

THINGS ARE LOOKING UP

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CARTOON BY ROD

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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

NEXT WEEK

Special article on Alberta by Mr. L. D. Byrne

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1937

Weekly Twopence

Albertans Will Triumph In Fight To End Poverty and Debt

The Teeming Real Wealth of Alberta

SO much attention has been devoted to recent political events in Alberta that the good crop news from that province has been overlooked, says the *Ottawa Citizen*.

Widespread and heavy rains during the second half of July greatly changed the farm production outlook. It is now estimated that Alberta farmers will receive from \$175,000,000 to \$180,000,000 for their wheat, livestock and other products this year.

This constitutes a new high record in value of farm production since 1929.

Alberta's wheat crop alone, if present expectations are realised, will be worth at current prices about \$75 millions—an increase of 15 or 20 millions over last year's value.

Hon. D. B. Mullen, Minister of Agriculture, says the volume of wheat will be as great or greater than in 1936, which with improved prices will bring a substantial increase in revenue to the farmers.

The unfavourable crop reports of June and early July have been completely reversed. In the Edmonton district, for example, there was a rainfall of six inches in three days, which arrived just in time to produce one of the most remarkable comebacks in the history of Alberta's farming.

In addition to this farm wealth, Alberta possesses boundless oil and coal resources. The bituminous sands of northern Alberta alone are said to contain 100,000,000,000 barrels of oil. This is four times as great as the contents of the proven reserves of the oilfields of the rest of the world. As for coal, 330 of the 530 coal mines in Canada are in Alberta.

In view of these facts, is it any wonder that the people of Alberta have registered their belief that the presence of poverty in the midst of such bounty is a tragic absurdity that must be corrected?

Exclusive Interview with Mr. L. D. Byrne

I AM entirely confident about the Alberta situation. I hope that Social Crediters everywhere will recognise that the fantastic press reports which are appearing are all part of a hurriedly organised campaign of lies and misrepresentation the purpose of which is to obscure the real issue and mobilise opinion against Alberta in her fight for freedom.

The real facts are very different from what these reports state. Far from the people of the Province being opposed to what the Government is doing, they are solidly united behind Premier Aberhart.

If an election were to take place tomorrow, Premier Aberhart would sweep the Province and the Government would be returned with even a larger majority than at present.

So said Mr. L. D. Byrne on his arrival last Saturday. He has just returned from Alberta, where he holds a temporary commission from Mr. William Aberhart's Social Credit Government.

He was looking bronzed and fit after his three months' absence, and was full of praise for the way Albertans are tackling their great struggle.

"I can think of no action," he said, "which could have had more effective results for Mr. Aberhart than the disallowance of the Alberta legislation by the Federal Government."

"This action in itself roused THE PEOPLE of Alberta to resentment against outside interference designed to thwart their bid for security."

"That it should have been taken by Mr. Mackenzie King, of all persons, after the very definite pledges he had given at the last election, has had results, not only in Alberta but throughout the Western Provinces, that are likely to prove very unpleasant for Mr. King and his party."

A Constitutional Crisis

"The act of disallowance by the Federal Government," Mr. Byrne continued, "cannot be justified on any score. It is clearly unconstitutional, for the Federal Government has not and never has had power to disallow Provincial legislation. Previously such power could be exercised by the person of the Governor General, but not by the Governor General in Council. Moreover, it is contended that even the Governor General has no such power at the present time."

"Thus a constitutional crisis has been precipitated, not by Alberta, but by the Federal Government."

"It is common knowledge that pressure for disallowance was brought to bear on the Federal Government, and the widely published comments of *The Times* before the decision of the Federal Government was taken provides ample evidence of the source from which this pressure emanated."

"Also it is no secret that the representations of the bankers in Eastern Canada were strongly supported from Wall Street."

The Real Issue is Clear

"These facts are clear to Albertans. They see now that the issue is no less than this, that THE PEOPLE of Alberta are seeking their freedom from a financial tyranny which is determined to thwart them."

"The constitutional questions which have been raised will not obscure the real nature of the struggle."

"All talk of secession is beside the point. Premier Aberhart has made it very clear that Alberta stands for confederation and that they are determined to save con-

federation from the disintegrating forces of financial domination.

"I am confident that under the leadership of Mr. Aberhart THE PEOPLE of Alberta will emerge triumphant from the struggle in which they are engaged."

"In the absence of any major blunder I cannot see how Alberta can fail — even though the fight may become bitter and last long."

"Inevitably the forces of freedom will join issue against financial tyranny on other fronts."

"If at the moment there seems to be some hesitation on their part to do so, they will soon realise that there is a very grave responsibility resting on all who recognise the issues being fought out by Alberta—and the time to act is NOW."

PEOPLE SOLID BEHIND ABERHART SAYS L. D. BYRNE



—and pays a warm tribute to G. F. Powell, who remains in Alberta

"I cannot say enough in praise of Powell. It has been a very great privilege and a very great pleasure to work with him. Perhaps some day it may be possible to do justice to what he has accomplished in the cause of Social Credit—but in the meantime I hope every Social Creditor will recognise the very deep debt of gratitude we owe to him."

World-Wide Support for Premier Aberhart

SPEAKING on Sunday, August 23, Premier Aberhart, of Alberta, reported that he had received cables endorsing the Government's stand, and urging the continuation of the fight for economic and financial emancipation, not only from other Canadian provinces, but from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the U.S.A. and elsewhere.

Cities sending messages included Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Johannesburg, Auckland, Trafalgar, Bathurst, Adelaide, Sydney and others.

Next day the *Ottawa Citizen* reproduced one such cable from far-off Queensland. Here it is:

"Vast numbers of electors of Australia are watching your heroic struggle against the money power. Stand fast behind Douglas, threaten secession before surrendering the sovereign rights of your people. May God strengthen and guide you to endure and surmount the struggle for humanity's freedom. Your victory will be our victory."

"An Australian royal commission recommends licensing of banks. (Sgd.) 'Reid and Steel, Abolition of Poverty Campaign, Charleville, Queensland.'"

Typical of the support which is being given to Premier Aberhart by his own people is the action taken by the Jarvis Bay Social Credit Group at a special meeting.

The following resolution was passed, a copy of which was sent to James A. Marshall, M.P., and D. Bruce MacMillan, M.L.A., who represent the people of this constituency:

"Whereas, we, the members of the Jarvis Bay Group, zone No. 1, Lacombe constituency, have signed our pledge of unity for results, and are determined to stand back of this pledge demanding a dividend of \$25 a month and a lower cost of living, we

hereby resolve to make known to you, our representative, our wishes and urge you in every vote you cast to keep in mind this, our resolution. We further resolve that, in spite of past misunderstandings and differences, to give to you our whole-hearted support and to stand back of you to a man so long as you stand back of the Social Credit government of Alberta in whatever steps they and their experts deem necessary to take to obtain the objective of the Social Crediters of this province."

Another resolution to be sent to the Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, was passed as follows:

"Whereas, we, the members of the Jarvis Bay Social Credit Group, zone No. 1, Lacombe constituency, province of Alberta, have signed our pledge of unity for results and are determined to stand back of that pledge demanding that our government pay a dividend of at least \$25 per month to every bona fide citizen of Alberta and give to us a lower cost of living, we hereby resolve to advise you of our stand and demand that you co-operate with the Social Credit government of Alberta and keep your campaign promises."

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Who Has Power to Disallow in Canada?

ATTRACTIVE ISSUE OF "THE FIG TREE"

THE September issue of THE FIG TREE, now on sale, is of particular interest because of what is transpiring in Alberta. Since it will be very widely read by many people who have suddenly awakened to the fact that Social Credit is something more than another "ism," and want to discover what it is from an authoritative source, the editors have been at pains to select a range of articles covering as much of the ground as possible.

Major Douglas's editorial, "False Witness," suggests the profound philosophical and religious truth to which Social Credit is related, and the article he contributes, "Dictatorship By Taxation," lays bare the structure of the tyranny which has perverted that truth. R. L. Northridge, in "The Shape of Things Past," discusses the cyclic and the evolutionary views of mankind, and shows the common factor, the misuse of money, which has fastened on and devoured all former civilisations as it is devouring our own.

The present-day "problems" of Starvation, Plenty, Restriction and Destruction, along with the part Money plays in this, and how we can defeat it by the use of our democratic system, are vividly outlined by the Dean of Canterbury.

The constitution of Canada comes up for review by the pen of the Canadian historian, R. Rogers Smith, and what he has to reveal concerning the relationship of the Provinces to the Federal Parliament, is of vital importance to every Canadian today, if the truth is to be realised and acted upon before commissions get to work to take away the opportunity.

