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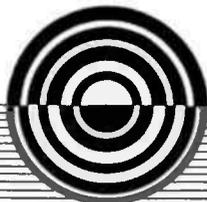
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3d WEEKLY

**A U N I Q U E
O P P O R T U N I T Y N O W
F O R E V E R Y O N E T O
D O S O M E T H I N G F O R
T H E P E R M A N E N T
E S T A B L I S H M E N T
O F P E A C E**



AN IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITY

for all who wish to do Something Effective

for the establishment of

Permanent Peace

WE have been delivered from a horror the imminence of which last week overwhelmed the minds of hundreds of millions of people. There is a unique opportunity now for everyone to do something for the permanent establishment of peace. It is a simple thing which can assure this, and it is outlined below.

There is no doubt at all that THE PEOPLES of all the countries directly concerned in the recent crisis are united in desiring peace. It was almost certainly that knowledge which gave Chamberlain the impetus and courage to do what he did. He knew he was obeying the unspoken but deeply felt mandate of the people of this country.

No doubt, too, it was a similar knowledge that supported Daladier and Mussolini, and that induced Hitler and Benes to bow to the inevitable.

The People's Will for Peace

The reception all these men got (with the possible exception of Benes), quite spontaneously, from their people showed that they had but acted upon THE PEOPLES' unspoken but deeply convinced will.

Without such a mandate, and the authority it gave these men, peace could not have been preserved. But the rapid and drastic preparations for the worst, which were being carried out so that no one could fail to realise their significance, shocked the imagination, so that, with one accord, a longing and a determination to be spared the effects of modern war seized the whole nation.

With that knowledge, Chamberlain undertook his missions — and succeeded, for the united will of THE PEOPLE must always prevail.

THE PEOPLE, however, were not united on a desire for peace at any price; they did not want peace with such a surrender as left one party feeling victorious enough to threaten further immediate demands. That, too, was understood by Chamberlain and gave him strength to resist what THE PEOPLE would not countenance.

They Obeyed an Unspoken Will

Hitler and Mussolini and Daladier were similarly supported by — in truth, they were under the order of—their country-

men. Not one of these leaders would have dared to defy the irresistible strength they knew to be behind THE PEOPLE'S will.

It is proof enough that peace has been preserved, at least for the moment. That is what all the peoples wanted. But they feel that peace is only precariously preserved; and if peace is to be established on a firm and reliable basis, THE PEOPLE must consciously express their will for what they most desire.

This paper will redouble its efforts to explain to THE PEOPLE that they must consciously express their will for what they most desire. It will be our task, further, to show *how* they can best and most effectively express their will.

There are certain well-established principles which if followed will make democracy (which is government in accordance with the WILL OF THE PEOPLE) a reality.

Conscious Democracy

Democracy must be made a real, live, functioning mechanism—as it is meant to be—to preserve peace; and not *merely* to preserve peace, but to produce a state in which everyone can enjoy the comfort, freedom and security which the machine age is capable of assuring to each and all.

This positive, constructive work awaits all who read these words. It should so absorb all our energy as to leave no time or inclination to think of the past, with its errors and enmities.

Let us co-operate with all who have a similar desire to ours. Let us help and never hinder one another, for our task is urgent and our time is short.

This Message of Hope

The very first step our readers can take is to spread our news by drawing the attention of all and sundry to this message of hope.

The next step is to see that the paper week by week reaches as many as possible.

That is a task in which *everyone*, rich and poor, can assist.

Then we want all the help and encouragement possible to make the paper a real, live, attractive messenger of hope and guidance; and to this end we ask for the constructive aid of our readers. Write and tell us of any news you hear that may encourage others. Write us short, snappy letters for publication. Always be positive and constructive; if you have complaints, send them along with suggestions of how matters can be put right.

If War Had Come !

Finally, give us what you can spare of financial help. We need funds for our work. It is mostly done voluntarily, but there are bills for rent, printing, postage and other services which have to be paid.

If you hesitate to give us some financial help *now* for this purpose, remember that a week ago, if war *had* come, you and yours might not be alive this day—alive and with hope! Make it a thank offering, and we will do *our* bit by trying to serve you faithfully in the campaign to make democracy real—to enable THE PEOPLE to make their GOODWILL prevail.

Part of the 'New Despotism'

"The law has been so cunningly and intentionally turned and confused that to say coal is black or water wet may be a criminal offence. We cannot publish here one-tenth of what we know but we can only give an indication of great peril, and actually we take risk in doing even this. But we feel we must do it, let the consequences be what they may. Our statements and more are being confirmed and added to by every daily newspaper today to those who can read between the lines." —*The Hidden Hand*, by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Lane.

COMMENTARY

Municipal Robbery

IN the coming Parliamentary session the London County Council is to promote a Bill for the rating of site values.

"The purpose of the Bill," said Mr. Herbert Morrison, "is to open up a new source of municipal revenue and thus relieve the general body of ratepayers of part of the burden which would otherwise fall upon them."

In other words, the object of the Bill is to rob more Peters in order to relieve more Pauls. Anyone who thinks will realise that neither the Peters nor the Pauls will benefit by this arrangement. Politicians, of course, can't think. They haven't time.

Poison Gas!

35,000,000 gas masks have been distributed to the civilian population. But they won't protect you from the poison gas of bank-created hate-propaganda. The banker's motto is "Divide and Rule." So long as he can keep the people fighting over "Honour," "Justice," and "Humanity," so long can he continue to rule the world by means of his control of credit and stop you enjoying this Age of Plenty.

Rations Without Cards

"Ration Cards Ready. Food Prices Control" — newspaper headline. That's nothing new. By keeping money short and prices high the bankers have been rationing us ever since 1918.

Fight False Finance

As a result of the recent war scare the taxpayer is to have £30,000,000 added to his burdens—£16,000,000 for air raid precautions. So in return for increasing the credit of his country by completing necessary defences the taxpayer and ratepayer is to be penalised by being deprived of his economic security. While Honest John Citizen has been gazing at Czechoslovakia the enemy at home has been picking his pocket. Who said those gas masks were free?

A.R.P.

Anti-Robbery Precautions. Get in touch with your local Council and demand that they do not visit these increased air raid precautions upon you in the form of increased rates. If they ask you where the money is to come from, say from the same place as the National Defence Loan, only this time it's going to be a National Defence Credit, in fact, Social Credit, instead of social debt and discredit.

Poverty Causes War

"The fabric of peace on the Continent of Europe, if not throughout the rest of the world, is in immediate danger." — President Roosevelt in his cable to Hitler on the 26th September, 1938.

There has been no peace since 1918, it is merely that the war has entered on a

new phase. As H. G. Wells has said, there are two kinds of war: red war, which is military war; and white war, which is economic war. The aim of Social Credit is to stop both kinds of war.

A War for the Truth

Thomas Carlyle used to say, "Tell the truth though the heavens fall." The policy of this paper is to tell the truth though the bombs drop.

Life v. Money

Most of our readers will have received the Home Office handbook, "The Protection of Your Home Against Air Raids." But the best shelter of all is at the Bank of England—to protect the gold!

What If We Stop Arming?

As soon as a reliable basis for peace can be established, there will be no need to continue the feverish activity of rearming.

What, then, will be done about all the work which will not be wanted? Will it give place to another "unemployment crisis"? It is for THE PEOPLE to say, and they must say.

From War to Peace Work

If THE PEOPLE understand that, whatever they unitedly express as their will, must be carried out, they will surely see to it that the discontinuation of war-like activities shall be made the opportunity of directing the energy so released into the paths of peaceful activity.

We hear of financial stringency threatening to cut down schemes for improved housing, better schools, new roads and suchlike good works. There is no justification for it while there are labour, materials and skill to carry out these works.

Use the Respite

Beware of wasting time and energy on futile argument about whether Chamberlain was too weak, or whether the Czechs have been let down, or whether Hitler has been unduly raised up, or Mussolini given swelled head.

Beware of trying to argue the rights and wrongs of things about which we cannot know enough to judge.

Be aware of the fact that, instead of the war and death and destruction we might have been suffering this very week, we still have life and opportunity.

Seize the opportunity. It may never occur again!

The Home Front

Ten people in the Labour and Co-operative movement (mostly local councillors) have signed a letter to *Reynolds News* last Sunday saying, "There must be a widespread change of heart in this nation if there is to be an end to the causes which breed crises." Humbug! The hearts of the masses of this country

are in the right place—with their families—but the politicians (controlled by the bankers) confuse their minds with foreign policy when they ought to be looking at home, concentrating on their national housekeeping, and demanding the National Dividend.

