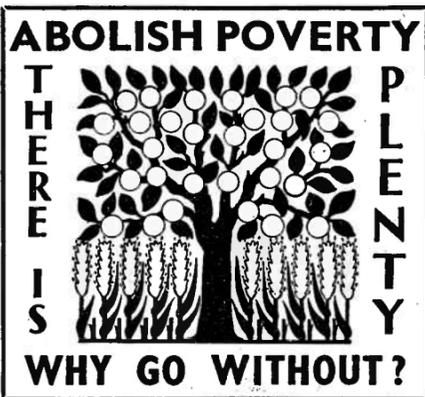


# SOCIAL

For Political and  
Official Organ of the



# CREDIT

Economic Democracy  
Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1935

Weekly Twopence

## RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION Dean of Canterbury and Father Coughlin Condemn Present Financial System God's Gifts Flung Back in His Face

Joint Statement by Father Charles E. Coughlin and the Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury

1. We consider it the duty of every Christian to openly and actively condemn the destruction of foodstuffs and the restriction of output as one of the worst types of sacrilege. **For God's gifts are flung back into His face.**

2. That the world has an abundance of goods sufficient to give every person in western civilisation a good standard of living.

3. That the only reason why this abundance of commodities is not consumed by the people of the world is the shortage of purchasing power, and until purchasing power is equated with the productive capacity of industry, the total output can never reach the people who have produced it.

4. **That the present financial system is anti-Christian, in that it does not provide social justice nor individual security, nor allow the free development of man's personality, nor recognise the worth of the individual, which is an essential of Christianity.**

5. That the present system is undemocratic, un-American, and un-British, in so far as it gives private international bankers the right to coin money and stabilise its value, whereas the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the right to coin money and regulate its value.

6. That the present financial system prevents the broadening of private ownership, as it multiplies wealth in the hands of the few and poverty on the backs of the masses; and that Christianity, through the voice of Pius XI, has complained bitterly about the private control of credit, which is the lifeblood of all nations, and which to-day is so controlled in the hands of the few that no one dare breathe, let alone live, against their will.

7. That we are opposed to the iniquitous system of permitting bankers to create money which they loan to the Government and to their fellow citizens, exacting from them payment in currency, money for both principal and interest, neither of which exists.

8. **That the introduction of a scientific monetary system would go far towards removing the primary cause of war, and allow Christian principles to be practised in the business and economic life of the community.**

9. That we believe it not only the privilege but the duty of every Christian minister to give manifest proof of his belief in the brotherhood of men, which brotherhood becomes a mockery if the few exploit the many: and that Social Credit has no part in extravagant Socialism, atheistic Communism, or pagan Naziism.

10. That all Christians should join in a united effort to bring about this great national reform which will usher in the new age of leisure, which has been rendered possible by God's great gifts of science and invention.

11. **That inasmuch as the battle for production has been won, we are now faced with the problem of consumption, which problem cannot be solved until the goods produced by the workers are equitably distributed, thus enabling men through the benedictions of mass-production machinery to devote their leisure toward enlarging their spiritual and mental life.**

12. **That it is our immediate duty to our Lord, Who Himself first fed the multitude, to point out from every pulpit there is this great abundance of goods, and teach the people to demand the distribution of such abundance to the starving millions by the introduction of a scientific reform in our monetary system.**

CHARLES E. COUGHLIN  
HEWLETT JOHNSON

### Latest from Canada

#### What the People Demanded

ASKED whether he had promised certain sure results, Mr. Aberhart said "No, but I assured the people I intend to do so and so—that is I proposed to do what the people demanded should be done."

It is worth recording that the people of Saskatoon have an idea of what they want. After listening in silence to Mr. Mackenzie King's speech on Liberal policy they burst into rounds of applause when he spoke of Alberta's effort to set its house in order.

#### Getting at the Facts

Mr. Aberhart in an interview recently announced his intention of taking an

economic census of Alberta, showing the population, debts, resources and potentialities of the province, for the assistance of Major Douglas when he arrives.

