.E., D.Sc., gave a broadcast talk on nutrition in which he stated that the diet of white bread, margarine and tea eaten by many of the poor in this country was lacking in many essential food values, and if persisted in would lead to serious physical consequences.

Is it likely that the mere substitution of butter for margarine is going to make good the deficiency?

\* \* \*

**T**HERE is a very helpful article about bread in the September report of the Committee against Malnutrition.

1870 was a significant date. The roller mill was introduced from Holland. This produced a finer, whiter, flour, but also destroyed the vitamin content.

Wheat, milled by the old English process, contained 64 per cent. of the vitamin in the flour.

White flour made by the modern milling process contains only 5 per cent. It is perhaps necessary to point out that all so-called brown breads are not necessarily whole-meal.

The committee draws the conclusion that the best fed members of the population today, while getting twice as much Vitamin B as people on a low income level, yet consume less of the vitamin than the parish poor of the eighteenth century.

Shortage of Vitamin B leads to such complaints as gastric ulcer and neuritis, and symptoms of toxæmia.

To me it is a burning shame that in spite of all the wonders of modern science we can only buy a loaf of bread that has been put on the market, first and foremost, as a paying proposition, and not as the staple food of a healthy and happy nation.

\* \* \*

**I**T would take another article to deal with the harm done by advertisements for patent medicines — perhaps the most crying scandal of all.

I want to use the rest of my space to explain how we can remedy these evils.

First of all, I think women might spend profitably a little of their scanty leisure in studying the food supply of the nation from the realists' point of view, and not the advertisers'. Books can be got from the public libraries; if you are lucky enough to know a farmer or an old-fashioned tradesman, you can learn a lot from him.

But, most important of all, is to impress on people the power that the National Dividend will give us in demanding value for money. No longer will it be necessary for us to look about for the cheapest article on the market, nor will the advertiser have to struggle so desperately to get us to part with our hard-earned pennies.

For the first time in history we shall all be able to buy what we want, and the seeds of war, which exist in every village where two tradesmen are competing for a diminishing amount of custom, will be destroyed for ever.

## LETTERS TO MRS. PALMER

**I**HAVE had a month in hospital where I managed to do a bit of propaganda. It's a cruel business, this being ill with worry about the husband and children at home—"making do as best they can on the money." I listened to the women talking—not grumbling—just stating facts. Many a husband or schoolgirl daughter had done a week's wash before visiting their mother on Saturday afternoon.

"You see, I couldn't send it to the laundry—it would cost 3s. for our week's wash."

Three shillings—against a worn-out husband who'd been at work since 7 a.m. in the factory, anyway.

I was roused to such fury one day that I popped up in bed and wrote to our Member of Parliament about it. I have had dealings with him at intervals and I haven't finished yet! I'll make

him tired yet if it's only by trying to use his brain!

C. HOLLINGWORTH BLACKMAN  
Swindon

\*

**A** WOMEN'S organisation, I wonder. I saw the 500 odd women marching in the Fascist procession the other Sunday—4½ miles in not too savoury an atmosphere to gratify a leader who shows his regard for his followers by being an hour late for his appointment—and all to keep the little man down.

What couldn't we do if we could get a quarter of that number to put up with the slight discomfort of selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets to put over the truth and help the little man up?

Our male sellers are getting noticed: "That paper is being sold at Charing Cross, Hammersmith," and so on.  
London, E.C. M. ILES

## IF YOU'RE A SALESMAN, THIS ARTICLE IS SURE TO INTEREST YOU

### Rising Prices— Give Chance For Action

**N**OW is the time for Social Crediters to get busy among the somnolent electorates of the country.

Prices of everything are going up, tea, butter, coal, clothes, furniture, even railway fares.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bull, though slightly annoyed, are just dumb-founded and are preparing in true British fashion to tighten belts and pretend things are just the same.

It is a fine point of contact with the general public and the most should be made of it.

PASCO LONGMAID

Cardiff

**W**HEN a salesman speaks about his "market" he refers to the people who are likely to want his goods and who can, at the same time, afford to buy them.

It doesn't matter how badly some people may want the goods, if they have not enough money to pay the price for them they must do without. They are not a "market."

Principal newspapers and periodicals issue elaborate statements to advertisers, analysing their readers into "income groups." Publications like *Punch*, *The Times* and the society weeklies claim a high percentage of "A" readers—people who have an income of £600 a year and over.

The popular dailies have varying percentages of "B" and "C" readers. "C" readers are those earning £200 a year and under.

Advertisers follow these figures very carefully. Of course, they would like to sell their goods to everybody, but they know it is simply a waste of money to tell "C" class

people about such desirable things as cars, refrigerators or good radiograms.

Except in a very few specialised businesses, the salesman can confidently assume that all the orders he gets can, and will, be delivered. Indeed, he is constantly being whipped into new activity by his Sales Manager. "Jones, it's orders we want."

If "C" class earners were turned into "B" class earners overnight, the productive machine would readily and automatically adjust itself to supply the extra demand.

If you are a salesman, you know this to be the real state of affairs. Well, carry realism a stage further. As long as there are people whom you could supply but who cannot afford your product, then part of your true market has been filched from you.

Make it your business to demand that there shall be enough money available to distribute all the goods your employer's plant can produce.

## HAVE YOUR COPIES OF SOCIAL CREDIT BOUND

Arrangements have been made for the binding of readers' own copies of SOCIAL CREDIT with blue stiff board sides, title in black.

Volumes 5 and 6 (August 14, 1936, August 6, 1937) bound together with a bright coloured sheet between volumes—10s. 6d.

New copies bound complete—£1 1s.

Please order early—no instructions can be accepted after November 30.

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# The Freedom of The Press Is Not Freedom To Suppress

## The Choice

THOSE who can remember 1919 will recall that though some 5,000,000 of our best workers had not been engaged in any production for years, prosperity such as has not been seen since was right in our midst.

At that time it was not located at the end of a lost "avenue"; it was not even round a mysterious corner, it was staring us all in the face.

The common people were quite pleased about it, but certain others—very "clever" men—were frightened.

Somebody whispered to the politicians, the economists, the big business directors, the trade union leaders, and all with one voice said we must work harder and increase production to reduce prices.

Later on they said we must limit production to increase prices.

Faced with glut of goods, we were told that prosperity could only come when people and the Government stopped spending.

We've had Russian scares, squandermania campaigns, spend-more campaigns, thrift campaigns, rationalisation campaigns, planning boards, produce-more campaigns, restrict-more campaigns, commissions of inquiry, and disarmament campaigns, international and local—all designed and thrust upon us by the world's "clever" men.