The Individual and the Moment

In the busy round of these stormy days we each have to choose our own way, what we are to do and what relates to our own responsibility.

When an ugly thing arises someone must deal with it and make decisions. About such decisions there may be clash of feeling and judgment.

But no atmosphere of contention can alter a faith. *It is the things we love that matter.*

Our aim is for freedom in security for our people—and the same welfare for all the peoples of the world. There is no need for poverty, debt and war! Holding fast to these great facts it is impossible to divide us in purpose.

Politics have no power over us. Friend and friend may differ without disloyalty—they are one at heart.

This above all — to thine own self be true;

*And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."*

War or peace, our duty is to spread the truth wherever we go, whatever befall.

It is not for Social Crediters to admit depression, it is ours to carry the light.

E.M.C.S.

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Let Glasgow Flourish!

By Douglas Black

SUCH an atmosphere of crisis prevailed last week that the great liner "Queen Elizabeth" slipped into the water almost unnoticed. Yet if it be true, as Milton says, that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," this certainly was one of the victories of peace. It was a triumph, and yet at the same time it was a disaster. To explain this paradox, let us look for a minute at the city that made the ship—Glasgow.

In the sixteenth century Glasgow was just a sleepy town with an ancient Cathedral and University and a small coastwise trade.

By the eighteenth century the discovery and opening up of the American Colonies gave Glasgow, with its position on the West coast, a new importance. The trade in such products as tobacco and cocoa flourished, and the merchant princes and tobacco lords bought fine clothes and sent their sons to the University. Still, the ships were no nearer Glasgow than the Port of Greenock and the revolution was still to come.

But it was coming, and one of Glasgow's sons, James Watt, was making his experiments to see if steam could be made to drive a piston and turn a wheel. Later, "The Comet," the very first steamship, sailed down the Firth of Clyde while those on board expected the contraption to explode at any moment and blow them all to purgatory. But it didn't, and the revolution had begun.

Iron and coal were found near Glasgow, and that finished it. And it finished Glasgow, too. The people crowded in from the countryside, the bleak, grey tenements sprang up, and soon the old city was engulfed in the clangour and squalor of industrialism.

But success did not just come for the asking. Glasgow had to fight every inch of the way. The Clyde was much too shallow for any large ship to reach Glasgow, and no ship would reach her today nor would she be a great port at all were it not for the fact that the Glasgow engineers were determined to overcome nature. They deepened the bed of the Clyde, Glasgow literally made its river, and makes it still, dredging, dredging, dredging, in order that Glasgow may still flourish.

But there was a seamy side to the revolution. The people did not realise that a revolution in production must be accompanied by a revolution in the means of distribution, i.e., finance. Wealth was abundant but money was short. Consequently the fine old Scottish spirit of independence was swamped in the new

worship of commercial success and get-rich-quick-at-the-expense-of-your-neighbour. It was get on or get out. The majority got out—down and out. The motto of the City was cut. Nowadays the City's motto is generally quoted as being the same as the heading to this article, but originally it was, "Let Glasgow Flourish by the Reading of the Holy Word," which showed a people not wholly blind to the spiritual values of life. Also, alone of all the cities of Scotland, old Glasgow had preserved her lovely Cathedral from the wrath of the puritans; new Glasgow surrounded the Cathedral with slums and forgot about it.

These, of course, are merely spiritual signs of the terrible physical and cultural decay that ensued. Glasgow, in the minds of many English people, is connected with sordid industrialism, a few Members of Parliament who are always getting into trouble in the House of Commons, and uncouth football crowds that occasionally swoop down on London and get disgustingly drunk.

We must forgive these sneerers because they do not realise that while Glasgow more than any other city in the world is responsible for the Power Age, she is not also responsible for the false finance which has robbed mankind of the benefits of his genius.

They do not realise that if Glasgow's Members of Parliament have a fault it is not that they are too violent but that they are not violent enough in rousing the people to fury against the iniquity of keeping men in degradation who have themselves invented the machines which should set men free.

Lastly, they do not realise that if any farmer were to keep his animals under the same conditions as many a Glaswegian has to endure, he would find himself in trouble with the Marketing Board if not with the R.S.P.C.A. Animals might put up with such surroundings, but the citizens of Glasgow, not being animals but human beings, find it necessary occasionally to get drunk in order to escape from the horror of the sober truth.

But we have wandered a long way from the giant Cunarder "Queen Elizabeth." Let us get back to her. I was moved to write all this by seeing photographs of some of the thousands of men at work on the ship. Above the pictures were printed the words, "IT IS THEIR SHIP." It is *not* their ship, though it ought to be! It never will be their ship until we get Social Credit, because it never will be their ship till the men who made her can afford to book a passage in her. A ship is not

something to "make work," it is not something to yield interest to the City of London, it is not something with which we should feel we can "go one better" than foreigners (while the taxpayer pays); A SHIP IS BUILT TO SAIL IN.

We Social Crediters must tell the world that meat was made for mouths, *not* to "balance the budget"; fine fabrics were woven to wear, *not* "to help us recapture our export markets"; and ships were meant to sail in. We must forge the mighty sledge-hammer of the people's will and smash financial falsehood to a thousand bits. Then, and then only, will Glasgow flourish.

8s. PER WEEK PER HEAD FOR FOOD

"Beyond the Dreams of S.E. London Mothers

"An inquiry was made into how mothers in a poor South-East London district would spend 8s. per head per week on food. It was a failure, as the mothers could not visualise such a state of affairs.

"This was reported on Friday, in the *British Medical Journal*. Out of 50 families 37 had not enough money with which to purchase B.M.A. minimum requirements after meeting household expenses and rent, and 17 had not enough when once the rent was paid. Those 37 came out of a group of 41 whose gross income per head per week was 10s. or below."—*East Anglian Daily Times*.

If this country were to be involved in war, thousands of children from poor parts of London would be evacuated immediately. Billeting for these children is now being arranged within a circle of 100 miles of London and they would be accommodated in houses and cottages all over this area. Occupiers who provide board and lodging will receive an allowance of 10s. 6d. per week per child, or if for more than one child, of 8s. 6d. per child. Presumably these allowances will be paid out of taxation. So that war would be of considerable advantage to these poor children and their parents; in fact, war-time is the only time when the poor are properly fed and, incidentally, provided with maximum wages with no unemployment.

National Dividends and the Just Price would be a simpler and more comfortable method.

Cost Of War Preparations

£30,000,000 Spent in a Few Days

This NEED not be added to taxation or the rates, for the reasons explained below.
A very simple step can effectively prevent it.

DURING the last fortnight, air raid precautions for the civil population of Great Britain have cost the Government and local authorities at least £16,000,000, said the *Daily Telegraph* of October 1.

It is estimated that when the expenditure on naval mobilisation and emergency measures taken by the Air Ministry and War Office have been reckoned, the total direct cost of recent defence arrangements to the Government will be at least £30,000,000.

No reliable figures for the three Services are yet available, but broad estimates are as follow:

Admiralty: Between £8,000,000 and £12,000,000;

War Office: Between £1,250,000 and £2,000,000;

Air Ministry: At least £2,000,000.

The most expensive A.R.P. item has been the distribution of respirators. At least 40,000,000 have been sent to local authorities, and issue to the public is continuing.

Each respirator, which has ceased to be Home Office property, cost 2s. 6d.—a total of £5,000,000.

Respirators issued to air raid volunteers, police and other services, probably raise the total to £5,250,000. Cost of distribution, petrol for transport, railway and other indirect charges have still to be included.

Local government authorities received orders from the Home Office which virtually allowed them a free hand in all expenditure on defence measures. Many have incurred big liabilities and have placed huge orders without receiving even a preliminary estimate.

Digging of trenches is estimated to have cost about £2,000,000 so far, and the work continues. At least 100,000 workmen have been employed throughout the country. Timber has cost about £1,200,000.

At least 100,000,000 sandbags have been distributed by the Home Office to local authorities. Their cost, including the purchase of sand, local filling and labour, is estimated at £3,000,000.

Evacuation Expenses

Millions of posters and handbills have been sent out. This has cost about £250,000. The Government's bill for emergency printing orders will be at least as much.

Preliminary steps for the evacuation of up to 2,000,000 children and refugees from London have cost the Home Office and the L.C.C. a considerable sum.

Precautions taken by gas, water and electricity undertakings are believed to have cost £1,000,000 during the last fortnight alone.

There has been unchecked expenditure

by local authorities on fire-fighting appliances and on public shelters. The total expenditure on these items is thought to be not less than £4,000,000.

Indirect expenditure will add millions to these totals.

One immediate effect of all this activity has been to stimulate trade. The spending of extra money always does that for the time being, and to that extent the threat of sudden war has done good.