#### The Federal Elections

As we go to press only confused reports of the political situation in Canada are available. There are, it is said, over 900 candidates for the 245 seats in the Federal Parliament. About half of these are Liberals and Conservatives, and the remainder will be mainly Reconstruction, C.C.F., and Social Credit, with a leavening of U.F.A., Labour and Independent. A fortnight ago Mr. Aberhart was hoping to get about thirty seats.

### Major Douglas Contributes a Preface to a New Book by the late Eimar O'Duffy

IN the untimely death of Eimar O'Duffy the world has lost something which it can ill spare and can, with difficulty, replace. It has economists—and he was one of no mean order—in almost embarrassing profusion, and many of the better known of these have provided us with gems of unconscious humour, for which a future generation will, I feel sure, be grateful. And, of course, we still have with us Professor Stephen Leacock. But Professor Leacock rather ostentatiously keeps his unconscious humour and his conscious humour in separate compartments, much as if he recognised that they were both

a species of leg-pull, each having a market but distasteful to that of the other.

O'Duffy would have none of that. Accepting the fact that we live in a lunatic world, he saw no reason why we should not get a little fun out of it. To him, Mr. Montagu Norman, masquerading as Professor Clarence Skinner, with a hat drawn low down over his eyes, was not half so funny as Mr. Montagu Norman speaking as the Governor of the Bank of England, interpreting God to Man. Joining, as he did, the typical Irishman's hatred of pomposity with a delicate sense of proportion, which, I think, is the foundation of any appreciation of a humorous situation, he has been able to draw for us effective pictures of the deadly danger of taking ourselves and our economic system too seriously.

Eimar O'Duffy is dead, but, if I am not mistaken, his books will for many years provide a touchstone of reality in the moving events of the world, which, unlike so many valuable and useful things, can be used not merely with subsequent profit to the user, but with great pleasure at the time of their use.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

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The above is a Preface to a collection of articles by the late Eimar O'Duffy which will be published shortly. The publisher and price are not yet available, but advance orders will be received at this office. It is not expected that the published price will exceed 3s. 6d.

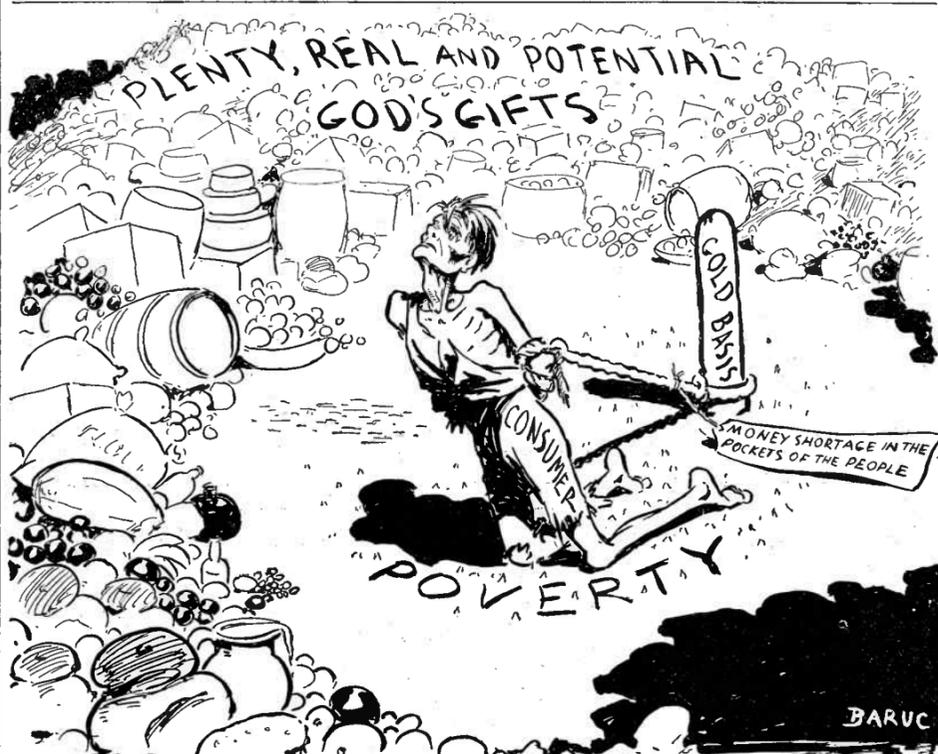
#### DOUGLAS ON WAR

"Any village which has two grocers' shops each competing for an insufficient 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."

