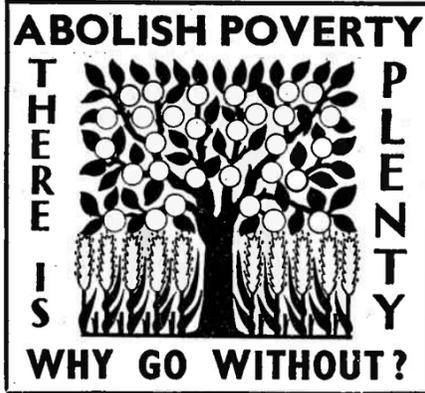


SOCIAL

For Political and
Official Organ of the



CREDIT

Economic Democracy
Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1935

Weekly Twopence

ALBERTA LEADS THE WORLD

Smashing Victory for the Social Credit Party Opposition Wiped Out

*Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez, when with eager eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent upon a peak in Darien.—KEATS.*

SUCH must have been the feelings of the civilised world when the news of a Social Credit landslide in Alberta filled the headlines of every reputable newspaper, at aurate before more primitive instincts prompted some to say, "Here is a stranger, let us heave a brick at him."

Absolute Majority on the First Count

Owing to the fact that in Alberta they have proportional representation, which sometimes necessitates lengthy counting of second and third preferences, the final results are not expected until the end of this week.

The first news was startling enough, however, for on Friday morning we knew that, out of sixty-three constituencies, one Liberal and thirty-two Social Credit candidates had been returned, while Social Credit was leading in twenty-six others. By Saturday the lead had increased to forty-two to one.

The State of the Parties

As we go to press the position of the parties contesting the election is as under:—

Social Credit	47
Liberal	5
Conservative	2
United Farmers	0
Labour	0
Independent	0
C.C.F.	0
	54

Resignation Not Accepted

Mr. Reid, the Premier, and leader of the United Farmers Party, has handed in his resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor, who has refused to accept it until the new Government is ready to take office.

Pseudo Financial Panic

Meanwhile, news arrived that a "flight of capital" had begun immediately, depositors having transferred their balances from the local banks to other Provinces. This is the usual move when anything unaccustomed happens, and, as the *News Chronicle*, among others, pointed out, has nothing to do with the efficacy or otherwise of the programme of the new party, which has not yet taken office.

Simultaneously with this mild exodus of book entries, which incidentally did not continue long or on a large scale, an influx of immigrants is reported to have begun. Real values entered as book values retired.

A Remarkable Prophecy

On April 26, 1935, under the heading "Will Alberta Lead the World? Extraordinary Situation in Western Canada," we published an article by Mr. J. D. Bennett, Director of Overseas Relations, of the Social Credit Secretariat, which contained what can now be seen as an extremely astute summing up of the situation, which, with numerous changes of emphasis, has led up to the dramatic events of last week-end.

The British Press Gets Busy

Although "Dog bites man" is not news, but "Man bites dog" is, where Social Credit

is concerned a man has to bite twelve dogs before the London press will notice it. Mr. Aberhart has done the equivalent.

Every paper of any consequence in London and the provinces has given the utmost publicity to his remarkable achievement, which only those who realise the turmoil of a Canadian provincial election can assess truly.

The Social Credit Secretariat has been besieged by reporters and enquiries for Major Douglas; but in view of his official appointment as a civil servant of the Alberta Government no comment on the election was made by responsible persons other than Major Douglas.

Numerous Interviews

Major Douglas himself gave interviews to about a score of papers, and his comments appeared, accompanied in many instances by his photograph.

The Dean of Canterbury was also besieged, and gave a number of interviews, which were extensively reported; and interviews were given by Mr. W. L. Bardsley, Secretary of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Some of these interviews on their appearance were scarcely recognisable by the interviewed, but on the whole there is no great reason to complain.

Bravo, Local Press!

Leading articles and news items are commented on elsewhere in this issue, but it is worth recording that some of the best-informed journalism was to be found in the provincial papers.

Many of the latter printed detailed accounts of interviews with leaders of Douglas Social Credit Groups.

There is no doubt that our army of press correspondents will have a busy time for weeks to come.

WAR! On the Edge of the Abyss

EVENTS are moving fast. It is impossible to say what the situation will be by the time this is in print, but probably we shall not be involved this time. We have not yet reached that state of poverty and despair which makes even war a tolerable alternative, but we know that events are in train which may soon drive us to self-destruction against our will. The present crisis in Abyssinia is our last warning, if it is only a warning!

We Fight For Customers

If you who read this are one of those who believe that the monetary system is too dull and mundane a thing to be the chief cause of war, that wars are due to the wickedness of man and must continue so long as men are sinful, I beseech you to think it possible that you are wrong. No nation wants war until it has been driven mad by the inability to consume its own abundance; then, like a starving beast, it becomes a danger to all and seeks an enemy to destroy.

Italians are now preparing to lay down their lives in the deserts of Abyssinia for an export market! They are not seeking to exchange goods with that barren country; they are fighting to obtain purchasing power for themselves through employment, in the only way that this tragic system called "Sound Finance" allows.

This Is No Parlour Game

There is poverty and starvation among the people of Italy. In mid-winter there were naked children upon the streets of Naples. There is no arguing with such a nation; treaties and solemn obligations become mere scraps of paper in the face of such extremity. It is a matter of life and death for them that the Ethiopians shall be forced to buy their goods with money created and lent to them by the Italian banks. The banking system permits no other way.

No Peace Without Sanity

Do not let it be said that finance is a matter for bankers and economists and not the concern of common men. It means life or death, health or sickness, peace and dignity or chaos and blood and tears, to us and to humanity. If you have placed your faith in collective security, or in pacifism, or in the principle of the strong man armed, you know now that none of these can prevent the inevitable consequences of a system that sets the nations at each others' throats like wild beasts fighting for the right to live. We cannot possibly have peace without sanity!

'Twere Well 'Twere Done Quickly

Our own country is now waging economic war upon the rest of the world, and, under the leadership of the so-called National Government, has succeeded in capturing some employment from its neighbours. How long before we pass from the weapons of misery and starvation to bombs and bullets? We do not know! We only know that the time is perilously short. There is no time for hesitation! Make up your mind to-day upon this vital issue, and if you stand with us, give us your active help in the fight for sanity and peace!

C. G. D.



"AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"

VICTORY FUND

Telegram to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163a, STRAND, LONDON.

I PROPOSE OPEN VICTORY FUND FROM ONE SHILLING UPWARDS TO BE ANNOUNCED THIS FRIDAY'S ISSUE, FIVE POUND CHEQUE FOLLOWS—ETHEL BIRNSTINGL.

The Dean of Canterbury says—

I thank Miss Birnstingl for her generous lead, and, in declaring her Victory Fund open, commend it to every man and woman who hopes for security and freedom in plenty for all, and for release from the spectre of war. Our Campaign needs funds, and if we are to succeed in time, they must come quickly.

I take for myself the privilege of being the first to answer Miss Birnstingl's appeal, and I cannot do less than give the sum of Five Pounds in response to her generous lead.

All contributions will be acknowledged in SOCIAL CREDIT only, under a *nom de plume* if desired.

Alberta has given us a marvellous opportunity; let us all make sure of it.

HEWLETT JOHNSON,
Director of Revenue.

Social Credit Secretariat, 163a, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Destruction of Youth

The International Labour Bureau has estimated that the number of unemployed under 25 years of age in all the countries reviewed reaches 25 per cent. of all unemployed. This appalling fact, and the consequent moral destruction of a large proportion of the victims, is widely recognised.—Lord Baden-Powell in "The Times," August 24.
National Dividends would save them.

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

The authorised form in which Electors should do this is reproduced on page 23.

Quantities can be obtained at the rates quoted on page 24.

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Vol. 3. No. 3. Friday, August 30, 1935

A Magnificent Opportunity

THE victory of Mr. William Aberhart's Social Credit Party in the elections of Alberta, Canada, must be one of the most remarkable landmarks in the whole history of politics. After little more than twelve months' existence as a political party it entered sixty-three candidates for sixty-three seats. In each constituency there was an average of three to four opposing candidates, and the voting was on the principle of proportional representation.

In another province of Canada, where there was no Social Credit candidate, the Liberal Party had just gained every seat in the House. In spite of all these disadvantages, and in face of a virulent Press attack, *The Times* first report showed that of the first forty-three returned forty-two were Social Credit candidates, and it is estimated that the other parties will be lucky if they muster twelve seats between them.

According to Reuter a record number of voters went to the polls.

This smashing victory took the London press by surprise, and it has entertained us to a rich blend, in which was much shrewd sense, and less nonsense than might have been expected. There emerge two predominant conclusions, one or both having been expressed by nearly every paper.