The long-suffering people have tried them all, and we are now facing a babble of confusion unprecedented in history. The shepherds the people have listened to and trusted in, have led us to the very brink of slaughter.

If we listen any more to the bletherers—the vain "clever" men—we are lost, we shall go over the brink.

AT this time, it behoves all men and women to let their own common-sense guide them rather than allow the spellbinders any further hearing.

These "clever" leaders are blind with their own conceit, they worship "theories" divorced from the truth and reality, and the ditch of destruction towards which they have led is now visible to all.

It is time each of us took stock of our personal responsibility, and its meaning. No man can safely delegate this responsibility any longer.

No man can escape by burying his head in the sand—a personal choice is demanded by the time and by events.

We can choose to leave our abstract institutions to govern us in fetters and with inhuman cruelty, or we can decide to make them serve us to our well-being and free security.

There is no escape from the obligation to call our institutions and representatives to order, otherwise they will destroy us, and this means giving an order in practice.

THE right order to give is not to be measured by the ingenuity of other people's plans, but by the dictate of the prior need each of us feels.

We must demand what we want first and press that demand tenaciously and continually upon the "clever" men, so that they cannot escape their responsibilities to satisfy the demand we express.

If we allow the "power maniacs" to escape the pressure, to escape their responsibilities by substituting their plans for our expressed wants, then slavery will triumph and democracy will die.

If the will of the people is to prevail, the people's voice must be heard.

If we are to have peace and plenty, the wants of the people must be satisfied.

If the people are to get what they want, they themselves must choose their objective, and back it with a demand so insistent, so implacable, so clear, that whatever and whoever chooses to oppose it, is overcome.

THE power of the press is not what it was. The public of nearly every country has learned to take with a pinch of salt all that it reads in the newspapers, and it is not long since three British judges stated in open court their low opinion of the reliability of newspapers.

In the last U.S. presidential election, in November, 1936, President Roosevelt gained an overwhelming victory at the polls in the teeth of a virulent attack from eighty per cent. of the newspapers in the country. The Labour Party's victory in the last London County Council elections was won against a massed newspaper campaign. In spite of an unprecedented onslaught from the press of New Zealand, Mr. Savage won the last election there for Labour; and the overwhelming victory of the Alberta Social Credit Government in 1935 was yet another demonstration of the powerlessness of the press to influence the minds of the people.

These are facts which are beyond dispute, and they are evidence that the judgment of the public at home and abroad is the same as that of His Majesty's judges. The verdict is unanimous—Guilty.

The Government of Alberta has attempted to deal with this universally discredited instrument of public misinformation by means of its Accurate News and Information Bill. This Bill, the complete text of which is not yet available here, sets out, in principle, to insist upon the publication on demand of news which might otherwise be suppressed, and to fix responsibility for public statements and comments, the authors of which would otherwise remain anonymous.

There is no clause in this Bill which curtails the freedom of the press to print news (if there had been it would have been lovingly quoted in the British press), but there is a clause which challenges the freedom of the press to suppress news. If the press claims freedom to suppress, I doubt if the public would endorse such a claim.

THE conduct of a modern newspaper is quite impossible without a huge capital outlay and a large and continuous advertisement revenue.

Vast printing presses have to be bought, maintained and renewed; an army of journalists, printers, and miscellaneous workers have to be paid; paper is bought by the mile, ink is delivered in road tanks.

Thus a modern newspaper must be subservient to those who provide the money. As the phrase goes, "The control of the news and the control of credit are concentric."

Thus it comes about that the freedom of the press is nothing more than the freedom to print what the controllers of credit want printed, or do not strongly object to being printed, and the freedom to suppress what they do not want printed.

It is a state of affairs which fully explains the public discredit into which the press has fallen, fully justifies the judges' strictures, and urgently calls for legislation everywhere similar to that which has been passed by the Alberta Legislature.

THE treatment by the national press in this country of the struggle by the people and Government of Alberta against their financial shackles is worth examination as a test case.

From the point of view of the public what is wanted is (a) a correct factual account of what is happening in Alberta, (b) frankly partizan comment from the point of view of the bankers and the Federal Government, (c) frankly partizan comment from the viewpoint of the Alberta Government, and (d) an unexpurgated statement, say by Major Douglas or someone authorised by him, of what "this Social Credit" is all about.

But what has the public been given? The answer is a tale of black dishonour.

Practically every account of the actions of the Alberta Government has been interspersed with sneers and disparagements disguised as news.

For example, *The Times* persistently puts the "Accurate News and Information Bill" in inverted commas, as though it were a nickname, but refers to it as the Press Control Bill, without inverted commas, as though that were the correct title.

Reporting amendments to this Bill it said of Government corrections of statements in

## THE 'FREE' PRESS

AT a banquet on his retirement from the Editorship of the *New York Tribune* (now the *New York Herald-Tribune*), Mr. John Swinton was called on to reply to the toast, "An Independent Press," and this is what he said: "There is no such thing in America as an Independent Press. You know it, as I know it. There is not one of you who would dare write his honest opinions, and if he did you would know beforehand it would never appear in print. I am paid 250 dollars a week to keep my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for similar work. The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell himself, his country, and his race for his daily bread. You know this and I know it, and what folly is this to be toasting 'An Independent Press.'" — Quoted in *The New Times*, Melbourne, December 18, 1936.

the press that "it is provided that they shall be given the same prominence as to position, type and space, which means that the Government usurp the columns devoted to leading articles."

The words italicised are not news, they are calculated disparagement by false emphasis.

PERHAPS the most flagrant case is provided by the opening sentence of *The Times*' first report of the same Bill, when it said, on October 2:

"The first attack on the liberty of the press in any British territory within a century was made today when the Aberhart Government introduced the "Accurate News and Information Bill."

No one who read the subsequent account of some of the actual provisions of the Bill could find a single clause which would justify such a statement, which was intended to prejudice readers before they read the facts.

This case is made especially flagrant by the report in the same paper on October 4 on the trouble in Palestine:

"The prohibition of any mention or discussion of these events in the local Press has been invaluable in preventing any acerbation of public feeling, and neutral observers feel that a good beginning has been made and the field is clear for a constructive, firm, and impartial Administration in the future."

Here is *The Times* applauding complete suppression of the freedom of the press in British mandated territory in the present century!

Here is *The Times* quoting "neutral observers" whose neutrality would be less suspect if we knew who they were!