Where Did The Money Come From ?

But just where did all the money spent come from?

The Government and the Local Authorities who provided it did not first send round to taxpayers and householders and collect the money from them, either as taxes or rates. Nor did they get the money from us—the taxpayers and rate-payers—as loans. But they must have got it somewhere, or it could not have been spent.

The money which was spent in preparing for war came from the same inexhaustible source that supplies all new money—for it *was* new money; money that did not exist before. And that source was the banks.

The Government and Local Authorities applied to the banks and were granted *loans* by them.

Creating Money

The banks can and do create money out of nothing. They make new money at no more cost than that of paying for the running of their establishments, including the wages of clerks to keep books and write figures in them.

It costs the banks no more to write £1,000,000 than to write £1 or 1d.

No one denies nowadays that this is so. It is universally acknowledged that whenever a bank *lends* money, it *creates* it new, without touching its depositors' savings. That fount of respectability, the *London Times*, has specifically said so:

"The banks are creators of credit."

The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" says so in its chapter on "Money" in Vol. 15:

"Banks lend by creating credit; they create the means of payment [i.e., money] out of nothing."

Important

This is a matter of vital importance. Since the banks create money at practically no cost to themselves, they have no right to treat it as a loan. They should not treat it as if it *had* cost them what it would have cost you or me if *we* had lent it. *We*

could not have lent it *unless it previously existed*, unless we had already inherited, earned, won or saved it. *We* are not allowed to *create* new money, either by writing figures in books or by coining or by printing notes.

It is very serious, this matter of the difference between *real loans*, which mean that the lender makes a sacrifice, and *false "loans,"* which cause the lender no sacrifice.

The banks make no sacrifice when they lend the money they, and only they, are empowered to create. They have *created*, for the purposes of facilitating the recent war defence measures, at least £30,000,000 which otherwise would not have gone into circulation.

We, THE PEOPLE, *must* say that we are not going to repay such false loans, nor to allow them to be added to our already overwhelming local and national debts.

We must realise that we are allowing ourselves to be defrauded; and when we *do* realise it we will seek and find the best way to resist the fraud.

What To Do

Already ways are being pointed out. A commonsense course is always to make use of constitutional methods. In a country that has the machinery of democracy available to THE PEOPLE, that machinery should be used.

We in Great Britain have that machinery; we have all the means at our disposal to see that we are governed in accordance with our will.

We have local and national suffrage. We can express our will to our Local Government and to our National Government through the medium of our votes.

How To Be Effective

In order to make our votes effective, we must all vote in the same way—or at least a majority of us must. And in order to make this practicable, we must *agree* on what we want to vote for.

Can we not *all agree*, for example, to vote in our own localities against any rise in the rates to repay money spent on preparations for defence? If we realise that money so spent was obtained from the banks, to whom it cost nothing to create, surely we can join together to tell our local councillors, whom we elect to serve us, that they must obey our reasonable wishes in refusing to allow our incomes to be reduced by the payment of increased rates.

This can be a first and immediate step—a clear, reasonable objective—on which we can build up that unity among ourselves which will give us irresistible strength to make our will prevail.

That will be a step towards *real* democracy:

Government in accordance with the will of THE PEOPLE.

"Peace For Our Time"

By J. Desborough

WHEN the history of these times comes to be written, it is certain that much attention will be given to a leader, that appeared in *The Times* on September 7, 1938. In this leader on the Czechoslovakian crisis, there appeared the suggestion that it might be desirable to cede to Germany the disputed territories. There was an immediate reaction to this article in both Germany and Great Britain. In Germany the leader was seized upon as showing that "official quarters" favoured this solution—previously neither Henlein nor even Hitler himself had suggested it. In this country there was an outcry against it, and against *The Times* for weakening the British Government's hand by its publication. On the day following, September 8, the Government issued an official statement denying that the article reflected its policy.

Speaking from the window of No. 10 Downing Street, to the hysterical crowd that had gathered to give him welcome on his return from Munich, Mr. Chamberlain said: "I believe it is peace for our time." How many in this country share the faith of the Prime Minister it is difficult to say. The sudden relaxation of tension, combined with a press campaign unequalled since the dismissal of King Edward VIII, probably shook many off their balance temporarily. The immediate resignation of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the realization that Hitler has obtained practically everything he demanded, but has given nothing in return, save an assurance, similar in essence to that given to the Czechoslovakian Government, as recently as March 13 last, these, and other facts, must give pause to all but the wilfully blind. Further, all thinking people must doubt—whatever their opinion of the rights and wrongs of the Sudeten German question—if peace won at the expense of a small nation can truly be described, as Mr. Chamberlain described it, "Peace with honour," and whether good can come, in the long run, from the sacrifice, however expedient, of another's welfare.

Such thoughts as these must be in many minds. It is for Social Crediters to awaken people to a realization of a fact which outweighs all others in importance, that at Munich, no step was taken which will in any way remove the real cause of war between nations—the bitter struggle for markets and cheap raw materials with which to win them. At the rattle of a sabre, Germany has secured an extra slice of territory, much of it highly industrialised, thereby her problem, which is our problem and that of every industrialised country—how to sell all that can be produced—is correspondingly intensified.

How long will it be before a demand is made for colonies which can be "developed" as markets to help meet this problem?

It is to be expected that an attempt will now be made to negotiate some sort of four-power pact between Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain.

In this case France, whose policy appears to be entirely subservient to the Bank of England, will be forced into it willy-nilly.

It may well be, that it has been decided already to return some or all of the German colonies. Perhaps a *Times* leader of the future will prepare the way, just as the much-discussed *Times* leader of September 7, prepared the way for the ceding of the Czechoslovakian territories.

But, as we know, colonies are no cure for chronic inability to buy all we can produce. No mere re-division of markets or sources of raw material can meet this difficulty, which is the automatic outcome of a financial system which only creates money as debt—N.B.: Germany has just announced a loan of £125 million "to continue the tasks it has shouldered"; apparently the new German territory is a financial liability forthwith!

Non-aggression pacts mean nothing; indeed, they are only pious resolutions, so long as all industrialised countries are seeking to strangle their competitors in the trade war for even larger markets. The success of one country in this struggle can be only at the expense of all others.

the casualties taking the form of unemployment, bankruptcies and suicides. How can lasting appeasement be expected in such circumstances?

We have, at most, gained a respite. Peace will last "in our time" until Germany discovers, *as discover she must*, that her new-won territories have not solved the problem of markets for her ever-increasing production, or until some other country is faced with the choice of growing unemployment or war. Should the pact mooted above result in a cessation or slowing-up of armament building, it will but hasten the next crisis, by intensifying the struggle for markets.

Mr. Chamberlain, or, as the French now have more reason than ever to call him, Mon. J'aime Berlin, shows no sign of realising that this problem exists. The one hope of securing "peace in our time" is to force him, and his fellow Members of Parliament, to face up to it. National Dividends, with which to buy the ever-growing volume of goods unsalable at home, mean far more than the abolition of poverty, they mean the end of the war for markets and its logical outcome, armed war. Let us, as never before, work to arouse an overwhelming demand for them. Thus, and thus only, in the opinion of your contributor at least, can we hope to justify the sacrifice that has been forced on the Czechoslovakian people. "The chastisement of our peace is upon them."

NEARLY A CENTURY AGO

Because selling his labour is the only method of getting money known to him, "work" today, no less than a century ago, has become an object in itself. Vested interests nurture this "slave" mentality even today, in spite of labour-saving machinery; the objective being to "condition" the people in docility, this fits the purpose of the world-planners, which is to ultimately rule a servile world rendered powerless to resist their rule and decree.

The method of forming embankments used in the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway was described by John Britton in 1839 as follows: "The ballasting, etc., was raised from the surface on each side of the line by horse-runs. The horse, in moving along the top of the embankment, draws the rope attached to a wheelbarrow round two pulleys, and therefore raises the barrow of earth up the sloping board, together with the labourer who holds and guides it. This is a dangerous occupation, for the man

rather hangs to than supports the barrow, which is rendered unmanageable by the least irregularity in the horse's motion. If he finds himself unable to govern it, he endeavours, by a sudden jerk, to raise himself erect; then, throwing the barrow over one side of the board or "run," he swings himself round and runs down the other. Should both fall on the same side, his best speed is necessary to escape the barrow, which, with its contents, comes bounding down after him. Although there were from thirty to forty horse-runs in the Tring cutting constantly working during several months, and each labourer was precipitated down the slopes several times, such, from continual practice, was their sure-footedness, that only one fatal accident occurred. A moving platform was invented by the engineer to supersede the necessity of thus risking life and limb, but the workmen, who considered it was designed to lessen their labour and wages, broke it.—"*Railway Gazette*," September 16, 1938.