The first conclusion is that this decisive victory, and the record poll, are due to the voters' enthusiasm for the policy expressed in the slogan "Five pounds a month for all." "Is it remarkable," asked the *Morning Post*, "that the impoverished farmers of Alberta Province should have jumped at the opportunity of voting themselves richer by five pounds a month . . . ?"

The second conclusion is that the voters had little or no understanding of the financial methods by which they were to receive the additional income they voted for. Indeed the omniscient press itself was, at sea about this, and sections of it even attributed a similar ignorance to Mr. Aberhart.

According to the *Sunday Express* Mr. Aberhart "has promised £5 a month social credit for every adult, but has not said how the fund is going to be raised. All he has said is that it will not be through a gigantic taxation programme. . . . The vagueness of the plan [sic] did not hinder the party from getting votes, but it is hampering the opposition because they do not know what to attack."

Mr. Aberhart, who, it is reported, has stated that it will be at least eighteen months before any plans will be in operation, will now find himself the focus of a steady and increasing pressure to deliver results, and we wish him success in overcoming the obstacles which must be surmounted if Alberta is to control her own credit in the interest of her citizens. With Major Douglas as the Chief Reconstruction Adviser to the Government he has a magnificent opportunity.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the Alberta victory is the collapse of all serious opposition to the deliberate policy of ending poverty by distributing the plenty which surrounds it. Taken in conjunction with the record poll, this is stirring news to the electors of this country, to members of Parliament, and especially to our Electoral Campaigners.

There is no majority against the enjoyment of plenty. The people are ready and willing to vote for it. When they do, no power on earth can withhold it.

Bankers in Retreat

It is a hopeful sign that the bankers are openly adopting falsehood in their defence. Falsehood is a poor weapon and cannot long prevail against truth—especially if, almost in the same breath, the retreating banker is frank enough to declare his outrageous aims.

The Times City Editor, commenting on the Aberhart victory in Alberta, says that if the State "pays \$25 to each adult every month it must extract that sum from the citizens first." That, as *The Times* City Editor well knows, is untrue. On the contrary, Government payments are made out of loans borrowed from the banks. Taxation is collected from the people to repay the banks the money they have created, costlessly to themselves, upon the credit of the people, who are, nevertheless, charged with the repayment of a debt they do not properly owe.

The Bankers' Point of View

The Times City Editor follows up the "terminological inexactitudes" exposed in the foregoing note, with this frank admission: ". . . from a banker's point of view the merit of a producer's credit is that the act of production creates a collateral security for the debt, but the effect of a consumer's credit is that with the act of consumption the collateral disappears." In other words, the objective of the banker is to get the communities, on whose real credit they create money, into their permanent debt. How well they have succeeded up till now is obvious.

But there is a power greater than the power of the international moneylenders. It is the power of a democracy that expresses its will to live a decent life. That power is being mobilised through the Electoral Campaign which will save civilisation yet.

Unnecessary Nervousness

Reports have been published that, as a result of the success of Mr. Aberhart's party in the Alberta elections, nervous depositors have transferred their money to other provinces. This procedure is called, in the jargon of financial editors and economists, "the flight of capital," and frequently precedes or accompanies the depreciation of the currency of the country from which the flight takes place, in terms of the currencies of other countries.

If such a flight of capital is in fact occurring, it is by no means an automatic outcome of the election, but must have been inspired by rumours from sources inimical to the new Government, to wit, the banks. Any such flight would first be to other provinces, but later it is possible a similar movement out of Canada to the U.S.A. or elsewhere might occur and cause a depreciation of the Canadian dollar. In this event Canada might find it difficult to pay the interest on her huge foreign debt and for imports—assuming the existing financial system to be in operation—and such difficulties would be laid to the blame of Alberta.

Flights of Fancy

Actually these so-called flights of capital are no more than the transfer of a series of book entries from one country to another, or, in the case of the transfers reported from Alberta, from one province to another. These book entries are claims on the goods of a particular country, and when transferred to another country are translated into claims on the produce of that other country.

The only justification for depreciating Canadian claims (dollars), in the terms of foreign claims (foreign currencies) would be that the Canadian claims shrank as compared to the foreign claims, i.e., the Canadian dollar would buy less. If, therefore, the Canadian dollar depreciates in the terms of other currencies, while prices in Alberta fall—as they should do if it is possible to put Social Credit into operation—and in the rest of Canada remain stable, it will be evidence

From a Seat in the Stalls

that an attack is being made on the dollar as a means of bringing pressure to bear on Alberta.

Stock Market Pranks

The artificiality of these manoeuvres is typified in the alleged fall in the market value of Canadian trustee stocks. This, according to *The Times* City Notes, "ranged from 1 to 5½ points, with the heaviest losses in Alberta issues."

What actually happens is that brokers quote two prices, and undertake to buy at the lower and sell at the higher figure. If they elect to mark down the figure at which they will buy, the market price is said to have fallen, although nobody may sell to them, which is what happened in the great majority of these stocks.

So it will be realised that these "flights of capital" are no more than flights of fancy on the part of those very clever people who coin the bankers' and economists' jargon for the bewilderment of simple folk. The capital of Alberta is its means of producing real wealth, its factories, mines and farms and its workers. This last asset—workers—according to the press, is increasing, for a flight of emigrants to Alberta from other provinces has already begun. No transfers of figures in books can cause this real capital to shrink, and no such transfer need result in it becoming idle.

Faint But Pursuing

Far from the madding crowd of importunate newspaper men, Major and Mrs. Douglas have been enjoying a week-end on their yacht *Fairwind*, what time the job of repulsing the onslaught of maddened Fleet Street has kept the staff of the Secretariat busy. It was fortified in the good work by a remarkable brew introduced by Miss Holter for the purpose of drinking the health of Major Douglas and Mr. Aberhart.

The gem of a week-end full of diverting incidents is provided by the heroic efforts of an *Evening Standard* reporter, who, according to one of his colleagues, spent a wet and strenuous Saturday "sculling about the Solent in a rowing boat" trying to locate *Enid*, the yacht which Major Douglas recently sold. The pursuit was complicated by the fact that her new owner had changed her name to *Marcus Aurelius*.

Industry's Only Hope

Industry as a whole has nothing to hope from the political parties. Industry is not worried by any problem of production; the only problem of the producer is how to get rid of his goods and services at a price that will cover his costs (which include any profit he is fortunate enough to make). The producer wants markets more than anything else.

Social Credit will give him these markets by increasing the incomes of his customers through National Dividends. The various party politicians, on the other hand, have nothing to offer but a few special markets temporarily expanded by inflationary means. These are financed by an increase of debt, and inevitably lead to more taxation, which means, in the long run, smaller purchasing power, and contracting markets, all of which are poison to industry.

Cruelty to Ships

Somebody ought to found a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ships. According to a statistical summary issued by Lloyd's Register, more than five times more tonnage of ships was broken up last year than was lost by casualty.

During the last ten years the smallest amount of shipping disposed of was in 1927, when the number of vessels broken up was 469 and the tonnage was 852,398. Last year 564 steamers and motor-ships, of 1,740,895 tons gross, came under the ship-breaker, including 152 of 555,573 tons gross, belonging to Great Britain and Ireland.

So whatever else is wrong in the world we

can rest assured that the technique and organisation of destruction is progressing most satisfactorily. The one thing which nations have been able to agree about, and co-operate to effect, is the restriction of much-needed commodities, while one country has even gone so far as to raise taxes to finance the destruction of foodstuffs.

This is an Age of Destruction. Just as we destroy goods so we destroy in a few years the culture and political principles which it has taken civilised man centuries to win.

Strikes Always Collapse

The recent strike of skilled workers employed on Federal work relief projects in New York collapsed completely, although the strike leaders had predicted that every project directed by the Works Progress Administration would be brought to a standstill.

The fact is that practically all strikes do collapse in these days, which is a clear indication that industrial conditions have changed a good deal. For many a year the three factors have been Finance, Capital and Labour, but by chance or design the impression has been conveyed that the factors were simply Capital (meaning the employer) and Labour. Furthermore, Karl Marx assumed that all wealth was derived from Labour, so that Labour held the whip hand.

But to-day both Labour and Capital are hopelessly subservient to Finance, while the black-legging of machines has rendered Labour a drug on a falling market. With millions standing idle it is useless for men to strike, because their places are eagerly filled by the queues outside the Labour Exchanges.

Academic Freedom

Earl Russell, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Professor Lascelles Abercrombie and others have been discussing the question of academic freedom at Oxford. It has been decided to set up a committee to mobilise university men and teachers if at any time their freedom should be threatened.

Mr. Cole said they wanted to stand in the way of interference beyond the point up to which it was rendered absolutely inevitable by political circumstances.

This sounds to us woefully defeatist. What sort of political circumstances is he thinking about, and who is to say when the point has been reached up to which interference is absolutely inevitable?

In any case the very term *academic freedom* is an anomaly. Freedom, if it means anything at all, means liberty of action, and when men are content to discuss merely the question of what they are allowed to say, instead of what they are allowed to do, they are allowing real freedom to go by default.