IN a somewhat hysterical leading article on October 2, under the title "Suppression in Alberta," *The Times* had remarked as follows:

"the Bill endeavours to prevent the publication of news unpalatable to the

## JUDGMENT

Lord Justice Greer: Assuming that what is in the papers is true . . .

Mr. O'Connor: I would not take it from the papers. If I found that these two persons had taken a boat from Southampton, I should call someone from the booking office to say that two persons of that name booked for a certain destination, and then ask the jury to infer who they were.

Lord Justice Greer: I am rather inclined to think the probabilities are all against what one reads in the newspapers. If it is a subject you happen to know something about yourself, you always find the papers are wrong.

Lord Justice Scrutton: I generally find that if it is a subject I know something about, the newspapers are wrong.

Lord Justice Slesser: I rarely read the newspapers at all. — *The Times*, May 5, 1932.

Government by compelling publishers, on an order from the Chairman, to reveal

every source from which any information emanated as to any statement contained in any issue published within sixty days, and the names, addresses, and occupations of all persons by whom such information was furnished, and the name and address of the writer of any editorial, article, or news item contained in any such issue.

This inquisitorial provision was clearly framed in complete ignorance of journalistic practice, which inevitably places the responsibility for every article upon the editor . . . It would often be quite impossible to distinguish between the various opinions and sources of information which go to compose the collective verdict of a newspaper. The purpose, however, is quite plain—to discourage through fear of possible consequences anyone from giving any information or expressing any views which might be distasteful to the Chairman of the Social Credit Board."

In the light of the Palestine report quoted above, this squeal falls into perspective. The only "fear of possible consequences" that the so-called "neutral observers" might have would be due to the possible revelation that they were not so neutral.

Neutral observers, responsible citizens, prominent business men and so forth need not fear the light of day. But if the public is informed that they are brewers expressing an opinion on temperance reform, or bankers expressing an opinion on financial reform, it can form a juster appreciation of their neutrality than when they remain anonymous.

SO far from a fair space being accorded to the Albertan or Social Credit view-point, it has not, with a single exception, even been accorded to letter writers.

Of the many letters addressed to *The Times*, *Telegraph*, *Express*, *News Chronicle* and *Mail* in support of Alberta, only one has been published to my knowledge.

Neither Major Douglas nor any other well-known writer on Social Credit has been invited to contribute an article on a matter which has undoubtedly been first-class news.

But the point is that, even if they had, their articles would have been signed and labelled, and the public would know that here are Social Crediters presenting their case.

Whereas all the comment, fair or unfair, which has been made (to us quite obviously emanating from financial interests) appears before the public as general comment, so that it is impossible to tell whether it is interested or disinterested.

So that the charge against the press is not so much what it says, but that it is in fact a large propaganda machine masquerading under the guise of a system of public information.

That it is largely discredited is beside the point, though as things are it is something to be thankful for; but a big cleaning-up process is overdue, and the Government of Alberta is to be congratulated on making the first move.

**W. L. BARDSLEY**



People acting in unison to enforce a specific and reasonable demand can always impose their will on those authorities and institutions whose job it is to serve them. This page is devoted to news of such demands and help for those who are fighting for them

# ALBERTA AND YOU

**A**LBERTA has a resolute electorate that knows **WHAT** it wants and will say so. Albertans want a National Dividend with no increase in cost of living, and instruct their representatives to procure it.

We in England are less resolute—while we admit we should like a National Dividend we are not prepared to do much about it. We are inert and distrustful of all political manoeuvres and promises. This inertia, the despair of all political parties,

appears to be largely the outcome of experience. Sensible people know that it makes very little material difference whether they vote for the governing party or another, that this story of people having the power is all bunk anyway, and so they simply are not interested.

We shall only regain our interest when we realise that the people really do possess power. We can begin by getting our way in little things: instructing our representatives to make our cross-

roads safe (we have that much power); to provide conveyance for our children to and from school (Buses! I believe there is something in this getting-what-you-want business, after all); to provide adequate housing at sufficiently cheap rents. (This is practical—we CAN get what we want.)

Then we shall demand our National Dividend with the resolution to back up the demand.

Then we shall have reached the stage of the Albertans, and this inertia will be gone.

## WE WANT EFFICIENT TRANSPORT

Railway, bus, tram and other transport companies are formed for the specific purpose of providing the people in a certain district with the means to move about within it.

As such companies swell in size and power and gain greater monopolies, they are apt to become somewhat dictatorial as to the number of vehicles necessary, the amount of fares and so on.

We want **ENOUGH** vehicles to carry us in comfort.

We want reasonably **CHEAP** fares such as we can afford. And that is all there is to it.

Since transport is for us we can insist that it should be efficient, and back up our demand with action, as they have done all over the country. The following instances are cases in point.

**MERTON and MORDEN** needs more bus services, but the London Passenger Transport Board has declined requests by Merton and Morden Urban District Chamber of Commerce for additional facilities.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce writes:

"To our many applications on this point the official reply is, 'that our census of traffic does not show the necessary flow of traffic to make the suggested service profitable.'

"We then suggested that a bus might be run privately by the 'Local Residents' Association' on a 'season ticket basis.'

"To this we received the following reply, 'that the Board cannot properly consent to anyone starting a new service within the Board's area.'"

**NORTH LONDON.** The people of North London have grumbled about travelling facilities and the London Transport Board hard and often.

Now they have launched a grand offensive.

A document of "grouses" has been prepared by the Highways Committee of the Middlesex County Council, and presented by a deputation to London Transport.

At the same time a document was handed in from the North-East Middlesex Passenger Transport Conference, an

organisation representative of 35 local chambers of commerce, ratepayers, and property owners' associations in Southgate, Enfield, Tottenham, Edmonton, Friern Barnet, East Barnet, Hornsey, Wood Green, Cheshunt, and Waltham Cross.

Members of this organisation took stop watches and timed the delays between buses on several bus services; they counted the number of passengers left over after scrambles for buses and trams; they took stock of overcrowding in tubes and L.N.E.R. trains.

**OLD COULSDON.** The London Passenger Transport Board has been written to this week by Mr. A. E. Catchpole, Secretary of the Old Coulsdon Residents' Association, on the question of the inadequate bus service for the rapidly developing district from Brighton Road, along the whole of Coulsdon Road and on to the new estates.

He has requested an immediate investigation into the bus services operating between Upper Caterham and Brighton Road, Purley—routes 409 and 411.

**PENGE.** Following a petition by supporters of the Crystal Palace F.C. living in Penge and Anerley, Penge Council have appealed to the London Passenger Transport Board for a more frequent bus service between Penge and Selhurst on match days.

