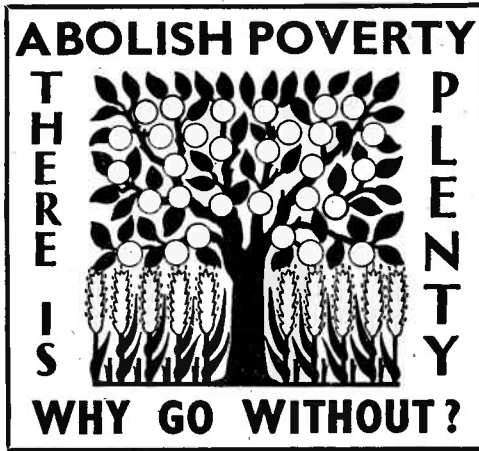


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For Political and
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CREDIT

Economic Democracy
Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1935

Weekly Twopence

HOW TO END POVERTY

THE DOUGLAS WAY TO RESULTS

14 M.P.'s Ready to Do the Bidding of the People

THERE are fourteen Members of Parliament known definitely to be ready to carry out the will of their constituents—as soon as that will is made known to them clearly.

At the moment, they are in Parliament without any clear and specific mandate from their constituents. Some support the Government, others oppose it. But whatever legislation is brought up before the House, in present circumstances, they will vote according to the instructions of their party whips.

In other words, they are being allowed to drift because their constituents have not yet told them to do the one thing we believe the great majority of them want them to do.

Read the form at the foot of this page. Does not that express *what you want, and why you want it?* Then sign it, and send it in. Sign it in both places, for the need is pressing.

You want poverty ended! You could do with a National Dividend. And just think how many of your friends and fellows would be lifted out of the slough of despond by a National Dividend!

What ARE National Dividends?

Read clauses 3 and 4 in the form below. It doesn't take much thought to understand what National Dividends are—*money in our pockets to buy that which is now being destroyed, though we want it; money to buy what is not being produced, though it could be produced and we want it.*

Fish is being flung back into the sea; wheat is being burned in the fields; milk is being dumped into rivers and drains; calves are being slaughtered to keep them off the markets; ships and shipyards are being broken up; cotton spinning machinery is being scrapped—everywhere wealth, and the means of giving people plenty, are being ruthlessly destroyed.

God's gifts are being flung back in His face! God's children are going hungry and cold; they are dying of starvation, even while you read these lines.

You are responsible—YOU are to blame—because YOU have not said that this wickedness shall be ended.

Yet there is such a simple, easy way for you to say so *effectively—to issue your command.* If you do not take it you will be held responsible for the continuance of Poverty Amidst Plenty.

Sign the form on this page and send it in at once! It commits you to only one very simple thing—to vote at the next election in the sure way which will bring pressure to bear on your M.P. to get poverty ended and National Dividends issued!

And it depends only on the speed with

Major
C. H.
DOUGLAS
Originator of
the Electoral
Campaign and
Leader of
the Movement
for National
Dividends.



which such signatures are collected, how soon poverty will be abolished!

It isn't necessary to wait four or five years till the next General Election is due.

The next General Election must be held just as soon as there are enough signatures to the form of demand and undertaking on this page to show M.P.'s that a majority of the people demand it.

This Electoral Campaign, devised by Major Douglas to enable the people to realise their power and their responsibility, has already got written undertakings in the following form from fourteen M.P.'s:—

I hereby undertake to act promptly in

accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of my constituents as manifested to me from time to time.

Altogether thirty-four of the candidates who were approached signed this undertaking, and fourteen were elected.

Just as soon as we can get a majority of electors—of which you are one—to sign the undertaking below, just so soon can we force M.P.'s to carry out YOUR WILL.

Many of them won't need forcing. **Many M.P.'s would be delighted to know what YOU WANT; and if they were sure of the united backing of their electors, they would be able to shake**

FIRST EFFECTS OF ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Now for the Clear Command—

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS FOR ALL

"We have got to make individuals bear the consequences of their actions."
—Major Douglas

themselves free of the ruthless party whips, and **ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS.**

Think how simple this plan of campaign is! Think how little it need cost! There are always plenty of men and women who are willing and anxious to stand as candidates for Parliament. You don't have to put your own particular candidate up—at a cost of hundreds of pounds.

All you have to do is to tell those candidates who put themselves up that **there is only one thing you want done before everything else: to end poverty, and issue National Dividends.**

If all candidates agree, then you can vote for the particular one you like best personally, because, whichever gets in, he will already have given the undertaking demanded in clause 6 of the form below.

If only one candidate agrees, then you have to vote for him only. If none agrees, then it *may* be necessary to put up a special candidate—but that should not be done unless there is a majority of signed pledges of support behind him.

In the meantime a new Parliament has just been elected, and it is necessary—urgently necessary—to push on with this Electoral Campaign.

Ingenious Method

Fourteen M.P.'s are awaiting the clear instructions of their electors. In other words, we who want poverty ended, and who have been working hard on the Electoral Campaign for that object, already have fourteen Members in Parliament—and they have paid their own election expenses! How much cheaper and quicker is this ingenious method than the slow, cumbersome, expensive method of putting up our own candidates!

A handful of workers started less than a year ago, in a few scattered constituencies and have brought fourteen Members of Parliament to this point. The handful is growing, and growing ever faster. Join the growing band and we shall have not fourteen, but hundreds ready to obey the people's will next time.

So follow the man who devised this simple, potent, plan! Follow him loyally, and he will lead us to victory sooner, perhaps, than we think!

Notice

In order to avoid misapprehension it should be noted that no group or organisation which is not affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat has any authority to use Major Douglas's name for raising funds. A list of affiliated organisations may be seen on application to the Secretariat.

We Will Abolish Poverty Elector's Demand and Undertaking

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

Signed.....

Address.....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

Volunteers for Help

I want to make my vote effective, so I volunteer to work.....hours each week at delivering and collecting these forms, in a district convenient to me, for the next six months, or until further notice. I will try to induce all my friends to do likewise.

BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE Name.....
Address.....

To be signed and sent (½d. stamp) to The Only Democrats, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2. Supplies of this form (Leaflet No. 5) can be had. See page 126.

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The Danger of Specifying Methods

ONE result of the recent General Election was to show that quite a large number of electors will vote for Social Credit as such. Mr. H. Norman Smith, who contested the Faversham division of Kent, although he stood on the Labour Party platform, advocated Social Credit as the means of achieving the objective of his party, and he obtained 19,000 votes.

The object of the Electoral Campaign is to arouse a demand for the issue of National Dividends, and thus the abolition of abject poverty; and the particular methods for achieving this end are purposely not specified.

Social Credit is a *method* (and, as we think, the only method) by which the *results* we desire can be brought about.

This being so, all those interests that oppose the issue of National Dividends on account of the tremendous results that would follow, may be expected to divert public attention from this clear and uncompromising demand, and to endeavour to direct attention on *methods* rather than *results*.

The enemy will very likely urge the public to ask for Social Credit, and if—or when—it can induce this demand, it will introduce a measure under this name, but of another nature. It could give this spurious social credit a run, and at the same time cause it to precipitate a financial crisis. Then, turning round, it would say: "There, we have done our best to give you what you wanted. You asked for social credit. You see now that it is a failure. We earnestly suggest that you should continue to follow our advice and return to methods of sound finance."

Such a catastrophe would be quite impossible if the people—who are expert only in knowing their own individual requirements better than anyone else can know them—uncompromisingly demanded the result. We believe that all want more money, i.e., National Dividends, and all want the abolition of poverty. If, therefore, all will concentrate on demanding those two things, and *those only*, they will inevitably overcome the opposition to the granting of these demands.

Duty or Right?

The great publicity which greets Sir Samuel Hoare every time he opens his mouth is a sure sign that he is busy telling us what it is good for us to know. In other words, he is the latest fashionable mouthpiece of policy.

Whose policy? Does Sir Samuel Hoare believe that it is the function of the Government to give effect to the will of the people? Does he think that the vote is an instrument of choice by which the people may express their will? Or does he think that certain gifted beings know best what is good for the people and that the vote is a device by which Governments can shift their responsibility on to the voters' shoulders?

Speaking on November 26 he said, according to *The Times*, that—
in spite of incessant and enthusiastic work in the constituencies no less than 29 per cent. of the electorate failed to carry out their duty to vote . . . he thought there was something to be said for the system now in force in several important countries . . . under which voting was compulsory. It was essential from all points of view that voters should vote, and he was inclined to wonder whether the time had come for an experiment to be made in this country on these lines.

Why should anyone vote unless he can vote for what he wants?

From a Seat in the Stalls

The Wrong Sort of Plenty!

The Mayor of Hampstead is alarmed at the grave danger that in the near future London will be burdened by the problem of many thousands of empty flats. In Hampstead on September 30 there were 523 flats, 277 maisonettes, and 347 houses empty. His colleagues in other districts tell the same story.

This is an example of the wrong sort of plenty which worries Sir Josiah Stamp (see article on page 124), for, as we all know, there is terrible overcrowding in our mean, stinking, bug-infested slums. But, of course, the many thousands of empty flats are the wrong sort of plenty for these people, who have not enough money to pay the rent.

A National Dividend would help, but that is not available. Nevertheless, millions of slum dwellers have votes, and are learning to use them to demand the results they want. How about demanding a National Dividend which would pay, for example, the rents of flats which are now empty?

Floods Could Be Stopped

Sir Louis Dane, chairman of the Thames Barrage Association, told a *Daily Express* reporter that it would be quite possible to end the flood menace for all time—apart from the cost. His association had a scheme to erect a tidal barrage across the Thames at Woolwich. The cost would be about six million pounds. But he seemed doubtful whether anybody would put up the money.

The same thing was said during the drought about a national system of water supply. There is no physical difficulty about constructing a water grid, only a financial one. We have the pipes, we have the men, we have the credit, too. But somehow or other nothing happens. We think we can't afford the money tickets.