W. L. Bardsley continues to wrestle with Mr. Hawtrey, and Miles Hyatt to survey the European situation. A. W. Coleman concisely puts the Social Creditor's viewpoint on international peace, and A. Hamilton McIntyre discusses current financial trends in Great Britain. Other contributors to this attractive issue are G. R. Robertson, John Hewlett Edwards, Geoffrey Dobbs, Thomas Flett, and K. McCarty. Herbert Bluen's "Messenger Wind" in the verse section is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful things he has written.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

Lectures and Studies Section

THE first examination for the A Certificate will be conducted during September by post; entrance fee, 10s. 6d. It is desirable but not essential for candidates to have attended the prescribed Course of Lectures. Candidates may retain the Examination Paper for 24 hours after opening the envelope containing it, and may avail themselves of every assistance in answering it short of actual collusion. Candidates will be prohibited from discussing the paper or their answers with anyone until their answers are dispatched to the examiners. Application forms from The Recorder, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. List Closes September 15.

* * *

THE following courses of study begin 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.):—

- (1). Course A. (By 20 lectures at lecture centres in the British Isles.) Fee £1 10s.
- (2). Course A. (By correspondence). Fee £1 plus postal charges (2s. 6d. at home; 3s. 6d. abroad; air mail extra).

(The A Course is preparatory to examination for less advanced Certificate of the Lectures and Studies Section, which must be obtained whether the student has taken one of the Courses or not, before entry for the more advanced B Certificate.)

- (3). Course B. (By correspondence only.) Fee £1 plus postal charges.

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.



COMMENTARY



Pirate's Rendezvous

"GREAT secrecy surrounds an important meeting to be held in the Baltic Sea off Gdynia, between the American banker, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Davies, United States Ambassador at Moscow," said *The Observer*, August 22.

"Mr. Davies arrived specially from Moscow for the occasion, and after a short stay at Gdynia left in his own yacht for sea to meet Mr. Morgan.

"Travelling in his yacht *Pirate*, Mr. Morgan is expected to arrive from the Dutch port of Vlissingen (Flushing).

"Several other personalities are participating in the secret sea conference. According to the Polish press the meeting is believed to be connected with events in Russia and the attitude of the United States and Russia to the Sino-Japanese war."

Evidently the *Observer's* correspondent had in mind the financial buccaneering of the house of Morgan when he wrote this message.

Actually the Morgan yacht is the *Corsair*, a name with much the same meaning, in the choice of which the owner showed unusual frankness.

It is to be hoped, however, that the American people will not be so blind to the significance of such meetings as that reported above and will protest at the suggestion of a Morgan policy for the U.S. in the Sino-Japanese war.

Human Nature

SEVEN hundred motorists have been summoned for not obeying the "halt" sign at Podymore crossroads on the Yeovil-Bristol road. So far 200 summonses have been heard and fines total nearly £400 already.

According to the theory that it is the recklessness and bad driving of motorists which cause road fatalities, all these people must be punished for what they and others believe to be the outcome of inadequate motoring roads.

"The Risks of Prosperity"

LOTS of people would like to have a chance to run these risks. Such is the pitch which "prosperity" has reached in Australia, however, that the *Sydney Stock Exchange*

Gazette recently produced an article under the heading "Avoiding the Risks of Prosperity."

In Australia, as in every other country enjoying "prosperity," not least Great Britain, "Yet still the tides of plenty ebb and flow, And still their highest breakers seldom reach

The human wreckage rotting on the beach."

For them—and they are an increasing

—Truth Will Out

SIR ALEXANDER GIBB, delivering the presidential address to the engineering section of the British Association conference at Nottingham yesterday, said:

"Obsolescence is so rapid nowadays that it is not unusual for plant to be written off in four years, and many valuable inventions have been bought up by vested interests and suppressed in order to save the greater loss that their exploitation would involve to already operating plant.

"It is therefore not surprising that there is not always an enthusiasm for unrestricted research and a readiness to praise it, but it is a short-sighted policy."

number—the tide of prosperity never flows, yet the world over amongst so-called "economic experts," talk is of how to stem the tide. God's bounty flows in ever-increasing streams, but due to man-made restrictions to an ever-decreasing number. The tide of prosperity need not ebb and flow, nor need it leave "the human wreckage rotting on the beach."

It is in our power, as we will, to make that tide one which reflects the facts of God's bounty. National Dividends would leave none to rot in poverty.

The Increase of Debt

THE National Debt, totalling £7,797,229,544 at March 31 last, had increased by £1,375,000 from the previous year, according to a White Paper issued last week.

If capital liabilities in respect of sums

borrowed under various Acts (£112,632,720) be included in the National Debt the aggregate liabilities of the State are £7,909,862,264, which is an increase of about eight millions compared with a year before.

In March, 1914, the total deadweight debt (National Debt) was £649,770,091, and the aggregate liabilities of the State £706,154,110, so that the debt is more than ten times greater now than it was then.

The increase in the National Debt of the U.S.A. in the last few years is equally spectacular, being as under:

1932	\$19,487,009,766
1936	\$33,778,543,494
1937	\$36,450,000,000

The last figure is provisional, and should have appeared as the 1937 figure in the article "Threat of a Great Betrayal" in our September Supplement.

Law!

THE *Evening News* warns readers against income tax men who, under Income Tax Schedule A, may seize any goods on property where the Schedule A tax has not been paid, regardless of who owns the goods so seized.

A legal authority has stated that "In the case of distraint because of tax due on the premises the authorities can seize any property on the premises, no matter to whom it may belong."

The Act governing this procedure is the Income Tax Act, 1918.

So be careful in furnishing a flat, for paying your rent promptly is no guarantee your property won't be seized! Here we see a concrete example of the sanctity and the sanctions operating to enforce the usurpers' claim of the money monopoly to the ownership of the Nation's Credit.

Saving Industry

GENERAL GOERING has ordered all German troops to eat crab once or twice a month—to help the crab industry.

New Use for Education

A SOCIETY has been formed with headquarters at Oakland, California, for the prevention of suicide.

Officers of the society have announced that suicidal tendencies will be combated by means of education and the treatment of dejection in sanatoria. Newspaper campaigns and wireless advertising will also be utilised.

Want Not—Waste Not!

A "WASTE less bread" movement has been started in Germany because of the wheat shortage there. Innkeepers are asked to persuade guests not to waste bread and to provide hot evening meals with potatoes instead of the popular German cold sausage spread on bread. This will also help the coal and potato industries.

BOOKS

A Fraudulent Tyranny

DEBT AND TAXATION: A Fraudulent Tyranny, by L. D. Byrne (Social Credit Secretariat, 2d.).

IT is hard to imagine how this subject could be more comprehensively and, at the same time, more concisely dealt with than in this book, which is never obscure and has a pleasing minimum of statistics and technicalities.

Mr. Byrne's literary style is, like himself, solid, uncompromising and entirely free from affectation. Mr. Byrne's terse, nervous English holds the attention from beginning to end.

The subject matter of "Debt and Taxation" is divided into eight sections, sub-titled as follows: Modern Taxation a Swindle; The Basis of Taxation; The Present Situation; Tyranny; The Financial Octopus; Debt and Poverty; Democracy versus Tyranny; and, finally, What YOU Can Do. In addition, the paragraphs are short and so full of punch that every one of them could be taken by a would-be speaker or writer as the basis for an address or article.

Quotations:

"Every tax paid reduces the spending power and consequently the freedom and the security of the individual taxpayer. When this is combined with the vicious methods of tax collection to which we submit, the entire system constitutes a tyranny comparable with the Spanish Inquisition carried out by press-gang tactics."

"The beneficiaries of taxation are chiefly the financial institutions of the world and, in the last resort, the small group of banking establishments which controls them and which is responsible for financial policy. Taxation is being imposed on the people of this country, in common with peoples of other nations, as a matter of financial policy—against their will and in the face of conclusive evidence that it is unnecessary."

"Like taxation and debt poverty is an instrument for enslaving people. Like

taxation and debt, its existence in modern Britain is unnecessary and can be traced directly to the financial system, for it is the lack of buying power, in the form of money, which alone prevents the poor from obtaining the goods our industrial resources could provide in any quantity required."

Debt and Taxation is a pamphlet which should be in every Social Creditor's collection and, better still, in every home in Great Britain. There are special terms for quantities, and now that Mr. Byrne and the Social Credit Secretariat have produced the goods, it is up to the Social Credit Movement to distribute them. J.S.K.

Scarcity Mad

ECONOMIC PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER. By Lionel Robbins, Professor of Economics in the University of London (Macmillan & Co., 1937).

OF all evasions of the truth by which orthodox economists have sought to bolster up their teaching, and to keep out those disturbing new ideas in economics, the most obviously absurd forms the foundation for this essay of 327 pages. Economic activity is defined as "activity involving the disposal of scarce goods."

Apparently the idea of distributing plenty is not worthy of study by economists—it is not economics, and we have a new light thrown on the reason for the creation and activities of such things as marketing boards, which prevent production and make goods scarce for the benefit of the old economics.

Upon this false foundation the essay builds up a superstructure of abstractions; the doing away with "local sovereignties" and the creation of some sort of federation of nations, with a suggestion of international force behind it.

This is another attempt to internationalise artificial scarcity in the face of real and potential plenty.