**SOUTH SHIELDS** wants a better railway station and a better train service.

After hearing complaints by a deputation from South Shields Socialist Party and Trades Council, the Parliamentary, Trade and Commerce Committee of the Town Council decided last night to send a deputation to the L.N.E.R. at Newcastle to press for improvement.

Councillor Gompertz mentioned that in 1927 a police report was submitted to the Parliamentary Committee regarding congestion at the station. As a result of that report, the District Superintendent and the District Passenger Manager of the L.N.E.R. visited South Shields, but nothing seemed to have been done.

Councillor Gompertz pointed out to the Committee that on August Bank Holiday this year queues outside the station at peak periods were 900 yards long.

Visitors, he said, began to queue up at 6.30 p.m., and the congestion was not relieved until 12.20 a.m.

**SWINDON.** Rather than pay the increased fares which came into operation on the Swindon Corporation bus services yesterday, Swindon railway clerks, teachers and others have decided to rise half-an-hour earlier and walk to their places of employment.

Others have started to drive to work in

their own cars, and a number have retrieved their old bicycles.

**WEYMOUTH.** Reconstruction of the railway station, which is so obsolete that excursion trains have been curtailed and thousands of holiday-makers taken to other towns, is being held up owing to shortage of steel and labour caused by the rearmament programme. Weymouth traders are pressing the Ministry of Transport not to allow the reconstruction scheme to be shelved.

**WORCESTER PARK.** A correspondent of the Daily Express says: I never have a seat—in fact, there is rarely even one third class seat vacant when the train reaches Worcester Park.

We push our way into the carriages and stand packed close together for the whole journey, day after day, week after week.

The number of passengers increases rapidly, but the accommodation remains unaltered and the overcrowding is becoming intolerable.

The Southern Railway replied that "this is a district which grows too quickly for any transport service to cope with."

"We do our best to run non-stop trains to nearby Motspur Park, and are actually building a new railway line from Motspur Park to Leatherhead to relieve the congestion on the Worcester Park district."

### SOCIAL CREDIT JOURNALS OVERSEAS

- The **ALBERTAN**. Daily. \$8.00 per annum. "The Albertan," 9th Ave. and 2nd St. W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
  - CAHIERS DU CREDIT SOCIAL**. Published at irregular intervals. 5 cents a copy. Editor: Louis Even, Gardenvale, P. Que., Canada.
  - The **SOCIAL CREDIT REVIEW**. Monthly. 5 cents. 2s. per annum, post free. Social Credit Association of Manitoba, 199 Osborne St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
  - TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW**. Weekly. 5 cents. \$1.00 per annum. 11051 80th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
  - BEACON**. Monthly. 5 cents. The Official Organ of the Society for the Advancement of Economic Security. 175 King St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
  - MONEY**. Monthly. 2 cents. 2s. 6d. per annum, post free. 17 Fifth Ave., New York, U.S.A.
  - The **NEW ERA**. Illustrated. Weekly. 3d. 12s. per annum, post free. Radio House, 296 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
  - The **NEW TIMES**. Weekly. 3d. 15s. per annum, post free. The New Times Publishing Co. Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, Australia.
  - WHY**. Fortnightly. 3d. Box 1056, Auckland, New Zealand.
  - VOLKSWELVAART**. Monthly. 2½ cents. fl. 50 per annum. "Volkswelvaart," Mariastraat 69, Apeldoorn, Holland.
- Readers are invited to supply particulars of any overseas papers not listed here.

### Someone Else's Headlines

#### DEFIANCE HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

"Reynolds" Correspondent

**A**UTUMN is protest time. Householders are worrying local authorities, crofters defy rate collectors, local councillors tear down neighbour's landmarks. . . . "Reynolds News," October 3.

### Sacked Nurse, 500 Protest

**F**IVE hundred people of Stotfold village, Beds., unanimously demanded at a protest meeting (1) that Nurse Marshall, dismissed by the nursing committee for returning thirty hours late after a holiday, be reinstated; (2) that the committee should resign; (3) that the County Nursing Association should hold an inquiry.

Mrs. E. L. Smith, chairman of the committee, was howled down. The villagers threaten to stop their 6d.-a-month contribution to the nursing association until the nurse is reinstated.

## Parents Demand School Be Retained

"I HAVE come here as a mediator, and not as someone who is going to foment a difficult situation.

"I am tied by the fact that we must endeavour to play the game by county authorities, because a promise was given\* that we would support the county organisation.

"At the same time I have come as a faithful father to all of you . . ."

Thus spoke the Bishop of Chelmsford at a mass meeting of parents at the Mistley Institute last week, when a further stage was reached in the school strike, which has now been in progress for over a fortnight.

About 30 or 40 children are still away from school as the result of the parents'

decision not to send them to the new county school, at Lawford, and they are receiving instruction at the Institute, under the guidance of the Rev. J. G. Madeley.

The Institute was crowded on Monday night, and scores were unable to get inside, the speeches being amplified through loud-speakers to those outside.

It was decided unanimously to appoint a deputation to demand the retention of the present Norman School.

It is difficult to see where the necessity for mediation lies. The people are merely expressing, quite clearly, the results that they wish their representatives to obtain for them, and are willing to back their reasonable demands with action.

### Buying a Car?

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\* By whom?

# THE BANKS MUST FULFIL THE PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

## They Must Deliver To Each, His Share of The People's Wealth

### ALBERTA IS LEADING THE WORLD AWAY FROM CHAOS

By THE HON. SOLON LOW

'Chancellor of The Exchequer' of Alberta

The following is the speech of the Hon. Solon Low (Alberta's Provincial Treasurer) to the Albertan legislature made by him on August 6 when introducing The Credit of Alberta Regulation Act.

WHEN the People of Alberta returned this Government in 1935, they instructed us to secure for them individually basic security to the extent of \$25.00 (£5) a month with a lower living cost.

The People of the Province demanded that the Government shall arrange for each adult citizen to have delivered to him, or to her, a share of the wealth which is Alberta's, to at least a certain amount and in the form in which each person desired it. This is the will of the People of this Province and in a democracy the will of the People must prevail.

It should be clear that this is a matter which goes to the very roots of the civil and property rights of a people. In their demand our citizens are asking for the distribution of their own property in a certain manner. Collectively this is their will.

If a People cannot deal with their own property in the manner in which they desire, then they can have no property rights as a People.

If the collective will of a People living and working in association in a clearly defined territory as a democracy is not the law, then they can have no civil rights in the ordering of their communal life. In such circumstances democracy would be a hollow sham.