Skinless Oats

After nineteen years of research work a new skinless oat has been produced and one hundred and fifty acres of it have been put down in Norfolk by Messrs. Parker and Proctor.

Only forty-five pounds of seed is required per acre, compared with the ordinary seeding of 168 lbs. On medium soils it has been found possible to get a yield of 4,500 lbs. an acre, equal to thirteen and a half quarters. Because the oat is huskless, this yield is expected to be equal in value to twenty quarters of ordinary oats.

In the same issue of *The Times*, in which this information appears, there is an announcement of a new reaper-elevator, whereby the field is cleared as it is cut and every grain of corn is collected.

All such savings and improvements seem out of place at a time like the present, when most foodstuffs are being restricted and destroyed to keep up the market price. Under the present system the fruits of the inventor's brain are completely nullified and even turned into a curse. Surely a skinless oat will depress prices? And if work is the aim, how about its effect on employment?

THE EIGHTH DEADLY SIN

But these are foolish things to all the wise,
And I love wisdom more than she loves me;

My tendency is to philosophise
On most things, from a tyrant to a tree.
—"Don Juan," Canto vi.

ACCORDING to the *Morning Post* for March 26 last there is to be held this year another census of production. After damning it with faint praise, and drawing attention to the fact that the final results of the 1930 census were still awaited, the *Morning Post* added, with praiseworthy perspicacity that "distribution is surely just as important as production, and if a census of production, why not a census of distribution?" And so say all of us.

Now it is universally admitted that the object of production is consumption. Even orthodox economists pay lip service to that impeccable postulate, although the methods whereby they would give practical effect to it are more likely to result in tuberculosis.

A Census of Wants

It should then be obvious to all concerned that what this "fool-driven land" most urgently requires is, not another census of production, but a comprehensive statement of what its citizens lack in order to maintain, and improve, a standard of living in keeping with the ability of industry and agriculture to deliver the goods.

A carefully compiled questionnaire of the people's wants, drawn up by a joint committee of the Federation of British Industries and the Association of Chambers of Commerce, issued through the post by the Ministry of Health—a "Highway Code of Prosperity," so to speak—would, when duly analysed and tabulated, provide a mass of valuable information on which a sane system of production could base its programme for years ahead.

This, I am well aware, is a mere counsel of perfection—just idle philosophising of no earthly value—but, all the same, it is not impossible that the magnates of the business world may eventually have it born in on them that it is not so much a "New Deal" as a "New Ideal" that they need, if they, and we, are to find a happy issue out of our afflictions.

Too Blind to See Their Customers

Once they grasp the full meaning of the Douglas definition of the Purpose of Industry and the cause of its frustration, they might pause before blindly obeying the ukases of High Finance, and suspend the breaking up of looms and the scrapping of spindles until they were quite sure that there was no latent market for their products. Perhaps, when they realise that the payment of National Dividends means an end to the passing of dividends at annual meetings they will sit up and take notice.

It is no exaggeration to assert that the stability of Western Civilisation mainly depends on the speedy conversion of the "business man" to the New Ideal. What prevents his seeing where his salvation lies? The answer will certainly astound and probably offend our complacent industrialists and their City allies. It is—sheer stupidity.

Stupidity at the Top

About a hundred years ago, when the Free Trade magnates were at the height of their power, Benjamin Disraeli said of the new plutocrats that they were not even clever men of business. He added:—

I disapprove of their doctrines. I believe from the bottom of my heart that their practice will eventually be as pernicious to the manufacturing interests as to the agricultural interests of this country.

Well, was he right? And was Walter Bagehot justified in saying of the directors of the Bank of England in 1910 that

When they came to be examined as to their reasons, they gave answers that have become almost classical by their nonsense.

Nay, we can go back still further, some three hundred years, and recall the words of Oxenstierna to his son when he bade him "go and see with how little wisdom the world is governed." If it were the fashion to-day for young men to make the grand tour before entering the service of the State, would they find more signs of wisdom amongst the rulers of Europe than the son of the Chancellor of Sweden found in his time? I doubt it.

How little we realise that "stupidity and passion are two of the great forces of history"! That was what Heinrich von Treitschke said in one of his pugnacious lectures on politics at Berlin University; and a greater German than he had protested years before that with stupidity the gods themselves fight in vain.

Yet again, harping on the same string,

By J. S. Kirkbride

the truculent Prussian professor said that an outstanding feature of the 19th century was the stupidity of the educated classes; little thinking that his own beloved Prussia would provide the supreme proof of the accuracy of his diagnosis.

Educated Numskulls

It is significant that on this occasion von Treitschke used the word *Stupidität* instead of the more familiar term *Dummheit*. One wonders what induced him to make the change. Let me hazard a guess. The terms are congruous but not synonymous. *Dummheit* is congenital stupidity, whereas *Stupidität* is superinduced, and may well be the product of a public school and university education culminating in a double first.

Maybe, at the back of his Nordic mind, this very learned professor was ruminating on education as a process of education and development, and secretly bemoaned that the type of education provided in the universities he knew so well was liable to educe and strengthen rather than eradicate that innate stupidity we all possess, and which, when highly polished and honed, is infinitely more dangerous than the simple ignorance of illiteracy.

It is at least permissible to suggest that the persistent resistance of so many highly-educated well-meaning folk to the logic of the Douglas analysis is due to this academic induration of the receptive faculties, "petrified by scholastic pedantry," as Dr. William Boyd said at the recent conference of the New Education Fellowship.

Wasting the Talents

One can only describe it as the Eighth Deadly Sin; the sin against holy Common Sense. A sin, or disease if you prefer the milder way of putting it, which has long been endemic in the educated classes.

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat, is an old familiar tag, but singularly appropriate when trying to grasp the mental condition of those eminent statesmen, and others, who are responsible for the desperate state of Europe, and the rest of the world, in this our day.

There is, however, another explanation which is worth a moment's consideration. If, as we are justified in believing—for the evidence is overwhelming—the powers of darkness are pressing the children of light very sorely at many points on the Western Front, it may comfort us to listen to a wise pilgrim in Holy Orders, Chaucer's Country Person, who, amongst a hundred choice reflections on sin and repentance, laid it down that "the devel fighteth agaynst a man more by queyntise and by sleight than by strengthe."

We'll Shame the Devil Yet

Which, being interpreted, signifieth that he whom the devil would ruin he first bemuses and finally renders incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong.

Perhaps it was thinking on these lines that provoked Goethe's pessimistic prophecy:—

I see the time coming when God will take no more pleasure in the race, and must again proceed to a rejuvenated creation.

But not yet. There is always the hope, amounting almost to certainty in the breast of every disciple of Douglas, that civilisation will be saved at the eleventh hour. Stupidity may postpone but cannot indefinitely defer the day when the men and women of the New Ideal—knowing what to do and how to do it—"ageinstonding" the powers of darkness "by witte, and by resoun, and by discrecioun" will "save England by their exertions and Europe by their example."

"Better Money"

Among monthly publications an interesting newcomer is *Better Money*, published in Karachi, India, and described as "A monthly bulletin of monetary reform by way of the remonetization of silver and a fuller use of National Credit."

While Social Crediters are committed to a more fundamental conception of economic security than can ever be obtained by the increased use of silver or any other form of currency, as long as it is introduced only at the production end, there is much of interest in the first five issues of this journal, and Major Douglas is referred to appreciatively more than once.

In a speech before the Municipal Corporation of Karachi recently, Sir Montagu Webb proposed that an immediate start be made in the utilisation of National Credit by the issue of "service notes" for the building of the urgently-needed Indus waterworks. It need not be a long step from this attitude to Social Credit, and an appreciation of the almost incalculable benefits it would confer on the millions of Indians who live perpetually on each side of the hunger line.

Overseas Notes

The Campaign is Over—The Campaign Begins

DID every elector who cast his vote for the Social Credit Party in Alberta understand Social Credit? I hope not, for that would have meant a waste of time for many citizens of the Province. Was each elected representative an expert in the New Economics? Perhaps, but that is their own affair, and of relatively small importance.

They Voted for Results

It is a measure of the confusion (deliberately encouraged) between policy and technique, that the reactions of a considerable proportion of the British press to the Alberta elections have included criticism, both of electors and elected, on the very grounds for which they might well be heartily commended. That is to say, the people of Alberta voted for the party which promised results, and it is now the business of those whom they elected to see that results are obtained.

It is quite possible to take the view that the people could get the results without the party, through the medium of an electoral campaign on non-party lines as we are developing it in this country. What is highly unlikely is that the party would have been returned to power unless it had promised to produce certain results, or that the average elector's economics went further than realising that he lived in a rich province, that its riches were not being made available for his use and enjoyment, and that he wanted something done about it. He proceeded to choose representatives (the majority of whom, in this particular case, belong to the Social Credit party) to take steps towards the abolition of poverty.