We are told there is not enough money in the country! Suppose Lord Ashfield told us the L.P.T.B. had not printed enough bus tickets to put on any more buses when would-be passengers were queueing up sixteen deep at the halts? What should we say?

Well, let us demand enough money-tickets.

Slow Down and Speed Up

The Sunday Times Capetown correspondent recently reported that the two new "express" liners being built by Germany for the service to the Cape would be subject to a speed limit. They will not be allowed to make the voyage in less time than the Union Castle mail ships. This is a condition imposed by the South African Shipping Conference of which the German lines are members.

A few days later Sir Eric Geddes was reported by *The Times* to have said that new aircraft being built for Imperial Airways would be capable of flying to the Cape in four days, although there was far greater pressure on the company to reduce fares than to increase speed.

It is a mad world in which two such reports can appear within a few days of each other, but the cause of its insanity is hinted at in the statement that Imperial Airways are being pressed to reduce their fares.

The Disinherited

At one time the theme of many a drama was the fraudulent disinheritance of the hero, who usually lost his estates in the second act owing to the machinations of the villain. This never failed to provoke the indignation of the gallery. To-day we seem to be made of softer stuff. Instead of a few heroes, millions, literally millions, are cheated of their inheritance, yet there are few boos and catcalls from the gallery of public opinion.

Practically everyone wishes those who are being displaced by machine labour to be provided for, within reasonable limits, up to what the nation can afford. They wish this, if for no other reason, because it may be their turn next. Yet instead of any such generous provision, every government puts the unemployed and their dependents on a pitiful dole which barely enables them to keep body and soul together.

Before the end of the last Parliament both Houses were asked to approve an Order increasing the amount of the children's allowances from 2s. to 3s. a week. The cost of this proposal was estimated at £1,250,000 a year. This is the Government's answer to a practically universal wish! The wealth and resources of this country are well-nigh unbounded, but an extra shilling a week for the children of the unemployed is all that the Government proposes to run to.

This Maddening Shortage

The cause is the shortage of purchasing power in the hands of consumers in every country.

This shortage results in agreements

between shipping companies to restrict competition in order to reduce their losses; for this is the purpose of the various shipping conferences on the main sea routes of the world. They are, in effect, bankers' agreements to restrict marine travel facilities to a predetermined level, for all the big shipping companies of the world are controlled by the banks.

Contrariwise, when passengers by air demand cheapness before speed, they are given increased speed. The shortage of purchasing power results in a bitter struggle for export markets which must inevitably lead to war if not checked. The next war will be largely decided in the air, and therefore civil flying must keep abreast of service flying, if civil machines are to form a second-line reserve for the R.A.F.

Meanwhile the consumer does not count, he has to take what is given him, just as he does in his capacity of elector. As a consumer his voting power is insufficient, for he lacks votes—money; but as an elector he has the opportunity of correcting this absurd and dangerous situation.

Armistice Day Poppies

The Wallasey News explains why the poppies sold on Armistice Day are of different sizes and prices. Some years ago, it says, there was a suggestion that the poppies should all be of the same size and design so that the poor man's penny would procure just as good a poppy as the rich man's shilling. But Countess Haig, it appears, when she visited Wallasey explained that the larger, or shilling, poppies are made by hand, whereas the others are machine-made in vast quantities.

If the poppies were made only in one size it would mean that hundreds of disabled ex-service men would lose employment, which occupies them all the year round, "and that, of course, is a conclusive argument in favour of the retention of the present system."

As a sample of work for the sake of work this example takes a good deal of beating. And a lot of people may be disturbed to think that the poppies they have bought do not so much help the ex-service man as provide an unofficial relief to the unemployment funds.

The Open Door

The news from the Far East shows that Japan has every intention of extending her control over the five northern provinces of China. This, quite clearly, will be the result of the setting up of the proposed "independent" government with Japanese advisers.

By the Washington Treaty, the nine signatory powers undertook to maintain the "open door" policy in China. This was a euphemistic phrase meaning that each signatory should have equal rights in the exploitation of the Chinese market. In Manchuria, Japan has interpreted the pledge to maintain the "open door" policy, as meaning a door opening outwards for other countries and inwards only for herself; doubtless the same interpretation will be enforced in North China.

At the moment war is improbable, but assuming the maintenance of the present financial system, Great Britain, and other powers will be forced to intervene if their export markets in China are to be saved. Every banker tells us that an expansion of export trade is essential; and so it is under a system which will not allow the Manchester cotton operative, for example, a claim to life, unless he produces goods which can be sold abroad, if needs be at the point of the bayonet.

Only National Dividends for all can transform export trade into friendly exchange of surpluses. Under the present system it is, and must remain, a bitter struggle with only one end—armed warfare.

This Age of Plenty

The Daily Dispatch publishes a remarkable article showing how the unemployed manage to live in the distressed area of Durham. A train appears across the vista of desolate slag-heaps and tips its truck-loads of waste down the slope of a mountain side. Immediately a thousand men and women settle like bees on the stone and bang away at it with hammers. There is just enough coal to be won to make a fire! A sack of it will fetch from 9d. to 1s. Some, more courageous than the rest, fling themselves on the trucks while the train is still in motion. An arm or a leg is not an unusual sacrifice to the God of Economy.

The writer of the article follows one of the men home and learns how he manages to make both ends meet. He smokes a mixture of tea leaves, celery tops and dried lettuce. That saves 1s. 4d. a week. Another

1s. 3d. is saved on the cinema. Two shillings' worth of beer is sacrificed. The coal from the hill saves another 4s. Altogether a total of 13s. 5d. is saved in one way and another. A couple of hours minding cars produces another 1s. Sweeping a neighbour's chimney earns a further 1s. 6d.

Yet there are people who say that British working men would be demoralised by a National Dividend!

Unemployed Black-Coats

According to a report of the International Labour Office, in almost every country the professions are overcrowded and unemployment is general among the black-coated classes all over the world.

As compared with the output of qualified men from the universities, the vacant posts are hopelessly insufficient. In Germany, 10,000 university students are needed each year to fill vacant posts, but from 1925 to 1933 the average number leaving the universities was 25,000 a year. The number of unemployed graduates in Germany is reckoned as high as 50,000 in 1933.

The number of posts offered to engineers with university diplomas in Germany was 7,307 in 1928, but by 1930 it was 2,508 and by 1933 it was only 1,776. Yet all this time the number of graduates continued to increase.

As to doctors, Germany needs from 1,800 to 2,000 new doctors every year, but the universities turn out a steady 4,000 to 5,000 medical graduates. Not less than 1,000 young dentists compete each year for the 250 possible appointments.

In the United States, some 5,000 young doctors, leaving medical schools in 1932, competed for about 3,000 posts. Between 1913 and 1933 in Italy, the number of doctors rose by 119 per cent, while the population increased by only 17 per cent.

The report sums up by saying that in the majority of countries unemployment is rife among professional workers.

Religion in Queer Street

In the Middle Ages when religion ranked high in men's estimation, nothing was too good for the churches. In every sense of the word the churches were rich. The nation gave of its best to support and equip them. But to-day, when our national wealth is incomparably greater, the churches are like poor relations. Not being able to make commercial profits, they are scorned by finance. What banker would feel justified in granting credit to a church at even the present low rate of interest?

So we find the Church Assembly at Westminster anxiously debating whether the meagre sums available should be spent on the parson or the church. Many new churches are needed in the spiritual deserts of the new housing areas. On the other hand, half the clergy earn less than £400 a year, although the cost of living is twice as high as before the war.

The Archdeacon of Oakham could hardly contain himself. "There is evidence that England is becoming more and more pagan," he cried. "A church building is the nucleus of ecclesiastical and social life. There are souls to be saved."

While credit is monopolised by the banks so that the centre of gravity of our thoughts and feelings is in finance, we shall no doubt continue growing pagan.

The Mountain and the Mouse

Mr. L. St. Clare Grondona, district commissioner for the distressed area of West Cumberland, after eleven months of profound cogitation of his problem, has produced his solution. He says it would not be aiming at the clouds to produce a quarter of a million cwt. of bacon a year, and more bacon and hams within a few years. This would give employment to over 500 men if all feeling stuffs were imported.

Were it not for the tragic aspect of the matter, one might wish that Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan could be recalled for a month or two to compose another comic opera. There are three main distressed areas, each with a district commissioner. Private information from Whitehall reports that after long months of deliberation, Commissioner A recommends shifting a few of his men to Area B, while Commissioner B proposes to move some of his men to Area C. What does Commissioner C suggest? Why, moving on some of his men to Area A!

We learn on good authority that some of the unemployed on hearing of these brilliant proposals objected that they might just as well stay where they were, since if it came to that, there were ample facilities for employment on the spot. But modern officials always have their eyes focussed on the middle distance, and these objections were ignored.

BANKING and TAXATION— The Modern Swindle

THIS article is not written for hard-bitten sinners in the Social Credit ranks. They are so lost to all sense of shame, that if you preached to them on the marvellous stability of British Banking ("standing four square to the winds of adversity"), or if you spoke of its virtuous solicitude for the interests of the depositors whose money it claims to lend, oh, so carefully, you would be greeted with ribald and unseemly laughter. If you are of those who still retain some reverence for the inspired guardians of "sound finance," what follows may wound your finer feelings—it is a shock to learn that one's gods have feet of clay. But the fact remains: modern banking is a swindle, and I propose to show you just how you are swindled.

Aristocratic chairmen of highly respectable banks will tell you that these institutions lend to borrowers only the sums entrusted to them by their clients. One at least has made this statement in the past year. Either the noble lord did not know the facts, or he did. If he did not, then we can excuse his error, while deploring his ignorance. If he did know the facts, then his lordship was guilty of deliberately misrepresenting them. For it is a fact, admitted by any economist with a reputation to lose, that the banks do *not* lend the money deposited with them by their clients. Then what do they lend? Come inside, brother, and see the swindle in operation.