For nearly two years it has been impressed upon His Majesty's Government of this Province that the clearly expressed will of the People of Alberta cannot be implemented within the constitution, as any endeavour to do so would infringe the powers and privileges conferred by Dominion charter upon certain institutions operating within the Province.

This amounts to saying that poverty and starvation must continue amidst potential plenty, that the People of Alberta must continue to be ground down by debt and oppressive taxation—all because some external authority has been permitted to invade the Province armed with powers which they have gained as the outcome of the arrangements of Confederation, and to impose upon our People conditions absolutely opposed to their sovereign will. This is tyranny—it is not democracy.

This Government does not accept the view that the People of Alberta cannot change the state of affairs. This Government is not prepared to allow that His Majesty's subjects in

Alberta can have their civil property rights violated in this manner.

This was never the intention of Confederation. If in any quarter it is held that Confederation can force such a situation on the Provinces, and this is upheld, such a state of affairs should be made known to the People in every Province—for if this situation is the basis of Confederation, then the sooner that Confederation is revised the better.

I want you to view the matter as it concerns the Act which is before the Assembly for the purpose of giving the Government control of financial policy within the Province in order that the legitimate civil and property rights of Albertans may be protected.

#### POTENTIAL WEALTH

We know it as a fact that this is potentially an immensely wealthy Province. A valuation of the resources available to the People of the Province leaves no doubt as to the possibilities of the People exploiting those resources to gain for themselves a very high standard of life. They cannot gain this very high living standard immediately—but they can have the modest measure of security which they have demanded. They know and we know it.

**They want more food—is there any person that doubts that the resources are available for this?**

**They want more and better houses. Clay deposits, timber and all the materials are there—the labour is there.**

**They want more and better roads—the materials for them are within the Province.**

**ALL THAT THE PEOPLE DESIRE CAN BE OBTAINED BY THEM FROM THE RESOURCES OF ALBERTA.**

But they cannot get food because they lack money; they cannot have the houses they desire for the same reason; their roads cannot be built because the money is not there—and so it is in every direction.

The People of Alberta are being thwarted in having access to their resources because of some arbitrary limitation being imposed upon them through the money system.

Instead of their collective will for security, so clearly expressed to this Government, prevailing in the Province, they are being forced to submit to insecurity, poverty and suffering. Their policy cannot be implemented because a policy contrary to their will is being imposed upon them through the present financial system.

#### GOVT. DETERMINED

This Government has been returned to see to it that the will of the People is implemented—and this it is determined to do. The results the People have demanded are physically possible—therefore it can be done and it shall be done.

**But this can be achieved only if financial policy within the Province is identical with the People's policy, and therefore control of financial policy must be with the People—and exercised through the Government.**

Now the financial arrangements within the Province are under the control of the banks operating within the Province. This responsibility has been entrusted to them by the Federal Government.

As organisations our banks are proverbially efficient—and they are staffed by well-trained and, generally speaking, efficient persons. They possess all the facilities for making the financial arrangement whereby the will of the People may be implemented.

However, the monopoly rights which the banks possess have not been employed to this end. It is clear that the ends which they operate are not the ends which the People require. Their policy is controlled from outside the Province.

For nearly two years the Government has explored the possibilities of gaining for the

People the results they have demanded without taking account of this outside control of financial policy—and it is satisfied this cannot be done. There cannot be two financial systems with opposite objectives working side by side within the Province.

I think it would be generally agreed that the bankers claim to be the supreme authorities on financial matters. Be that as it may, they possess all the facilities and they are vested with all the powers for making all necessary financial arrangements. Presumably they operate within the Province like all institutions here, to serve the People of Alberta and for that service to obtain the reward which is their due.

#### 'OUT OF TOUCH'

It is clear from conditions in Alberta that those who control our banks are either out of touch with the demands of the People or they are deliberately thwarting their will. Whatever the reasons may be this state of affairs must be changed forthwith—and control of policy must be assumed by the Government on behalf of the People of the Province.

**If the banks are out of touch with the People's demands, this must be corrected. If they are deliberately thwarting the People in having access to their own property and exercising their rights in this respect, they must be stopped at once.**

Let me make it perfectly clear that when I refer to control of financial policy I do not mean that the Government will tell the banks how to run their business. They will merely insist on the results that are required.

Control of policy involves control of what shall be done, not how it shall be done. That is the business of the banks. They are the experts on how to conduct their business—and nothing could be more mischievous than second-rate or third-rate experts interfering with first-rate experts in this matter. The world is suffering from too much of that sort of thing as it is.

Besides, there is no suggestion that the charter rights of banks should be interfered with in this respect.

Viewing the matter from this aspect the Government wrote to all the banks operating in the Province a few days ago, putting the demands of the People before them. These were stated shortly as a monthly dividend of \$25.00 and a lower living cost, necessarily involving a drastic reduction in taxation and satisfactory arrangements in regard to debts.

**It was pointed out to the banks that a recent investigation has revealed that the debt situation of the Province is fantastic. With less than one-fifth of the financial resources as compared with their total debts it is impossible for the People of Alberta ever to meet their debts, under a system which provides them with financial credit only at the price of increased debt.**

This and similar disparities must be made good so as to provide the People with their demand of \$25.00 a month and a lower living cost.

#### THEIR JOB

It is not for the Government to tell the banks how it shall be done. They are the experts and that is their responsibility. But I might add that if the banks do not know how to do it, the Government will undertake to provide the necessary expert knowledge for them.

I am happy to say that most of the banks have replied to that letter stating that they will be prepared to serve the People of the Province within the limitation of sound banking principles and their charter rights.

There can be no difficulty about the former, for what could be sounder principles of banking than that it should exist to give the People what they require and, in making available to them their vast resources, it should accurately portray the facts of the situation?

It surely will not be contended that the present arrangements of banking are sound, portraying as they do that the wealthier a Province, or a nation becomes in its productive capacity, so it must be reckoned financially poorer because of the mounting debts which accompany its progress.

This is the situation, so far as present banking methods are concerned, the whole world over. Not merely in Alberta, but in Canada as a whole, in Britain, in the U.S.A., and every other country in which the system operates.

So far, then, as sound banking is concerned, the banks may be assured of progress towards that ideal. So far as the

restrictions of their charter are likely to prove a handicap, I have no doubt that if they desire to have these removed, and if they will make representation in the proper quarter, these restrictions will be dealt with also.

By the Acts coming up at this Session and by other methods this Government will assist them to this end.