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Friday, October 7, 1938

Our Homes—Our Country

LAST WEEK THE "WORLD-PLANNERS" BROUGHT THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD TO THE VERY BRINK OF WAR.

IF you know the secret of the creation and destruction of financial credit, and the power-lusting policy of those who exercise it, you know the cause of war.

Let us be thankful that people were not thrust over the war brink, but let our relief take a practical form.

First, we must ever keep in our minds that the brink is still there, *the cause of war still remains.*

Secondly, the British people found themselves close to the war abyss without any desire on their own part to be in such a position, and they *were* in that position because they have allowed 'world-planners' to jockey them into it—all with the best of intentions, of course.

Those who (in this country) are partisans of either side of the Continental dispute revolving round the frontiers of Czechoslovakia are like those referred to in Scripture whose eyes were on the ends of the earth.

The real aggressors against peace, the real dictators against liberty to live in security, are not located where the newspapers and political propagandists point to, for these instruments of publicity are the tools of the secret clique who exercise ruthlessly the sanctions of aggression and dictatorship. And by taking sides in factions and disputes *elsewhere* we are taken in a trap designed to trip our feet while our eyes are fixed afar off.

It is not Hitler that is responsible for the distressed areas and the appalling suffering of those oppressed British people who die in them. It was not Hitler, Stalin or Mussolini who put all our people in a noose of financial debt. Find out who holds the larger part of the £8,000,000,000 of our National Debt, and you will have sought out the real "aggressor" against security and peace, the real "dictatorship" that denies and withholds the right to live in freedom and to enjoy the plenty we have available.

This arrogant and fraudulent claim of the financial institutions to the monopoly of the property rights in money-creation is the key not only to the cause of war, but also to the door of lasting peace.

But the turning of that key is a respon-

sibility that cannot be taken from our own people.

Before we can usefully undertake responsibility for any foreign questions at all, we must prove ourselves capably democratic and responsible in our own country.

We must bridle the "financial aggressor" in England first, resisting the artfully-presented temptation to bridle so-called political aggressors abroad, for this latter manoeuvre is only a "bogey-trap" to divert our sense of responsibility from its proper work at home.

There is aggression, dictatorship, and tyranny in England, centred in the City of London, which needs dealing with by the British people in these islands who, in the vast majority, are robbed and oppressed by it.

We who were born and live in these islands can, if we so will it, sweep away the enforced poverty and creeping financial dictatorship that seeks to reduce us to an abject, servile, and helpless condition.

It was the power of this dictatorship that brought us last week to the edge of war, a power that is quite willing to distribute gas-masks, guns and bombs and to find money to build air-raid shelters, battleships and all the engines of war, but which refuses to distribute freely the financial access to the milk and herring, the coal, the clothes, the houses and all the abundant means of life we can and could produce for the choosing and consuming of our own people.

The Bank of England is in London, not in Germany or Czechoslovakia; we have a Parliament, whose Members, though not exactly chosen by the people, yet still can be made to work democratically, if the people so choose. It will help them to choose rightly if you do something to increase the circulation of this paper.

This paper exists to show the people that Members of Parliament are their servants in representation,—not delegates of power—for the power of the people should never be surrendered, but it will never be

elicited by politicians, it must be pressed and voiced by the people themselves.

Every elector in these islands should have made known to him, what the plutocrats of the City want to keep from him, namely, that the politicians at Westminster are merely rubber stamps of different colours, posing as the representatives of the people, but really tools in the hands of the financial dictatorship; this, of course, is already known or suspected by many of the electorate, but they cannot think of any remedy; it is just these people who should be reached with the message we print weekly in SOCIAL CREDIT, and all Social Crediters can serve the policy of 'economic security in freedom' by acting continuously and with zeal in spreading the light—this light: *that the rubber-stamp Member of Parliament can and will act as a real representative when pressed by his constituents; he knows, and dare not deny, that his first duty is to represent his constituents even if his instructions from them are quite different from his "party's" programme, or the secret orders of the Bank of England.*

If he defies his constituents (that is, the voice of the people) they can replace him with a honest man.

That is better than shooting Germans or Czechs. The widespread dissemination of our message amongst the people is the one thing our secret dictator fears because he knows it will undo his power.

This knowledge, realised by the people, will break the imposed hypnotic spell that now blinds and binds them—that via Parliament, the electorate can turn a key in the locked door of the Bank of England that will turn "debt" into "credit," that will abolish poverty and release plenty for all, that will increase the liberties of all honest men and restrict the power of the financial tyrant, that will reverse rates and taxes (which now form a heavy tribute from us as financial serfs to the Bank of England) into a stream of dividends. These dividends, issued as a right (an inherited property-right due to each and all, as a consequence of, and based on, the values left by inventors of the past working through machines on the bounty of nature at present) will give our poorest of people the right and power to choose what they want and need from the commodities now so widely restricted and destroyed.

These dividends will not only right the grievous wrong (represented by the looting from the people of their collective credit by financial institutions), and thus widely establish honesty in place of ramping robbery, but will automatically take out of the hands of the thieves their power to blight the lives of millions, either by the cruel methods of degradation, financial destitution, starvation and civil tyranny, or the violent, vicious mass slaughter of bloody wars.

Let it be known—shout it out loud and often—that every woman in these islands who has *not got* enough money in her

purchase every week to buy all the good food her children can possibly eat, all the good warm clothes and boots they need, all the space they require for sleep, play, growth, and health, warmly sheltered from the elements and suitably furnished according to her own thrifty standards—is a victim of a dangerous aggressor, and, it might be added, a wicked aggressor, for there is, or need be, no shortage of these essentials of life and nurture for our people of all ages.

In natural economics—that is, the true economics—it is the women who exercise those beneficent duties surrounding the family; buying the food and furniture, nurturing the health, comfort and life of each and all, the young and tender, the old and weak, the strong and virile, who centre on the hearth of the home.

It is a man's part—and we needn't stop to be clever about it either—first, to take a look and observe our women in their beneficent labours as victims of a financial tyranny; secondly, to recognise that tyranny as opposed to life, love, health, peace, plenty, joy and confident security; and finally to decide to act and take no further rest until we have swept OUT OF BRITAIN this vicious cult of Mammon which battens on death, destruction, even to the extent of permanently ruining the little bodies of millions of the children suffering the imposed crime of poverty.

Let every Social Creditor who reads these words ask himself what he is doing. Let each and all cease bickering internally. If he has chosen to put his weight in the cause of "life in abundance," well, let him act for that cause, let him bridle the temptation to dictate to, or put in the wrong, another who is doing his bit in the same cause but in a different way. Let us all get rid of the "superiority" complex; for the choice of "life" instead of "death," "abundance" instead of "poverty," brilliant intelligence is not required, only common sense and the natural instinct to live well and freely; yet that choice is more important (when made aware or "conscious") than is the later one relating to the methods selected to implement the object of the choice.

First things first: our great strength lies not in the field of "strategy," but in the fact that our objective is lined up with the profoundest urges and powers belonging to "life" itself. All the good angels are on our side. Regarding strategy, even that is subordinate to the fact that our objective is one that any honest man anywhere in the world can openly speak out in a trumpet tone and mean it, unashamed. The aggressor, the restricter, cannot declare his policy like that; he has to cover his actions, he has to keep the light of publicity away from his motives, his actions, his results.

He is continually offering the Social Credit people opportunities to speak positively their own message. Words like the "aggressor," manufactured and put into people's heads for use against Hitler today, Mussolini yesterday, for a double-crossing design, can be used to expose

“WARS—and Rumours of Wars” A Woman's View

THERE is a very great difference between a rumour and the fact rumoured about.

Wars are often discussed, not only in military circles.

Churchmen and others are frequently found discussing the wars of righteousness and carrying on the "Good Fight."

It is said that fighting is an integral part of the male make-up, and men of the world and of military education argue with much vehemence that the qualities engendered by fighting, either for personal pride, possession or revenge (often called justice) are of more value to the human race than the qualities engendered by peace: love, gentleness, persuasion, happiness.

In the past ages of the race this was often difficult to disprove because the forces of nature seemed to be aligned with the fighters and to show preference to qualities which cut down, destroyed and decimated millions for the benefit of the few. The slogan "survival of the fittest" found great favour in many educated and erudite minds.

But to-day we have emerged into a new era, the era of Man's control over Nature; the era of the rise to power of mind over matter.

The extraordinary rapidity of this advance can scarcely be over-estimated. At present it is scarcely realised by millions who still believe violence can and will always prevail.