A Hypothetical Bank

To illustrate the principles of banking let us construct a hypothetical bank with its shareholders and depositors. Let us suppose that this bank has two shareholders who put up £50 each. Then with a capital of £100 they invite deposits. Suppose that nine clients each pays in £100. Then the financial situation is as depicted in Fig. 1.

BANK.	
Share capital	£100
Nine deposits of £100	900
Total amount of money in existence	£1000

It will be apparent that this figure can symbolise, not only any individual bank, but the whole banking-system of the country collectively, and in that case it follows that the total amount of money in the country is £1,000. (Money in actual circulation is so small a sum relatively that it may be disregarded).

The Transactions of B

Now assume that a borrower, B, applies for a loan of, say, £630, and hands over as security War Loan of that nominal value. If the bank grants the loan, it does not notify its depositors that the sum standing to their credit is being reduced *pro rata*. It does not intimate that, until the loan has been repaid, each depositor can draw cheques to the sum of £30 only. Each depositor is still at complete liberty to pass cheques up to the full amount of his credit. And the bank enters in its books a new credit of £630 in favour of B, upon which he also can draw at will.

Assume now that B, in the course of developing his business, or in furthering whatever purpose he had in view when he procured the loan, draws cheques upon his £630, and pays the whole sum out. The recipients of the cheques will pay them back into the bank. To make it simple, let us assume that each of the nine depositors collects a cheque for £70, which he pays into the bank. Then the position will be as depicted in Fig. 2.

BANK.	
Share capital	£100
Nine deposits of £170	1530
Total amount of money in existence	£1630

Each depositor now has a credit of £170 upon which he can draw, and the total amount of credit in existence is now £1,630. But the total amount of money in existence originally was only £1,000. So that the bank has CREATED, and, through the agency of B, has passed into the hands of the community an additional credit of £630, which for all practical purposes is MONEY WHICH DID NOT EXIST BEFORE.

The same effect is produced when a bank buys securities. It does not deduct the purchase-price from the sums lying to the

credit of depositors. It creates an additional credit which, paid into the account of the seller of the securities, increases to that extent the amount of money in existence. And the next time you read of the Bank of France, or the Bank of England, buying gold—think it over.

If there still remain any lingering doubts, consider this passage from the Macmillan Report (page 34): "The bank can carry on the process of lending, or purchasing investments, until such time as the credits created, or investments purchased, represent *nine times the amount of the original deposits.*"

That blows sky-high the claim that banks lend only the money deposited by their clients, and the noble lord aforesaid, when next he sets out to "instruct" the public, should bear in mind that the old-fashioned virtue of truth is still held in considerable esteem, and that *noblesse oblige*.

However, let us follow the fortunes of the money which the bank created. Suppose that the venture in which B was engaged is successful, which means of course, that he recovers his £630 with some profit attached. That £630 must obviously have come out of the bank-balances of other depositors. Assume, as before, that they

are affected equally. Then the credit of each is reduced by £70. B repays his loan, the repayment figure cancels the loan figure in the bank's books, the transaction is finished, and the position reverts again to that in Fig. 1. The credit has been extinguished, the new MONEY which the bank called into existence has been destroyed, annihilated.

What McKenna Said

Some bank chairmen know more than others. It was Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, who said: "The ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can, and do, create and destroy money." And Mr. McKenna was perfectly correct—the ordinary citizen does *not* like it. Either he resents having to swallow something he is reluctant to believe, or else he resents the humiliating discovery that all his life someone has been putting one over on him. In the former case he mourns the loss of a shattered ideal, in the latter he cherishes a perfectly natural impulse to let someone have "a kick in the pants." For certain previously unrealised implications shock his intellectual self-respect:—

(1) That all new money required by the

- 1) nation to finance its expanding economic activities comes into existence as a debt repayable (with interest) to a private monopoly.
- (2) That to create this new money costs the banks nothing more than the making of a book-entry.
- (3) That the control of the nation's money places in the hands of these private interests a dominating influence in the economic and political life of the people.

Effect on Taxation

Let us, however, consider the effect of all this on taxation. The nation, let us say, requires money for national purposes, and through its Government it raises a loan (by Treasury Bill or otherwise). The bank, in this case the Bank of England, "creates credit" to the desired amount, and the only security forthcoming is the Government's power to impose taxation. For this service the bank charges interest, which also falls to be met out of taxation. Now please put your mind to this question—if a private corporation can "create credit" on the security of national taxation, is there any conceivable reason why the Government should not perform this miracle on the same security, and so save the people the taxation necessary to meet the capital sinking fund and interest? Had this procedure been adopted in financing the War, the national "debt" incurred, given the same incidence of taxation since the War, would by this time have been well on the way to extinction. Instead of that, the debt remains somewhere about £8,000,000,000, taxation for interest approaches the sum of £300,000,000 annually, repayment is a hopeless task, and the nation, unless the system is changed, faces a permanent burden of crippling taxation.

Impressive Figures

If you agree that the nation should create its own credit instead of borrowing credit created by a private monopoly, then you accept the fundamental postulate of Social Credit, which, put shortly, is the study of how this nationalised credit can best be used in the national interest. Some figures may impress you with the gravity of the problem. In the sphere of national taxation the figure has risen from £3 11s. 4d. per head in 1914 to £14 17s. 3d. per head in 1934. As regards local taxation the following figures are illuminating — in 1914 the total indebtedness of all local authorities in the United Kingdom was £594,000,000, in 1931 it had reached the colossal figure of £1,301,000,000.

In conversation with an M.P. the present writer was once told that we had the finest banking and financial system in the world. We certainly pay dear enough for it.

MAC.

The Lodestar

THERE are times in the history of man, and we are living in one now, when spiritually and culturally all sense of direction is lost. While a sun shines in the heaven of civilisation it is comparatively easy to check direction. When, however, thick clouds blot out the sun, man is driven to seek other means of knowing in which direction lies progress.

Culture to-day is under such a cloud. It may even be said that it is night judging by the darkness. Human values to-day are false. The greatness of a man is judged almost invariably by the degree of his acquisitiveness, by his ability to become rich and in doing so to make his fellows poorer in the material things of life. Success is reckoned in figures instead of in cultural gain.

Our sure, all-guiding principle, is obscured by this obsession for token figures. In the resulting darkness it is not surprising to find that the people are bewildered and their acknowledged leaders running and pushing in all directions, knowing not whence or whither.

In such circumstances it needs a compass, and a lodestar to check the compass. Major Douglas has supplied and perfected the compass. It is called Social Credit. The lodestar is the Personal Freedom of the Individual.

For the last seventeen years the supporters of Major Douglas have been the only ones who have known right through where they wanted to go and how to get there. In a world of intellectual chaos only they have exhibited the steadfastness and dignity coming from profound knowledge and unshakable faith.

No wonder that more and more people are being saved from the apathy and panic of despair and are following the lodestar. Already their rhythmic tramp is audible, a mighty growing army marching on to victory.

H.R.P.

A NEW PAMPHLET for the PEOPLE A Chance to do Propaganda and Make Money for the Campaign. Don't Miss It.

BELOW is the wording of a new leaflet issued by The Only Democrats (non-party). It will be useful for many purposes: in canvassing, at meetings, and for insertion in specimen copies of SOCIAL CREDIT (obtainable in bundles of fifty back numbers for 1s. post free). On the back of the leaflet may be stamped the name and address of the Group to whom volunteers should apply.

The main purpose of the leaflet is to create a demand for the 2d. pamphlet, "How to Get What You Want," which has been specially written by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell to bring home to electors their responsibilities and their powers.

This pamphlet can be made the solution of the problem of raising funds for the local conduct of the Electoral Campaign, for a big margin of profit is allowed. The price to affiliated groups of this 2d. pamphlet in minimum lots of one gross (144) is one penny each, smaller orders at 1s. 6d. a dozen, carriage paid. Retail price of single copies, 2d.

The price of the new leaflet (known as Leaflet No. 7) is 3s. per 1,000 (in lots of 1,000), smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250, carriage paid.

Both Leaflet No. 7 and the 2d. pamphlet, "How to Get What You Want," are obtainable from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ELECTORS !

Blame YOURSELF :

WHEN expectant mothers get too little food, and little children starve amidst plenty (while governments are mad)—yet YOU don't act.

When food and goods are deliberately restricted and destroyed (with the connivance of mad governments)—while YOU don't protest.

When avoidable bankruptcies and suicides increase year by year (because governments are mad)—through YOUR silent consent.

A Government is Mad :

When it is a body without a soul—for which YOU have responsibility.

When it is without intelligent direction—and the responsibility is with YOU.

When it is the catspaw of interests at variance with those of the electors—and YOU don't veto this.

YOU Have Responsibility :

Because Great Britain is a democracy and YOU are an elector.

Because electors should demand results and YOU don't.

Because electors ought to vote CLEARLY for the things they want, and YOU don't.

YOU Must ACT :

Because by ACTING unitedly with others you could have things put right.

Because through concerted ACTION with others there is a precise, infallible way to abolish poverty for ever.

Because by ACTING with others you can win real freedom for yourself and for everybody.

Undeniable proof of all the above, point by point, is contained in

"HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT"

Price 2d.

Ask the Collector for it when he calls.

If you wish to help, please write your name and address on the back.

The CALCULUS of PLENTY

Sir Josiah Stamp on a Sticky Wicket

PLENTY TOO UNRULY FOR HIM

Reviewed by W. L. Bardsley

AS the years have gone on the term "plenty" still covers this glaring social maladjustment of things made, longed for, but unused. But gradually it has widened its content to mean much more, and in the last few years it has become, in its nebulous, over-suggestive and provocative complex, in a thousand headlines and titles, almost an intellectual menace. What it really stands for is in all conscience serious enough, and I have no desire to debunk it. But I do crave not to be overawed or confused by it. —Sir Josiah Stamp.

EVEN the gentlest of Social Crediters will surely derive some malicious pleasure in contemplating the wriggles and shifts to which Sir Josiah Stamp is forced in answer to the straight question, "Is this an age of plenty or is it not?"