The technical expert already available, who was called in by the previous government and remains under contract to the new, is Major Douglas, and his Interim Report of last May* has outlined with clarity and force the immediate steps that any government must take in Alberta to gain control of policy. The new government will start its work, in fact, with the double advantage of a political leader who has shown himself capable of inspiring enthusiasm and devotion, and an economic adviser who is already revealed as a statesman of the first order.

The Elector's Job Has Just Begun

It must not be forgotten, however, that it is on the individual elector that the ultimate responsibility lies. His job has only just begun. He has two immensely important things to do. He must back up the men whom he has chosen for their ability and willingness to transmit his desires to the experts, and back them up as if his economic salvation depended on it. It does. He must also concentrate on a demand for the results he wants to be obtained through the medium of his representatives, until questions of technique quite naturally take second place in his and their minds, if indeed they do not do so already.

If the elector does not do both these things, and with a determination even greater than he has shown hitherto, he will stand in grave danger of seeing Social Credit side-tracked and perverted by the money monopoly, and the issue confused and at last shelved. It is absurd to suppose that these men, for whom the satisfaction of great wealth is as nothing compared with the satanic joy of wielding powers of life and death over their fellows, will fail to exploit every single chance that may be offered them, no doubt quite innocently, by those whom they can lure into political controversy over methods. But no arts, even when backed by the keenest brains unlimited money can buy, can withstand a simple, united, determined demand by the electors for certain definite results.

Their share of a money income which will buy the goods now destroyed or restricted, issued without conditions attached, with no increase in taxation or prices, and no lowering of property values—such a demand is fool-proof, or rather knave-proof, for it must be obvious to everyone whether he is getting these things or getting something else. Such a procedure, it is no exaggeration to say, is the salvation and flower of democratic government, and its recognition will mark a true turning-point for the historian of the future.

Would You?

I wonder whether any of the electors who voted for candidates from other parties, or any of the elected members from those parties, would disagree with the above considerations. Would they object to prosperity, liberty and peace for their province and their country, unless they could claim the major part of the credit? Would they refuse an income for life for themselves and each member of their families, if it was offered under a label they had been accustomed to

oppose in the bad old days of party politics? Would you? Or is it results you are after?

British Columbia

Present activities of Douglas Social Credit, British Columbia section, consist of: 1.—A weekly broadcast from C.J.O.R., concentrating largely on the Electoral Campaign and Voter's Pledge. After each broadcast replies are received from all over the province, and a supply of pledges is sent to each inquirer. 2.—An expanding "panel" system of meetings in private houses, on the National Dividend, and at which pledges are signed. (The chain letter principle, without the catch in it.) The house-to-house canvass as carried on in this country would apparently be a novelty to Canadians, and may be adopted later on. But "for ten years," writes a correspondent, "broadcasting facilities have been always open to all parties, and this has accustomed people to look to their radio sets for political or economic enlightenment."

Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the United States—all enjoy regular broadcasts on Social Credit. Great Britain, however, is a free country. . . .

The Farm and Ranch Review, which circulates throughout Canada, is reported by William Rose in *New Democracy* as having switched from a "sound" financial attitude to one sympathetic to Social Credit. The editor explained this to his readers by saying that he had a mind and was entitled to change it, even if he was an editor.

New Democracy criticises Mr. Speakman, U.F.A. member for Red Deer, on account of his recent social credit-and-water speech in the Federal House, and asks, "Will somebody in Red Deer help Mr. Speakman to make up his mind on a common objective by starting a campaign for the National Dividend there, along the exact lines now being pursued in Britain?"

United States

A Pacific Coast Social Credit Federation has been formed, with headquarters in San Francisco, and at present, no doubt, the greater part of its personnel in California. The news is encouraging, inasmuch as it seems to indicate Social Credit activity in Oregon and Washington also.

South Africa

The Chairman of the Cape Town Group has sent copies of an "exemplary" speech and Social Credit Bill to Members of Parliament, including the Prime Minister. The latter said it was not applicable to South Africa, while General Smuts said—who can guess?—that "it would have to be applied universally." Other groups appear to be taking up a variant of the Electoral Campaign. The Cape Town press is not very well disposed to Social Credit, with the exception of the Dutch organ *Die Burger*.

In the Transvaal, on the other hand, I hear encouraging things of the attitude of the *Johannesburg Star* and the *Rand Daily Mail*, the two chief local papers. Further reports suggest that a quite considerable proportion of the backing for Social Credit in the Union comes from the Afrikaans-speaking population, who perhaps find its ideas sympathetic in some respects to their national sentiments.

Irish Free State

Some additional points about Social Credit in the Irish Free State: The Financial Freedom Federation has branches, besides Dublin and Kerry, in Galway, Wexford, Mayo, and Donegal. Weekly papers that publish Social Credit articles regularly include the *Meath Chronicle*, *Mayo News*, *Waterford News*, *Clare Champion*, and *The Leader* (Dublin). The Dublin press prints many letters on Social Credit.

"The Causes of War"

Douglas's B.B.C. address on "The Causes of War" has been broadcast in its recorded form from stations in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere during the last few months. The B.B.C. could do a simple but outstanding service to the cause of peace by producing versions in the principal foreign tongues.

I am told that when Major Douglas sailed for Alberta earlier in the year, the German press printed the news as an ordinary item in which their readers would be interested.

J.D.B.

* Printed in SOCIAL CREDIT for May 17.

UNTO THIS LAST

I DOUBT very much if there are many in the whole Douglas clan who saw clearly just how stupendous and epoch-making a message was offered us in the Buxton Speech. I know that I didn't, and when I recall, with a fairly accurate memory for such things, what was said to me at the time about it by others in our Movement, I don't think any of them did more than glimpse, if they did that, a millionth part of all that was inherent in it. It is, I think, very doubtful if we do much more now—outside of Fig Tree Court, of course.

We Are Never Too Old To Learn

So it will be, I suggest, expedient if we continuously recall that, in our blundering, bumble-bee-like "progress" through life, we have all been wrong so often that it is excusable if we have ceased to blush for it. I know that I have, and I truly believe that some such philosophy is necessary if we are to be saved from growing a disastrous inferiority complex whenever we think of Alberta and the Electoral Campaign in connection with the Buxton Speech. Otherwise we shall surely hang our heads in shame for ever when we recall that, after all our cavilling doubts, a Social Credit Government was democratically elected in Alberta after a few months' work upon the simple but wonderful expedient of teaching voters to demand results—i.e., five pounds a week and lower prices!

Would You Believe It?

And to think that when I first heard of the Buxton Speech I said that, whilst the Electoral Campaign might help, it would be foolish of anyone who was able to present all aspects of Social Credit deliberately to refrain from using it in his advocacy—Ass! In the same stable with me are those who contended that no one would vote our way unless he or she understood everything, and those who argued that no vote cast by anyone but a 100 per cent. Social Creditor was worth anything, and, again, that electors couldn't be got to vote for results in sufficient numbers in time, or that when electors had signed they wouldn't vote for what they wanted, but would be misled by some last minute party cry.

Why, in Alberta they didn't even bother the electors to sign! Then there were those who said signatures would never be obtained because of the colour of the leaflet or of its ink and the contents of any one or all of its pages. Well, ask Campaign workers and see them smile!

Bury the Hatchet and Pull

Last, but by no means least, were those who misunderstood the whole basis of the campaign, and who not only refused to work in it themselves but so misrepresented it as to deter others from doing so, too. I hope that they are as thick-skinned but repentant about their blunders in all this as I am about mine. Because I think that we still have to look on it in the manner of hard-headed men and women of the world, fated to stumble in the sight of each other but determined to pick ourselves up, dust ourselves and each other down, and run the race which is set before us—with a single mind.

We are all pulling at a rope that should

land the biggest fish ever. Alberta has proved that the Master Mind is yet once again absolutely right, i.e., that the direction in which to pull that rope is the one which leads electors simply to demand the results that only Social Credit can give them.

Let All be too Busy to Argue

Though it is now certain that there is but one most effectual direction for us in which to pull on our rope, there are admittedly many methods for exerting pull on it. But the only right one for each of us is that in which we believe. For it, and it alone, will prove the only one from which each of us will get his best results. So let us agree to apply our own methods with such assiduity that we have no time to impede others at theirs.

Further, let us question from time to time whether we still honestly believe in the efficacy of the particular method we are following, so that we do not fall into the error of keeping a mistaken faith intact by never examining it: of such are superstitions.

There is a special urgency for my plea that all the Douglas clan pull from now onward in the same direction, an urgency apart altogether from that arising out of the chaotic and dangerous world situation. The fact is that in relatively few days an opportunity will be presented to us all to coalesce as to the direction in which we pull—one in which we ourselves will feel conscience-free to work at, and recommend everybody else to do so too. A neutral banner, one which, whilst centreing directional pull, will leave each of the clan to pursue its own methods under its own leadership.

