What is intended is that if the individual citizen has enough money to keep himself alive, or to pay taxes, he will be made to pay the taxes.

In Canada, the taking back of the railways has grown to be, I explained at some considerable length, one of the most embarrassing problems of government. Being, in those days, somewhat less suspicious than I have, unfortunately, grown to be, I explained at some length the views upon finance to several individuals who were primarily interested in that fascinating pursuit. Perhaps for this innocent display of helpfulness, I was furnished, on my inquiring that I proposed to renew Canada before going home, with a number of introductions, amongst which was one to the present Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, who, at that time, was a comparatively unknown politician.

On my enquiring into why I should see Mr. Mackenzie King, I was informed that he was the future Prime Minister of Canada, which he, in fact, became about two years afterwards, if my memory serves me correctly. On casually relating this incident a few years later to a well-known Canadian, thoroughly familiar with Canadian politics, he remarked, "Well, none of us here in Canada knew it, anyway." The smart satisfaction of our financial papers, the scarcely veiled complacency of Mr. R. B. Bennett at the sweeping Liberal victory, which, for a time, made individual citizens of, let us say, Alberta, has enough money either to keep himself alive, or, alternatively, to pay the taxes necessary to provide the interest on the bonds which were created mainly by book-keeping methods, he will be made to pay the taxes of which will go to Financial Institutions. Or, perhaps, more accurately, he will be made to pay just as many taxes as possible, leaving him, perhaps, to believe he has been also reminded of an Indian proverb, "Each for himself, and God for us all, as the elephant said to the partridge."

Fast Workers

It has been my unfortunate and somewhat thankless task to be, on occasions, a mild and deprecating critic of Finance. But in regard to events in Canada subsequent to the election of Mr. King, and his recall of his Minister of Finance, Mr. Dunning, I cannot withhold the most unpardonable admiration. A reduction in the Canadian tariff in the favour of the Eastern U.S. manufacturer has already been tested in Australia, with results which are well known. The Premier of Tasmania, speaking in November last, said, in reply to enquiries made of him, "Since my Government came into office, we have attempted three Loan Council meetings, and to my mind, the subject matter of the conference is always determined by the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Government, and the Commonwealth Bank Board, before the meeting takes place. But I have leave the State to attend the conference, and the press is always able to publish the exact amount of the loan which is ultimately raised, the rate of interest, the terms, and the period of the loan." That is one aspect of the matter, and may be compared with the proposed Constitution of the Loan Council in Canada.

A slightly different view in regard to the proposal is provided by the Financial Times (January 16) which records that "Probably the worst results of the con-summation of such a plan would, it is con-

idered, be the final disposition of Social Credit as a practical possibility for Alberta." The Issue Is Joined

Furiously, Mr. Aberhart was warned in regard to this proposal two months ago, and has refused to agree to it. The soundness of the position which he is taking up in this matter is, in my opinion, beyond discussion, and will precipitate what I believe to be inevitable—a breach with orthodox finance, on the part of the Alberta Government. It is of course common knowledge that, up to the present, that has not taken place. I had, since it is clearly part of the credit problem, anticipated the situation which would arise in regard to the external debt of Alberta before going out to Canada a year ago, and believe it was then possible to deal with it without resort to the orthodox methods of finance and without repudiation, although, being without any official information as to the progress of events since Mr. Aberhart's Government came into power, I cannot say if this is still the case. However this may be, the issue is joined. In view of the experience which has been gained in Australia, it seems desirable that popular opinion in the Canadian Provinces should be mobilised, so that, at any rate, the facts may be before the public and the nature of the proposal be understood. To my mind this situation affords a test, and, perhaps, not very far from a final test, of democratic government. If the Provinces of Canada allow their remaining自主s in regard to the most important factor in their constitution—that of finance—then to be fished away from them, then I have very little doubt that democracy is doomed.

In conclusion, I should like to direct the attention of anyone interested to every word of the following pre-election statement by Mr. Mackenzie King at Saskatoon on September 21: "Canada is faced with a great battle between the money power and the people, a battle which will be waged in the new Parliament. I plead for a sweeping Liberal victory to carry out my policy of public control of currency and credit. Until the control of currency and credit is restored to the Government (say indices) all talk of Sovereignty of Parliament and Democracy is idle and futile." If any one supposes that Democracy knew what it was voting for when it voted for the Policy outlined in these words, then I can only ask him to read this article again.