The Bishop of Lichfield once asked Professor T. E. Gregory (né Guggenheim), in front of a number of Social Crediters, "Is it really true that banks have the power to create credit?" The reply, which took several minutes to deliver, was to the effect that perhaps they did, but they probably didn't do it very much, and, anyway, when they did their intentions were very good.

Sir Josiah Stamp thinks that perhaps there is plenty, though probably not so much as some people think, and, anyway, some of it

Speakers on the Electoral Campaign urgently required. See Secretariat Notices, page 126.

is not really quite the right sort of plenty. But as he had to give a whole Norman Lockyer Lecture* on it he padded out by saying it was all rather difficult, and we mustn't rush things, and, above all, we ought to study it all a lot, and measure it. This last is important because "We cannot repeat too often Lord Kelvin's [sic] dictum that we 'never know much about anything until we have contrived to measure it,'" and because "Large dynamic ideas are scientifically dangerous if they remain unmeasured."

The last sentence, by the way, is pure Stamp; it sounds fine, but how does one measure ideas?

The Cult of Tidiness

For some years now Sir Josiah has made it his business on most occasions to deliver himself in well-modulated terms calculated to confuse the issues posed by the Social Credit proposals, and the present is an admirable specimen of his methods.

In general he avoids stating any objective * "The Calculus of Plenty," by Sir Josiah Stamp. The British Science Guild. 1s.

except in terms which give prominence to some secondary objective. This enables him to switch his argument from one objective to another, without his audience realising what has happened.

His favourite secondary objective is order, tidiness, discipline, moderation, *seemliness*. For example, progress he regards as the orderly assimilation of innovation, a definition which enabled him, before the British Association two years ago, to make out a case for the curbing of disorderly inventors, in the very interests of progress. It is so unruly of inventors to find better ways of making more goods with less work. Unless they do it in an orderly manner they may make the unemployment problem worse just at a time when people are asking for money to buy the plenty which is being destroyed or restricted — to say nothing of creating more plenty to be explained away.

Words like 'lavish,' 'prodigal,' 'luxuriant,' 'exuberant' must be very painful to this cheeseparating habit of mind. They are merely natural, not orderly.

A Scarcity Economist

This idea of orderliness, of doing things 'by numbers,' keeps cropping up, as the following quotation will indicate:

The plenty of potentiality is mainly an engineer's and scientist's conception, and the idea was brought to its highest point in the technocracy boom, which has left its sinister trail of dreams and pseudo-statistics over the whole field of thought and enquiry, a wreckage of irresponsible optimism which impedes smooth and orderly movement. [My italics.]

There is no hope held out, however, that smoothness and orderliness will bring the millennium—that also would be irresponsible optimism — anything which savoured of a hope of better times in the future would be irresponsible optimism. For "no doubt a tendency is at work always to level up in the long run, but as the long run never arrives, new maladjustments arise in other places, or the compensation is overdone." Thus Sir Josiah Stamp seems to make a case against any hope of success in the universal orderliness and smooth adjustment so dear to his heart.

Why, not, then, give plenty a free rein, even if it arrives tumbling, tossing, rolling, bouncing, splashing, lurching, and reeling?

There does not seem to be much chance of this while Sir Josiah Stamp, as a Director of the Bank of England, remains one of those who "control the credit of a nation, direct the policy of Governments, and hold in the hollow of their hands the destiny of the people."

(To be continued)

* As Mr. Reginald McKenna describes bankers.

The Cost of Dictatorships

MR. WICKHAM STEED, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, gives some extraordinary figures of debt for Italy and Germany which clearly show the bankruptcy of dictatorships.

The Fascist Government, he says, has been financing its public works and agricultural schemes and paying its vast subsidies to shipping and other enterprises by issuing certificates for "deferred payments"—that is, undertakings to pay by yearly instalments up to fifty years hence.

These liabilities are not mentioned in the Italian budget. But the Finance Minister calculated that from 1922, when Fascism was introduced in Italy, up to 1935, the capital value of these deferred payments had increased from 4,000 to 24,000 million lire—that is, from just over £40,000,000 to more than £242,000,000. The National Debt has risen by about £120,000,000 in the same period.

Bankrupt Fascism

But these figures take no account of war preparations, which had already cost more than £10,000,000 sterling by the end of April, 1935. Since then the war bill has been quintupled at the very least, and according to some estimates it is already as high as £100,000,000 sterling. So in every sense of the word, Fascism is bankrupt.

As to the German finances, *Das Neue Tage-Buch*, published in Paris on September 6, shows that from Hitler's advent at the end of January, 1933, to the end of May, 1935, the total German internal floating debt

rose from £425,000,000 to £1,340,000,000 (par), or nearly double in sterling. By the end of August the debt had risen to £1,470,000,000 (par).

So Germany, too, is heading for bankruptcy. Mr. Steed suggests that Hitler as well as Mussolini is perhaps planning to escape from disaster by some foreign adventure, or the threat of it.

What could be a clearer condemnation than this of the modern autocratic state? Under the stress of economic stringency a dictator is appointed who places the country under a species of martial law and passes all manner of emergency regulations in the sacred name of Necessity. Everybody must make sacrifices to escape the Economic Wrath to Come. But in spite of the sacrifices, which are imposed by force and are not really in the interests of the community, the landslide towards bankruptcy continues.

Why do these autocratic forms of government achieve the opposite of what is intended? Because they belong to the disintegrating influences of exploitation.

Darwinians' Final Bid

Modern dictatorships are founded on the Darwinian principles of Struggle in an Age of Scarcity, Efficiency in Self-Interest, Might is Right, and Kill your Neighbour before He Kills You. They represent the final bid for power by the Darwinian men who still rule the world.

Ever since the spirit moved on the face of the waters, the evolution of life on this planet has been under the law of the survival of

YOU AND PARLIAMENT—II

Political Thought in England Before the Great Corruption

By Dr. Tudor Jones

THE greatest of English philosophers, John Locke, wrote an "Essay on Human Understanding." It was at one time a work popular with boards of governors of English schools as a class prize, a circumstance which I am prompted to connect, in some subtle fashion, with the fact that one librarian in England told me there was not such a book as "A Treatise Concerning the True Original, Extent and End of Civil Government."

Lately there came into my hands a copy of this work which had been in the possession of a great and famous Liberal of two generations ago. Many of the pages were marked freely and with determination:

Nobody could think himself injured by the drinking of another man, though he took a good draught, who had a whole river of the same water left him to quench his thirst; and the case of land and water, where there is enough of both, is perfectly the same.

Not only Locke, but the Liberal who underlined his words, had in their minds no local and temporary interest but a radical principle of society. Locke says:—

This I dare boldly affirm, that the same rule of propriety, viz., that every man should have as much as he could make use of, would hold still in the world, without straightening anybody; since there is land enough in the world to suffice double the inhabitants, had not the INVENTION OF MONEY, and tacit agreement of men to put a value on it, introduced

At least one leading member of the Liberal Party of two generations ago knew an undefiled doctrine of democracy. It is significant that those who have referred to Locke's views have usually picked out a single statement for inspection, without giving the argument built around it. The selected statement is the bare but radical assertion that **the end of government is the good of the community.** What Locke said was that:

the end of Government being the good of the community, whatsoever alterations are made in it, tending to that end, cannot be an encroachment upon any body, since nobody in Government can have a right tending to any other end.

Here is the logic of the matter in its purest and most classical form:

(1) The great and chief end of men's uniting into commonwealths and putting themselves under government is the preservation of their property.

(2) Their power [that of the legislative] in the utmost bounds of it, is limited to the public good of the society. It is a power that hath no other end but preservation, and therefore can never have a right to destroy, enslave or designedly to impoverish the subjects.

(3) The supreme power cannot take from any man part of his property without his own consent: for the preservation of property being the end of the government, and that for which men enter into society, it necessarily supposes and requires that the people should have property.

(4) The power of the society, or legislative . . . can never be supposed to extend farther than the common good.

(5) Absolute arbitrary power, or governing without settled standing laws, can neither of them consist with the ends of society and government, which men would not quit the freedom of the state of nature for, and tie themselves up under, were it not to preserve their lives, liberties and fortunes.

(6) The legislative cannot transfer the power of making laws to other hands.

(7) The power of the legislative being derived from the people by a positive voluntary grant and institution, can be no other than what that positive grant conveyed, which, being only to make laws, and not to make legislators, the legislative can have no power to transfer their authority of making laws and place it in other hands.

(8) This power . . . never is questioned . . . whilst it is in any tolerable degree employed for

* The meaning attached to this word in Locke's time was that of the legislature.

the use it was meant; that is for the good of the people, and not manifestly against it.

But the "freedom of a state of nature" is a freedom reserved in our world for the enemies of man, for the rodent and reptile. No human being enjoys it. There cannot be found to-day on the face of the earth a square mile of territory where Man can break HIS flag to the winds of heaven. Upon every rag of which the individual could possess himself there is levied, in perpetuity, tribute to that insatiable modern Cæsar, the banker.

For this reason, no human being living to-day may gain access to that blessed state which the advantages of association are alleged to have been the sole inducement of them to leave. If only a hundred, representative in regard to their physical, mental and moral fitness, should indeed enter this state, carrying with them only what they chance to remember of their cultural inheritance, it is hard to imagine that any power on earth could intervene to prevent so spectacular an increase in their wealth and prosperity as would stagger mankind — assuming only their desire to stagger mankind rather than to live easily and profitably to themselves. Money is to-day the inescapable yet the only check on human progress.

The three centuries which separate us from political wisdom were centuries occupied by the elaboration of facilities, and a facility is the means of doing things more easily. All things which are done can to-day be done more easily than at any previous time. Whether, in these centuries, the ease with which things can be done has been multiplied times or hundreds of times makes no matter: it has been multiplied.

The "procuring of the wealth and property" of the people of England is an easier matter for fulfilment by an English legislator than ever before; but in our time every principle enunciated by Locke is dissolved. School, university, pulpit, press, party, platform and the pub, in unhallowed unison declare that all are injured by the drinking of him who does not work, and that the whole swollen river of modern industry must flow to the sea untasted lest inadvertently some heir to the unearned "increment of association" of the ages quench his thirst.