COMMENT

THE SHOPS REPRESENT THE NATIONS  
THE VILLAGE REPRESENTS THE  
WORLD

Increase the amount of business by issuing  
National Dividends



It's There and He Can't Get to It

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## SOCIAL CREDIT

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### THANK GOD FOR A GOOD WAR!

I REMEMBER reading a book. I think about 1910, which forecast how the outbreak of a European war would be reported in our press. Splashed over the leading pages were such items as ENGLAND'S BATSMEN IN PERIL. AUSTRALIA'S WONDER KNOCK. WEST END CLUB-MAN SWALLOWS GOLD TOOTH. And in an obscure corner in very small type was: "Germans Land on South Coast."

This skit was based on fact. Readers in those days much preferred to read about Wonder Knocks on the playing fields than to think about the uncomfortable possibilities of taking knocks from Stormtruppen, so newspapers hushed the matter up. War was considered bad copy.

Today the prospect of war is incomparably more distasteful to newspaper readers. Hardly anybody in Great Britain wants to be a khaki hero. All the glamour has been taken out of war by mud, machine-guns and phosgene gas. We would as thankfully forget all about it as we would forget about the increase of cancer or the dangers of maternity. And yet, unlike the days before 1914, our newspapers have for the last six months been talking of practically nothing else!

Nor is it only in Great Britain that this has been happening. The rattles and syrens of war publicity have been sounding just as loudly in other countries. The *New Yorker* ironically remarks that it would be a pity if after all this fuss there wasn't a war at all.

Why has war become good news value? Why does it get such a good press? There can be only one explanation: because it diverts our attention from still more unpleasant things at home.

The thinking capacity of nations is as slow and cumbersome as that of the giant reptiles. Physical facts must batter long and insistently on their craniums before the sluggish grey matter at last begins to move. But even nations begin to think at last if the ordeals they endure are very acute and the facts sufficiently glaring.

With what endless persistence have our hiring propagandists tried to persuade us that our economic miseries are temporary and unavoidable and that the present appearances of renewed prosperity are legitimately conceived and not the lecherous spawnings of the lewd God of War.

But in vain! The communal brain-cells in this country, as in others, are at last beginning to move. As in a man waking from a nightmare, a clear concept of sanity is struggling upwards from the depths of a fevered subconscious mind.

Plenty. Plenty for everyone. Plenty which is thundering at the gates of our lunatic asylum, trying to force an entrance through the barricades of "sound finance"!

Can it be that the poverty we are fighting with such desperate heroism and sacrifice is literally non-existent, a mere optical illusion conjured up by an international Magicians' Circle? Can it be that every government is working with lunatic cunning to keep *Plenty* out, and that all we need do is to remove the barriers and let it in?

Finance, with one ear to the ground, realises that these ideas are forming in the consciousness of nations. So when one or two of the patients inside the asylum, half mad with the horrors of their situation, begin squabbling among themselves and brandishing their carving knives, it summons the warders who blow their whistles and set up a hoarse shouting, thereby distracting attention from the general misery of the others.

What hope is there for the world within its self-made prison? Were we enclosed in concrete walls one hundred feet thick we could blast our way out with gelnite. But our prison is a prison of false ideas which need, oh so little explosives of a non-chemical nature to crumple them up like walls of wattle and daub.

The explosive required is known as "Will Power," meaning the applied Will Power of a group of people who realise that they are prisoners.