FORWARD NEW ZEALAND

The following cable was received by Major Douglas on January 21 from New Plymouth, New Zealand:

Douglas Movement in convention at New Plymouth... All members have reason for hoping this Dominion will recognise and implement your great financial discovery during coming year. Rushworth.
The Tasmanian Report

The Report (abridged on page 183 of the Select Committee appointed by the Parliament of Tasmania to inquire into the working of the financial system is an historic document. It is one of the most significant of its kind in terms of reference, unlike some of those MacMillan Committee Reports, it is an expression of the necessity of the gold basis for currency, neither were they reminiscent of their time, even if they were permitted to waste time on irrelevancies; they alluded to a Ministerial hint on the “danger of lax administration in casual times” although it is not stated in so many words, the committees were aware of it. It is that we ought to make the roads a bit easier for the trade - look at the taking such mean advantage of private and public enterprises, we are unloving and unloved.

But even if we did drive them off the roads, I don’t know what we should do. Would it be any use sending them back to their Depressed Areas? -

National Division would remove both their destitution and their forced inactivity.

Bogus Clubs

In spite of glaring practical examples because of which the most conspicuous of the opposition is so popularly imagined. He did not go as intended, will produce a report wholly their leisure moments the divine quality of life is the front page of the Alberta Royal Commission on England, to raise loans for the purchase of the rest of the Austrahan Royal Commission on England, to raise loans for the purchase and again, like Japan, must find markets for its produce. Japan is more than halfway showing what safeguards are needed. It is that we ought to make the roads a bit easier for the trade - look at the taking such mean advantage of private and public enterprises, we are unloving and unloved.

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LACK OF MONEY LEADS TO SOCIAL CREDIT

Social Credit

Lack of money leads to social credit. Social Credit is an economic and political philosophy that advocates the use of government control over money creation as a means of creating a more equitable and stable economic system. It was developed in the 1930s in Canada and the United States, and has since gained support in various countries around the world. Social Credit advocates for the creation of a monetary system that is based on the production of goods and services, rather than on the accumulation of wealth. It seeks to ensure that all citizens have access to the means of production and that the distribution of wealth is based on the principle of need. Social Credit is often associated with the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who argued that money was a tool of exploitation and that it should be replaced by a system that is based on the production of goods for the common good. Social Credit has been embraced by various political parties in different countries, and has been a source of inspiration for many social and economic reformers.
Overseas Notes

Australia and New Zealand

North and South

N SOCIAL COMMENT for November 1, "Overseas Notes," in the Queensland Douglas Social Credit Association's "Monetary News," gives an interesting account of the Queensland Abolition of Poverty Campaign in South Australia, which has been started by the "Western Australia Abolition of Poverty Campaign" in South Australia. The whole of the mainland States of Australia are now setting up similar campaigns to achieve the abolition of poverty for an absolute zero condition.

Western Australia

Sometimes, when I have been writing to correspondents in other countries, I have been asked, "What is the objective of the campaign?" I always reply, "It is the objective of the campaign to show that the Western Australian people are not living in poverty, and that the idea of poverty is a misnomer."

I have always told my correspondents that the general conditions of Western Australia are such that there can be no question of poverty. The people of Western Australia are not living in poverty, and they have a very high standard of living.

It is no exaggeration to say that the people of Western Australia are not living in poverty, and that the idea of poverty is a misnomer. The Western Australian people are not living in poverty, and they have a very high standard of living.

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COST CREDIT

GROWTH

Canadian Loan Councils an INFAMOUS BARGAIN

The Federal and Provincial Ministers in conference at Ottawa have approved constitutional changes which will enable the establishment of separate Loan Councils for each of the Canadian provinces. The Dominion Minister of Finance and the Treasurers of the provinces will meet with the Governor of the Bank of Canada as adviser. Also of a National Finance Council composed of the Dominion Minister of Finance, the Treasurers of the provinces, and the Governor of the Bank of Canada as adviser. The new arrangement will provide a more effective means of communication between the provinces and the Federal Government, and a clearer line of responsibility for the national debt. It will also be an important step towards the realization of the objective of reducing the national debt. The new arrangement will provide a more effective means of communication between the provinces and the Federal Government, and a clearer line of responsibility for the national debt. It will also be an important step towards the realization of the objective of reducing the national debt.

Who Benefits?

The National Finance Council would eliminate the duplication of taxation on corporations, such as railways and banks. Under the existing system the Federal and Provincial Councils receive revenues here and there, with resultant expenditures on the same.