A. WELFORD

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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, September 16, there will be a short address by Major D. Thomson on "Piracy in Theory and Practice." Refreshments.

Volunteers are spreading the truth about Alberta by selling SOCIAL CREDIT in the streets. They start from here between 5 and 7 p.m. on Fridays. Come and help, or write to G.R.T. saying what days and times are more convenient.

In Darkest Africa

NYASALAND, we are told, possesses many hundreds of thousands of acres suitable for cotton cultivation; it also possesses many thousands of natives whose conditions of life are so poor that they cannot even pay their hut tax to the Government. Moreover, each year numbers of them leave their homes to seek work in Rhodesia and South Africa—Mr. W. M. Codrington, Chairman, Nyasaland Railways.

★

This is a machine age, and the machine has come not only to industry but to agriculture. In trying to get a man to return to the land we must not forget that the machine is now there before him. — *Sir Abe Bailey, South African mining magnate, in a broadcast on Union Day.*

★

Men in the Transvaal who won't work to support themselves and their families are to be committed to the Swarkfontein Work Colony, where they will be paid 3d. a day wages, will be worked from 50 to 60 hours a week, and will not be allowed to swear or have any beer.—*"African World," July 24.*

★

Cairo, July 13.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded last night to hear the Government's reply to a Liberal Constitutional Deputy's interpellation regarding the alleged torturing of inhabitants of Mit Assa, a village in Gharbia Province, by police officials.—*"African World," July 17.*

★

The South African Minister of Agriculture, on the recommendation of the Control Board, has fixed the mealie export quota at 66 2-3 for the period June 1, 1937, to May 31, 1938. This means that two bags out of every three purchased or received from producers in the course of trade will have to be exported.

★

Since April, 1931, the South African Government has paid out in export subsidies almost £10,750,000, and it is calculated that before the final accounts are closed the aggregate payments will be in the neighbourhood of £11,000,000.

Of this amount wool has claimed about £5,500,000, citrus about £2,000,000, and deciduous fruits about £900,000. Other products which have drawn large amounts in subsidy are maize, hides and skins, wattle bark, minerals, metals and ores, and meat.

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On July 1 sixty thousand of Johannesburg's 120,000 male natives were liable to arrest for failure to pay their poll-tax for this year. The six months' period of grace allowed dates from January 1.—*"African World," July 24.*

★

A shoal of sardines covering six acres was driven ashore at Isipingo Beach, eight miles from Durban, recently. In one day fishermen caught four tons of them and goolb. of kingfish.—*"African World," July 10.*

MRS. PALMER TELLS OF

Women Who Have To Marry - or Starve

DO not let us be misled by the spectacle of the small minority of women in well-paid work in the Civil Service, the professions, or teaching," said Miss Eleanor Hawarden, solicitor, at the Liberal Summer School at Cambridge.

"A woman has a much better prospect of a life of comfort and security if she can marry a man of her own class than if she has to make her own living.

"In addition, she gains the superiority in social status which marriage still gives to a woman in every type of society.

"For the great majority of middle-class women, married life is comfortable, secure, the work is light, your time is your own, and what is very important, it is respectable and approved by society."

★ ★ ★

In this country there are, roughly, eighty-five men to every hundred women of marriageable age. When we take into account that some men remain bachelors, and a fair number of widows remarry, there must be nearly a fifth of our Englishwomen to whom the chance of matrimony is unlikely to come.

They form a large and important part of society.

The words spoken by Miss Hawarden, herself a spinster, and with an interesting career, are curiously reactionary in tone. They took me back to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Those who know their *Pride and Prejudice* will remember how, when Charlotte Lucas accepts the egregious Mr. Collins, Jane writes:

"Mr. Collins, to be sure, was neither sensible nor agreeable: his society was irksome, and his attachment to her must be imaginary. But still he would be her husband. Without thinking highly either of men or of matrimony, marriage had always been her object: it was the only honourable provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and, however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasant preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained, and at the age of twenty-seven, without having ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it."

We do not seem to have progressed very far in a hundred and thirty years.

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Jane Austen is, in fact, a more complete realist than Miss Hawarden, who, in recounting the advantages of marriage, fails to mention the fact that they are dependent upon the goodwill of the man who is the partner to the contract!

Deep down within herself, every woman knows that there is only one reason for marriage—the desire, sooner or later

to become overwhelming, of giving herself body, soul and spirit, to one man.

That mercenary considerations should quench or divert this divine flame, so that the marriage altar becomes a mere table in a counting house, is to her a blasphemy, whether she admits it or not.

Some middle-class girls of to-day may adopt an attitude very much like that of Charlotte Lucas, outraging their instincts for the sake of getting a "preservative from want." But they will be made to pay, sooner or later, just as Charlotte must have paid, as her children grew up, unable to love or respect their father.

There are, of course, in all classes, a large number of happy marriages, but they are only so because husband and wife love and respect one another with an ardour that transcends all the mischances that the conditions of modern life are constantly thrusting upon them.

Without love, how intolerable is the position of the wife with no money of her own. She feels herself a mere chattel, dependent for the very bread that keeps her alive on someone she both dislikes and despises.

An independent income, such as a National Dividend, would prevent many a woman from making a marriage she must afterwards regret.

For how strong must be the temptation to some women to accept perhaps the only offer of marriage they may ever get in order to escape from the necessity of earning a meagre living, followed by an insecure and lonely old age.

Such women, marrying men for whom they feel little but indifference, help to swell the list of divorces. Those who are alarmed about the increasing number of cases should consider whether the economic insecurity of spinsters has anything to do with it.

★ ★ ★

To secure economic emancipation is the next great task awaiting women. We have vindicated our right to be treated as individuals, to have equal education with men, to enter the professions—but much of the value of our achievement is lost because life is so insecure, because we are, most of us, so wretchedly poor.

That there are signs that women have abandoned their task is shown by the growth of the Spinsters' Pensions Associations. But they make the mistake of asking too little. When women realise that they must demand security for all, they will sweep the country.

And we want the spinsters in our movement. Please write or come to our Rendezvous at 163A, Strand, where you will find fellowship, and work of which you will say, "This was waiting for me, and only I can do it!"

Lies Are Killing Our Civilisation

By LUCIEN FARNOUX-REYNAUD*

OUR entire civilisation was born and subsists by faith in the power of truth.

It built cathedrals and raised up poets, artists and scholars.

Now this civilisation is crumbling, as we see the power of the lie imposing itself and predominating.

What is a lie? Its etymology informs us that it is a dream of the spirit. Is it possible to say otherwise than that all who aspire to lead us to-day are dreaming?

In science we are not learned to admire an argument just for itself, not for its necessity nor the value of its results?

Thanks to this mathematical dreaming, the statistics of abundance lead us to penury;

* In "Le Charivari," Paris.

from the project of great public works unemployment results; an excess of gold in the bank provokes devaluation.

★

In social life we have been taught to think more of money than of honour, more of power than of dignity.

A man chooses a profession not for the love of it but just to get rich quickly.

All these dreams which obsess humanity and corrode all social, professional and family life, are they not the lies of which our civilisation is dying?

But the domain where most dreaming is done, is in the realm of politics. What is any political system of our times but a collection of dreams and illusions?

★

SOCIAL dreams in which the facts are always wrong; economic dreams in which the enrichment of everybody is to be realised by the disappearance of all natural resources and the suppression of all financial possibilities; international dreams in which peace can be obtained by placing oneself deliberately among the sheep which Stalin, good cattle-breeder, has penned up for the Hitlerian butcher.

And the crowd, submissive to the power of the lie, looks on and listens while these leaders pursue their dreams and travesty facts.

The truth is now nothing but the name given to the particular illusion which one has an interest in preferring. The world is full of lies disguised as truths.

As the good M. Renan said, "Everything is fecund except good sense." And we belong to an epoch of exceptional fecundity!

WOMEN SHOWED THE WAY

BESIEGED by women who invaded the City Hall clamouring for bread, Major Reynault and the Executive Council on June 17 instructed the Unemployment Commission to restore to dole lists, cases which have been cut off on orders of the provincial government (says *The Montreal Witness*, June 23).

Relief Commissioner Alphetus Mathieu stated, however, that despite the city's decision, over 10,000 people will have been cut off relief, and it will be impossible to restore them for 36 or 48 hours.

Stern measures were adopted by the Montreal police on June 21 in an attempt to curb demonstrations, staged daily for nearly a week by women removed from the unemployed relief lists by Provincial Government orders.

The miniature army which laid siege on the City Hall was not as large as usual—more cheques having been issued since the City Council ordered the restoration of these women to the dole lists.

★

People can get what they want if they will unite in demanding it; these women of Montreal have demonstrated it.

If the women of Great Britain, whose children are dying by thousands of diseases induced by malnutrition, would but follow this example, they too could make their will prevail over bank-ridden bureaucrats and party politicians.