The use, and abuse, of words has a great bearing on much that ultimates in the objective life of mankind.

Rumour is an example of words used to create impressions. A rumour is as often untrue as true; but either way, it can be relied on to make a difference (1) to the states of mind of men, (2) to produce consequences through this affection or impression.

The power of the Press during the past anxious weeks is an example of the power of words.

him, the home aggressor in Britain, if you keep your eyes and sense of responsibility where they belong, in our own country, and on our immediate home affairs.

An Englishman's home should be his castle right enough, but is it?

If it is, then it is time to take a look at the source in England, from which it is constantly assaulted; every rate and tax demand, every rise in prices, every drop in wages, every "restriction" order from the multitudinous Boards "controlling" production, are, in effect, attacks on the safety, the peace, and the sovereignty of our people and their homes.

And this continual assault comes, not from the Continent, but from within our own shores.

"The freedom of the Press" is a slogan in England—and no longer a true one.

There have been more untrue, malicious, vicious and injurious lies put into print during the last few weeks than would engender a forest fire if the words had been flints and tinder.

The Press magnates recently all but stamped the people of England—indeed the whole Empire—into war.

It is impossible to argue with them or to controvert them. They are in possession of a weapon; the printed WORD is like a materialized Demon of Genie. It is full of great power. Almost as strong as the spoken word, it can, and does, sway men's minds hither and thither like boats on a wind-blown sea.

We have had a living example of a man who went to speak to another man, and by applying the spirit of goodwill and reasonableness has avoided war in the midst of the strife of words and rumours.

The better spirit prevailed.

Is it weakness?

Let those who think it is think again.

“MY SON, MY SON!”

By W. A. RATHKEY

I saw Youth on a golden cross,

I heard his lonely cries;

On either side lay Laughter and Pride,

Long sped to paradise.

There was a crown upon Youth's brow,

A crown of beaten gold;

And etched in red above his head

Betrayal briefly told.

Squat at his feet Hypocrisy

And Lust and Envy lay;

Swapping the tale of the Judas sale,

Dicing the night away.

I flew in fear from the obscene hill,

And hit my head in shame

When mothers aghast toiled slowly past,

Whispering: "Tell me his name!"

—From "Peace News"

The nation's house needs sweeping badly; it is time we united in goodwill and determination to put our national house in order, to make Britain safe from the "world-planners," safe from the debt-mongers, and to establish our inheritance of freedom in abundance.

What a Crusade is here!

Let us each and all determine to recover our inheritance from the withholder, to play a man's part in the true endeavour to banish poverty, debt, tyranny, and the fear of war from ourselves and the good earth of these islands in which we were born and which belongs to us, the living people who have chosen to be free.

G.H.

THE GREAT WASTE

By Dorothy Beamish

THERE is a story of an Oriental monarch of long ago who, while out riding early one morning, encountered one of his poorer subjects just as the latter had dropped a piece of bread he was eating.

The poor man hesitated for a moment whether he should first pick up the bread or salute his sovereign.

He chose the latter course—with fatal results. He accidentally trod on the bread, which so incensed the Caliph that he ordered him to be seized and executed forthwith because he had dishonoured Allah by trampling His gift of bread in the dust. Bread was sacred.

We do not execute people quite so easily nowadays, but the sin of waste is still one which calls forth the severest condemnation and censure—more particularly if it is committed by a poor person. Many of us, probably, have witnessed at some time or other the perfect fury of anger and resentment, quite out of proportion to its cause, shown by the average housewife, when the maid has thrown away a piece of stale bread or a little cold porridge or potato. "Wicked waste I will not have," she is apt to mutter wrathfully as she returns from interviewing the delinquent in the kitchen. As much as to say, "I have borne with this girl's manifold sins of omission and commission with exemplary patience, but when it comes to wilful waste my conscience is outraged."

As reported in the *Christchurch Times*

of September 17, a man in the Fairmile Institution who was offered tainted tinned meat and threw it away, was given fourteen days' imprisonment. The Master of the Workhouse admitted that it "bore a certain discolouration and a crust." In view of this admission it seemed rather a savage sentence.

The following are two extracts taken from the *News-Chronicle*:

"Campbelltown Fishing Fleet—biggest in the West Coast of Scotland—declared a strike yesterday as a protest against an attempt by the Herring Industry Board to enforce a restriction on herring catches, which is causing hundreds of thousands of fish to be thrown back in the sea."

"The lowest estimate for the skim milk thrown down the drains in England every year is 60,000,000 gallons; the highest is 100,000,000."

Is this waste less wicked than the throwing away of a few domestic scraps? Yet one seldom or never meets with an outburst of indignation from those who read of this wanton waste on a colossal scale—deliberately organised waste.

It appears that it is only among the poor and obscure that sin is sin. If it is committed on the grand scale it becomes something else, even, strange as it may seem, a virtue. Those who destroy thousands of tons of food are looked upon as benefactors and receive substantial salaries, and often high honours. They have "saved agriculture," "saved the

cotton industry," "the rubber industry," or what not, by preventing over-production and keeping prices from sinking to an uneconomic level.

What they have really done is to make what might be plentiful, scarce, and squeezed out of existence a number of producers so that those who are permitted to remain in the industry may enjoy monopolistic rights and make good prices. Their excuse—when they consider it necessary to make one—is that if people cannot get a reasonable price for their products, it will not be worth their while to produce and so, of course, we should all starve.

I remember being quite incredulous when, many years ago, the father of a schoolfriend informed me that diamonds were naturally very plentiful, but that only limited quantities were "released" in order to keep prices up. In my childish naïveté, I could not imagine any possible reason for keeping diamonds scarce. It seemed a delightful idea that everyone could go about glittering like duchesses at a ball if they so wished.

The artificial restriction of precious stones may not matter very much. Most of us can keep well and happy without diamonds and rubies. But the artificial restriction of food, clothing and shelter (for even houses are restricted by deliberately engineered money shortage) is surely an abomination before God and a disgrace to all who, by inaction, permit it.

What's in a Name ?

A PART from the wheat subsidies, which amounted to nearly £25,500,000 from 1932 to 1936, the following subsidies were announced by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as having been paid by the "National" Government since 1931:

Beet Sugar	£21,164,399
Cattle Industry, Payments to Producers	18,218,859
Milk	5,764,297
Land Fertility Improvement ..	1,889,205
Oats and Barley	203,000
Tramp Shipping	4,002,183
Herring Industry	130,157
Light Horse Breeding	49,000
Mechanical Transport	13,360
Civil Aviation	3,627,600

To which we may point out that, as consumption is the only true and sensible end of production, it is at that point—and

for that purpose—that subsidies can be properly used.

Subsidise the final consumer to consume all he needs or desires up to the point of the capacity of all resources of science and industry to supply him on the one hand, or until each and all has everything he wants on the other.

How to do this, and so abolish poverty, conflict for markets, and political corruption has been known for a long time. Only the will to make this change is lacking, and this must ultimately come from the people, because those who to-day wield the sceptres of power are unwilling to make the change.

They are unwilling—not because of any technical difficulties, financial, industrial, or political—they foresee, but because they are implacably opposed to the distribution of personal freedom involved essentially in the change.

Subsidies for consumers may yet be decided on as a means of trying to cling

to the "power over others" they so love, for the word "subsidy" implies a gesture of expediency and even "grace." The power to "withhold," to select and prefer beneficiaries, is retained.

Subsidies are not given as a right to the recipients—but they ought to be. National Dividends to all consumers are a BIRTH-RIGHT, and those who claim and exercise the right to dispose of them arbitrarily are usurpers insanely obsessed with the same power-lust that possessed Lucifer in heaven, when he thought he could rule heaven better than God could.

These world-planners think of the people as dumb cattle who must be planned for and it is their plans that have produced poverty in the midst of plenty, war danger in the midst of universal desire for peace, and their insane lust to "control" the world will ultimately wreck the lives of most people in it if they are not bridled by the sovereign rights of the people asserted by the people and for a policy chosen by the people.

SOCIAL CREDITERS and PEACE

By J. E. Tuke

THE *New York Times* says "Let no man say too high a price has been paid for Peace in Europe until he has searched his soul and found himself willing to risk in war the lives of those who are nearest and dearest to him.

"But no man who is honest will attempt to pretend to himself that a high price has not been paid. It is a price which enables a Dictator who would be willing to destroy the last vestige of democracy in Europe to claim with justice that he scored over the democracies of Europe the greatest diplomatic triumph of modern times, that he accomplished by a mere ultimatum what Bismarck failed to accomplish with armies."