The Last Chance

It will offer our clan what I believe may prove a last chance to steer the ship of state into harbour. If refused, I feel pretty sure it will be taken up willingly and zealously by others. So I hope no one will let anything I or others may say for or against it deter them from giving it the most serious thought of which they are capable. For undoubtedly the vital message of the Buxton Speech was that the units which compose a body must remain conscious of their individual responsibility and observant of and insistent upon it, or that body becomes unhealthy.

We must, then, I suggest, think over this matter of Alberta and the lesson it contains for us all very carefully for ourselves—come to our own conclusions on it and vigorously fight any mental lassitude that may tempt us to "leave it to the other chap," or unthinkingly to adopt the views of others without the discipline of self-imposed thought.

Alberta and the Electoral Campaign workers have, I assure everyone, blazed a trail for us that we have only to follow with the same dogged determination to be certain of reaching our goal—and reaching it quickly.

Before the who of several new plans can be disclosed to you all, their nature appreciated and so on, some time must elapse. Don't let us all make similar mistakes to those we were guilty of in the past, but have ever before us the adage, "In things essential unity—in things unessential liberty—in all things charity." G. F. POWELL.

From LORD TANKERVILLE.

My congratulations to you all in the Secretariat. This success is more than deserved after all these long years of patient, thankless hard work.

From THE SECRETARIAT.

Our thanks to all the workers through the years. And Now—for the FINAL STRUGGLE.

The Blind Spot

THE extraordinary feature of the present day is that, when people are told that the workshops of this country are clamouring for orders, that the shops and departmental stores are full of goods, that a large proportion of the population is, at one and the same time, asking to be allowed to make more goods and services, while complaining that it cannot get more than a bare minimum of those goods and services that are available, because it has not got the tickets to hand over in exchange for them, the situation is regarded as being in the nature of an act of God, and impressive gentlemen deliver homilies to us on the inexorable nature of economic law. . . . The statement that a thing cannot be done because there is no money with which to do it is accepted as a good and final reply to a demand for action.—C. H. Douglas in "Warning Democracy" (p. 16).

DEMAND RESULTS

If only 5,000 canvassers in the British Isles were each to work one hour per week at the Electoral Campaign and only ten signatures per man were obtained, this would equal 50,000 signatures a week, 200,000 a month, or 2,400,000 a year. If only all the rank and file of the Social Credit Movement would demand of their leaders action in the Electoral Campaign, what a tale we would have to tell at the end of twelve months!

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS WOULD ABOLISH POVERTY

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS WOULD REMOVE THE CAUSE OF WAR

CORRESPONDENCE

Dirty Work

Who'll do the dirty work when a National Dividend is being paid? *The Sunday Times* says: A giant vacuum cleaner for tidying up roads has been tested successfully at Hanover. It has a mouth over seven feet wide. With a speed of twelve miles per hour it can suck up and carry off a ton of fine dust and three tons of dirt in six hours. Jersey. R. HALLIDAY THOMPSON.

To Kentish Readers

I am staying at Yotes Court, Mereworth, near Maidstone, Kent, from September 16-23, attempting to start a campaign in that district. Perhaps anybody willing to help or anybody wanting a speaker for a meeting would communicate with me at Corner House, Budleigh Salterton, S. Devon.

Yours truly,

DENIS O'CALLAGHAN,

President, Oxford University New Era Club.

The Electoral Campaign in Cumberland

No district needs Social Credit more urgently than this distressed area. The time is short. We want to begin the canvass in Carlisle and the larger towns this autumn. We have no workers. Will readers who can assist with time, advice or money, write, provisionally, to N. R. Temperley, Patterdale, near Penrith. Readers in other counties may help by referring us to persons in Cumberland whom we might approach. Patterdale. W. R. TEMPERLEY.

The Alberta Victory

I suggest that we can show our delight at the result of the Alberta elections in a very effective manner, by doubling the circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT at the very small personal cost of 2d. a week.

To this end I have just instructed my newsagent to deliver two copies weekly, instead of one. The second copy I propose to leave in a train or other public conveyance, thus giving it many "lives."

Are you, reader, young enough to accept a challenge of bygone days? Well, then, I "dare" you to do it.

London, N.W.

G.R.T.

A Repudiation

I have had sent to me three letters of the snowball type headed "The Prosperity Club," each with my name inserted along with four others.

Two Social Credit members have also written to me and expressed surprise at receiving similar letters with my name included.

I have replied to these two saying emphatically that I have never consented to the use of my name in connection with such a scheme.

I have also written to the other four names on the letters expressing my entire repudiation of any responsibility for the aforesaid letters.

I wish through your columns to state that I am not in favour of this system of raising money and much regret that my name has been used without my consent.

London.

JAS. EDW. TUKE.

[We also have seen these letters, for which, of course, the individual who is distributing them is solely responsible. While we do not believe they add to the prestige of the Movement, there is no law against them, and they may be left to die a natural death from lack of support.—Ed.]

Misplaced Sympathy

I wish to enter a protest against the article "Strong i' th' Arm and Weak i' th' Head," which appeared in your issue of August 23.

Not only is the article entirely pointless, but it is insulting and abusive at the expense of a body of very fine men, whom I have had the honour to live amongst for many years.

If "P.B.S." was graded publicly as a "Very Bad Workman," he would perhaps understand the position of the 900 miners whose services have been dispensed with. What chance would he have of another job if his last employer graded him thus?

Instead of throwing his weight about, "P.B.S." would serve the Movement better if he paused to consider the spirit which actuates the 400 Follonsby miners who have struck rather than allow their comrades to be penalised. And next time he wishes to pass ill-natured comments upon such matters, let him also pause to consider that these 1,400 are electors who have to be appealed to on behalf of Social Credit.

While it will be a happy day when only the best will be employed, let "P.B.S." remember that meanwhile some of us have to hang on to the jobs we have, literally, for bare life. Naturally, with both eyes on the

future, we still have to consider the present.

Finally, allow me to correct him on an old North country proverb. It should be "Strong i' th' Arm and wick i' th' Head," wick meaning quick.

May "P.B.S." be even "wicker."

Gateshead.

FRED TAIT.

[We cannot agree that the article was either pointless or abusive, much less insulting. No one could have greater admiration for the coal miner as a public servant than we have, nor sympathy for his utterly unnecessary suffering. But if a man is a bad workman, let it be known, and let him not endanger the lives of his fellows. That he should want to do so is an indictment of the system which makes him force bad workmanship on the market. He has his remedy in his vote, rightly used. If he tries the futile expedient of striking on a falling employment market, he is weak i' th' head, even if "P.B.S." is weak on border proverbs.—Ed.]

The Joke is on Whom?

Is not the following advertisement (in the Glasgow edition of *Forward*, August 17) proof that, even though a nation is successful in "taking over the means of production," it cannot consume its own production without a National Dividend?

TO GREET YOUR FRIENDS IN U.S.S.R.

Have a Torgsin parcel sent to them. The Torgsin stores in Moscow make up parcels of various goods of excellent quality—foodstuffs, clothing, materials, footwear, household articles.

There are thirty standard parcels at different and moderate prices for you to choose from.

Pay for any you wish in London, and the parcel selected will be delivered to your friends by Torgsin from its stores in the U.S.S.R. You can send as many as you like to the same person.

Full details from Moscow Narodny Bank, Ltd., Thornton House, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.

TORGINS, U.S.S.R.

The Russians are wiser than ourselves, though. They don't urge Russians to "Eat Bread" and "Use Gas." They have seen that Russians can't buy them. So they advertise in Scotland: Buy Russian, for Russians, but buy with Scotch bawbees.

Oxted. (MRS.) GLADYS F. BING.

[In order to forestall our indignant readers' complaints, we hasten to say that we are not responsible for our correspondent's views, and that our own views on Scots and Russians are neutral.—Ed.]

Why Not?

In an article a short time ago you drew attention to the exhibition of work by the mental deficient.

If materials can be supplied to these persons, why not supply similar materials free to some of the persons in distressed areas who can produce evidence of a capacity to use them to advantage?

Many people will be astonished at what the idle unemployed will produce even in disadvantageous circumstances, such as lack of space, dirty surroundings, overcrowding, and so on. The results might be sold at an exhibition during the autumn for the benefit of the area workers. M.B.C.

THIS AGE OF PLENTY

SOCIAL Crediters have caught the vision that the Age of Plenty is at hand. Let us then have less talk of looking forward to the Age of Plenty, or hoping for the Age of Plenty. Instead, all people ought to be made to realize that the Age of Plenty has arrived, is already with us, is right now in existence—for until the people can be made to stand still and realize this, Social Credit may be kept, like Heaven, for the future.