TRIBESMEN WANT TO TURN BANKERS

MIAO tribesmen of Hunan are as sceptical as the proverbial Americans from Missouri. When surveyors were laying out the route for a road to link the Changsha-Chungking and Changsha-Kueiyang highways in western Hunan, they came upon a tribe of Miaos in the mountains.

The engineers offered to purchase the land for a highway with paper currency, but the tribesmen had heard of neither roads nor banknotes.

After examining the paper money carefully, the tribe elders asked what they were worth. One surveyor explained in Chinese that a green piece of paper was worth 25 catties of rice, while a red one would buy only one-fifth as much.

Then the chiefs asked how the paper was made, and the printing press was explained to them. The chiefs held a meeting, and decided that if the engineers had an extra money-making machine along with them, they would prefer a machine instead of the green and red paper.—*Hankow Correspondent, "North China Daily News."*

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Vol. 7. No. 5. Friday, September 10, 1937

THIS MONTH . . . by ROD

While Rome Burns

THE statement to the British Association by Sir Alexander Gibb, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, that many valuable inventions have been bought up and suppressed by vested interests is merely another confirmation of the colossal plenty that awaits us all when we wake up and unitedly demand its distribution.

It is too much to hope, we fear, that it will galvanise the Engineers' Study Group to desist from its deplorable fiddling with figures, and get on with the job for which it was formed.

The group was initially formed by "representative engineers and scientific workers, dissatisfied with the fact [our italics] that the community is not enjoying a standard of living and leisure commensurate with the potential advancement for which science and technology are responsible," in order to meet and "discuss why the paradox arises and how it can be resolved."

WHAT are they doing about it? In a letter to *The Railway Gazette*, which had questioned their objective, the Hon. General Secretary stated that "in view of the complex nature of the problem and the extensive field to be explored" [explored!] it was advisable to use all relevant information and to avoid "duplication of work being done by other investigators."

The broad divisions adopted were enquiries into production, present and possible; the working of the economic system; methods of propaganda; and the ethical and cultural questions involved; together with organisation of the group's internal activities, and co-ordination with other research.

So they are still enquiring into the axiom with which they started, and are not merely duplicating but multiplying work done by other investigators.

The organisation will be branded a device for side-tracking any serious approach to the supreme problem of the age, unless it stops fiddling and gets down to brass tacks. We prophesy that it will not do that.

Bootleg Potatoes

NEWS comes from Vancouver of British Columbia's annual Potato War. First move in the campaign—which last year, when the Marketing Act came into force, brought at least three cases of violence and one of bloodshed—was taken by the government when it ordered out khaki-coated provincial police.

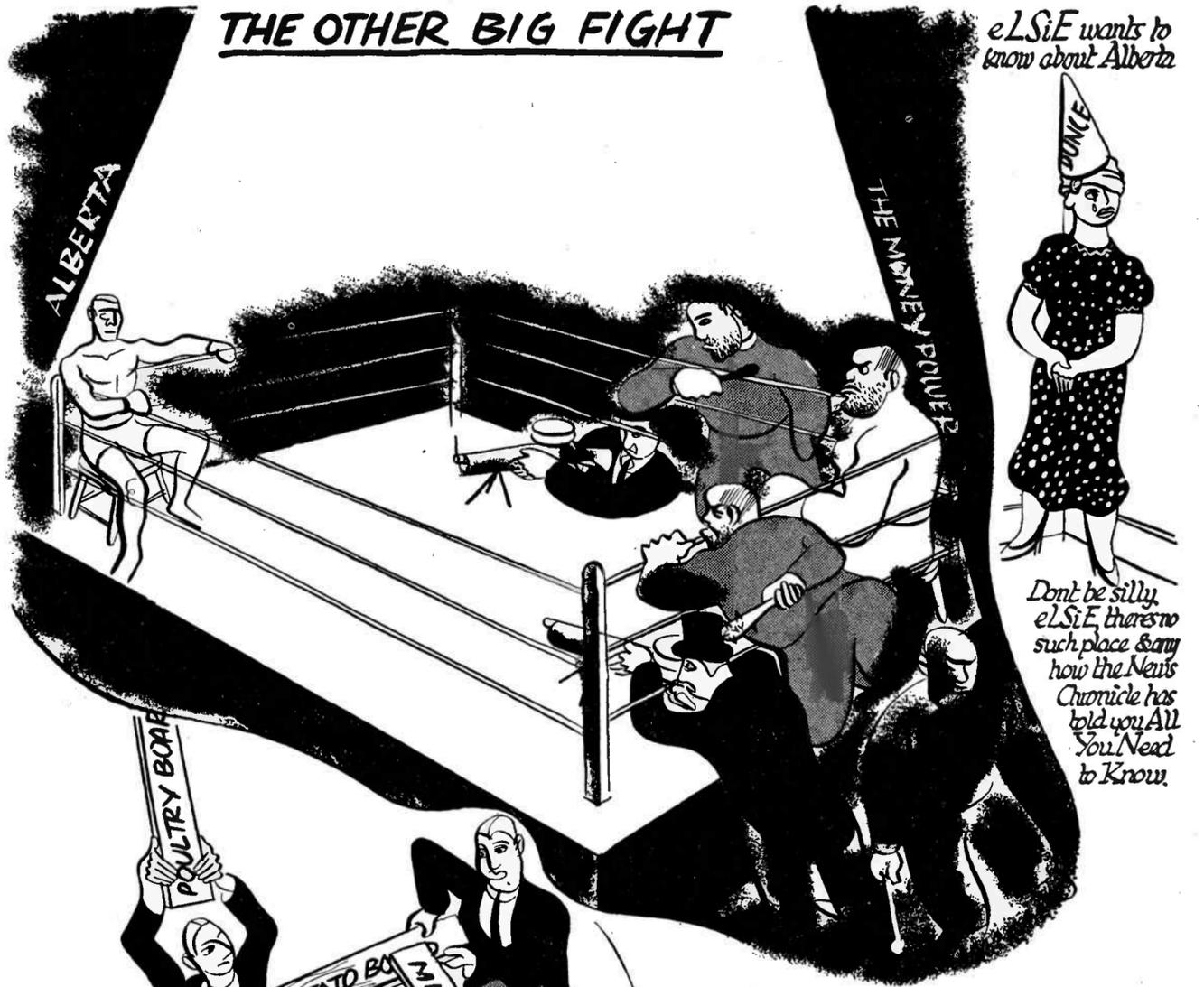
The police were ordered to guard bridge heads along the Fraser river to prevent recalcitrant farmers, opposed to the British Columbia Marketing Act restrictions, from bootlegging potatoes into Vancouver wholesalers.

IT would be comic were it not so tragic—thousands of people in British Columbia would buy more potatoes could they but afford to do so. Meanwhile, the farmers are prepared to risk bloodshed to keep prices up, although a minority, which opposes restrictions, and has been defeated in the local courts, is preparing to appeal to the Privy Council.

This is how those who control finance "divide and rule" policy. If the farmers would but unite in a demand that people should be enabled to buy all that can be produced, they would have the support of all consumers, and they would win. Instead, they fight over the application of restrictions, which must penalise the majority—the consumers.

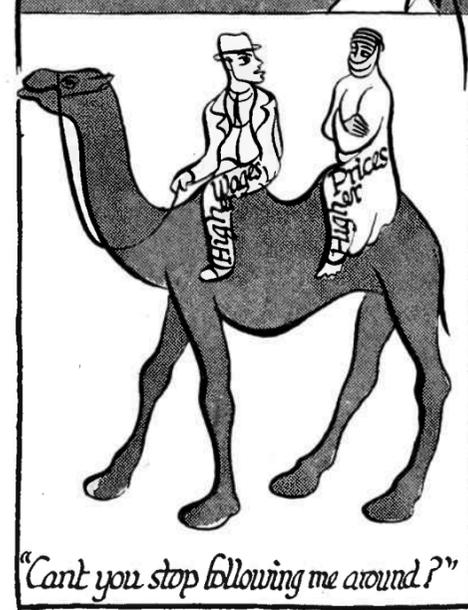
READERS in B.C., in touch with the farmers, are invited to send for copies of "The Farmers' Policy," written by farmers for farmers. It is designed to show how British farmers can make farming pay, not by mulcting consumers but by serving them.

THE OTHER BIG FIGHT



MORRISON COMES CLEAN!

"The British farmer has had to face tremendous odds and has done so with remarkable courage, ingenuity, and tenacity. The Minister of Agriculture."



Times change..so does Mackenzie King

LABOUR'S PENSIONS PLAN [explained for the Times]



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

Things Are Looking Up

IT is said, in an idle and proverbial fashion, that more wars break out in August and September than in other months of the year, and that diplomats heave sighs of relief as October arrives. As if war was something like sunburn, that depends on the weather. The Sino-Japanese war started in this period, for instance, and we find Mr. Winston Churchill alleging that this makes a European conflict unlikely—*this year*.