The *Toronto Globe and Mail* states "What seemed inevitably war passed as a hideous dream because four men decided it could be done. The important thing to all nations is that reason has been established as an instrument of international dealing. The Munich Conference stands out not only as the greatest event since Versailles, but as the means to a new epoch in world relations."

If four men have been able to achieve in two days that which a week ago seemed impossible, should not the Social Credit Movement, numbering thousands all over the world, who have a common measure of concern, "Sufficiency and Security in Freedom," be able to change the whole face of our common life so that war became unthinkable?

Twenty-four years ago a Member of Parliament put his finger on the spot—the fight for foreign markets. We Social Crediters realised this and have been putting before the peoples of the world since 1920, as the ever-present danger to peace—the Monetary and Financial system, which in an age of plenty causes poverty and insecurity, and strife between sections of any community and the ever-growing fear of war between nations.

This admission was made by a Member of Parliament who was being interviewed by a number of pacifists with a view to ameliorating the conditions under which the conscientious objectors against war were suffering.

A member of the deputation said that the patriotism of those young men who had joined up to save Belgium was recognised, but the Member of Parliament at once stated that the safety of the Belgian people was only a secondary consideration, but that we had been forced into war because Germany was securing too great a proportion of our foreign trade. He obviously realised then, even before the contribution of Major Douglas to economic thought, that the struggle for foreign markets was the main cause of strife between nations.

Czechoslovakia has had to pay the price for the present respite; it is surely up to all of us Social Crediters to see that the price paid in 1914 and now in 1938 shall

never be demanded again. It is the greatest challenge which has ever been put to a comparatively small section of the community.

Are we ready, every man and woman, in our various groups, to re-double our efforts and put every ounce of our strength into the determination to secure those financial reforms which would prevent the world from having periodically to pay such a price?

The world grows ever richer by the scientific and industrial developments, and there should be no need for sacrifice.

This progress has made it quite possible for the peoples of the world to secure for themselves and their children sufficiency and security in freedom as their rightful heritage.

This is the challenge which faces Social Crediters to-day: Are we prepared to go forward in the determination that the world which is such a good world, shall never again be called upon to pay so high a price?

"Earth shall be fair and all her people one,
Nor till that hour shall God's own will be done;

Now, even now, once more from earth to sky,

Peels forth in joy man's old undaunted cry:

Earth shall be fair and all her folk be one."

A Viceroy's Vision

THE Marquess of Linlithgow, who has been for quite a while Viceroy of India, made a remarkable speech at the annual dinner of the London Pro-Exchange in February.

Let these extracts speak for themselves:

"The more you urge efficiency upon the great producer-organisations, here and abroad, as you must continue to do in your own and in their interests—the more efficient they actually become—the more inquisitive they are bound to be about what may seem to them the inefficiencies and inequalities of the distributive system in and through which they have to work. I sympathise with you. I do indeed, but I do not see how you can stop them."

"Just how long the fact will take to penetrate our thick skulls that the health of the next generation is largely ours to determine and that it depends for the most part upon ensuring that children and their mothers get enough of the right food, I do not pretend to know."

"Of one thing, moreover, I feel certain, that when public opinion does awake—

and I noticed that the chairman of the National Provincial Bank was talking about it the other day—pressure will be overwhelming, and it will lead to far-reaching changes in the distributive trades as we know them to-day."

"... great nations have cast aside representative institutions as unsuited to economic progress in this modern world, when more and more the vast burden of maintaining and developing the liberal tradition of western civilisation seems to rest upon the shoulders of our Commonwealth. I must needs ask myself whether that burden is too great to be borne, whether, indeed, political democracy is incapable of adjusting itself with sufficient rapidity to economic change; for, if that is so, there must be doubt if political democracy can survive, and if it does not survive among us, then be sure it will not survive elsewhere."

"I have tried to suggest this evening how a start might be made in your own particular trade, but I want to remind you that it is of the essence of democracy that

upon each one of us, according to our opportunity, there rests a responsibility to ourselves and to our fellow men."

"Give imagination and persistent endeavour the first glimmer of the new economic democracy, wherein as the counterpart of political freedom and security mankind may win economic freedom and security, can be nursed to a steady flame. Gentlemen, the responsibility for that task rests upon each one of you."

A Business Secret

The travelling salesman became more and more puzzled as to how the store kept alive. Finally he asked:

"How in the world do you make a go of things at all?"

Indicating the clerk, who was at the far end of the counter, the storekeeper replied:

"You see that fellow there? Well, he works for me, and I can't pay him. In two years he gets the store. Then I work for him till I git it back."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Clarifying Our Purpose

THE declaration of a new policy by the Social Credit Secretariat Limited announced last week has not yet been assimilated by the majority of our readers. This is not to be wondered at, and nothing but good can come from a repetition of some of its main points.

From letters received from some quarters, it is apparent that certain parts of this declaration have been interpreted to mean that the columns of the paper are at the free disposal of any person or group of persons that happens to be working for Social Credit. This, of course, is not so and cannot be so; and it is observed that the very quarters which have first sought to use the paper have neglected first to signify their approval of the policy outlined by making it possible to provide the service offered.

The production of the paper SOCIAL CREDIT incurs certain financial charges which have to be met, and those people who are under the impression that we offer space and advertising to advocate their particular *method* of Social Credit activity, although they have not first of all indicated, by "money vote," their approval and support of the *policy* we have outlined, are under an illusion.

We can give service to the workers in the Crusade, and towards the objective of the Crusade, only to the extent to which that service is made possible by financial support.

In other words, workers in the Crusade should not ask for our help in a way of which they themselves have neglected to approve. That is the first point.

We have received many letters, however, approving the statement that "All sections of the Movement should be free to develop whatever line of action they consider likely to be effective towards the ultimate objective, provided such activities do not oppose, or in practice interfere with, other Groups working for the same objective."

Many also show themselves attracted by the statement that "No one can profess to be certain in what way the world's Social Credit can be most efficiently realised, but it will certainly be most quickly discovered and exemplified by everyone of those interested having access to all useful information on the subject." Again this statement in some quarters has been interpreted mistakenly to mean that their particular advocacy of the merits of their method or other methods is useful information.

We consider, however, that the paper would serve the cause of the Crusade far better—not by becoming an instrument or a vehicle for the various sections of the Movement to advocate the merits of their methods to each other, and within the

Movement—but by providing a vehicle to clarify and to stress the fundamental objective, on which we are all united, to the outside public. We consider that useful information relating to sections of the Movement itself is of the kind that announces results rather than puts forward opinions or advocacies of theories, untried and unproved.

To some this may appear to be hair-splitting, but it is not. We are convinced there is room for a weekly printed message that can be used by the Movement, and the Crusaders in it of all sections, where-with to reach the vast outside public.

However, we are convinced that in practice, to maintain unity for the result we want, and to subordinate what differences there are in the Movement to their proper perspective, it is essential that those who advocate one particular method in preference to another to which they feel attracted, and for which they will freely work, should themselves direct their special advocacy to the public, and for the information of other sections of the Movement. We are willing to report the results.

There is a basis for unity within the Movement and common to the Movement, which is of far more importance than the differences which take form in action, and that basis is the choice to work for freedom in security. There are untold millions yet who have not made that choice consciously. All those who have made the choice have elected as their objective the attainment of freedom in security, and therefore they are the electors. They have elected themselves by electing their objective.

All who have thus chosen in a fundamental sense are united at least in that choice, and it is *via* these electors that the printed word revolving mainly round the urge, necessity and desirability of that choice, can be used to reach those who are asleep—the vast public outside the Movement.

As all this becomes clear, it will be for each of the Crusaders to choose or refuse the service we offer them and the cause, and this choice must be made in a realistic way. Goodwill in this matter is not enough. The sanctions of the "money vote" are essential to make that choice effective.

Logical

"Why don't you get a wider brush?" asked a passer-by of a negro painting a fence. "You could do twice as much work."

"'Cause ah ain't go twice as much work to do," the painter answered.—Guelph Mercury.

LETTER—

Sir,

As all things since time was have been in a state of flux, it is nothing new for a fresh stream to spring from the movement. Good luck to them all, for the Social Credit idea will never be confined to one spot; the world is its dwelling-place, and the central truth of Social Credit is as much the property of the peer as the postman.

There is a magnanimity about the findings of the London Conference that I like; I shall continue to buy my usual two copies weekly of SOCIAL CREDIT, together with any new issue of a paper from the Liverpool centre.

Please accept my thanks for the editorial jewel in SOCIAL CREDIT (False Gods), August 12 issue: "We have been educated out of our common-sense." That alone, in my opinion, justifies the healthy existence of your paper, which, thank the gods that be, can be read and understood.

Yours for Social Credit since 1919,

CHRISTOPHER GAY.