It is Will Power of people who know that potential Plenty exists and who demand that it be made actual, and that they and everybody else be given their rightful share of it.

G. W. L. DAY.

### War and Peace

Black news has filled the papers in the past week. In Abyssinia already thousands of young lives have abruptly ended in pain and dread. Our sympathy goes to the people of Ethiopia and Italy, who are being sacrificed on the bloody altar of a defective financial system. For that, as two men of God testify in this paper to-day, is the plain dirty truth.

For all those who are seized with the horror of what is happening, and the worse horror of what may yet happen, these two men have a message of hope, of joy, of peace.

Read it and be thankful, but rest not. There is work to be done. Urgent work, good work, immortal work. And what is more, it is practical work.

### Antarctic Windmills

This being a fear-ridden world, we no sooner wrest a few treasures from old Mother Nature than we talk lugubriously about having to loose them again. The Victorians were croaking ravens in this respect. They said our coal, our food supplies, our nitrates, and heaven knows what else would all give out in a comparatively short time. But since their day, for every source of provision or power that we fear to lose by exhaustion, we discover two more.

Thus, Professor F. Debenham explained to the British Association recently, the untapped sources of power in the Antarctic. "The persistence and strength, and the frequency of the Antarctic blizzard," he said, "compels anyone who has experienced them to feel that here is a vast source of power as yet untapped . . ."

"I invite you to compare in your mind the power in the well-known falls of Niagara, about 6,000 tons of water falling per second, with the power in the little-known Adélie Land, where an air river of at least fifty miles in width and probably some hundreds of feet in depth is moving outwards from the plateau at an average velocity of fifty miles per hour, or about seventy feet per second, for most of the year. I will not further anticipate some H. G. Wells of the future, who will ring the Antarctic with windmills, producing power to be sent by wireless to the southern hemisphere, but merely assure my audience that the winds of the Antarctic have to be felt to be believed, and that nothing is quite impossible to physicists and engineers."

### Begging for Work

We have been taught to say "We want work," when what we really mean is "We want money." Otherwise, you see, the un-

# From a Seat in the Stalls

thinkable might happen, and men begin to demand money when what they really want is—money.

Many of us, however, are as yet in no great danger of committing such financial heresy. Any reader of this paper who took a walk down the Strand last week might have seen an "unemployed" man, selling matches, and wearing a placard, "All I ask is work." It is impossible to believe that he meant what he said, and yet it is extremely unlikely that either he or the majority of passers-by saw anything ludicrous in the situation.

### Fighting for Work

Let us change the scene to Melbourne, where not long ago a foreman, who was engaging labour for the conversion of a cable tram service to electric power, was surrounded by a desperate mob of unemployed workmen, and forced to take shelter with a garage proprietor, who turned a hose on the crowd before they would disperse.

Three thousand men fought for the privilege of doing hard and probably (for many of them) distasteful work. They were victims of a system which makes *paid work* the only passport to a living, instead of being, as it should be, an extra means to comfort and freedom over and above the National Dividend paid to each citizen *as a right*, whether "working" or not.

### Miners' Wage Cuts

Fifteen years ago, when the dark clouds of the post-war depression began first to creep up, the cry was all for reduction of costs. Impressive gentlemen got up and declared that we were losing ground in the Industrial Race because we didn't work hard enough for our wages, or because we wanted exorbitant rates of pay for what work we could do. This sort of political pi-jaw was urged as an excuse for cutting down wages in all distressed industries. The reward was to be renewed solvency and prosperity.

But what has happened? Take the coal industry. Miners to-day are paid little more than £2 a week for working in one of the most arduous and essential industries of the country. In Wales the miners' bill in 1920 was £65,000,000. Fifteen years later it has been reduced to £15,000,000, a drop of £50,000,000, and the position of the industry is far worse.

And does anyone seriously believe that things are going to get any better, while the economic system remains as it is?