★

Peace movements are gearing up nicely—and all good luck go with them. They have done the world an immense service in clarifying the paradoxical situation. They have proved quite definitely by means of actual signatures that nobody wants war, that the will of the people is against it. But at the same time no peace movement has convinced us that it will not occur. We still look grave and remark that war is inevitable. So it seems as if some more practical remedy were needed, and, by common-sense, the only one that will eliminate

war permanently is one that will also solve the problem of which war is the outcome.

So long as strictly limited amounts of this country's wealth are made available for home consumption, and then only on stringent and ridiculous conditions, then those who do the rationing will wish to dispose of the surplus abroad; and because they do the rationing (consciously or not) they have the power to force us to make war to aid in its disposal. But when we by right receive a plenitude of good things and freedom of action along with it (a National Dividend), then there will be no more need for these stupid, pointless wars for foreign markets; and this tendency to blow each other to bits will cease. For in the first place people will be able to refuse to fight without subsequently being starved or otherwise mistreated, and in the second the home market will be continually expanding, so that foreign ones will be less necessary.

So the remedy is to provide people will full larders and freedom of action.

The strategy for securing this remedy is to practise getting what we want in little events (guerilla warfare) and so lead up to getting what we want in big ones (which will be a pitched battle). Judging by the number of small projects occurring over the country recently, this strategy is understood and the issue joined.

★

The War against War also seems to have broken out in the autumn, quite in the traditional manner. After all, those who have had no holiday are naturally fretful with the situation, those who have had one are shocked at it on returning, and both use their energy in bettering it. There is also a heartening hope to be drawn from the show-down in Alberta, where the struggle is at a later stage.

Whatever the causes, the fact is that things are looking up.

HERE IS EVIDENCE:

RATEPAYERS PROTEST AT WINCHESTER

A PROTEST against the County Council's Westgate By-pass road, and additional county buildings, proposals now contains 2,129 signatures.

Popular feeling is thoroughly aroused, and signatures for the protest can as a rule be obtained as quickly as helpers can be found to collect them.

Offers of such help are invited by Mr. C. J. Le Feuvre, in a letter to the *Hampshire Chronicle*, from 2, Upper High Street, where protest forms can be obtained, and the protest can be signed, on any week-day.

★

The chief object of the protest is (1) to prevent unnecessary expenditure upon a by-pass north of the Westgate, and upon new county buildings on a site already occupied by about 100 men and women and 30 children in necessary housing and business property; and (2) to secure a change of site for any urgently necessary new county buildings to the vacant land—now a garden and orchard, which a former County Council purchased expressly for necessary building extensions.

★

It cannot be right, Mr. Le Feuvre points out, that the County Council should be permitted by the ratepayers for whom this Council act as agents to turn citizens and their children out of house and home and business in the heart of the city, when perfectly adaptable vacant land is available.

Here Is The Will, And —

ROMFORD SCHOOL STRIKE

ABOUT 200 parents held a meeting outside the London Road School on August 31 as a protest against an order of the Essex Education Committee that 300 children from the London Road School, Romford, must attend a new senior school two miles away.

A deputation of the parents, led by Councillor A. E. Fruitnight, asked the headmaster to take the children back, but he said that he could not as he had not a sufficient number of teachers.

Ten of his staff had been transferred to the new senior school.

The parents then sent a formal protest to the Education Committee and returned home with their children.

They contend that two miles to the school is too great a distance, and that the Education Committee should provide conveyances. This the committee have declined to do.

Romford Council has passed a resolution protesting against the inadequate senior school facilities at Romford and asking for an additional school.

KINGSBURY SCHOOL STRIKE

PARENTS in the Grove Park area of Kingsbury, London, N.W.9, fear that child accident figures will soar if they are obliged to send youngsters to the new school at Springfield Mount, three-quarters of a mile away.

The children would be obliged to cross a dangerous main road.

Fifty of the parents and sixty children demonstrated at Roe Green School, but the headmaster could only advise them that Roe Green was full.

Many of the parents declared they would not send their children to the new school, and one said she would take the matter to the courts.

HARROGATE STRAY

About fifteen acres of the Harrogate Stray, an open space in the centre of the town, have been fenced in for the annual polo tournament. This has caused some of the ratepayers to protest, on the ground that it is a contravention of the Harrogate Corporation Act of 1893, one section of which decrees that the corporation shall at all times keep the Stray unenclosed and unbuilt on as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public.

At a meeting of ratepayers, resolutions were passed condemning the enclosure of part of the Stray as illegal, and demanding publication of a complete balance-sheet showing the full cost to the ratepayers of the present polo tournament.

LAURENCEKIRK HOARDING

RESIDENTS in the west end of the town and in particular those in Kinnear Square express their unanimous disapproval of the hideous hoarding which the Town

Council has permitted the General Billposting Co. to erect at the corner of Kinnear Square.

The new erection is not only totally out of keeping with its surroundings, says a letter in the local paper—it is a gross insult to the inhabitants of the Square.

The old bill-board, which the new hoarding replaces, was sufficiently small to cause little annoyance.

The paltry annual rent received by the Council will not compensate for the hideous defacement of the Square, says the letter-writer, and suggests that if the erection is not removed in the very near future, it is likely that residents in the neighbourhood will wreak their vengeance on both Council and hoarding.

BILLERICAY BROTHERHOOD

Billericay Brotherhood were refused permission by the urban council to build a hall in a residential area.

They wanted the hall for the holding of religious services and to let their brass band play there.

The council said that no businesses could be carried on in the area and they did not see why the Brotherhood should hold services in a hall there!

The Brotherhood appealed to the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry agreed to let them build their hall on condition that it conformed with the council's by-laws.

The hall is to be built.

— Here The Way

HAMPSTEAD SAFETY

A demonstration was organised by the residents demanding a 30 m.p.h. speed limit on Falldon Way, part of the Barnet by-pass. In the last year 18 people have been injured, three fatally, on this road. Amateur sandwich-board men (including a small boy of five) bore posters reading "We demand thirty, Dr. Burgin!" Evidence that this is the wish of the majority of the residents, in the form of a signed request, might be sent to their representative on the local council in order to give him the opportunity of implementing their will.

BUSY PARKSTONE

Inhabitants of *St. Osmund's Road* are demanding that lights in the road be provided before winter if the road cannot be made up by then. It was concluded that as the road was marked on a map of 1822 relating to the "Enclosure Act," the Council could not repair it under the Private Street Works Act of 1892, and therefore could not charge for putting up the lamps.

Farmers in *Organford* are demanding that their rubbish be cleared, as they pay id. special rate for this service but are just outside the area for which a firm has contracted to collect it. All the proceeds of this id. rate go to pay the contractor, but he does not cover all the area.

Sandbourne Road, on which there are about thirty houses, is flooded at every rainfall as the surface water-drains are blocked by gravel washed down them. The land was bought on the understanding that there were no road-charges. Residents have now signed a request that the Councillors should ascertain where the responsibility lies and procure the service for them. Two bulletin boards are up in residents' gardens, and letters have been posted to the Councillors.

SAXMUNDHAM

REJECTS PYLONS

East Anglians of this district insist that to supply villages with electricity it is not necessary to disfigure them with messy poles and straggling wire. Public demand has gained an inquiry from the Ministry of Transport.

We understand from Professor Pshaw that there is a scheme already in operation in other circles which provides that electric cables shall be erected on pylons, and then, after a muttered incantation about air-raids and a pause for silent prayer, removed (in strict order of precedence) and placed underground.

Which shows that poles are not necessary. The demand, however, concentrates on the result required, that the amenities of the village should be preserved.

TO BEG OR TO REQUEST

PEOPLE in FAWDON (Newcastle-on-Tyne) want library facilities. Four years ago they were transferred to the City Council from a rural one, with a considerable rise in rates. There was little improvement in public services. They have the right to become members of the Central Library, but this means a bus ride of 3d. each way to the centre of the town. They are demanding free library service. At CLEADON PARK (South Shields) there is a similar lack, and residents require a Branch Library.

As these two sets of people want the same results, and both wish for the results strongly enough to lead to action, it is interesting to compare the successive steps taken in each case.

FAWDON	CLEADON
Circular letter delivered to each house in the area to let people know that a move is being made.	
Signatures obtained to a note requesting this service as a right.	Signatures obtained to a petition asking for this service as a favour.
Form sent to Council with a request that the ratepayers' representatives should represent them in this matter by securing for them specific results that they want, here clearly expressed.	A deputation sets out with the petition to wait upon their representatives (an Alderman and three Councillors) to gain their support.

The procedure at Fawdon is in its early stages, and that at Cleadon in its later ones. At Cleadon the project is being run by C. E. Wilkins, of the Men's Fellowship, St. Cuthbert's Church, Cleadon, South Shields. Over a third of the housing estate has been canvassed and over 1,500 signatures obtained, including that of the Mayoress. Only six persons refused to sign. If the petition is refused, measures will be taken at the next elections for the Council.

The work in itself is admirable; but the procedure does not appear to have shown in any way that the ratepayers were requesting someone whom they elected to serve them to obtain for them a perfectly normal service, and it is doubtful if all those who signed the petition realised this.