What the Acts which are coming before the Assembly are designed to achieve is to regularise the position of the banks within the Province, so that Albertans may be masters within their own boundaries in regard to their civil and property rights.

#### REDUCING TAXES

When this position is established, the Government will at once proceed with seeing to it that all necessary arrangements are put in hand for dealing with the debt situation, reducing taxation to a minimum, and providing the dividends and lower living cost which the People have demanded.

In confident anticipation of the steps which are to follow, the Government has already abolished the Sales Tax, for, as I explained to the Assembly, this tax reduction affects the People as a whole and therefore constitutes a very modest first instalment of the dividend and price discount. Once financial policy within the Province is being directed for Albertans, rapid progress in implementing the People's will can be made.

**Veiled threats of possible opposition by eastern financial interests have been raised—suggestions of a run on the banks, of propaganda to bring down the Government, and of interference in various forms to thwart the will of the People of this Province.**

Let me say, with all the gravity at my command, that any such flouting of the will of the People of Alberta will not be tolerated by them. If any such ill-advised action is taken the consequences may be very serious.

#### 'THE DIE IS CAST . . .'

His Majesty's Government in Alberta will take every precaution to protect the Province from any such action. The People of the Province know that their demands do not involve confiscation, repudiation, or taking anything from a single person in Alberta.

They know that any such opposition will emanate from those attempting to thwart them and, in the face of any threat to their position, I am confident that they will merely stiffen in their determination to throw off their economic bondage.

The die is cast. The world is rapidly moving towards chaos—chaos which will be the direct result of the financial tyranny which has fastened upon it because of an outworn system.

With the passing of the Act before the Assembly, Alberta will make history by taking the first step towards leading the world away from the threatening chaos to a new economic order. And in this the banks can play an all-important part—as I trust they will do willingly.

This is no party issue. Every sane person realises that there must be a change—and a change which will benefit all. This is the first step, and I ask the Assembly to give unanimous assent to the Act.

#### SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

### Lectures and Studies Section

THE following courses of study began in September (for DETAILS see "Calendar and Prospectus," 3d. from all groups or from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2):—

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Applications to join Lecture Course A should be made to the nearest Supervisor of Information. For Correspondence Course, apply to Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

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G. W. L. Day

# KEEP THE LUNATICS OUT!

"HISTORY is the story of the exploitation of the passive many by the active few."

I put this weighty aphorism in quotation marks because I feel sure that some philosopher must have said it already.

Very occasionally, the many have become active in some small community and have set up a truly democratic State. But this has not been allowed to happen for long.

For instance, the Stedinger, a section of the Frieslanders who inhabited the district from the Weser to the Zuyder Zee, managed their own affairs on a democratic basis for nearly two hundred years, heroically resisting all outside interference.

The deputies of the people levied the necessary taxes and performed in a patriarchal manner nearly all the functions of present-day representative assemblies. The result was that in the 13th century, Pope Gregory IX. declared a holy crusade against them, accusing them of witchcraft, and the entire population was exterminated by an invading army.

More often the people have remained cowed and passive. Sometimes they have been so cowed that the popular will has almost ceased to exist. When this has happened, peculiarly horrible things have occurred, things which it is impossible to read without a shudder.

The most vivid description of what happens when the popular will is stone dead is Robert Graves's "I, Claudius," which I believe is about to be filmed.

THIS book covers the reigns of the three Roman emperors, Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula, and I can strongly recommend it to any avid reader of crime novels whose palate has been deadened by too much fictional horror. It is far more horrible than any story which has been invented.

Augustus, compared with the others, was

quite a good emperor, but unfortunately he was completely under the thumb of his young wife Livia, who held all the threads of government in her deft, unscrupulous hands.

Her spy system was admirably organised. She knew everybody's secrets and was an adept in the use of poisons. One by one the people who seemed dangerous to her ambitions disappeared suddenly from the scenes.

At last Augustus, who was finding out too much for her liking, disappeared along with the rest, and even Germanicus, her younger son. Her other son, the cruel, morose Tiberius, was already in her power when he succeeded his step-father.

Under him the picture grew several shades darker. The senate was practically supine, and the only resistance, if such it can be called, came from Gallus and Haterius, two senatorial wags who tried to turn the proceedings into an open farce.

But in the end Haterius was silenced and Gallus imprisoned by Tiberius in a private dungeon and slowly starved to death.

The climax came with the accession of Germanicus's son, Caligula, who threw over all pretence of constitutional government and proceeded rapidly from enormity to enormity, until it was clear that he was stark, staring mad. Closely protected by an unreasoning German bodyguard, he did exactly what he pleased. Quickly exhausting the State coffers, he plundered the rich by the most fantastic devices.

ONE passage reads: "Charges of treason were now brought against the twenty reputedly wealthiest men in Rome. They were given no chance of committing suicide before trial and all condemned to death.

One of them, a senior magistrate, proved to have been quite poor. Caligula said, "The idiot! Why did he pretend to have money?"

I was quite taken in. He need not have died at all."

His crowning act of ingenuity in raising money was to turn the palace into a brothel and requisition the services of his sisters.

Most of the money was spent on wild beast shows in the arena. When the supply of paid fighters ran short, he took some of the spectators, had their tongues cut off so that they could not shout for help to their friends, and put them into the arena.

Before this he had caused himself to be deified. At first he was content to be the greatest of the gods; then he wished to be all the gods simultaneously and would frequently be seen in public dressed as Jove or Venus. He had the heads removed from the statues of all the gods and casts of his own head substituted.

No enormity he could think of was great enough to stir the public will into action. No man's head, no woman's honour was safe from him.

No outrage to decency, morality, or religion was beyond Caligula's lunatic brain. Yet until Cassius organised his conspiracy there was not a man who had the courage to get together with his suffering neighbours and do something about it. The army was loyal. Even Cassius had suffered unheard-of things before he rebelled.

IN reading this extraordinary book one is filled with contempt for a senate which crawled beneath the feet of a lunatic, and for a slavish people which remained passive under his crimes and debaucheries.

Only over a State which was rotten to the core could a certifiable madman have reigned like this.

Yet today half the world is aiming at setting up slave States in which this very thing would be possible. For the only safeguard against lunatics in positions of power is an alert, organised and united populace.

## Announcements & Meetings

**Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group.** The second of two addresses on THE VALUE OF FREEDOM will be given in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast, on Thursday evening, October 21, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Alex Thompson. In addition there will be a short explanation of the situation in Alberta. Group members and the general public cordially welcomed.