The race belief in poverty and lack has become so firmly embedded in the human mind that it is a herculean task to remove and dissolve it, but this must be done before our Age of Plenty can be appreciated. When will the human mind awake to the fact that the universe is stocked with good—for the good of mankind, i.e., inventors' ideas for labour saving machinery, and so on, not to mention actual visible natural wealth, and that, as always, to make room for more to enter, some sort of displacement is necessary. Therefore, to allow more good to be released—the present good now available must be utilized—not wasted or destroyed, but used to the advantage of the whole community.

Social Crediters must get this across to the masses. Social Crediters have caught the vision—they must hold to it in face of all opposition till the human race gets the consciousness that this is "The Age of Plenty."

N. CROTHERS.

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.
- Money and the Price System ... 3d.
The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).
- Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

Special Electoral Campaign

Number of SOCIAL CREDIT (post free) 3d.
Explains the principles underlying the Campaign, what it will achieve, and how everyone can join in it.

BY OTHER WRITERS:—

- The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet ... 5s. 0d.
A Douglas concordance and a valuable reference book.
- Economic Nationalism (3rd Edition, 1935), by Maurice Colbourne ... 3s. 6d.
A very readable exposition for the newcomer.
- The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter ... 2s. 6d.
- Ordeal by Banking, by Allen Young ... 2s. 6d.
- An Outline of Social Credit, by H.M.M. ... 6d.
- Banking and Industry, by A. W. Joseph ... 6d.
- Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway ... 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by the Earl of Tankerville ... 6d.
- Short Papers on Money, by the Marquis of Tavistock ... 6d.
- Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by the Dean of Canterbury ... 6d.
- What is this Social Credit? by A. L. Gibson ... 6d.
- The Abolition of Poverty: A Brief Explanation of the Proposals of Major C. H. Douglas, by R. S. J. Rands ... 4d.
- The Nation's Credit, by C.G.M. ... 4d.
- Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? by the Dean of Canterbury ... 4d.
- The Douglas Theory and its Communal Implications, by Fred Tait (revised edition) ... 3d.
- Outside Eldorado, by J. E. Tuke ... 3d.
- False Prophets and False Profits, by W. Adams ... 1d.
- A Simple Outline of Douglas Social Credit, by R. S. J. Rands ... 1½d.
 (Or 5s. a hundred, post free.)

BEARING ON THE SUBJECT BUT NOT DEVOTED SOLELY TO DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT:—

- The Coming of Community, by W. T. Symons ... 7s. 6d.
- This Age of Plenty, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 3s. 6d. and 6s.
A very popular exposition.
- Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy ... 5s. 0d.
- The Community's Credit, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 1s. 0d.
- Men, Money and Machines, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 3d.
Postage extra.
- From SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Economics

How do they make pounds, dad? Print 'em on a machine.
 Does the machine cost much? Good deal.
 But if you had a machine you could print pounds until you paid for it.
 Ordinary people mustn't make money. Only the Government. If you was to make money that would be forgery.
 What's forgery?
 Telling you. Making money. Get ten years in prison for that.
 Why can't the Government make enough to give to everybody?
 Here's a policeman on a horse.
 — *The "Star," August 14.*

PITY THE POOR SHOPKEEPER And His POOR CUSTOMER

A LETTER appeared in a local paper a few weeks ago headed "Britain Over-shopped," evidently replying to a previous letter which had made this complaint. The writer, while admitting that this was so, said that there was no opening in industry for anyone over thirty-five, and that many thousands started small shops as a last resort to get a little bread and butter—or margarine as it generally proved to be—and that many of the shopkeepers in the town were half starved and on the verge of bankruptcy.

Discretion Better Part of Valour

An elderly lady of small income in the same town walks about three miles to do her shopping because she cannot face the hard hypnotic gaze of some of the shopkeepers where she is known when she gives her tiny weekly order. By walking some distance she is able to make her purchases at a different shop each time, and trusts that by the time she gets round to the first one again she will be forgotten and that it will not be known that her four or five small packages represent her week's provisions. Shopkeepers reel off a list of commodities, as she remarked, *not* in the tone of one who would courteously assist a customer's memory, but rather with the air of a high-wayman demanding your money or your life at the pistol's point.

Lord Eustace Percy speaking recently at a conference on commercial education, said that "the Civil Servant is concerned with how much Parliament will swallow, and the commercial servant is concerned with how much the consumer will swallow."

Most of the things which fill the shops to

overflowing are not of such a nauseating nature that consumers can only be induced to swallow more by having their noses pinched or being coaxed or threatened. The situation is quite the reverse. Most people are only deterred from buying three or four times the quantity they do by the sad fact that if they do, they will not be able to pay the rent, the doctor or the tailor. They cannot buy more of this without buying less of that. To depict consumers as a lot of children who are naughty, peevish or ailing and will not eat their good dinner, is ludicrous.

A little time ago the *Lancet* contained an account of the treatment of consumption by injections of gold. The only way to cure under consumption is by injecting gold, not into people's veins but into their pockets. The word "gold" is here used as a synonym for money, or credit, of course. Money has not been made of gold for many a long day, or even backed by it to any extent, and there is no reason why it should be, for the only reason why we want money is to buy goods; as long as we are able to produce goods, therefore, the money to buy them with may be made of anything agreed upon.

Off With Their Heads!

If we had an Oriental despot at the head of affairs—but a benevolent despot who had the true welfare of his subjects at heart—he would probably call together all the experts and incarcerate them in a not too comfortable fortress, with orders that they were to remain there until they had devised a satisfactory money system, enabling all the goods that could be made to be sold and pro-

viding everyone with an income, stipulating only that those who did the work should in equity receive more than the others. And it would be done without further ado.

We are not, however, living under a benevolent Oriental despotism but a malevolent financial one that would rather destroy goods as fast as they are made than alter the rules of the game they call "sound finance." But we are stronger and more powerful even than the mighty Moloch of Finance when we realise our strength, for we are many and we have only to invoke the law of our country which enacts that the will of the people, clearly expressed, must prevail. If what they demand is possible, of course. Is it possible to distribute plenty instead of destroying it? There can be only one possible answer to such a question—of course it is.

D. BEAMISH.

Mr. Robert E. Tribby

With deep regret we announce the sudden death, following a short illness, of Mr. Robert Tribby, of Los Angeles, California. Our sympathy goes out to the Social Credit Movement in California, which has lost an ally whom it will not easily replace.

We have heard great things of Mr. Tribby, who was one of those that have refused highly-paid employment to continue his Social Credit activities. As Social Credit Editor of the *Los Angeles Daily News* his work has been commented on our Overseas Notes. In addition to a full-time Editor's work he never spared himself as an organiser, a speaker, and a trainer of speakers.

With satisfaction we can record the determination of his fellow-workers in California not to let any of his work be wasted. The work will go on. No Social Crediter would ask more—or less.

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Social Credit Journals Overseas

The New Economics. Melbourne, Australia. Fortnightly, 3d.
The New Era. Sydney, Australia. Weekly, 2d.
The New Times. Melbourne, Australia. Weekly, 3d.
Why? Auckland, New Zealand. Twice a month, 3d.
The Fortnightly Digest. Dunedin, New Zealand. 6d.
The Douglas Social Credit Advocate. Calgary, Canada. Monthly, 5 cents.
Alberta Social Credit Chronicle. Calgary, Canada. Weekly, 5 cents.
Social Credit News. Johannesburg, South Africa. Monthly, 3d.
New Democracy (incorporating *Controversy*). New York, U.S.A. Fortnightly, 15 cents.
De Sleutel Tot Welvaart. Apeldoorn, Holland. Monthly, 10 cents.

The above journals exist primarily for the propagation of Social Credit. In addition there are many daily, weekly and monthly papers which, while not devoted primarily to the cause of Social Credit, give it much publicity and support it editorially in varying degrees. Prominent among these are the following:—

Farming First. Auckland, New Zealand. Monthly.
The Citizen. Ottawa, Canada. Daily.
The Western Producer. Saskatoon, Canada. Weekly.
The Illustrated Daily News. Los Angeles, U.S.A. Daily.
The Peekskill Daily Union. N.Y., U.S.A. Daily.
The Kerryman. Tralee, Irish Free State. Weekly.

Further information about subscriptions, addresses, etc., will be gladly supplied by the Director of Overseas Relations, c/o the Social Credit Secretariat, who will also be grateful for news of any journal which may in future take up the cause of Social Credit.

IMMACULATE USED CARS

- 1935 Vauxhall 20 h.p. chassis, fitted Martin Walter four door Wingham Cabriolet. Ideal open or closed car. Cost £395. Mileage 3,000. Quite as new. Price £295.
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What's Wrong With The World

Social Credit simply explained by G. W. L. DAY. The first chapter appeared in our issue of June 21, 1935, and succeeding chapters have been published every week since.

CHAPTER XI.

A Few Words to Englishwomen

NOW may I say a few words to Englishwomen? For in many ways this cruel and false Financial System makes things even worse for you than for the men.