### He Didn't Know

A week or two ago a man presented two keys tied with string to a clerk at the Leeds

Post Office and asked for them to be forwarded with a telegram which he wished to send. He was surprised when he was told this was impossible, for he said he understood that money could be forwarded with a telegram.

This man evidently had queer ideas regarding the telegraph system, and even queer ones regarding money. He didn't know that although money is the key to everything to-day, yet it is nothing tangible—it is only arithmetic. This is a case of hypnotism by the abracadabra of finance, a man who in the year 1935 believes that money is something.

It cannot be said too often that *money is nothing more than a system of figures*. Like figures themselves, the only limit to the quantity of money that can be issued is the quantity required for the work in hand. Now that plenty is possible, the fact that Jones has a lot of money need not result in Brown and Robinson going short. Whoever heard a complaint that a person was unable to make a particular calculation because a certain other person had more than his share of figures, or because there were not enough figures? The absurdity of such a statement would be obvious to all, yet how many still accept without question a statement that something that is physically possible cannot be done for lack of money?

"Whatever is physically possible is financially possible."

### Can You Cap This?

The *Daily Mirror* exhorts the young men of the Northern towns to buy a cap a year each and so help save the cap industry. If they feel very public-spirited the *Daily Mirror* suggests that they trample on the cap so that they have to buy another the following year.

This is the plainest possible illustration of the dark places into which we are being led by a system which can only hand out more incomes if it produces more goods. The *Daily Mirror* hardly ever pretends that caps are necessary to the youths of the North. It only wants the caps to be *bought* so that the cap factory workers may continue working and receiving incomes.

On just the same plea, Professor Sprague recommends the production of *useless articles* so that incomes may be distributed. One may say that we have even gone beyond this and that we welcome the production of *injurious* articles, such as guns and shells which will be used against us, so that we may draw our incomes.

Surely the wit of man can devise some saner system than this? How about National Dividends?

## OF ALL THINGS

### Restriction of Steel Producing

STEEL manufacturers are discussing measures to prevent newcomers entering the industry, except with the consent of established producers.

This is a natural development of their more effective organisation in the British Iron and Steel Federation, and of the regulation of overseas trade by agreement with Continental producers through the Steel Cartel.

### British Bankers Rule the Waves

*Taking No Risks with the B.B.C.*

The appointment of Mr. Ronald Collet Norman as Chairman of the B.B.C. has been approved by the King.

Mr. Norman, who is sixty-two, is the younger brother of Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

### Cannon Fodder

"What becomes of a country whose manhood finds itself too old for jobs at forty?" asks "Patriot" in the *News Chronicle*.

"Again, what becomes of the manhood? Are these old warriors to stand in a Labour Exchange queue, helpless and hopeless, until such time as another war takes place, and they can once more offer their services and lives as cannon fodder?"

### The Causes of War

Says the *Daily Mirror*, "In amazing simplicity of mind lots of adult babies seem to think that if you can find a vast space somewhere or other—preferably not too far from your crowded native land—you must annex it and dump upon it all those to whom you have prescribed the primeval doctrine: 'Increase and Multiply.'

"What have the much-multiplied to do, then?"

"Why—according to this dream—they have only to pack a knapsack and flop down on the empty space. We, for example, have many unemployed. Why not dump them in the middle of Australia?"

"The idea that you can get rid of millions of superfluous human beings by dumping them in empty spaces belongs to the age of primitive invasions and forced plantations or settlements."

But the financial system obliges dictators to try and do this. The object is not so much to relieve overcrowded home countries as to establish settlements overseas which can be lent large sums of money by the international moneylenders so that they can go through the motions of buying the surplus products manufactured at home.

### Spiritual Avalanche Sweeps Switzerland

*Will Buchmanism Become the State Religion?*

M. Minger, President of the Swiss Republic, told a meeting of the Oxford Group Team that the Minister of Finance in Geneva had said: "My department has received 6,000 payments on one day. This is a record never before seen. I attribute it to the influence of the Oxford Group meetings."