See also articles on page eight.

Albertans Put Their Own Case

ON Friday, August 6, the Alberta Legislature, in special session, passed Acts designed to bring the business of banking under the control of the people of Alberta to secure the results demanded by them.

Mr. Low, the Provincial Treasurer, introduced the Acts in the speech reproduced below.

Under the terms of these Acts every bank official in Alberta must be licensed. Under penalty of heavy fines, or in some cases of imprisonment, licences must be obtained promptly, the time limit for senior officials being two weeks and for juniors three weeks.

★

On Thursday, August 12, Mr. Mackenzie King, whose pre-election statement is reproduced at the foot of this page, telegraphed to Mr. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, asking if his

(the Albertan) Government could facilitate reference of the banking legislation to the Supreme Court.

He further requested the Alberta Government to undertake, pending the decision of the Court, not to take any steps towards the enforcement of any of these measures.

★

Mr. Aberhart replied in a telegram which challenges comparison with all the great declarations of independence in history.

And Mr. Mackenzie King called a Cabinet meeting which "disallowed" the Acts.

Mr. Aberhart again sent a ringing reply. Whatever may happen in the ensuing months, the words reproduced on this page deserve to remain before us to show what the Albertans are really fighting for—and against.

Let the Albertans speak for themselves.

A CLEAR UNITED DEMAND

MR. SOLON LOW, Albertan Provincial Treasurer, introducing the bank legislation to the Alberta Legislature on August 6, said:

THE people of Alberta, knowing that they are sovereign within the richest province in the world, have demanded clearly and unitedly that this Government get for every bona fide citizen within it a definite result:—namely, a monthly dividend of \$25 and a lower cost to live.

Implementing this demand, for what amounts to a secure sufficiency in freedom, makes it necessary for this Government to resort to the free exercise of all the property and civil rights which the people of this province undoubtedly possess.

For it is the individual responsibility of every member of this assembly to use all means possible in implementing the will of THE PEOPLE and, if any person or institution attempts to thwart or frustrate the members in so doing, then, that person or institution must be held up to the view of every elector and his disloyalty truthfully and fully proclaimed.

I say disloyalty because every institution operating within the province of Alberta manifestly exists to serve Albertans. For were there no PEOPLE in Alberta all institutions within it would be useless.

It is to secure the observance of that truth throughout the province, and for no other reason, that this assembly exists.

The Time Has Come . . .

Pursuant, then, to the people's mandate, this Government has decided that the time has come to assert the province's complete autonomy in all matters relating to its property and civil rights: to claim them as now, and for ever, free of all restrictions, irrespective of any considerations whatsoever except those legitimately safeguarding the liberties of citizens in its sister provinces.

Therefore as it cannot possibly hamper such liberties if Albertans are rendered free

to produce within their province all they can of all that they desire; and as they, as THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE have demanded it, that demand must be conceded in full, for nothing less will be acceptable to them.

The people of this province have been realising in rapidly increasing numbers that one cannot move a single head of cattle or even arrange the most simple of one's associations with others save through the medium of money. Yet money is issued and cancelled without reference to the potentialities or full consequences of such matters.

In fact, no PEOPLE of any state or province realise more fully than Albertans the truth of that utterance of Mr. Mackenzie King, the present Liberal Premier of Canada, in which he said:—

"All talk of the sovereignty of parliaments and democracy is idle and futile until the control of all currency and credit is restored to Parliament."

Now this Government would not be so extreme as that, until far less drastic measures had been given fair trial. For they think that the methods by which currency and credit are handled may safely be left in the hands of the men who manage our banks.

The Results Demanded

And in this connection it should be noted that this Bill is not to provide powers to supplant the management of banks in even the smallest detail, but to see that the results which accrue from what is done in banks are in accordance with the results demanded by the people.

The men in the East are not, we feel, so wise that they know better than Albertans themselves what Albertans want—nor, if properly combated, are they so powerful that they can, for any longer impose upon the West either that which they think will be good for it, or good for themselves.

The truth is that for too long bank policy has been decided so many thousands of miles East of where the facts occur, that bank

records have consequently ceased to record those facts accurately.

The provision of local directorates by this Act will be used to bring into close touch with the management of our banks a variety of producers—such as farmers—industrialists and commercial men who will help our figure-ridden bankers to a realisation of what takes place in fact.

This should help, too, to avoid in future the present absurd anomaly, where the money in the pockets of most of us tells us we are poor, when all the time it is so evident that our ability to produce is such that we are compelled to restrict it and even then sabotage much of its resultant abundance.

Step By Step

Step by step, then, everyone and every institution within the province will, through the right ordering of money, learn from the people what they desire. And if any institution considers itself entitled by legislative acts or any other powers to leave human beings in this state of anxiety, need, and even degradation in which so many of them now are, we must all of us see to it that they are brought before the people, to render to the people an account of themselves.

But before any such action becomes necessary, let us hope that the genius for timely legislative reform, so characteristic of British administrators, will express itself. That it will be seen clearly, and above all, quickly, that whether obstruction of the will of the people of Alberta arises out of The British North America Act, the Bank Act, or any other Act, it was never the intent or purpose of any one of them that men and women should suffer as they now do, amid potential productivity so immense that astronomical figures are necessary to express it.

To deny this is to connive, stupidly or cowardly, at industry becoming entirely divorced from its purpose and at the lives and happiness of millions of our fellow men and women being sacrificed to a phantom—the phantom of money.

Aberhart Replies to Mackenzie King—II

OUR PEOPLE'S WILL MUST BE OBEYED

THIS is the telegram sent by Mr. Aberhart on August 19 in reply to Mr. Mackenzie King's announcement of the "disallowance" of the Alberta banking legislation:

Our people insist that we are pledged to go forward in obedience to them, not to you nor to the banks.

Frustrating us will not evade the final outcome and will only lead to our people demanding with ever-increasing insistence that their will shall prevail.

Nevertheless, your telegram of the 17th August shall be more fully dealt with later.

We do, however, challenge immediately the right of the Dominion to disallow any provincial legislation whatsoever, because it has no such power today.

This is the opinion of your own Minister of Justice, who stated in Parliament March 30th, 1937, "I do not think in a Federation such as this the power of disallowance could be exercised by the Central Government."

He then went on to say, "I believe the provincial legislatures would feel that they are still supreme and sovereign within the sphere of their jurisdiction."

★

We again assert with all possible emphasis that the legislation in question is within the sphere of our jurisdiction, in which the clearly expressed will of our people is supreme and sovereign.

Further, we challenge the right of the banks to monetise the sole credit of Alberta as they or the Bank of Canada deem fit, and we challenge the Dominion Government's right to invade a purely provincial field in delegating authority to any institution to control, and restrict our people's access to their own credit within their own province, thus deliberately violating property and civil rights.

This constitutes social lawlessness, which you should not support.

By disallowance of our Acts you usurped the right of the Court to decide their validity in order to deprive this government of its right of appeal, yet you rebuke the Alberta government for merely circumventing repeated surreptitious sabotage of its laws by bankers' obscure nominee appellants.

★

Future disclosure of the institutions so self-evidently inciting you to disallow our legislation will simultaneously saddle your Government with full responsibility for producing a most serious constitutional crisis.

Canadian people realise that no statutory obligation or public responsibility compelled you to take such action.

Implementing the will of the people is the only justification for having a Government, and the existence and welfare of our people is the first and most sacred duty of our Government whether or not of yours, and we are bound to discharge it.

What Mr. King Said at Saskatoon

"Canada is faced with a great battle between the money power and the power of the people, a battle which will be waged in the new Parliament.

"I plead for a sweeping Liberal victory to carry out my policy of public control of currency and credit.

"Until the control of currency and credit is restored to the Government all talk of Sovereignty of Parliament and Democracy is idle and futile."—September 21, 1935.

Aberhart Replies to Mackenzie King—I

We Are Ready to Meet Bank Retaliation

THIS is the telegram sent by Mr. Aberhart to Mr. Mackenzie King in reply to the latter's cable of Thursday, August 12:

The Alberta Government is convinced that its three Acts are wholly within the legislative jurisdiction of the Province.

We all concur in your statement that credit is a public matter not of interest to bankers alone but of direct concern to every citizen.

Our legislation is designed to secure the results demanded continuously by the overwhelming majority of our people here, and to compel financial tyranny to reveal itself as such if it dares to oppose.

Our legislation deprives no one of anything if they co-operate with Albertans, and merely takes from those who don't co-operate the rights which they themselves seek to usurp or assist others to usurp.

The suffering and hardship of our people compels prompt and determined action to achieve the results demanded by them. No sound reason could be offered to justify delay in implementing the clearly expressed will of the people.

This necessitates their control of the policy of all connected with Alberta's credit, and retention by them of their undoubted full property and civil rights within the provincial borders.

We submit that our legislation does not transgress the rights and privileges of other provinces to look after the welfare of their people, nor does it interfere with the present business of banking.