**Birkenhead Social Credit Association.** Enquiries to the Hon. Secretary, 16, Tilstock Crescent, Prenton, Birkenhead. Phone B'head 4405.

**Blackburn Social Credit Study Group** meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

**Bradford United Democrats.** All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

**Cardiff Social Credit Association.** Weekly Conference of Supervisors, Officials and Dept. Officers at 34, Charles Street, on Wednesdays, at 7.15 p.m. prompt.

**Cardiff Social Credit Association.** "You or the State?" An address on Wednesday next at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m. Light refreshments.

**Erdington Douglas Social Credit Group.** Fortnightly meetings will be held during the Winter. Next meeting at the Parochial Rooms, Bromfield Road, off Slade Road, on Friday, October 22, at 8 p.m. prompt.

**Liverpool Social Credit Association.** Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Green Gates, Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

**National Dividend Club.** Help of all members most urgently needed every Thursday, any time between 5 and 8 p.m., Social Credit Rendezvous.

**N. W. London.** Every Wednesday, 7 to 10 p.m. "At Home" for N.W. contacts at 14, Richmond Gardens, Hendon Central. Phone HEN 3151.

**Pools and Parkstone Group.** Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. Social Credit and other literature on sale at Branksome Chine Café.

**Portsmouth Douglas Social Credit Group.** Please note in future our meetings will be held each THURSDAY, 8 p.m. Goodies Café, 69, Elm Grove, Southsea (side door, upstairs). All welcome; discussion; questions; admission free.

**Southampton Group.** Public meetings every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. for lectures and discussion. Advisory Council Meetings (open to all members) 7.30 p.m. first Friday of each month.—2, London Road.

**Stockton-on-Tees Social Credit Association.** A Public Meeting will be held in the Allotment Holders' Assembly Rooms, Farrer Street, on Tuesday, October 19, at 7.45 p.m. prompt. Speaker: Mr. L. M. Douglas, Walsend. Subject: "A Glimpse of Russia by a Social Crediter." Group members and general public cordially invited. Admission free. Literature on sale at all meetings.

The above Group are holding a "Grand Social" in the same rooms on Tuesday, October 26, at 7.45 p.m. Will all who are interested please keep this date open and bring along your friends?

**Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group.** Next Meeting in Methodist Hall, South Parade, Friday, October 15, at 8 p.m.

**Wallasey Social Credit Association.** Public Meetings first Tuesday in each month at the Sandrock Hotel, New Brighton (Rowson Street entrance) at 8 p.m. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

## Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

If A. Angel is able to help in any active democratic work in St. Albans, will he please communicate with M. Iles, c/o SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Northampton. Contributions are invited from readers in the district towards the cost of SOCIAL CREDIT advertising campaign. Donations please to Mrs. B. Gilbert, 205A, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.

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To South African Readers. Reginald Turvey, c/o F. C. Gunn, Peaceful Haven, Portshepstone, Natal, S. Africa, would be glad to hear from Social Crediters in Natal and Cape Province.

The Social Credit Centre, Johannesburg. Social Crediters visiting South Africa should note that the address of the Centre has now been changed to: Social Credit Centre, P.O. Box 8359, Johannesburg, Transvaal, S. Africa.

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# One In Nine In Canada Is On Relief

THE three-day Conference on Emigration, announced in our issue of September 3, place at the London Guildhall this week.

The purpose of the conference was to secure support for proposals for a revival of emigration from Great Britain to the Dominions.

The Dominions already produce more than can be bought by their own peoples or exported abroad. New emigrants must increase this unsaleable surplus.

We have already exposed the lie of prosperity in Australia (see SOCIAL CREDIT for September 3), here are the relevant figures for Canada:—

	Numbers	Percentage
	on	of
	Relief	Population
All Canada	1,208,902	11.0
New Brunswick	6,990	1.3
Nova Scotia	15,203	2.5
Prince Edward Island	4,204	4.5
Ontario	333,336	9.0
Alberta	84,957	11.0
British Columbia	82,552	11.0
Quebec	352,090	12.2
Manitoba	96,782	13.5
Saskatchewan	233,788	25.1

From a pamphlet recently issued by the Bank of Canada, based on the interim report of the National Employment Commission.

Incidentally, these figures hardly support the pro-bank propagandists in Alberta, who say that the sufferings of the people there are due to the Social Credit Government. In all the other Canadian provinces the governments are pledged to "sound" financial methods!

## FOREIGN STAMPS

### A Source of Revenue

THOSE of our readers who live abroad—especially in the British colonies—or who receive letters from abroad, are requested to collect and send to us the stamps from the envelopes.

Those who are in a position to make office collections are especially asked to co-operate.

Don't attempt to dismantle the stamps; just tear off the corner of the envelope and post the accumulation periodically to

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# What Really Happened In Alberta By-Election

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

the report in the *Daily Telegraph* of October 9 which we reproduce in full below, including the headline.

## "SOCIAL CREDIT LOSES BY-ELECTION

"From Our Own Correspondent

"Montreal, Friday

"A striking indication of the decline of Social Credit in Alberta was afforded by the Edmonton by-election yesterday. The Liberal leader, Mr. E. L. Gray, was given the largest vote and the largest majority ever registered in the capital city. The Aberhart candidate, Mayor Clarke, was hopelessly swamped, and it would appear that the emotional wave which carried Social Credit to power is receding as rapidly as it rose. An early General Election in Alberta is expected."

Examination of the facts as reported in *The Times* shows that (a) a Liberal seat has been held by a Liberal, usually reported as "no change," so nobody was "defeated," and (b) the unsuccessful candidate was not a Social Credit candidate at all, and (c) the Liberal has only won through a coalition with the Conservatives and the U.F.A.

It is, however, notable that the endorse-

## Party Politics in Ontario

FACED with a choice of evils, the people of Ontario have voted the Liberal Party back into power in the provincial legislature. It was a stunt election, the two main issues being the "invasion" of Ontario by the C.I.O.—the U.S. labour movement—and the exposure of taxation frauds under the Conservative administration.

By playing on the fear of labour troubles and the hope of taxation relief through the enforcement of taxes on the wealthy, the Liberals won a clear majority over all other parties.

Ontario has been made safe for financiers once more.

## The Way Out

IN 1924 the grand total of the loan debt of all local authorities, less sinking funds, was £758,400,000. By 1935 this had grown to £1,321,500,000, an increase of no less than 74 per cent.

This explains why more and more Acts of Parliament have to be administered by local authorities. This is called decentralisation of government by camouflage lovers, but it is really usurpation by trickery, a tyranny of financial despotism utilising democratic institutions under false pretences.