### The Horrors of Peace

*Let Us be Thankful for Small Mercies*

But for the Italo-Abyssinian crisis, it would be hardly over-optimistic to expect that within the next twelve months a new world monetary and economic conference may take place, with far better chances of success than that of 1933.

### Land of the Free!

*Will Great Britain be Worth Living in To-morrow?*

The Law Society Conference at Hastings has just been reminded that a man must be tried at assizes or sessions for the theft of a donkey.

But affairs in the legal world are much more comic than that. These are things illegal:—

Smoking a cigarette in the street;  
Sunday broadcasting;  
Christmas dinner of more than three courses;  
Football;  
Making a mincepie, "an abominable and idolatrous thing";  
Billiards on a Sunday.

An apprentice can still be sent to prison for breaking his articles. In Scotland a man could still be hanged for stealing a sheep.

Meanwhile scores of new restrictive laws are passed, but never a law which allows us to have more liberty.

### Spinsters Pop the Question

*Does Modesty Forbid Them to Ask for More?*

According to the *Sunday Chronicle*, Northern Parliamentary candidates at the next General Election will have to be Spinster-conscious. The National Spinsters' Pensions Association, founded in Bradford on a non-party basis, has decided to tackle all the Northern candidates on the question of earlier pensions for unmarried working women.

Excellent, but why restrict the demand to spinsters, and why ask for it to be paid so late in life? Why not demand pensions for everybody to be paid immediately, with the proviso that nobody is to go short in order to provide the money?

# COAL MINING in the NORTH

## Dr. Cronin's indictment of Conditions in the Mines

### NATIONALISATION or — ?

THIS powerful novel\* is a study of life in a mining village; of men and women governed by relentless conditions. David Fenwick, a miner's son, grows up in these surroundings.

#### The Pit

As a pit lad he sees his father at work.

Stark naked except for boots and pit drawers, they were working bord and pillar. The place was awful, David knew, the work frightfully hard. He sat down on a dry bit, watching, waiting till they should finish. Robert, twisted sideways under the jud, was nicking the coal ready to bring it down. His breath came in short gasps, sweat ran out of every pore of his body, he looked done. There was no room to turn, the roof was so low it seemed to flatten him. . . . Five hundred feet down, two miles from pit bottom. The moisture seeped slowly from the roof, it dropped incessantly like unseen rain in a pitch black night.

#### The Strike

The miners strike for better conditions, for safety measures, for a halfpenny an hour on their pay. David's mother starving, with empty purse, searches food for her family of men. She passes the bakery.

Dan Teasdale, the son, hurried in and out with a big basket on his arm, loaded with new baked loaves. As she came abreast the shop the hot sweet scent of the new bread rose from the basement bakehouse, and caught her by the throat. Instinctively she paused. She could have swooned with desire for the bread. At that moment Dan came out with another basketful. He saw her, saw the ravening in her face. He paled; a kind of horror clouded his eyes. Without thinking, he took a loaf and thrust it into her hands. She said nothing, not a word, but a mist of gratitude, the nearest she ever got to tears danced before her as she continued up Cowpen Street.

#### The Unwanted

The strike fails; the men go back to the pit—but not all can find work. Four hundred are not wanted. Hudspeth is the foreman.

As each man came forward Hudspeth scrutinised him, weighed him up, looked at Pettit and nodded. If he nodded it was all right, the man got work and the man took his check and walked past the bar like a soul admitted into heaven past the judgment seat. The look upon the silent faces of the men who were admitted was strange: a sudden lighting, a great spasm of relief, of thanksgiving almost unbelievable at being readmitted to the black underworld of the mine. . . . The recognition of his own unworthiness was written upon Pug's face alongside of his desire to get work, and the conflict of these two emotions made an uncertainty, a suspense that was horrible to watch. It gave Pug Macer the look of a dog grovelling for a bone. . . . Hudspeth took one look at Pug, one short look, then he looked away. He did not nod, he did not trouble, even, to turn to Pettit, he simply looked away. Pug was not wanted. Pug was out.