"Let me but make a country's credit, I care not who make its laws."

This embodies a truth not unsuspected by Locke himself. But he was keen to see, and to state with unerring directness the true application in democracy:

For the form of government depending upon the supreme power, which is the legislative (it being impossible to conceive that an inferior power should prescribe to a superior, or any but the supreme make laws), according as the power of making laws is placed, such is the form of the commonwealth.

The legislative is not only the supreme power of the commonwealth, but sacred and unalterable in the hands where the community have once placed it; nor can any edict of anybody else, in whatever form soever conceived, or by what power soever backed, have the force and obligation of a law.

And the hand of the dead Liberal did not spare these passages!

Yet, what it was "impossible to conceive" has occurred, notwithstanding that it is a voluntary but not a legal obedience which legislators give, for in the last analysis they are obedient not to any edict; but to the restraint of circumstances artificially created by those who, making and unmaking the people's money, hold "in the hollow of their hand" the destinies of nations.

the fittest. It is the law of the jungle, but as soon as men began to escape from the jungle a new principle of evolution appeared. Instead of force and self-interest, there arose the ideas of freedom and self-sacrifice in the interests of the community. Instead of Kill your Neighbour before He Kills You, the idea Find out what You Both want and Get Together to Obtain it.

From inside the crumbling Darwinian world of homicidal competition is growing a new world of co-operation, and what we are witnessing to-day is a fight to the death between the two. The old world, obeying the orders of its rulers, has drawn itself up in battle array, fighting under the flag of dictatorship.

The new world, although quickly gathering strength, is not yet organised. How shall it fight?

We must find some battle formation which is the exact antithesis of dictatorship. Instead of compulsion in the interests of a faction, or of a state, we must have freedom of choice in the general interests. Instead of regimentation we must have voluntary co-operation.

The Electoral Campaign in Great Britain is an attempt to formulate a plan of battle. By inviting electors to say what they want and not submit to an arbitrary choice of methods offered them by political wire-pullers, the first steps are taken towards restoring the initiative to the people.

They are invited to put an end to the exploitation of their will by sectional interests, and to lay the foundations of a new form of government which will aim at integrating their needs and desires and carrying out their will instead of thwarting it.

G. W. L. DAY.

Overseas Notes

The New Zealand Elections

BY the time this issue appears the result of the New Zealand General Election will probably be known. Regardless of what happens on November 27, readers will no doubt be interested to have the following comments on the political situation, coming as they do from a correspondent who is in an exceptional position to gauge the trend of events.

The Main Issue

"The position at present is that the election will be fought on the main issue of monetary reform. The so-called 'sound finance' section have had a serious split in their ranks over the questions of exchange, sales tax, and Mortgage Corporation Bill, with the result that they will be represented at the polls by two parties, Government-Nationalists and Democrats, and every seat will be contested. In addition the Labour Party will contest seventy-two out of eighty seats, and the Independents and Country Party, who are Douglas Social Credit advocates, will contest fifteen seats.

"It is important to note that the Labour Party have declared that the main plank in their platform is the control of currency and credit under a National Control Authority, and a very strong section is claiming that Social Credit is the only solution to our problems, which, they say, they intend to put into practice immediately, if elected. They do not advocate nationalisation of industry or production."

Control of Credit

Written almost a month ago, the above may have been modified in detail by later developments, such as an increase in the number and variety of "Independent" candidates. The important points to note are that the Labour Party is said no longer to be pressing for nationalisation of industry, but to be in favour of a "National Control Authority" for currency and credit. The first is excellent news. With regard to the second, it will be necessary to suspend judgment until it is clear what is implied in the word "control." In the initial period of a Social Credit régime it is necessary, in one sense, to have political control, to the extent that any given scheme must be got under way, possibly by stages. But the subsidising of section interests, however deserving, is no part of Social Credit at any stage, as we understand it in this country. Further, the full application of Social Credit principles implies the distribution of purchasing power based on a definite relation between production and consumption, mathematically calculable and therefore *not subject to political control*. The prosperity of a country is far too important a matter to be left at the mercy of anybody or anything, except facts.

The moral (I may have mentioned it before) is for the electors to demand results regardless of parties, and to go on demanding them, *from friend and foe alike*, until they get them. As a consumer, each citizen of New Zealand has an equal claim with every other citizen upon the common wealth of the community.

New South Wales

Beginning with its issue of October 3, *The New Era* (Sydney) changes its sub-title from "Advocating the Douglas Social Credit Proposals" to "Australia's Rising National Weekly." The Editor's front page article is called "Electors must compel action," and consists of a plea for the prosecution of Electoral Campaign methods throughout Australia and New Zealand. It summarises Douglas's advice in the Buxton speech, and continues: "This simple formula gives a new significance, a new life, to democracy. It becomes a vital thing instead of an empty abstraction. As such, there can be no more urgent task before the Movement . . . than to press on with all speed with the initial task of mobilising public opinion towards a definite objective."

To all Women

The following paragraph from a "Woman's Section" of the *Daily Mail and Empire* (Toronto) deserves quotation in full: "Being totally incapable of understanding high finance, or any other kind of finance out of range of our ten fingers, we know nothing and can say nothing about Social Credit, either for or against. But we are quite capable of understanding the Dean of Canterbury when he branded the fact that coffee was being burnt, beef destroyed, milk poured out and restrictions put on food production, while people go hungry, thirsty, and

un-nourished, as an 'intolerable thing,' these things have happened in the past and happened in Canada. They are happening to-day. We agree with the Dean that they are intolerable. We agree that the marvel is that people have been so patient and for so long a time. We further agree that, as he says, 'this intolerable thing should drive every Christian priest on to the platform' in protest. So far as we can see we need no new system of finance, but merely some common honesty, some common recognition of the call of a common humanity. The women could drive out this intolerable thing if they cared, and if they had courage. It is not a matter for party slogans, but should be dealt with by all decent citizens."

Eastern Canada

The November number of *The Instructor*, Gardenvale, Quebec (see Overseas Notes for October 25) makes the following announcement, of interest to all Social Crediters in North America: "A special editor has been engaged to write a section on Social Credit for every issue of *The Instructor* (English) and *Le Moniteur* (French). Beginning with this issue, Mr. C. V. Kerslake, of Toronto, presents to our students and readers such a section. Immediately after *The Instructor* and *Le Moniteur* is distributed, this section, together with other articles and special editorials, edited by Mr. Kerslake, will be issued in a special volume under the caption of *Douglas Social Credit*."

I may add that Mr. Kerslake has been until now the Hon. Secretary of the Douglas Credit League of Canada, that his address is 263 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, and that he will welcome subscribers to *Douglas Social Credit*. (Rates later.) His first article consists in an outline of the history of the Social Credit Movement, beginning with the thought as born in the mind of Douglas, and ending with the advice to demand the National Dividend. "Every time you see a beggar on the street, every time you read of a suicide from frustrated hopes, every time you hear of a death from starvation, remember that *You* are guilty, that *You* are responsible for the social conditions in Canada which produce these tragedies."

Irish Free State

I have received the first number of *Prosperity*, published in Dublin by The League Against Poverty. Judging from the contents of the paper, this organisation, while emphasising the fact that prosperity can only be secured by the distribution of existing plenty, proposes to do it by "a national authority to provide employment for all those seeking work and unable to find it, and to finance their employment by a new creation of money." But why assume that employment is only employment when there is a money-ticket attached to it? Would, for instance, the J.P.'s of England be willing to apply this criterion in their own case? The caption on the front page of *Prosperity* strikes a clearer note than some of its contents. It runs, "The abolition of poverty was once a Utopian dream, now it is an economic necessity." This paper is well produced and costs 2d. monthly.

Alberta

"Steps are being taken," says an Alberta despatch to the *Ottawa Citizen*, quoting the Premier, "with the purpose of having radio facilities at the disposal of the government in order that the inauguration of a Social Credit scheme will be clearly defined for the citizens of Alberta. Tentative arrangements for station facilities have been made so that there will be no delay of this kind when Major C. H. Douglas, reconstruction adviser, reaches the Province."

Douglas and Peace

From *The Times* of November 19: "The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided not to award a Peace Prize this year, but to place the amount of the prize in reserve for next year." Perhaps it is just as well; by 1936 we may reasonably hope that Douglas's contribution to world peace will have become so outstanding that even Geneva will have noticed it. J.D.B.

THE Director of Overseas Relations will be glad to supply overseas readers with information regarding journals and groups supporting the proposal for which this paper stands. He will also be grateful for news of new journals taking up the cause of Social Credit. Address c/o Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

BOOK REVIEWS

Money*

Reviewed by Ezra Pound

IT has taken twenty years or more for the New Economics to evolve into an ordered science. We knew Douglas was right, but we had no idea how much of Douglas had been established as knowledge for a hundred, three hundred and more hundred years.

It has taken time for the convergence of free writers to build up a body of Social Credit knowledge that can stand against the extreme silliness of accepted professorial IGNORANCE.

We knew the professors were fools, but if we called them ignorant they pulled a bibliography on us and asked us if we "had read . . . Buggum, Wuggum and Bugwash."

Butchart has collected 300 pages from 170 of the best authors, Bacon, Locke, Hume, Larrañaga, Senator Stewart Cobbett, Ricardo, Mill.

He had Orage to start him and the benefit of Cole's extensive reading. There is not a dull page in this book.

And the employees of the press, like Kiddy and Einzig and Withers; of endowed institutions, like T. E. Gregory (famous for having presented the world with the A + B theorem OMITTING the element of time), Rist, Pasvolsky, Von Mises, Ohlin, Böhrer, Predöhl, will now be UNABLE to pretend that Douglas was just something the cat left on the doorstep.