This government unanimously and wholeheartedly upholds the Confederation and would deeply regret the results if tension among a debt-ridden and poverty-stricken people were increased by the faintest suspicion that the Federal Government would side with

plutocratic bankers alien to the province against democratic Albertans earnestly seeking their economic freedom.

Widespread innuendoes that Dominion financial credit will be impaired if you do not take action constitute threats to the people of Canada, who know that bankers alone possess the power to affect it.

All members of the Cabinet are convinced that the faulty financial system causes many difficulties in Federal as well as Provincial Administration, and so are most anxious that the Federal Government leaves the system's defence to those imposing it, since the issue is universally recognised as financial tyranny versus democracy.

We foresee and are completely ready to meet promptly and efficiently any retaliatory measures bankers may possibly endeavour to impose on our people.

Nevertheless, if the banks contend that they have the right to monetize the credit of Alberta at their sole discretion and that their rights are supreme over the people's property and civil rights, and if they wish to contest our legislation to assert publicly these claims, and, further, if they will refrain from endeavouring to mask their opposition as heretofore by obstruction through obscure nominee appellants, we will grant them fiat when the formation of local directorates and the required licensing are completed.

Now and at all times rest assured that it is the policy of our government to grant fiat to any individual or institution genuinely and openly seeking redress for any injustices.

We respectfully submit that we are compelled by the mandate of our people to proceed with the enforcement of our legislation, and with due deference we suggest that the responsibility of questioning its validity should be assumed by those desiring to render it abortive.

HOW THE HERRING BOARD HAS WRECKED BRITAIN'S FISHING FLEET

THE net results of the activities of the Herring Board since its formation have recently been disclosed.

It has not been forgotten by everybody how important was the service of the fishing fleets in the last war. Practically every vessel was called up by the Admiralty for mine-sweeping and submarine protection.

When the war broke out we had over 2,000 of these vessels round our coasts. Today there are only 780.

The restrictions on the catching of herring dictated by the Herring Board are well known.

The dumping of good fish back into the sea while people starve at the same time, is also well known and resented by many who don't know what to do about it.

Why has the Board consistently made it more and more difficult for the consumer to buy herring?

It is ruining steadily one of the greatest assets of the nation—in the service of finance.

★

THE Herring Board has printed 750,000 pamphlets describing various ways of cooking herrings, and distributed them through fishmongers, to the nation's housewives. It has also arranged a certain amount of press advertising.

But neither the booklets or the advertis-

ing notices give any information to the housewives about the shortage of money in their purses, or how to equate it with the prices on the fishmongers' stalls.

The Herring Board carefully avoids the relation of the money-income of the consumers who want and need herrings to the prices charged for them.

The Board has found it much easier to pretend that money is not short in the purses of the poor. Carefully avoiding the real money difficulty in the markets, the Board unctuously presumes that the people

their relation to nutrition; the people don't know what's good for them."

★

WHAT callous chicanery it all is! Would you accept a Cabinet Minister's job that involves such mean betrayal of the truth and such mass misery as this?

No wonder the Herring Board get away with the cheap pretence of helping the industry while actually destroying the powers of the consumer to obtain herrings, and at the same time destroying the fleets that produce them.

by GEORGE HICKLING

don't know how to cook herring, or what good food it is. "Let's print a pamphlet to tell them!"

This is, of course, quite in line with the lead given by all the Treasury's yes-men in Parliament, an instance of which occurred when the subject of starvation in the distressed areas came up. (In spite of the documented disclosures of Dr. McGonigle and Sir John Orr.)

"Starvation!—nonsense!—it isn't food they want—it's more education; we will appoint a commission to investigate food-values and

The Board practises destruction under a cloak of deceitful phrases, but it is sheltered by the Cabinet.

What has the Admiralty to say about the destruction of the fishing fleets (and the Herring Board's activities in that direction); considering the nation is faced with the necessity of rearming to the point of being able to defend itself as quickly as possible, not only against possible foreign aggression, but also against famine within?

★

THE same question can be raised over the operations of all the other so-called

"Marketing Boards"—the Potato Board; the Milk Board; the Scrap-the-Spindles Board—all of which are busy restricting and destroying and rendering the country and our people vulnerable to the enemy within and without—the Money Monopoly.

If we have any will in this vital matter of wholesale destruction and restriction, we ought to vocalise it and testify it in action. Every elector in this country has a representative in Parliament; each of us can remind him of his representative duties for which he is paid £600 a year; each has a vote to use in his defeat if he neglects them.

Without continual instructions from his constituents, a Member of Parliament automatically becomes a pawn in the hands of the vicious forces of restriction, destruction, slavery, fear and insecurity.

We cannot in justice accuse any Member of Parliament of irresponsibility until we—the electorate—have given him clear and definite instructions.

A higher standard of living for all consumers is an immediate and practical demand. A National Dividend and lower prices can be arranged to distribute the real wealth now being restricted and destroyed!

It only remains to mobilise and make actual the WILL for its attainment strong enough to overcome the financial opposition and those who secretly represent it.

Announcements & Meetings

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. Special meeting at 34, Charles Street, on Wednesday, September 15, at 8 p.m. An Address, "Alberta and the Banks," by Capt. A. O. Cooper. Chairman, Rev. Colin Gibb, M.A.

Edlington United Democrats. Meeting for action, in Parochial Rooms, Broomfield Road, on Friday, September 10, at 8 p.m. prompt.

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

London United Democrats. Requested to support Thursday meetings, 8 p.m., at Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, and bring interested friend.

National Dividend Club. Help of all members most urgently needed. Friday, Reception Room from 5 to 7.30 p.m.

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.

Newcastle United Democrats, 14A, Pilgrim Street (opposite Paramount Theatre). Fortnightly meetings, 7.30 p.m., September 23 onwards. Enquiries welcomed.

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

Portsmouth and Southsea. Group meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. D. Jackson at 16, St. Ursula Grove, Southsea. Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

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.

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting in Methodist Hall, South Parade, Friday, September 17, 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.

HOLIDAYS—

Furnished Cottage to Let, accommodate four to six; Bathroom, h. & c. Water. Full particulars and photo by post. Ten per cent. bookings to Secretariat Funds. McCallum, West Parley, nr. Bournemouth.

That Hole in the Road in South Africa

IN reply to a question as to what a single individual could do, to assist in arousing a sense of sovereignty in people, Major Douglas once said:

"First encourage people to try small things. Don't necessarily tackle the financial system straight away—tackle the local district council because there is a hole in the road and make them put it right. When you have got a number of people to see they can get a hole in the road put right, they can set out to get a new road, and so on . . ."

Today this advice is being put into practice not only in the United Kingdom but also overseas.

The idea of "trying out" democracy has spread. Everywhere people are making their institutions (supported by rates and taxes) serve them instead of autocratic vested interests.

In Australia and New Zealand, the value of such demonstrations of sovereignty has already been recognised, and now comes word from South Africa of Major Douglas's advice being taken very literally indeed.

A correspondent writes:

About two months ago I organised a demand to have the street in which I live repaired. It is only a short street, the houses are scattered and residents few. However, I obtained 39 signatures to a letter instructing the Councillor to act.

I received a reply from the City Engineer's Department saying that instructions had been given for repairs to be carried out as soon as labour was available. Nothing was done, so last week my mother wrote a letter to the Department and asked a couple of the neighbours to do likewise. Whether they did or not, I don't know; South Africans are very casual. But this week the street was repaired.

The road is an earth road and had a number of unpleasant ruts running across it. These have now been filled up and it is quite satisfactory once more.

Vox Populi — NEW STYLE

THIS story was told recently by a distinguished Canadian politician who is visiting this country. He thus unwittingly damned the party system:

"Sometimes there is difficulty in getting candidates to stand at elections. On one occasion in a certain Canadian constituency this difficulty was experienced, and the committee of the party approached a gentleman who had never been in political life, but who was otherwise suitable. He said that he would be glad to help the party, but that he had never made a speech in his life, and that consequently they should look elsewhere.

Eventually they persuaded him to stand in the election on the condition that all the speaking would be done by somebody else. He was duly elected, and was then told that he must acquire this gift of speech, because

he would be called upon to go to fairs and picnics and must prepare himself for these occasions.

On their advice he went down to the United States, where a presidential election was in progress, one of the candidates being the distinguished American orator, William Jennings Bryan. Among the phrases which Mr. Bryan was very fond of using was "Vox populi, vox Dei."

★

This seemed to the Canadian member a very fine sort of phrase to use, so he made a note of it, and in due time returned home.

On his arrival he was given a very cordial reception by his constituents, but to his great horror, when he rose to speak, he was unable to utter a single word. Finally, by a great effort, he blurted out the words, "Vox populi, vox Dei." The Canadian farmers, a great many of them at any rate, did not understand that, so some said, "What does it all mean?"

And he replied, "That means, my friends, that the Almighty is very well pleased with the way you people have voted."

If proof be required of the need for the people of Canada to demand the results they want, and to refuse to be misled by party programmes—or Latin tags!—here it is!