Ashstead, Surrey.

THE WARMONGERS

By Henry Ford

"To-day I am more opposed to war than ever I was, and I think the people of the world know—even if the politicians do not—that war never settles anything. It was war that made the orderly and profitable processes of the world what they are to-day—a loose, disjointed mass. Of course, some men get rich out of war, others get poor, but the men who got rich are not those who fought or who really helped behind the lines. No patriot makes money out of war. No man with true patriotism could make money out of war—out of the sacrifice of other men's lives.

"An impartial investigation of the last war, of what preceded it and what has come out of it, would show beyond a doubt that there is in the world a group of men with vast powers of control that prefers to remain unknown, that does not seek office or any of the tokens of power, that belong to no nation whatever but is international, a force that uses every Government, every widespread business organisation, every agency of publicity, every resource of national psychology to throw the world into a panic for the sake of getting still more power over the world."—*My Life and Work*, pp. 240-242.

The Social Credit movement is not altogether free from that mentality which caused an elderly lady to remark at the close of the meeting:

"If everyone else would do as I do and remain quietly in their seats until everyone else had gone out, there would not be such a crush at the doors."

Black and White Magic

MANY pacifists and Labour Party adherents would be shocked if you told them that they have been stampeded from a secret source to the point of being willing to fight Hitler for his audacity in demanding the very things they themselves have been advocating. Here is the evidence, from *Peace News*:

The inherent injustice of Czechoslovakian frontiers was fully recognised when they were fixed in 1919. On May 8, 1919, the British Labour Party issued a manifesto in which the Executive of the Party declared that:

We welcome the application of the plebiscite to the southern and eastern districts of East Prussia, but regret that this principle had not been observed in the delimitation of the Polish-German and Czechoslovak frontiers.

But on September 21, 1938, Labour's manifesto declared that the Czech Republic "had gone to the extreme limit of concession." On this ground and on that of "vital British interests," a campaign of protest has been opened.

The Labour and Socialist International, meeting in Lucerne in August, 1919, passed resolutions which read with reference to Czechoslovakia:

They (the Allied Governments) have even created new injustices by deliberately depriving populations of the right of making their wishes known.

They have reserved germs of new conflicts for the future, which will develop if the League of Nations is inactive or inspired by the changeableness of imperialists or nationalists.

Permission to the predominantly German and Ukrainian areas of Czechoslovakia to determine their political future should be granted.

The dictatorship of International Financiers has over the centuries developed the Machiavellian technique of deception and betrayal by division to a fine art. By their financed and patronised publicity channels they reach all classes building bogeys to act as decoys. Thus for the poor, the workers, the pacifists, they have designed a bogey Hitler and Mussolini; these figures divert attention and exposure from the real dictatorship of finance in England over the English. For other sections of the community, an opposite Bogey of Bolshevism is designed, and each faction acts as a shock-absorber to the other, both are tricked by the real Dictator, the real Bolshevik (located where the money-creator and debt-shackler works) into looking and pressing for action anywhere on earth except the right place — which is

within the frontiers of whatever nation the oppressed individuals belong. Remember Edward, who, since his Abdication, has been represented as having been pro-Fascist to the workers; as pro-Bolshevik to industrialists and others.

Meanwhile, Viscount Lymington, of the British Council Against European Commitments, writes that:

"At the end of the last war, Czechoslovakia was formed as a State, on the understanding that all its citizens should have equal rights without any discriminations against minorities. The general understanding was that it should be formed on Swiss lines of Cantonal self-government. This was never carried out by the Czechs, who only constitute half of the whole population of Czechoslovakia."

"The death-rate in Sudetenland is the highest in Europe, and the suicide rate is also the highest. This is not surprising when we consider that the out-relief is limited to about 2s. 6d. per family, per week, regardless of its size."

And that is what Labour leaders (!) and League of Nation enthusiasts in England have been bamboozled into asking us to fight for, carefully omitting to mention that the Sudeten Germans have made applications twenty times since 1919 to the League of Nations, which promised self-government to minorities, but not once has their application been forwarded. The financial dictatorships in England and elsewhere have only to smooth the way for a few careerists in each of the vary-coloured political "parties," tick a false label of "democracy" over their plutocratic debt-farms called nations, and they can bring Europe to the position it faced last week.

The remedy is to reject "world-plans" and "world-ideas" emanating from central sources, especially relating to economics and politics, reject "factions" and "divisions," resist rises in rates instead, start telling your Councillor what you want and your Member of Parliament, too, mobilise others, neighbours, for the purpose of getting control of your public representatives; generate some heat under their seats to the point of either vacating them or seeing and acting according to YOUR policy as made known to him by you and your neighbours. Meantime, take no notice of what others are doing elsewhere lest you become paralysed by hypnotic bogeys created in the news for just that very purpose, and which are not real unless you believe them, in which case they become living lies, and real democracy will continue spell-bound.

J.C.

Tit-Bits

What George Robey sang on the radio some months ago:—

The most paradoxical thing of the lot
Is the way that the nations behave;
It appears from the speeches of prominent men,

That peace is the thing they all crave.

Yet the factories are working all day and all night,

While the atmosphere's getting more tense;

They're turning out tons of munitions and guns,

And they say that it's just for defence.

But, to round off the joke, they say they're all broke,

Yet for armaments millions they've raised;

If it's just to take part in a war that won't start,

I'm more than surprised—I'm amazed!

Social Debt

Brown: This is a wonderful coat I've got on.

Smith: What's wonderful about it?

Brown: Well, an Australian sheep-farmer has made his living by growing the wool for it: a Yorkshire manufacturer has made his living by weaving the cloth for it: a London tailor has made his living by making up the material—but I haven't paid for it!

But It Should!

Income Tax Inspector (interviewing applicant for post in the department): You will, of course, realise that the slogan of your last firm—"The Customer is always right"—will not apply here.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and your overdraft is a windfall for the banks.

The old proverb says, "You can't eat your cake and have it," but the only way of having a cake is by eating it.

A Ghostly Mistake

Two travellers returning home late at night lost their way. One said: "We're in a cemetery; here's a gravestone."

"Whose it is?" asked the other.

Striking a match, the more sober one replied: "I don't know, but he died at a good age—175."

"See who it is," said the other.

Another match was struck. "I don't know him; some fellow called Miles from London."—*Western Retailer*.

I like work; it fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours. I love to keep it by me: the idea of getting rid of it nearly breaks my heart.—*Jerome K. Jerome*.

This Contrast Leads To War!

WHILE industry has evolved from hand labour to the power machinery of steam and electricity, with an enormous expansion of productivity, there has been no commensurate evolution in the flow of credit power to distribute the increased production among consumers, or to bring the purchasing power of consumers up to productive capacity in this age of power. Hence the world has witnessed extraordinary conditions of poverty in the midst of plenty, of restriction on output while millions of people were living under the menace of something like famine conditions.

Plenty

In Australia, production of butter jumped from 273 million pounds in 1925 to 450 million pounds in 1934, an increase of 62 per cent.

New Zealand showed an even greater advance in dairying, boosting her butter output from 72 thousand tons in 1925 to 141 thousand tons in 1934, an increase of 95 per cent.

European countries, notably Denmark, increased their production on scales not much less alarming.

In the five year period 1930 to 1935, creamery butter production in Canada jumped 28 per cent. Butter production in Canada for the first half of 1936 was 10 per cent. above that of the first half of 1935. Alberta produced 6,935,000lb., or over 10 per cent. of the total for the Dominion. For the same period cheese production increased by 30 per cent. in the four provinces of Alberta, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Since the year 1900, dairy cattle in Australia have increased by 200 per cent.,

beef cattle by 38 per cent., sheep by 60 per cent., wheat production by 269 per cent., wool production by 101 per cent., butter production by 324 per cent., sugar production by 374 per cent., honey production by 345 per cent., cheese production by 213 per cent., bacon and ham production by 100 per cent., wine production by 135 per cent., fruit production by 228 per cent., egg and poultry production by 240 per cent. The production of cotton has gone up by 988 per cent. since 1920. This increase in the real wealth of Australia has been accompanied by an increase of 78 per cent. in the population.

According to the investigations of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, it took 57¼ hours to harvest a bushel of wheat in 1830, 8¾ hours in 1896, and 3⅓ hours in 1930.

At a tobacco factory at Issy-les-Moulineaux (Paris) two workers operating a new machine can turn out 2,500 cigarettes a minute. Before the installation of this machine their capacity was 200 cigarettes a minute.

By manual labour a man can make 35¼ cu. ft. of concrete a day. Using a machine he can turn out 4,850 cu. ft. in a day.