The local Treasury officers are mere tribute-gatherers for the Bank of England, acting under the shelter of Acts passed by Parliament designed to transfer power from the local authority in favour of the Bank.

The only remedy is for electors to demand what they want from their representatives. In a democratic country the will of the people cannot be made illegal successfully if a real challenge is made by the people themselves. Either they can get what they want or they are being dictated to.

The "Demand" action will expose, and end, the financial dictatorship.

ment of Mr. Clarke by Mr. Aberhart won him 10,000 votes in a Liberal stronghold, in spite of the fact that it is in Calgary and Edmonton that the opposition is strongest and the bank propaganda has been most concentrated.

It seems worth recalling just now, in view of the clamour against the Bill for more comprehensive information of the public that the *Daily Telegraph* Montreal correspondent on September 11 wrote that a protest from the People's League of Alberta had been received in Ottawa today, asking that Mr. Aberhart be banned from the use of the radio for his weekly political and religious broadcast. "Major Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation," reports the correspondent, "said that the matter was being seriously considered. I understand that it is probable that the Government may cancel the broadcast under the new stringent regulations, which become effective on November 1."

Thus the People's (!) League on Freedom of Speech.

## McKENNA 'TOO TIRED TO READ DOUGLAS STATEMENT'

An amusing sequel to the attack on Social Credit by the chairman of the Midland Bank, Mr. Reginald McKenna, when he "happened to be passing through Edmonton, Alberta" is contained in the following report in the *Ottawa Citizen* of September 23:

Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank in England, tonight said he was "too tired even to read" a statement issued by Major C. H. Douglas, head of the Social Credit movement, in London today.

## Canada Bankrupt in Figures

A CANADIAN Government report issued last month shows that the combined municipal, provincial and federal debt of the Dominion totals approximately 7,000,000,000 dollars. It is a tidy little sum, but is only approximate, for the figures on which it is based are those of 1935 and 1936—doubtless they are larger now!

The banks are now busy telling the people of Alberta and the Dominion, by radio and press, what a lovely banking system Canada has. Let us hope they will explain why it was necessary to put people in debt to the tune of seven thousand million dollars, if this system balances properly as they claim, and how much they and their affiliated organisations and nominees—insurance, mortgage companies, etc.—hold of this total.

Let us hope they will; optimism is a fine quality!

## 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 and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them.
4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy, 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.)

# 'THE LOW-DOWN ON THE HIGHER-UPS OF THE PEOPLES (!) LEAGUE'

A FAMILIAR voice boomed on the air. There in the doorway stood Major-General Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., K.C., resplendent in cocked hat and gold trimmed coat. Said he: "This is Major-General the Honourable W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., K.C., Sergeant at Arms speaking. Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! The Unity Government is about to meet. All who are not K.C.'s and counsel for banks or financial institutions will please leave the Chamber."

I rose to go, but the general observed, "You're only a reporter and you don't count."

One by one the Ministers filed in to make affirmation before Major-General the Honourable W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., K.C., stating their qualifications as members of the Unity Government.

"As head of The People's League, perhaps I should speak first," said the Honourable S. W. Field, K.C. "In addition to being President of The People's League I am solicitor for the Mortgage and Loan Association, comprising all the mortgage and loan companies in Canada."

"And I," said the Hon. H. H. Parlee, K.C., "am President of the Edmonton Liberal Party and solicitor for the Canadian Bank of Commerce."

"On a point of precedence, I think I should first report," said Hon. J. F. Lymburn, K.C.

"Tut; tut," answered Hon. Mr. Parlee, K.C., "the farmers are a back-number in the province."

"I am not referring to the farmers of the province, though I represent the Farmer Party in the Unity Government," replied Hon. Mr. Lymburn, K.C. "My learned friend from the Canadian Bank of Commerce seems to forget that I am representative of the Bank of Montreal, the wealthiest bank in Canada."

Oil was poured on the troubled waters

by Hon. L. Y. Cairns, K.C., who said jocularly, "Don't let's quarrel over precedence. Each of us has the essential qualification of being a K.C. and representative of a major financial institution. If it comes to matching qualifications how about me? I represent the Tory Party, the People's League and the Dominion Bank. That calls for some skill in acrobatics, eh, what?"

Hon. H. R. Milner, K.C., as usual had the last convincing word. Beaming over his glasses at the squabbling K.C.'s he said, "Let's get down to business, gentlemen. As solicitor for the Royal Bank and the Canadian Bankers' Association, President of the Conservative Party and father of the Unity movement, I don't have to proclaim my qualifications."

As I wakened the Unity Cabinet was arguing over a request for admission from ex-Premier John E. Brownlee, K.C. "I'm afraid I shall have to leave Mr. Brownlee, K.C., out," said Hon. S. W. Field, K.C. "To be a K.C. and an ex-Premier isn't enough. I'm sure that Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., would insist on him representing a bank." "General," I said to Major-General the Honourable W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., K.C., "what has Mr. Bennett to do with it? He doesn't represent a bank?"

"My boy," he said, "Mr. Bennett is a whole bank in himself."

"How is it," I ventured, "that Mr. Gray is not at the Cabinet meeting today?"

A look of surprise came over the martial visage of Major-General the Honourable W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., K.C., "Poor chap," he mused, "he had no qualifications. He isn't a K.C. and he didn't represent a bank. So there was no ground for unity. We had to court-martial him and dismiss him for incompetency."

From "The Passing Show" by J. S. Cowper in *Edmonton Bulletin*, published by United Democrats, Edmonton.

## TO ALL GROUP MEMBERS who are not yet registered readers of the Supplement

"DESIRE, emotion or feeling, however you wish to phrase it, is plastic and possesses from its nature a strong desire to clothe itself in forms, so that if a mob shouts 'We want food and shelter,' it is easy to get it to translate that into a cry 'We want work,' which is, of course, not at all the same thing."  
(Major Douglas's Buxton Speech.)

ALSO

"A COMPARATIVELY short period will probably serve to decide whether we are to master the mighty economic and social machine we have created, or whether it is to master us; and during that period a small impetus from a body of men who know what to do and how to do it, may make the difference between yet one more retreat into the Dark Ages, or the emergence into the full light of a day of such splendour as we can at present only envisage dimly."  
(*Social Credit*, pages 198, 199, by C. H. Douglas.)

LEAVE THE MOB and get your information at first hand and direct. Support your affiliated group and also join "the body of men who know what to do and how to do it," by becoming a registered supporter of Major Douglas, and send in the application form below.

## DO NOT MISS The October Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT

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