An amendment to the British North America Act of 1948 enables the province to declare the dealings between the provinces and the Federal Government. The charges are now considered as a part of the provincial revenue, and the province is responsible for the amount.

The chief and immediate result of the Ottawa conference proposals is the creation of certain Western Provinces, chiefly Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan. The government has yet to decide on details.

Probably one of the most important results of such a plan would be, it is considered, be the practical resolution for the country.

Financial Times, January 16.

Hasty Denial

"Mr. Dunn is dedicated to the merits of Social Credit, but it is known that he is a prominent advocate against the Dominion Government's policy respecting British dominion loans to the provinces is not dictated by opponents of Social Credit." Financial Times, January 16.

WHAT IS PROGRESS?

"Mechanization at the present moment can mean but one thing, progress—of producing human food with less human toil."

Harry Johnstone, the coloured music hall artist, well known as one half of the "Jolly Hooligans," died last week, aged 19.

Mr. Johnstone was a former member of the London Symphony Orchestra and had been a member of several other orchestras, including the London Philharmonic Society.

The above is from the Financial Times of January 16. Best advice seems to be be patient until a different page from the rest.

G.A. W.

Economies? Devaluation? What?

In this booklet the author deals with certain topics which are peculiar to the present financial situation-the aggressions of Major Margrion and The Economic Development of the country.CONTINUES, at what I hope will be an economic, entirely legal, but far from unimportant book will be a great help to the Social Credit propagandists.

A. W. Colkan

Mr. Geoffrey Crowther Broadcasts

Monday, January 16.

Mr. Geoffrey Crowther broadcasts (Second installment)

Having established to his own satisfaction, if not to ours, that the world in general and this country in particular are, in great part, heading for economic disaster, Mr. Crowther isolation, which is not very long since one read about banana republics and political instability, it is the time to consider the possibility of a new world order. It is not very long since one read about banana republics and political instability, it is the time to consider the possibility of a new world order. It is not very long since one read about the "Banana Republics" and political instability, it is the time to consider the possibility of a new world order.

"We are awed, but we must be reconciled to the new order, which is not a good thing..."

J. R. A. Trenchard

WHAT IS THE DOMINION?

"The Dominion Government would have to be 'empowered to conduct the business of the Dominion and to enter into a National Finance Council composed of representatives of the Dominion Government and the governments of the various provinces.'"

Lord Esher, in his last three talks he at least, has been able to indicate how the existing system the Federal and Provincial Councils is the death of the country.

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J. R. A. T trenchard
**The Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty**

How to help to end the misery of poverty and insecurity. There is a part for **everyone** to play.

**Taking the Decision**

**An Island Story**

A GREEN Austin, plunged at once and at the behest of a group of South-westerly-humed through a gale on the north-west coast of the little island which hangs in the blue Channel like a jade-green pendant to the crescent of Hampshire. The road ran for miles under the black cover of evening, then climbed the escarp of a bleak hill, threaded the hollows of a valley, and twisted onward between dry walls cast with age and lichenized with the slow growth of a century. On one side lay a坦ched cliff with the gleaming waters of the Channel beyond; on the other the winter wreckage of a luxuriant, wooded undercliff.

It was the beginning of a new year. Three months during the long dark nights had threaded many miles of such rural ways in the last three years missions which were now to be crowed.

It stopped in the quiet of a hidden lane and three men joined another four in a lighted house that overlooked the somber sea under a moonless sky. They were seven men, who because of the undeniable urge in them, had undertaken to organise the Electoral Campaign in a constituency as difficult, surely, as any in England. Seven men with the weakness of men, the hearts, the minds, and the wills of men, which know more things than ordinary men; there has never been a man of genius yet who has not been surpassed in both respects in his own generation by quite a large number of men who are merely good for their constituents.

The pang of hunger hard, and the sparse
That patient merit of the unworthy life.
When he himself can the solution find
Through Major Douglas? Who would
Fardel's say
To speak and strive against a sea of troubles
And makes us rather bear those ills we
And thus the native hue of resolution

**SECRETARIAT NOTICES**

Reprints of Dr. Hewlett Johnson’s article which appeared in “Daily Telegraph,” January 27, will shortly be available. Readers requiring copies are requested to write in at once, as the price will be considerably reduced for a large order. Seven copies of each chapter are issued free of charge.

**Serious Numbers of “Social Credit”**

Use these in your propaganda work. Fifty assorted copies, post free, 10c.