A great deal of economic truth has been KNOWN for a long time. Some of it was KNOWN in the U.S.A. in 1776, and the 1830's. Butchart's résumé of three English centuries does not exhaust the tradition. But this much should go into every English class-room, and GO NOW. The unwillingness of the British press to print facts is not news to Social Crediters. Even simple facts of bank history have to go into papers like the *New Age* because the financial "experts" don't LIKE 'em.

I do not describe the contents of Butchart's compendium, because no human being could condense it. Here we have a mass of the evidence. It is the case for the Crown against the persisting liars, evaders and concealers of knowledge.

The concealers arose as a profession after the first failure of the Bank of England.

When Hugh Chamberlen wrote about "hands and lands" in 1696, economics were not mysterious. Neville Chamberlain now "covers" the subject, i.e., to conceal it from simple hander and lander.

Butchart's work is the MINIMUM economic background that ought to be required of any teacher (if England still cares a hoot what the young men are told in class-rooms).

It is perhaps our first solid and undisputable Book of Reference for Douglasite economics. That doesn't mean it is merely a book of reference.

Men KNEW the nature of money in Sparta (where the iron was made un-malleable so as to be useless EVEN as metal). Through the ages, men who wanted to do right economically have known how to do it.

People knew about lodestones. That doesn't detract from the glory of men who have made discoveries in the field of electric science. Social Crediters, convinced of the rightness of Douglas, haven't drawn the enormous support they could have drawn from seeing that Douglas is the result of HISTORIC PROCESS, nine-tenths has been known and proved in experience. The evolution of material science has impelled the further PROCESS of what are called "the New Economics." It was not all thought out before. But the very bankers do NOT know how they got there, in many ways it is not that they haven't been of some use, but that they think they can ANCHOR monetary science (just as the completely bull-headed communists think they can anchor communism to the moujik level of 1918).

If banking has endured for several centuries there must have been something "so," something reasonable in its processes. I repeat, time and again, that after Douglas the topic that most terrifies the grovelling spitting usurers is the story of the one bank in Europe that didn't flop in the time of Napoleon.

A bank where the credit was based on the ABUNDANCE of NATURE, is something no Niemeyer can contemplate without a cold chill in his spleen. The mere name of it causes him to run wode, sack his journalist cronies, and want to shoot up half of Europe. It is as bad as dominions and foreign nations wanting to get out of DEBT.

If this book is not used in the London

* Money. The View of Three Centuries. Compiled by Montgomery Butchart. London: Stanley Nott Ltd. 12s. 6d.

Shoal of Econ.; in Oxon. and Cam. there may, or at least should, be ENQUIRIES. As the young Don said: "They don't KNOW. I tell you, they do not KNOW," which was unkind to his colleagues, but showed the Latin strain in his nature.

Apart from which, Butchart's book is damned interesting reading. You don't have to mug it up as a duty. Live thought is like that. And Butchart has caught it in action.

Solemn Nonsense

It is difficult to understand why this pamphlet* should have been written. Its superficiality, use of cliché, superior attitude and smug satisfaction, with "the sound policy now followed," must be read to be believed. The author says: "One of my chief aims has been to distinguish between money and loans, between our monetary system and our credit system" (p. 14). The first part of the pamphlet shows Mr. Carter discussing with himself whether bank deposits are or are not money as defined by Mr. Carter. This strenuous bout of shadow boxing culminates after some exciting pages of uncertainty in a technical knock-out in round V., for that Mr. Carter, who says they are money, and we all breathe freely again.

But not for long. A fresh bout commences. The tremendous issue involved is: When is a deposit not a deposit? And the answer is: When it's a loan (see footnote, p. 8).

Besides this "solemn nonsense," as Mr. Henry Ford calls it, all the old gags about the banks lending depositors money, gold being a standard of value, the "strong and well regulated" British banks and the wicked U.S. banks, "of which thousands have been [sic!] put into liquidation or a receivership during the last few years" (p. 9), etc., are there.

H.R.P.

* "The British Monetary System," by E. M. Carter, F.C.A. London: Gee & Co. (Publishers), Ltd. Price 6d.

What to Read

- THE WORKS OF MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS:—
- Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) 3s. 6d.
 - The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.*
 - Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) 3s. 6d.
 - One of these two books is essential for the serious student.*
 - Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) 3s. 6d.
 - Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.*
 - The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) 3s. 6d.
 - Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) 3s. 6d.
 - Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.*
 - The Monopoly of Credit 3s. 6d.
 - The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.*
 - The New and the Old Economics 1s. 0d.
 - Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem.*
 - These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.
 - The Nature of Democracy 6d.
 - The Buxton Speech.*
 - The Use of Money 6d.
 - The Christchurch Speech.*
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 From SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

ACTIVE SERVICE

Heroic Work in Bradford

WE have received the following account, from a Bradford member, of the election campaign in support of Mr. Reginald Kenney's candidature. Mr. Kenney stood for National Dividends.

We began without any previous election experience — no records, "no nothing." Money and workers came along from all quarters, and in many unexpected ways. The sacrifices of some of our people were not short of heroic.

Our meetings were spoken of as being different from the usual kind of election meetings. Not one unkind word was ever said about the opposing candidates; all we preached was the demanding of results, telling the people that they were the sovereign power and therefore had a responsibility to give orders for what they wanted, and see that they were obeyed — and what they wanted was National Dividends and an end to poverty.

There was never any rowdiness, and I can say with confidence that out of our meetings there has been a real influx of people who are now anxious to help us in any way they can. Our gospel has been the very thing many had been looking for, the very hope that they had nearly given up.

Our people had been working hard in the Electoral Campaign prior to the General

Election, and we got nearly 5,000 votes for Kenney, despite gross misrepresentation by the Labour candidate, who, on the last day sent out a broadsheet stating that we were being financed by capitalist and money groups with the object of "keeping the workers down" — that our movement was simply a disguised attack on the workers, who must not be fooled! (Query, who was fooling them?) Anyway, our 5,000 supporters can never be fooled again.

We are having a big meeting in the largest hall in Bradford on November 27, with the Dean of Canterbury as principal speaker, and Mr. A. L. Gibson in the chair. We hope to make a profit to help to pay off some of our election expenses, but we do want more financial help for this; and our own people have already given all they possibly can.

We have asked all those who expressed sympathy at our meetings to say what they are prepared to do now to help. We want to start an Electoral Campaign group in every one of the four Bradford constituencies, with a sub-group in every ward. This will be great work. Lectures will be given in each group by our band of speakers, out of which will be thrown up instructed and enthusiastic campaign workers.

Lord Tankerville's Tour

In the course of Lord Tankerville's recent tour, during which he spoke at thirteen different meetings in various parts of the South and South-East of England, he addressed a total of approximately 3,400 persons. In each case, his speech was aimed at recruiting workers for the Electoral Campaign. It stressed the possibility of abolishing poverty, and studiously avoided specifying any particular methods.

Altogether, 364 definite promises of help to work in the Electoral Campaign were received from the various meetings, an average of approximately eleven per cent. of the audiences. The percentage at individual meetings varied from five to sixteen.

While the election has slowed down the collection of pledges it has not stopped the flow, but it has been the cause of a modification, or improvement, in our method of attack. The machinery of the Electoral Campaign is gradually being perfected, and very shortly new instructions will be issued from the Secretariat. Supervisors should be on the look-out for these, and they will find that not only will their task of collection be simplified, but their hands will be strengthened in dealings with M.P.s and candidates.

Letters continue to arrive reporting activities in connection with the approach to M.P.s and Parliamentary candidates. There are also reports of deputations of enthusiastic, but simple-minded, Social Crediters waiting on their M.P.s asking them "Please will you let us have Social Credit?" and "We want a National Dividend." It is as useless to approach M.P.s in this way as it is to write to him on notepaper with Social Credit headings. It merely gives the M.P. a loophole to wriggle out, and wriggle out they will (see this week's leading article). How often do we read in the papers that some M.P. has been asked by a local Social Credit group if he is in favour of the abolition of poverty, and he replies that he is in entire sympathy with the objective, but "does not think Social Credit is the way to do it"! Who cares? There is only one thing that will influence M.P.s, and that is VOTES. Directly we can talk in terms of votes to an M.P. we can talk as one business man to another, and directly we can control large numbers of votes we can talk as an employer interviewing one of a large number of applicants for a job.

On Monday, December 9, at 8 p.m., Lord Tankerville is speaking at the Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells. It would be well for those interested in the Campaign who live within easy reach to make a point of hearing Lord Tankerville. Tickets can be had from Mrs. Lister, 39, Queen's Road, Tunbridge Wells. The Campaign is being taken up there, and the supervisor has made a good start. No time is being wasted on particular individuals, but many organisations are being approached. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the subject is the abolition of poverty, that the campaign is not concerned with methods, or schemes, and has no connection with any political party.

The Campaign has started in Blackpool, and the supervisor here is working in conjunction with the supervisor of Lytham-St. Anne's. This is interesting because it

was to Blackpool that the former M.P. for Widnes came in the recent election. No one would suggest that Mr. J. R. Robinson, M.P., had never heard of the progress of the E.C. while he was representative, or non-representative (however we care to regard it), for Widnes, and it is very gratifying to learn that he cannot escape the wasps which will eventually sting him to action.

Political vapourings during the recent weeks have failed to asphyxiate Campaign workers in their work of collection of pledges in Gateshead. In sixty-two man-hours 473 pledges have been added to the already useful total. If there are any Social Crediters who feel they would like to help, but think they can do little good in their home districts, they can hardly do better than see that a regular monthly supply of pledge forms is sent to the Gateshead supervisor.

Aberdeen

"Poverty, the primary cause of war, can be abolished NOW," was the subject of an address given by Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E., in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Saturday, November 2, to a well-attended meeting, over which Mr. James R. Sangster presided.

Col. Creagh Scott is a most interesting and convincing speaker—fresh, original and reasonable. There was no weak or missing link in his well-forged chain of argument,

THE ROOT CAUSE OF WAR

Any village which has two grocers' shops, each competing for an insufficient, and decreasing, amount of business, while continually enlarging its premises, is a working demonstration of the economic causes of war—is, in fact, itself at war by economic methods.
—Major Douglas, in a broadcast on "The Causes of War," November 30, 1934.

and his easy, fluent and finished manner and language made it exceedingly attractive. This was Col. Scott's second address in Aberdeen.