If They Had The Money

APPROXIMATELY 20 per cent. of the annual corn crop of the United States reaches the food markets.—*Montreal Star*, June 28.

This report omits to say what happens to the balance of the corn crop—the other 80 per cent.

Assuming this report is correct, the people of America could have five times as much corn without growing any more—if they had the money to buy it!

★

SINCE January 1, 1937, Brazil has destroyed 6,867,000 bags of coffee against a combined total of only 5,424,000 bags for the entire years 1935 and 1936.

Since the inauguration of the present programme in July 1931, 46,429,000 bags of coffee have been destroyed.—From "Business Conditions in Latin America and the West Indies," issued by the Royal Bank of Canada.

There are probably at least 46,429,000 people who would drink more coffee if they had the money to buy it, and they could produce masses of goods to exchange for the coffee if the Brazilian people had the money to buy them!

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Northampton Wrathful At Foul Rubbish Tip

A RESOLUTION strongly condemning the refuse tip at St. James's, Northampton, was passed at a meeting of local residents on August 30.

Residents drew a forbidding picture of hordes of rats whose holes and nests are encroaching more and more on the houses, of vile fumes, flies, crickets and beetles.

An even more serious note was introduced by a resident, who said that he was convalescent after typhoid, suggesting the tip as a possible source of infection.

All three of St. James's representatives in

Northampton Town Council were present—Councillor Sidney Strickland, Councillor W. A. B. Leach, and Councillor T. D. Lewis.

Mr. Gawthorne, who presided, said that before he bought his house he inquired at Northampton Town Hall about the tip, and was told the tip was for hard rubbish only, but all sorts of objectionable rubbish were placed on the tip, including tons of half-rotten banana stalks.

Appeals had been made in vain, and now publicity must be tried, and in that connection he was grateful for the help which the local Press had already given.

For at least one month each year, he pointed out, the tip had to receive the whole of the town's refuse, while the destructor was being overhauled.

reasonable demand is met, they will change their representative at the next opportunity. That would be democracy in action.

"Demos" Protests

In a further letter to the press, "Demos" revealed his identity and said:

Whether the term scurrilous can be applied to my letter I will leave to your readers.

Where it contains an attack on the representatives of St. James's Ward, as Councillor Strickland describes it, is rather difficult to see; in fact, I did not know who were the representatives.

If the Council does not derive its authority from the public and does not exist to carry out the public's reasonable demands, where does it derive its authority from and to whose demands is it amenable?

Whether St. James's Ward has been served ill or well in the past is beside the point. The job of the representatives is to keep on serving it.

Whilst the abolition of the tip is important, it is only secondary. What is of paramount importance is the functioning of the residents of St. James's democratic power: the power to make their institutions serve them and deliver the result they require. If this power is not admitted, all talk of democracy is pure bunkum.

I can assure Councillor Strickland and his colleagues that there is no personal attack on them, as individuals, and the reason for a pseudonym was because I do not reside in St. James's Ward.

This letter was signed—E. K. Allen (St. Edmund's Ward), 164 Ardington Road, Northampton.

Not Forgotten

Councillor Strickland said that the question of the tip had not been forgotten by the representatives of St. James's Ward.

Twelve months ago, after receiving a complaint, he saw the Borough Engineer and the chairman of the Highways Committee, and the provision of new cells for the refuse destructor was considered.

Unfortunately it was possible for two sections to be out of action at the same time, and enough additional sections should be provided to ensure that the destructors could deal with all the town's refuse.

It was no answer to protests to say that the tip existed before the houses near it were built. The development of a town could not be restricted by a refuse dump.

It was claimed that the tip was no nuisance, yet the Corporation provided Flit, sprays and disinfectant to cope with a nuisance it would not admit.

A Curious Attitude

Councillor Strickland then described as "scurrilous" a letter to the Press written by "Demos," who was a "coward" because he dare not sign his name when attacking somebody in the limelight. "Demos" attacked the representatives of St. James's on the Town Council, and he (Councillor Strickland) would first ask his audience to consider whether the representatives of St. James's had done nothing or had served the ward well in the last six or seven years.

The letter complained of is reproduced below:

The residents of Peverells Way and surrounding districts have voiced a reasonable demand. They want an adjacent refuse tip abolished. The Council derives its authority from the public, and therefore exists for the benefit of the public, and to supply their reasonable demands. Residents of that district should make it clear to their representatives on the Council that unless their

Some Interruptions

It is worthy of note that while, in the later stages of the protest meeting, one member, Mr. Eaton, pleaded that something should be done at once to curb the rat menace because there were hundreds in one bank, and their nests were creeping nearer and nearer to the houses, he was interrupted.

Councillor Leach said: "Stick to your guns, don't give way, and you will get what you want," and a voice added: "Will it take as long to get as the baths?"

The meeting finally adopted the following resolution:

"This representative meeting of the residents in the district demands the closure forthwith of the Corporation dump on the Weedon Road because it is

"A menace to health; "A breeding ground of vermin of a particularly objectionable and dangerous type; "Not a satisfactory nor economic method of dealing with the town's refuse; and is "Aesthetically offensive.

"It also demands that suitable steps be taken to abolish the nuisance."

It was further decided to send a deputation to seek an interview with the Town Council at its next meeting.

WHITTON RESIDENTS ACT TO END NUISANCE

From the "Richmond and Twickenham Times" of August 14:

A LETTER issued this week to the subscribers to the petition recently forwarded by the Whitton Piggeries Committee states that the petition was signed by the residents of 138 houses in the immediate vicinity of the piggeries and was bound up with excellent supporting letters received from the Whitton Ratepayers' Association and Whitton Chamber of Commerce.

In order to ensure that the petition reached the Minister of Health, three members of the committee obtained an interview with Mr. F. H. Keeling, the Member of Parliament for Twickenham, soliciting his good offices in this matter. After satisfying himself that the grounds for complaint were very real, he accepted the petition and personally saw it lodged in the proper quarters.

Immediately following this copies of the petition were forwarded to the Middlesex County Council and to the Twickenham Borough Council. The letter adds:

Although we have no record of the Ministry taking any direct action, we know they quickly got in touch with the Twickenham Council and those of you who reside within sight of the piggeries will know that there has since been much activity. . . . On Monday, June 7th last, your committee were granted an interview with the Health Committee of the Borough Council. We stated our case fully before a very sympathetic audience of councillors, and came away feeling that we were sure of their support when the time arrived for the next move. At this meeting the chairman and the town clerk urged us to continue to collect all the evidences of nuisance we could and in particular, where possible, to get corroboration by another party. In this particular you can again render valuable assistance, and we trust you will keep until called for, constructive notes of dates, times and details that would be added to the already considerable evidence collected to date.

The following letter appeared in the next issue of the paper from Mr. John Mitchell, of 28, Larkfield Road, Richmond:

I was interested to read of the initial success of the Whitton Piggeries Committee's petition. In contrast to the apathy which the public usually display towards their rights and liberties, it is a wholesome pleasure to find people active in asserting themselves.

Nothing is more certain than that unless the electorate is continually alert in instructing its public servants, whether local or national, in the results or policy it requires carried out, whilst leaving the method of doing it to the appropriate experts, democracy will become a farce and the sovereignty over policy be usurped by hidden and vested interests.

But it is a pity that this requirement should have been forwarded in the form of a petition. When representatives are elected to carry out the will of their electors it is ludicrous, undignified, and, in fact, a denial in itself that sovereignty over policy resides with the people, if electors petition instead of instructing their elected servants. This does not mean any disrespect to the elected representatives of the people, any more than it does to instruct a lawyer, a stockbroker, or a shopkeeper in what you want.

Elected representatives can be, and in the nature of things should be, controlled by the weight of public opinion and the power to withhold or give them a vote.

The fact is that people acting in unison can always impose their will on those who exist to serve them, when their demands are reasonable.

Local Objectives CAMPAIGN TOUR

The Director and Mr. George Hickling will address the following meetings during September:—

- 13, Birmingham, 7 p.m. Great Western Hotel, Colmore Row.
15, Liverpool. For details apply to Miss D. M. Roberts, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.
16, Sheffield, 7.30 p.m. City Library Reading Room No. 2 (Entrance Tudor Place).
18, Bradford, 8 p.m. Driver's Cafe, Kirk-gate (Public meeting. Subject: "Action in Alberta—and in England").
19, Bradford, 6.30 p.m. Same address.
20, Stockton-on-Tees, 7.30 p.m. Morgan's Cafe, High St.
21, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 8 p.m. Belgravia Hall, Nelson St. (near Grey's Monument).
22, Glasgow, 7.30 p.m. Religious Institution Rooms, 200 Buchanan St.
24, Coleraine, 7.30 p.m. Cafe Hall.
25, Belfast, 7.30 p.m. Social Credit Hall, 72 Ann St.

Social Crediters and anyone interested in encouraging the public to exert their authority over their institutions are invited to attend.

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.)

★ DO NOT MISS The September Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT It is "full of meat"

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