The rule of Finance is that nobody shall receive any money except in return for certain forms of work. So, often you have to find a job or practically starve. Destitute women (as Mrs. Cecil Chesterton has shown) are not looked after so well as destitute men in this country, so if you fail to find work your penalty is heavier.

At the same time, men resent your getting jobs, not because they are ill-natured, but because the Financial System makes them cling to their jobs desperately. So there comes an unnatural rivalry between you and the men, which sometimes amounts to sheer enmity. And this is not softened when people like Sir Herbert Austin, the motor manufacturer, declare that the unemployment problem could be solved if you were kept out of industry.

Meanwhile Finance makes it so extremely hard for businesses to make both ends meet that employers jump at the opportunity to cut their costs by engaging you at lower wages than men. In many a job you are scandalously underpaid, because Finance makes us believe we are a poor, poor country, when all the time we are very rich.

Grim for Wives and Mothers, Too

Many of you, I think, rather than fight a grim and lonely battle for a living on your own, marry the first man who comes along, even if you are doubtful whether he will make a good husband. Often, he doesn't.

If ever anyone is increasing the real wealth of the nation, you, who bear children, are. But nobody seems to look at it like that. The only sort of work which Finance thinks deserves a wage is producing something for money. Producing children doesn't count.

As things are, under Finance, many of you don't even get enough nourishment during pregnancy, so that you become too weak to bear the strain of child-birth. At the present moment 7,000 of you die every year in child-birth, which is a good deal more than the number of people killed on the roads.

The number of "still"-births rose from thirty-eight per thousand in 1927 to forty-one

per thousand in 1933. And because of the trifling extra expense, only a very few of you (as Mrs. Baldwin has been pointing out) are ever given an anaesthetic at the time.

And what happens when you do succeed in bringing children safely into the world? "Approximately fifty per cent. of infants under six months in the poorer districts of London suffer from anaemia, due directly to malnutrition of the mother," one of the medical authorities said last year.

"Mothers in poor districts save all the good food for the men and children and live on bread, margarine and tea themselves." This is from the *News Chronicle*, June, 1934.

Now the bankers and financiers tell you that this grinding poverty is necessary because we are a poverty-stricken country, scarcely able to pay our way in the world. They call upon you and your husbands to work hard, and patiently endure all that comes to you because, they say, Great Britain really isn't producing enough to make you all any better off. And I say this is a wicked lie. I tell you that Great Britain has never been so rich in the whole of her history.

They Want Customers. That's You

Which of us do you believe? You have to shop for your family. When you go shopping do you find that shopkeepers worry about getting goods supplied them from the factories, or do they worry about selling their goods? Can you imagine any order, however big, which you couldn't have delivered at your door provided you put the money down?

Twenty-five years ago the burning topic was Women's Suffrage. You fought for it and in the end you got it, but you have not yet put it to any really effective use. To-day you have the chance. To-day there is something still more worth fighting for — the abolition of poverty.

Poverty and all the grinding misery it brings with it is now utterly unnecessary. In fact it is so obvious that even the professors of economics can hardly deny it. We are like people starving inside an enormous store crammed to the roof with food.

You demanded a vote, and you got it. By its use you can now demand the end of this artificial poverty. If you insist on it you will certainly get this too.

(To be continued)

BIGGEST RACKET YET "The Monopoly of Credit in a Few Hands"

RECENT reports in the press of the proposals for increased taxation and the radical modification of Roosevelt's Banking Bill by the Senate Banking Committee cannot fail to remind those readers who were present at *The New Age* dinner in March, 1933, of Major Douglas's speech on that occasion, since reprinted in the issue of SOCIAL CREDIT for January 11, 1935. Speaking of the situation in the U.S.A., Major Douglas said:—

"His (Mr. Roosevelt's) inaugural speech, so far as its denunciation of financial agencies was concerned might have been made by anyone in this room, and must, I have no doubt, have raised hopes in the minds of millions of his listeners all over the world, that the doom of oppressive finance had been sounded, and that their champion was speaking to them. I wish I could believe it. . . ."

"But I should like you to note most particularly that the attack was made upon persons: it was not made upon a system. And, further, that the concrete steps which were taken almost at the moment of his taking office, and which had obviously been prepared in advance, were all of them steps calculated to strengthen the banking system as such.

"... the main lines of United States action in the present crisis are, firstly, to remodel the American banking system on the British branch banking system, so as further to consolidate the monopoly of credit in a few hands, and secondly, by means of immense schemes of public works financed by loan credit issued by this strengthened banking system, to induce both an increase of employment and a rise in commodity prices. The public debt of the United States will be enormously increased at the expense of the private debt held by the industrialists, who will be reduced to a position which will make it impossible for them to offer a menace to the bankers such as they undoubtedly offered in 1929."

These forecasts, made shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's election to the Presidency of the United States, are, judging by current events,

only too likely to prove as correct as various other forecasts made by Major Douglas on different occasions.

There are still some who believe that Mr. Roosevelt wishes to control finance in the interests of the community, and to them, his Banking Bill, with its provisions for two members of the Government to sit on the Federal Reserve Board, and the powers it granted to the President to influence its constitution and members, was proof of this. But the Bill has been drastically modified by the Senate Banking Committee so that according to the Washington correspondent of *The Times*, the Bill now provides only for centralisation of credit control in the hands of a strengthened Federal Reserve Board, the provisions referred to above having been deleted, and with little chance of their re-insertion.

Had Mr. Roosevelt wished to strike a blow at the monopolists of credit it is hardly likely that his first step would be to introduce a bill providing for centralisation of the monopoly. The Senate is notoriously the watchdog of the financiers and could be depended upon to defeat or modify any bill unacceptable to them. It would seem, indeed, that this so-called Banking Bill is really a Bankers' Bill, and that the clauses which were ostensibly to give Mr. Roosevelt control over the new central Board were inserted only in the hope of bolstering up his waning popularity; they were the old appeal in a new form—"Don't shoot the pianist; he's doing his best."

Details of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals for increased taxation indicate that the new legislation will beat the racketeers at their own game of robbery, while removing from those robbed any protection.

The financiers took a risk when they precipitated the crisis of 1929 to break the growing independence of the industrialists, but signs are not lacking that it will have proved worth while by the end of the presidency of one who was elected on an anti-bank vote!

M. JACKLIN.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (½d. stamp) to The Only Democrats, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

Will you ask others to sign this demand and undertaking? Supplies of the form (Leaflet No. 5) can be had (see page 24).

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

Subscription Order

Send SOCIAL CREDIT to

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Address.....

For 12 months, I enclose 10s. For 6 months, I enclose 5s.

Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.



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Announcements & Meetings

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

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

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Forthcoming Visit of Lord Tankerville to Ulster

Full particulars may be obtained at the Headquarters, Prince Chambers, 72, Ann Street, which are open each afternoon and evening. Public Meetings are being held as follows:—
For Men (Unemployed especially) on Thursdays, at 3 p.m. For Everyone, on Thursdays, at 7.45 p.m. Admission Free. Discussion.

Important Notice

Monthly Group meeting on Tuesday, September 3, at 7.45 p.m. Full particulars of the Lord Tankerville Tour and tickets for the Belfast meeting will be available. Please produce your Membership Card.

Falkirk Douglas Social Credit Group

Next meeting, Temperance Café, Tuesday, September 3, at 8 p.m. Business:—Campaign. New members and visitors heartily welcomed.

Wimbledon and Merton

A Group is being formed to work the Electoral Campaign. All readers in this district are asked to write at once to Miss E. J. Philp, 98, Dorset Road, Merton Park, S.W.19.

For Sale—Essex

Freehold Bungalow of superior design, at Upminster. One minute from main bus route to London. Small garden. Room for garage. Select neighbourhood. Price £825. Particulars of owner, 143 Corbet's Ley Road, Upminster, Essex.

Situation Wanted

Widow of literary man, Social Crediter — wide interests—seeks post as matron of small school, or other responsible position, where holidays would coincide to some extent with school vacations. Address, Mrs. Eimar O'Duffy, c/o this Office.

A Real Rest

Autumn week-ends or holidays in unspoilt country undisturbed by motor traffic. Own produce of the highest quality. Room reserved for writing and reading. Special terms to Social Crediters, 5s a day. Full particulars from John Swift, Parsonage Farm, Little Saling, near Braintree, Essex. Highly recommended.

AN HISTORIC PORTRAIT BY A FAMOUS BRITISH ARTIST

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS
A.M.I.Mech.E.
by
AUGUSTUS JOHN

A limited number of Medici reproductions in colour is available, price 1/8 post free each. This portrait was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1934, and in years to come will be of great historic interest.

PORTRAIT

By H. R. Purchase

Signed copies of the lino-cut of Major Douglas, as reproduced in Social Credit of November 30, can be supplied at £1.1.0 each, post free. A small number of copies, signed by Major Douglas, and mounted at £2.2.0 post free.