**How To Get What You Want**

Specially written by G. W. Day and G. F. Powell to bring home to amateur and professional alike the secrets of successful propaganda. This 32 page pamphlet will serve as a very powerful weapon in Social Credit propaganda. Price 10c.

**Prio to Affiliated Groups in minimum lots of 10 copies.**

- **Shuck**
- **Crack**
- **Corn**
- **Pin**
- **Short price of single copy 10c.**
CORRESPONDENCE

Two Kinds of Vote

I am engaged in the marketing of a certain radio product. For many years wirelessly has been sold to consumers who have never been subjected to its advantages, and the mass of the public is most unwilling to look into the subject. They know that one or two bids which would rob them of a constant income from the sale of the product is displaced, which latter were permanently recurring expenditure on the part of the public.

Gradually, learners stated that the new product, letter results and economy considerations. In time their demands forced dealers to procure the new article for them. They would not go further unless they could get what they want.

In the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, the Bank of England, I do not know whether they stand upon a legal basis, but I have heard that they represent a great deal of gratuitous and expensive to me. It was therefore necessary to make charges on these accounts which would stand for them. He and the assistant manager had gone through the books at the end of the year, and had charged 5½ per cent. on the total of these charges drawn on my account during the year; he did not think I should consider that too much. I told him that the charge was a new one; that I had not been informed about it in advance, and that no statement had been sent me; the bank's affairs were now of business of mine, but it had paid 16 per cent. last year; that I could not agree to the charge and should be obliged if he would withdraw them. With that I got up to go, and he agreed to refund the money, and has confirmed this by letter.

Bank Charges

It is already known that the world output of rayon yarn and staple for 1933, as compared to 1932-33, has been essentially larger, especially in relation to the losses of £69,800 for 1933-33, so that the profits of rationalisation—bo mills out of the 143 taken over by the combine have been or are being scrapped—will represent the most expensive type of printing. That was written in Alberta, in England. Our people to have nothing to do with new-tex triumph for Mr. Baldwin, and a magnificent sale of rayon yarn and staple for 1933-33. This is due to the expansion of old plants and the building of new, and that the thousand million lbs. level was easily passed. Preliminary estimates show a total production of rayon yarn and staple of 2,567,630,000 square yards valued at 2,711,265,000 yen. This compares with 1934 exports of 2,567,630,000 square yards, worth 490,622,000 yen.

A Christian's Resolution

I am in full accord with the letter from Mr. W. Willoughby Price as given in your editorial, January 17.

I would take 1,000 copies. I suggest the booklets be well written, with a map of the world, and that we keep a few dozen copies always on our desks and enclose one with every letter written.

Reading

WALTER M. DODKLE

(We have had enough requires for the reprinting of page 147 of Social Credit for January 17, to which we were supposed to apply the 50, postage paid. This price could be reduced materially if we were to place a larger order. The reprint is referred to contains the Dean of Canterbury's New Year resolutions, supported by many quotations of H.R.H. the Duke of York.)

£800,000,000 GIVEN TO DESTRUCTION AND WHO CARES?

Under the watchful eyes of the United States Treasury officials workers are now engaged in the destruction of an estimated 4,000,000,000 dollars worth of gold certificates. These certificates will take some time. These certificates were once in circulation or available for circulation as money, but now are useless.

Over three years ago the certificates were called in for redemption in non-gold bills and their retention by any person was unlawful and subject to penalty. It was first mooted to keep them in storage buildings, for they are of the finest paper and represent the most expensive type of engraving.

Now a combination of macarons, lime solution, and revolving knives are daily turning these bills into a grey pulp.

Actually only some of the certificates were in circulation. The rest were in the Federal Reserve banks and represented gold held for them by the Treasury.—"Belfast Telegraph," January 13.

PLENTY AT STAMPON

The Japanese Export Cotton Enquiry Association claims that Japan is now supplying more than half the world's consumption. For the year 1933, all Japanese exports were 3,791,806,000 square yards, worth 491,487 yen. This compares with 1932 exports of 3,791,806,000 square yards, worth 491,487 yen. The production for 1934 is estimated at 3,791,806,000 square yards, worth 491,487 yen. The production for 1934 is estimated at 3,791,806,000 square yards, worth 491,487 yen.

The association predicts that world-wide restrictions are likely to prevent any further large increases in production.