The Shetlands. A Portent

During his three months' stay in Shetland he has done a vast amount of valuable work for the cause, addressing meetings in Lerwick, Kirkwall, and in several other places. Groups have been started and support for the Electoral Campaign has been very encouraging and widespread. Of this the result of the election in Orkney and Shetland affords most remarkable evidence.

The startling defeat of Sir Robert Hamilton, Member for sixteen years, was not unexpected to Electoral Campaigners in his constituency. Indeed they had warned him of his fate. The sitting Member no longer sits; and even before he has taken his place in the House, the new Member has been warned of what will happen if he, in turn, flouts the will of his constituents.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

All Secretaries and Supervisors are recommended to keep for reference any paragraphs appearing in this column that may concern them.

Back Numbers of "Social Credit." — There is still a quantity of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitable for free distribution as specimen copies, at 1s. for fifty, carriage free.

Christmas Cards and Calendars. — See special announcement on this page. In addition the special card advertised on page 102 November 8 is still available.

Photographs of Major Douglas. — See special announcement on this page.

Emblem for Approved Literature.—The Director of Publications is always pleased to receive for approval or advice manuscript intended for publication in pamphlet or book form. Writers or publishers of MSS. which are approved will be authorised to use the Secretariat emblem reproduced below. This course will in time ensure that all officially approved literature is distinguished by the emblem.

How To Get What You Want.—Specially written by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell to bring home to electors their responsibilities and their powers. This 2d. pamphlet will serve as a very powerful education in Social Dynamics, simply and racyly written.

Price to Affiliated Groups in minimum lots of one gross (144): one penny each, smaller orders at 1s 6d. a dozen, carriage paid. Retail price of single copies, 2d. See special announcement on page 123.

Volunteers Wanted. — Speakers on the Electoral Campaign are wanted. The Secretariat is receiving constant enquiries for them.

Will those qualified, or willing to work in order to become so, please send in their names and addresses to The Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2?

Please state whether available in the afternoon, or evening, or both.

This issue of SOCIAL CREDIT contains matter specially calculated to appeal not only to the new reader, but also to all those who are hesitant about undertaking the Electoral Campaign. Supervisors of Publications and of Propaganda particularly may be able to make a special effort to increase the sales and obtain new regular subscribers—as well as to induce others to do likewise. Sympathisers might help with sales in the streets or wherever gatherings of people are expected.



This emblem is available as a poster, 20in. wide by 30in. deep, with a space of 4in. at the top and 5½in. at the bottom for overprinting with particulars of meetings, etc.

Orders for these posters should be addressed to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Price 10s. 6d. for 25, carriage paid.

Extra for over-printing in black or colour 12s. 6d. up to 50, or 14s. from 50 to 100.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.

6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.

(Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.

(Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Leaflet No. 7

For Getting Workers and Funds.—A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want." (Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SLOGAN STAMPS



Stamps in two and three colours in this attractive design are now available at 1d. and 6d. each, or in sheets of twenty-five at 2s. and 12s. a sheet respectively, post free. The penny stamps are in two shades of green and white and the six-penny stamps in two shades of green and yellow.

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

GET TO KNOW ABOUT THEM

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Photographic reproductions of the portrait of Major Douglas which appears on the front page of this issue will be available shortly at the following prices:—

Postcards 2d. each, postage ½d.
Cabinet size, unmounted 6d. " " 1½d.
" " mounted 1s. " " 2d.

Those who wish to obtain copies of this excellent photograph will assist greatly by placing orders at once, with SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2, and sending remittances when the announcement appears that they are ready.

Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for re-sale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all cash orders for one dozen or more of any one size.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

This is the beautiful design specially prepared by Miss Nowell Edwards for our Christmas cards.

The cards will be of two kinds:

(a) Plain cards with a calendar below the drawing and a greeting on the back.

Price 3s. 3d. a dozen, including envelopes and postage.

(b) Folding cards bound with ribbon, with the drawing on the cover and the greeting inside.

Price 2s. a dozen, including envelopes and postage.

The greeting on both (a) and (b) will be:—

Wishing you a Happy Christmas and, in the New Year, a National Dividend.

From

Orders for cards should be placed at once with SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2, to be followed by remittances when the cards are announced to be ready.



CORRESPONDENCE

Support for Advertisers

I have just treated myself to a small consignment of teas from the Chota Hazri Tea Company, whose advertisement in SOCIAL CREDIT attracted my notice.

As I drink China tea myself, I obtained samples from them first, and I should like to say that the result has been that a friend and I have been quite satisfied with our experiment.

Christmas is coming, and I intend to give practical presents to some of my friends who are suffering from the stress of the present economic system.

The Chota Hazri India and Ceylon blend is all it professes to be.

Bournemouth. M. B. DE CASTRO.

Propaganda

Another method whereby "Douglas" can be more widely read is as follows:

Whenever any Social Crediter has perforce to visit either his doctor or his dentist, let him take along a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT and leave it among the waiting room literature.

London, W.C.2. BRUNO BARNABE.

Corner Sites

I have taken SOCIAL CREDIT since it came to my notice about eight weeks ago, and find it the most interesting paper I have ever

read. In this week's SOCIAL CREDIT you invite some reader to give facts about corner sites taken up by banks. In a short length of the main street of Doncaster on the Great North Road, four corner and three intermediate sites are taken up by those most costly but dismal buildings, which are in darkness after 3 p.m. and depress those who visit the town in the evenings.

Doncaster. W. R. FOWLSTONE.

SHOT AND SHELL

Cotton mill at Oswaldtwistle, closed for three years, has reopened. This, and the news that others may reopen, has "stiffened the backs of those in Lancashire who want the surplus spindles Bill to go through." When it goes through, the mills "will be reopened in an orderly fashion." — *Daily Express*, Nov. 7, 1935.

World production of artificial silk to end of September up by 151,845,000 lb., and staple fibre by 22,084,000 lb.—*The Times*, Nov. 1, 1935.

New table-knife polisher can handle 600 blades per hour. The machine is entirely automatic, and has only to be fed with rough blades.—*Industrial Britain*, Nov., 1935.

Bank buys more gold—and takes it to account at 85s. per ounce (although it pays market price of about 140s. for it).—*Daily Express*, Oct. 19, 1935.

"If people of this country return a Labour majority . . . will those who exercise econo-

A Good Idea

THE facts given in your "Shot and Shell" column are of the utmost value to speakers. Personally, I am cutting them out each week and sticking them on postcards in their respective classifications, so as to keep them handy. As I hate to cut my copy of SOCIAL CREDIT this naturally means the purchase of an additional copy, which can then be "left" somewhere.

I pass the idea on for the benefit of others.—*From a recent letter to the Editor.*

mic and financial control in this country accept the democratic decisions of the electors?"—*Mr. A. Greenwood at Leeds*, *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1935.

Ballot of Egyptian cotton spinners on proposal to control production and prices produced only 57.58 per cent. in favour, so scheme falls through.—*Financial Times*, Nov. 9, 1935.

Holder of £400 City of Munich six per cent. Bonds (Sterling Loan) recently sold them at 31½, representing a heavy loss. On the transfer, purchaser was shown to be Stadtgemeinde Munich, the Munich authorities having bought back their own bonds at about one-third their value, after having depressed the price by paying interest in four-and-a-half per cent. scrip.—*Daily Express*, Oct. 17, 1935.

Total area of arable land in Scotland in 1934 was smallest recorded since 1866—38,502 acres less than 1933. Oat acreage was reduced by 39,362; total corn area was 43,696 acres less than average for years 1924-33. Total workers employed were 8,788 fewer than ten years ago.—*Daily Express*, Oct. 29, 1935.

Five hundred tons Danish barley unloaded at Lissiemouth in a week, at sixteen per cent. below Scots barley prices. Landings this season already total 3,700 tons, equalling produce of 160 average Scots farms.—*Sunday Times*, Nov. 17, 1935.

IMMACULATE USED CARS

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- 1932 Essex Pacemaker 6-cylinder 21 h.p. drop head Coupe. Fawn colour. £75.
- 1935 Vauxhall 20 h.p. chassis with special Wingham 4-door Cabriolet coachwork by Martin Walter. 3,000 miles. As new. Cost £395. £295.
- 1934 Austin 10 h.p. Tourer. Most exceptional condition. Dark blue. £95.
- 1929 Riley 9 h.p. 4-door fabric Saloon. A very sound useful little car. £40.
- 1933 Wolseley 15 h.p. 4-5 seater, Family Sunshine Saloon. £85.
- 1934 Delage Super Sports. 100 m.p.h. chassis. 10,000 miles only. Fitted foursome drop-head Coupe of most attractive design by Figoni. Original cost about £1,500. £695.

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A badge is now obtainable, by the wearing of which sympathisers with the Social Credit Movement and the Electoral Campaign can make themselves known to one another, and, by inviting comment, make fresh contacts.

The device is a thistle within a half-inch diameter circle of Douglas tartan green. It is unobtrusive and, being in the form of a stud, fits easily into the buttonhole of the coat.

Studs will be forwarded to applicants who send with their name and address three 1½d. stamps.

Remember also that Douglas tartan ties, made from the woollen tartan can be obtained for 2s. 6d. each.

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Things in General—and Nothing in Particular

Her Soldiers We

Ex-Sergeant J. Clarke, V.C., charged at Marlborough Street Police Court with obstruction with a barrel-organ, said: "I am an ex-sergeant-major and holder of the V.C. I have 2 1/2d. in my pocket and have had no breakfast. I am supposed to be one of Lloyd George's heroes."

Draft regulations for a Bacon Development Scheme to be discussed in Parliament. The main object is said to be licensing of factories to prevent redundancy and over-production of bacon. Surplus factories would be closed and compensation paid. There should be little fear of a burdensome surplus of bacon coming on to our breakfast tables in future, and the V.C. should save his 2 1/2d. till Parliament has succeeded in raising prices.