If you don't like wearing a badge why not wear a Douglas tartan tie? It is becoming more fashionable daily! Price 2/6 each, post free.

All orders and remittances to the Office of
SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

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 address on "The Causes of War," November 30, 1934

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Auld Kings Arms Hotel Stranraer

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TO IRELAND

An allowance of 5% on a/c. over £1 will be sent to the Secretariat for Patrons who show a copy of this paper

TEL. 20.

W. MacROBERT, Prop.

Things in General—and Nothing in Particular

Sales Talk

There's just one thing that makes me wild,
It drives me to profanity—
The obstinate stupidity
Of commonplace humanity!

If people only drank more milk
It would so ease the Milk Position;
Instead of that the imbeciles
Prefer to suffer malnutrition!

If only they would realise
That milk is very nourishing,
Of course, they'd eat a lot of it
And farmers would be flourishing.

It's just those stupid slum-dwellers
Who leave the miners in a hole;
They'd rather catch pneumonia
Than burn a few more sacks of coal!

Why will they eat those Chinese eggs
Instead of English Best New Laid?
Will they live in dirty slums
And sacrifice the building trade?

They surely know it's wrong to live
Where typhoid and consumption lurk,
It's wrong to wear such shabby clothes
And keep their fellows out of work!

There ought to be a law against
Unpatriotic people who
Refuse to buy the things they want
And advertisers tell them to!

They know we've got the goods to sell,
"Our vans deliver any distance!"
Then why, O why do they put up
This wicked, wicked "Sales Resistance"?

C. G. DOBBS.

Frotti's Queries

No. 6.—Ducks or Drakes?

Hale, Mister Editor,

Would you elucidate methodism of mysterious popular Company the Bank of England? I am indeed much perplexed.

In illustrious Times newspapers I see that by will-bequestings £5 note No. 1 has been returned to Governess of Bank, with date 1793. But along with it comes also printed leaflets saying how Public and Proprietors must be reinsured of Secureness of these Notes because of affluent and prosperous situation in Bank. And this is dating 1797, which seems showing that for four years people were somewhat high-hatting and suspicious of this paper-chasings, thus making necessary some propergander. What a sauce for the goose to detrust Most Honorary Bank of England!

But, while understanding needs for populous educationing, why reinsure the

Proprietors? Did they then not know about new note-scheme? Are we to presume that Noble Owners of Bank no more than Generous Public have anything to do with responsibilities for dolling out scrappings of paper instead of Money? And also, please, where was the Money itself all this time? Pussonly, Editor Bloke, I believe it was all done by the Office Boy, who probubly spent the Money on lickerish allsorts and neither Proprietaries nor Publics had any knowledge of it.

What disappoints me is that I cannot effect same gamings. My Grocer, when I offered him page from notebooks inscribed "Good for Five lbs., frotti" was positively rudish. Is it not true indeed that such a man is not "the faithful simp that pleases Norman blood," as your Poetaster Jeyes Fluid has wrote?

Your Fiend,
FROTTI.

The Odd Spot

Anomaly: North African Algeria has plenty of money in its banks. Capital is abundant. Harvests grow year by year. Wine crop last year was exceptionally heavy.

But—Algeria is in a sorry plight. The administration is in debt. Its revenue dwindles. Smaller wheat and wine growers are overburdened with debt. Many farms are being sold up to pay bills.

Reason for this strange Irish-sounding case (revealed in to-day's report by the British Department of Overseas Trade): France after the war took ninety per cent. of Algeria's exports.

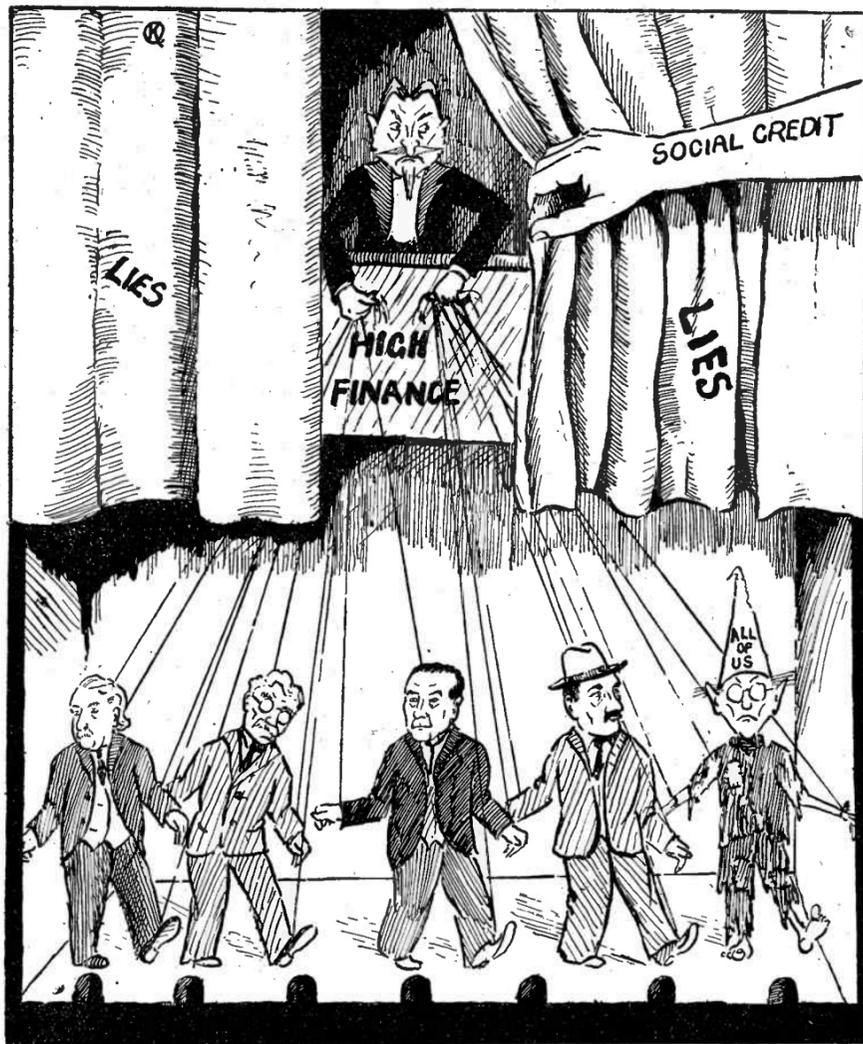
Now France's own harvests are plentiful; her stocks of wheat, grapes, overwhelming. So Algeria suffers because she has lost the markets which made her rich.—From the "Daily Express," August 22.

Nursery Rhyme Revised

Boo, Boo, Banker, have you any cash,
Yes, sir, yes, sir, but you'd call it trash.
Credit for the Maker, Paper for the Made,
Pennies for the Poor Folk that work at a trade.
Work without question, work for poor reward:
If they followed Douglas, they could
Dance on green sward.

Canvassers are calling on Electoral Campaign,
Meet them and sign up, join the ranks amain.
M.P.s will listen and M.P.s will talk,
If they know for certain that otherwise they'll
walk

Out of present limelight into purple shade,
There to join the poor folk their mistakes have
made.



SOCIAL CREDIT PUTS THE SHOW AWAY

ELECTORS 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) 12s. 6d. for 1,000; 6s. 3d. for 500; 3s. 2d. for 250; 1s. 7d. for 125; 10d. for 60.

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.

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.

SLOGAN LABELS at 16 a Penny

These labels are available in the Electoral Campaign colours, orange and purple, are ready gummed, and bear the following inscription:—

"The Abolition of Poverty. Demand it! Clearly, Simultaneously, Singlemindedly. Vote for it, Unitedly, Consistently and Parliament will obey you."

The price of these labels is 1s. for one dozen sheets, post free.

By using these stamps and labels and selling them to friends and sympathisers, you will extend our influence, increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT and help our funds.

Groups which have nominated a Supervisor of Revenue to work the Group Revenue Plan G.R.1., can obtain supplies of stamps and labels at special reduced prices for resale. Individuals who are not members of Groups, can also purchase supplies at special prices for resale by undertaking to work the Individual Revenue Plan P.R.1.

These two plans are intended to help finance the Secretariat, your paper, and local activities.

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

GET TO KNOW ABOUT THEM

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IT has been arranged, by co-operation, for a well-known Boarding School to enter, at practically nominal fees, a limited number of pupils (fifty) for training in education, health and in the real standards of life, so as to fit them to discern and rightly use the demands of our times for their success and happiness. The fees are fifty guineas per annum, inclusive of extras (except personal needs), but parents are desired to state whether they are able to pay the higher fee of sixty guineas per annum in order that other children may enjoy the benefits offered. The school has a University Staff, a perfect health record, and vegetarian diet is a feature of the school.

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308, Regent Street,
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