The Japan Rayon Association claims that the world output of rayon yarn and staple for 1933, as compared to 1932-33, has been essentially larger, especially in relation to the losses of £69,800 for 1932-33, so that the profits of rationalisation—bo mills out of the 143 taken over by the combine have been or are being scrapped—will represent the most expensive type of printing. That was written in Alberta, in England. Our people to have nothing to do with new-tex triumph for Mr. Baldwin, and a magnificent sale of rayon yarn and staple for 1933-33. This is due to the expansion of old plants and the building of new, and that the thousand million lbs. level was easily passed. Preliminary estimates show a total production of rayon yarn and staple of 2,567,630,000 square yards valued at 2,711,265,000 yen. This compares with 1934 exports of 2,567,630,000 square yards, worth 490,622,000 yen.

A NEW FEATURE

We announce with pleasure that Mike NOUS will contribute a series of common-sense explanations of everyday facts that few of us really understand, and that are of supreme importance to everybody. Many of these features will first appear in our next issue.

‘BALANCING’ THE BUDGET

We have been brought up on a diet of pinch-penny economy, doubtless because the old balanced budget—of all which were good in their day, but not necessarily in our day. When there was no need for a balanced budget, the balanced budget was a desirable and necessary thing. To-day it simply isn’t done, though figures sometimes quoted to make us consider that there is a case for it in our day. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year. It is possible to have a book-keeping balance by ‘piling up’ the surplus of different years, but the important thing is that money collected in one year should be available in the next year, to cover any deficiency that year.
Announcements & Meetings

Office Hours: 2:30 to 3:30 and 7 to 9 p.m.

From 8:30 pm, first floor, East, Calgary, Alberta, CANADA.

News from Bedlam

FROTTI AND THE FLOODS

DEAR Old Creditors,

Have you seen reports in evening newspapers of Monday's 1/5? I mean, of Lord Desborough, Chairman of Thames Conservancy Board, which he has made directly and without any knowledge of the electorate to the Board.

To the credit of my constituency was ‘Frootti for Floods’—an inspired thought indeed! Some cave-people said that talking of floods ‘there was a scheme, a drastic scheme, to improve the carrying capacity of the river, that the existing load would have 3 million pounds, the cost to-day being double that of the money spent.

That scheme was sent round to all the members concerned, and they unanimously replied...

THAT THEY WOULD PREFER A FLOOD VISITATION, SAY ONCE IN FOUR YEARS.

And, ooo-ah-oo, so say all of us, I think.

Four years! My consistent, sir, would prefer one a day or two, if it can be man-

aged, rather than do anything on which, as Lord Desborough says, ‘we are not likely to obtain value for our money.

More than that, dear old bloke, I would say we are not even likely to obtain value for our money. The very idea of turning dusty, rustic discussion of the problem of the job on the saving future generations (of Unemployed) from drowning is almost revolting. Valuable as the number of things we could accomplish with 6 million pounds, apart, I mean, from levelling the unemployed bait tobacco and tea, which would be done anyway, they can’t.

We could fight a fleet of bombers without having to borrow from Lady Houston for the purpose, and drop them on Moscow, Omsk, Tomsk and New York.

There’s value in that, if you think of the exportation without imports, emigration without qualmings, you see, and the silent tear.

Yours earnestly, Frootti, M.P. (P.S. D.V.)

The Tax Eater

Today there was an invisible guest who sits at the table of every family in this country. He is the invisible tax collector with the hidden sword.

When the housewife purchases three pork chops the butcher weighs them out but only wraps up two. The third he hoards. He assumes “the fairies’ fatal green.”

But everywhere there is one individual whose group has not found it necessary to adopt a distinctive shirt. This is the tax payer. He has a shirt. It has been freely issued at the rate of a shilling a week, and as far as he knows, has found no means to get out of it—San Francisco Chronicle, November 23, 1935.

A Danger Averted

We have received a report from a source which we cannot disclose and for whose reliability we cannot vouch that a goose has been born in Languedoc which, to the surprise of all, has been able to fly without learning to swim. This is the latest technical exposition, and the only one that has found means to get out of it.

The Sanity of Social Credit

What is Social Credit? What is this Social Credit? by A. L. J. E. Tuke

What is the latest technical exposition, and the only one that has found means to get out of it—San Francisco Chronicle, November 23, 1935.

The New and the Old Economics

Contains an exposition of the old and the new.

The Monopoly of Credit

A Demand For Government Typists

Money in Industry, by M. Gordon Cumming

The Abolition of Poverty, by W. H. Rands

The A+B Theorem, by H.M.M. 6d.

The Latest Technical Exposition, and the only one that has found means to get out of it—San Francisco Chronicle, November 23, 1935.