While searching for a criminal near Manchester the police rounded up fifty homeless men who had been sleeping out on some waste land. Many of these men were charged with the offence of sleeping out.

According to the statistics of fifty leading states, 267,000 car loads of wheat; 258,000 tons of sugar; 26,000 tons of rice, and 25,000 tons of beef were destroyed so that they should not reach the market in 1934. There should be more room for homeless men in future.

An unemployed man was fined 2/6 at Southend for having no licence for his dog. He had pawned his boots to buy food, and spent his last twopence on bones for the dog.

An ex-Guardsman had a wife and twin babies. They were hungry, and he had no money. He stole some milk and was charged with theft.

London milk distributors, after discussion with National Farmers' Union, issued an appeal to milk producers to keep at home as much milk as possible for calf-rearing and pig-feeding.

Thirty-seven holders of the V.C. have died since 1919. Of these at least eight were victims of tragedy. Captain Throssell joins their ranks with a note of despair and a revolver by his side.

New five-year plan to help bakers. "Eat More Bread," and the *Daily Express* says, "Spend a Little More." Mr. Ramsay MacDonald urges us to "Spend Wisely." Why did not these V.C.s take the advice?

Mr. Field was just a war victim, an ordinary war veteran of forty-three whose joy of life ceased when he was twenty-eight. He refused an operation through fear of losing his job, and died. An official said he was an excellent soldier.

Mr. Weaving had served eleven years in the army. His wife starved herself to death in order that her children should have enough food.

Colonel Acland Troyte asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade what steps were being taken to ensure that Holland conformed to the request for a

reduction of egg exports to this country. The Dutch have been sending us too many eggs. The honourable and gallant Member will see that poverty is not abolished from the Weavings' home. The Electoral Campaign will see that he thinks again. The surplus eggs may come in useful yet!

A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned at an inquest on Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Cowan, D.S.O., found shot dead. Mr. Walsh, an army pensioner, found hanged, had been unemployed a long time. A jury returned a verdict of murder and suicide while of unsound mind at inquest on Colonel Holloway, and an inspector stated that the colonel's financial position was desperate. Captain Stewart was found dead on the line, and Lieut. Barry said he had been financially worried. Colonel Fairholme was found shot dead. He had been depressed lately by financial worry, but otherwise was a strong and healthy man.

Just a few British soldiers, but according to statistics of fifty leading states, 2,000,000 people died of starvation in 1934, and 1,000,000 committed suicide in consequence of poverty. War killed the surplus populations at rate of 2,500,000 per year, but Peace kills them at rate of 3,000,000 per annum.

There are too many doctors in America now, and 25,000 want patients. There are too many students studying medicine, and in consequence there is an over-production of doctors. It may be necessary to restrict their enrolment.

T. H. STORY.

This Age of Plenty

The mother of Alfred Edward Hedges, a twenty-three-year-old Bethnal Green man, who was sentenced to two months' hard labour at Old Street for stealing two loaves of bread, value sixpence, from the door-step of a house in Stepney, said to a reporter she felt the sentence was cruel.

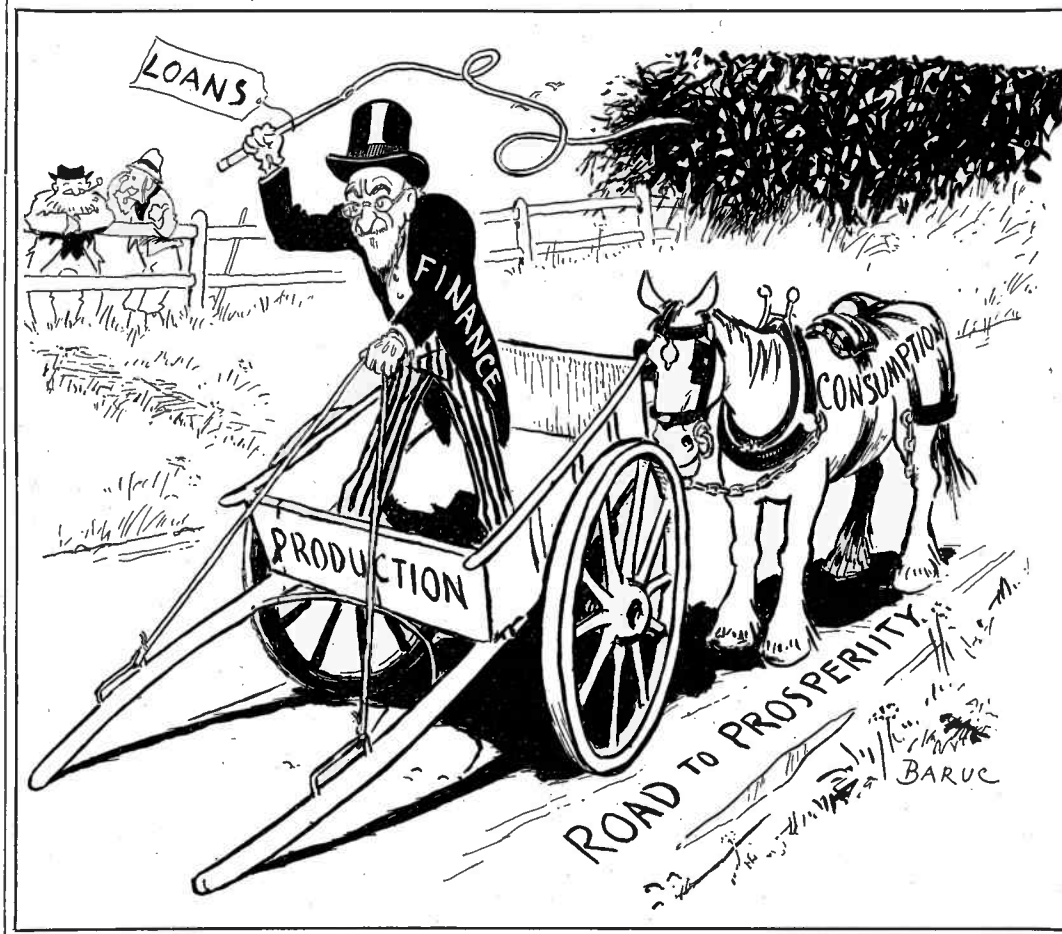
In court Hedges said that circumstances forced him to steal the bread. It was hard to find employment.

The Magistrate (Mr. Metcalfe): That is no reason why you should thieve.

Hedges: It is difficult to avoid temptation.

The Magistrate: That's what you say. I will teach you something different. Take a couple of months' hard labour.

National Dividends Would Abolish Poverty



Putting the Cart Before the Horse

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

Notices must reach the publishing office with remittance by the Monday morning before the date of issue.

Bath

Under the auspices of the Social Credit Movement, a Meeting will be held at the Guildhall, on Wednesday, December 4, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72 Ann Street

Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.

Meetings will be held in H.Q. as follow:
 Tuesdays—Technical Lectures. 7.45 p.m. Admn. 6d.
 Thursdays—For Unemployed, 3 p.m. Free.
 Thursdays—Public Lecture, 7.45 p.m. Admn. Free. (Questions and Discussion at all meetings).

Cardiff Social Credit Association

Meeting at 10, Park Place, on Monday, December 2 (revised date), at 7.30 p.m. Discussion will follow a short address by Mr. E. Attree entitled "What Is Morally Wrong Cannot Be Economically Right."

Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association

Free Public Meeting in the Rooms, 200, Buchanan Street, on Wednesday, December 4, at 8 o'clock. Speaker: Mr. Harry C. Munro. Subject: "The Horrors of Peace."

Hastings

Social Crediters! Please note new address, E. C. V. Symonds, "Netherwood," The Ridge, Hastings. Central heat, h. and c. throughout. Dance hall. Four acres of lovely grounds. Book now for Christmas Party. Entertainments and discussions. Special fare for all diets. From 7s. 6d. a day. Write for booklet.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Meetings open to the public held on the first Friday of every month, in Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, Liverpool, at 7.45 p.m. Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

North-West London District

Public Meeting at St. Alban's Hall, West Heath Drive, Golders Green (1 minute from Golders Green Tube Station) on Monday, December 9, at 8.15 p.m. Speaker: The Marquis of Tavistock, "Poverty and Overtaxation—The Obvious Cure."

Sheffield Social Credit Group

E.C. Meeting EVERY FRIDAY 8 to 10 p.m. Speakers' Class, alternate Fridays 7 to 8 p.m. Next, November 29. Wednesday, December 4, at 7.30 p.m., Mr. G. H. Efron, "Popularising the Idea of the Dividend."

Southampton

Douglas Social Credit Association, 2, London Road. Campaign and Propaganda Meetings on Tuesdays at 7.30. December Speakers: H. A. Carré, December 3 and 17; A. S. Copson, 10th; L. D. Byrne, 31st.

Wavertree Social Credit Association

Meetings open to the Public, held 2nd and 4th Friday in the month at Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, 15, at 8 p.m. Hon. Secretary, Miss N. Lunt, 40, Grant Avenue, Wavertree, Liverpool, 15.

National Dividend Club

There will be a meeting of the National Dividend Club at the Charing Cross Hotel, Charing Cross Station, on December 10, at 6.15 p.m. Subject for discussion, "The Next Move."

The Club is open to receive nominations for membership from anybody actively interested in the Electoral Campaign.

Applications should be addressed to the Hon. Sec., c/o SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

1930 Club

The next meeting will be held at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, December 3, in Prince Henry's Room, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. Subject (by special request) Further discussion on "Social Credit and Inflation." Major Gallaway has kindly consented to be present.

Nursery Home for Small Children

Healthy position, facing south, in country (between Newbury and Basingstoke). Entire charge taken of not more than four children, who lead a happy, normal life. Special care given to health and feeding (and much success has been achieved with "difficult" children). First lessons if required. Trained experienced nurse. Miss Douglas, Lane End, Brimpton Common, Reading. Heath End 36.

Blindley Heath

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These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.

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