The output of British coal rose from 220¼ million tons in 1934 to 222¼ million tons in 1935, but the number of workers was reduced from 788,200 in 1934 to 769,500 in 1935.

According to Mr. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Transport, Canada has developed only 8 million of her potential 43 million water horsepower.

A few years ago 250lbs. of butter fat per cow per year was the recognised standard aimed at. Now it is 300 lb., and one cow in New Zealand has exceeded 700lb., and one large herd averaged 410lbs. per cow.

The Central Illinois Coal Company has a power shovel which lifts 50 tons of coal in one operation, and requires only 25 men to operate it

A machine worked by one girl can knit 3,000 pairs of socks a day.

Poverty and Restriction

About 21,000,000 persons are estimated to be receiving public assistance in the U.S.A., at a monthly cost of \$258,750,000.

In 1933 the U.S.A. Government paid cotton producers £22,000,000 to plough up 10,000,000 acres of cotton. Similar sums have been paid ever since.

Since the decree of July 12, 1934, more

than 15,000 acres of vines in Tunis have been destroyed.

Two-thirds of the total number of male breadwinners in Australia earn less than £3 a week; three-quarters of the female breadwinners have less than £2 a week.

According to the report of the World Committee for Relief, a total of 2,400,000 persons were classed as suffering from starvation in the year 1934. In the same

year a total of 10,000,000 freight-loads of grain were wilfully destroyed.

About 50,000 tons of cocoa have been destroyed in West Africa during the past twelve months.

Sir John Boyd Orr states that 4,500,000 people in this country, including one-sixth of all the children, have less than 4s. a week per head for food.

PUBLIC MEETING

A Meeting will be held on Thursday, October 13, at 8 p.m.

SOCIAL CREDIT CENTRE, 163A STRAND, W.C.2

A talk will be given by W. A. Willox on
How To Establish Permanent Peace

Bring this to the notice of the public. The address will be made to appeal directly to the man in the street.

Men Are Not Bad—

Men are not bad, when they are free. Prison makes men bad, and the money compulsion makes men bad.

If men were free from the terror of earning a living

there would be abundance in the world and men would work gaily.

From "Pansies," by D. H. Lawrence.

Ready . . . Action Camera

TURN 'em over! Let 'em roll. A picture in the making.

We are like a great movie company. We have our story—it is all around you—debt, worry, unemployment, doles, crime, crop control, insecurity, dangers of war—a story, the details of which would take more pages than Anthony Adverse to tell.

We have the scenario writers, many of them, who have written and are writing script by the ton, each one telling the story as he or she sees it (or is paid to see it).

We have the experts, directors and technical staff. They have proposed all kinds of sets, locations and scenery. What we call plans, proposals, schemes, cures, remedies.

We have the actors—thousands of them. You and you and you. Magazines, papers, books, leaflets. Organisations of almost every kind and description.

BUT WE DON'T GET ANYWHERE.

What is the matter with us? We lack action. We have not started to make the picture—the *greatest* picture of all time.

Perhaps we need a dictator. A leader to tell us when to start and how to proceed.

There is a dictator and leader waiting to take command as soon as we are ready to act. *Our own individual good common sense* is the only boss we need, so let us obey it.

Perhaps it is just as well to point out why "the picture has never gone into production," as they say.

The trouble has been and is because we have divided ourselves into numberless groups, each insisting that the finished picture must be of our particular design, plan or scheme, and in the meantime the condition we hope to correct is getting more vicious and snarled up.

We keep forgetting that we do not produce the picture. That is the job for our Congress. Our job is to *make* Congress produce the picture.

Will you do it? Do you want the completed picture badly enough that you are willing to side-track your idea how it should be done, and DEMAND that it be done by the ONLY power that can do it?

Have you, as a consumer, told your servants in Congress what you want? Have you DEMANDED it?

As a consumer, are you telling producers why you cannot buy what they are trying to sell you? Everyone of them should be told that they want the same thing you do.

Do you want the picture, the RESULT, more than you want to advocate your special brand of cure-all? Then get busy. Do your part.

BERNARD ROWNTREE

Money-Making Kills the Soul

By Professor S. M. Tucker

(In a lecture at New York)

LESTER ALLINGTON is a typical case. He was born with what is loosely called the scientific mind; that is, like all normal boys, he loved trains, automobiles, aeroplanes, and radio, and liked to use his hands in contriving all kinds of mechanical devices. At any rate, he took to engineering with avidity, and did well at college.

His courses, aside from physics, chemistry, and mathematics, were purely technical. There was no hint in them of the real world in which he would have to do his work—not a word about the social, economic, and political conditions that would ultimately dictate his success or his failure.

Although he would have to deal with human beings and build with human beings and build with human flesh and blood as well as with concrete and steel, would have to meet employers and employees, would have to buy and sell, and would have to influence human conduct, he learned nothing of applied psychology; indeed, he never heard of it. Thus his college training narrowed him even beyond his natural bent.

After he was graduated, he had to scramble for a living and keep his eyes only on his profession. Soon he joined the Society of Dehydrating Engineers and became especially interested in division 79, which concerns itself exclusively with the dehydration of prunes. He worked hard in the laboratory, and read all the technical magazines religiously and every line that was printed on his speciality.

Well, Allington has indeed succeeded, according to his own standard, and society in general owes him a debt for his practical contribution to the common good by his invention of the now celebrated Allington process, which has

materially cheapened the price of prunes. Who shall be the one to say that he is not a benefactor?

But in the meantime he himself has become as thoroughly dehydrated as one of his own products. When he makes a speech he puts his colleagues to sleep. Socially, he is a dead weight. This, of course, is negligible as concerns Allington himself; he likes it that way. But it is unfortunate for society. Allington is a victim of his own specialisation, which from his college days on has narrowed him down almost to the vanishing point. He can see no relation between his own scientific interests and the world of humanity. He hasn't read a book outside his speciality for twenty years. He is as dry as dust.

A DOLLAR OR NOTHING

Canadian farmers are out of luck. In 1937 they suffered from drought, dust storms, and grasshoppers. This year the crop is a good one on the whole, but the price offered for it is disastrously low.

Wheat prices are fixed by the Canadian Wheat Board, which has set 80 cents a bushel for the current crop, equivalent to about 50 cents a bushel at the local elevators. The University of Saskatchewan has estimated that an equitable price for wheat would be 1 dollar 5 cents a bushel.

A proposal is being considered by farmers of the three prairie provinces, to refuse to sell their wheat for less than one dollar a bushel. With war threatening such a policy might succeed. Normally it would have no chance unless it resulted in making the Government grant an export subsidy, such as that being given in the U.S., as reported recently.

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Will advertisers please note that the latest time for accepting copy for this column is 12 noon Monday for Friday's issue.

Advertisers are requested to write for space rates, to Advertising Manager, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

BIRMINGHAM and District. Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Princes Café, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m. in the King's Room.

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 Lower Rates Demand Association. Meeting at Marlborough Road School, on Friday, October 7, at 7.30 p.m.

DERBY S.C. Association. Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7.45 p.m. Next Meeting, October 18. "United Social Club" cater for refreshments to all bona fide members of S.C. Association.

THE Liverpool Social Credit Forum, an autonomous local group, is prepared to arrange for speakers to address meetings on Social Credit and will welcome enquiries regarding other activities in the Social Credit Crusade. Address communications to F. H. Auger, "Malvern," Corbridge Road, Liverpool, 16.

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?"

By G.W.L. Day

1s.

FROM PUBLICATIONS DEPT.,
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We Will Abolish Poverty

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

LYTHAM ST. ANNE'S. All Social Crediters holidaying in this district can get SOCIAL CREDIT weekly from the following: Lambert's, The Crescent Post Office, The Bridge, St. Anne's; or W. H. Smith & Son, The Station, St. Anne's.

POOLE and PARKSTONE Group. Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. SOCIAL CREDIT on Sale at W. H. Smith & Son, The Square, Bournemouth; Walker & Witterat, Post Office, Parade, Parkstone; and C. T. Snook & Son, Poole.

PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group. Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

SOUTHAMPTON Group. Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously-situated premises.

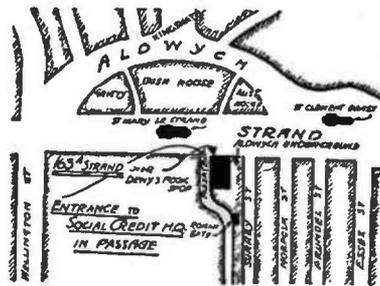
TYNESIDE Social Credit Society invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply, W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

WALLASEY Social Credit Association. Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

WOLVERHAMPTON D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, October 11, at 8 p.m.

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- 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

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