#### Disaster

Directly due to the owner's greed and neglect of reasonable precaution, the mine is flooded; one hundred and six men are drowned.

Suddenly petrified, Dinning stood with his mouth open. He had expected trouble, but nothing so sudden or terrible as this. He knew it was an intruder. Instinctively he turned into the flats, after but going ten yards he saw the water rushing towards him. In the water were the bodies of Ogle, Brown, and ten other men. The gas in front of the rushing water extinguished his lamp. For two seconds while he stood in the sounding darkness waiting for the water Dinning thought: To hell, I'm awful glad I sent Geordie out of the pit! But Geordie was already dead. Then the water took Dinning too. He fought, struggled, tried to swim. No use. Dinning's drowned body made fourteen drowned bodies in the flooded Scupper rope-way.

#### David's Remedy

These conditions make an indelible impression on David. His character is sterling, determined, tenacious. He will spend his life to see these things altered. He becomes schoolmaster, then Labour leader, and finds his solution.

Justice for the miners. They knew that short of Nationalisation justice would never come. He was fighting on that issue and nothing else. He was competent to fight on that issue. It was the expression of a life long faith. . . . Mining isn't like any other industry. It demands Nationalisation. The lives of the men depend on it. So long as you have private enterprise looking for a big profit you'll find the safety factor cut. Once in a while. And then the thing happens. That's the way it was at the Neptune.

\* "The Stars Look Down," by A. J. Cronin. London: Victor Gollancz. 8s. 6d.

#### Nationalisation ?

So it seems to David. Nationalisation—we will not debate it, for here one point is enough. Pug Macer. What about Pug Macer? Consider his wretched state and you will see that Nationalisation simply does not cover the factors of the problem; it does not aim to deal with "unemployment."

And safety? Here we have men in virtual slavery, forced to the mine to "earn a living." This "work" is their only way of getting that living, their only access to life. In such a pass men will do anything to get work; will submit to shameful conditions rather than lose it. It's life they want—before safety. They struck, they starved for that—for such life as can be bought by an extra halfpenny an hour on wages. Safety was secondary, as David realised.

#### Freedom Comes First

These modern slaves—shall we relieve their conditions, or shall we free them? That's the point to grapple. Give them good conditions, better pay, amelioration—still they are slaves, egged on by "needs must." But give them freedom, and all else follows. Suppose those miners were freed and able, without losing means of life or self-respect, to decide whether or not they would work the mine. Bad conditions? No, bad conditions never could survive that test.

Freedom comes first—but is it possible? We know it is. Abundance can exist, has only to be materialised in the things we all want. Each one of us will have his share of freedom when this is realised: when each receives, as of right, his dividend on that sovereign potential we jointly own—our country as a going concern, "Great Britain, Ltd."

#### David in Parliament

David becomes a Member of Parliament,

The remedy is clear for conditions such as Dr. Cronin describes in the novel reviewed in these columns—

Join our Electoral Campaign and advance the cause of Prosperity for All.

representing the miners of his own district. Nugent, his friend, an experienced politician, advises, warns him.

Personal ambition and social ambition and damned selfishness and self-interest, that's the curse of it, Davy. Take our friend Bebbington, for instance. Do you think he cares about the twenty thousand odd miners that returned him? Not one twopenny curse! All he cares about is Bebbington. . . . Bob Chalmers was a perfect zealot when he came up four years ago. He swore to me with tears in his eyes that he would get a seven-hour day for the spinners or kill himself in the attempt. Well! the seven-hour day hasn't come to Lancashire yet and Bob isn't dead. He's very much alive. He's been bitten by the gold bug. . . . making money hand over fist in the City.

It is not long before David becomes wroth with the delay, the heartless indifference shown by Parliament. He wants to see results. Nugent counsels patience. At the next election Labour attains power and forms a Government. The Coal Mines Bill is introduced. It is a wretched compromise. In Committee David breaks out:

My objection? . . . You know that this Bill offers no fundamental solution to our difficulties. . . . It is a ridiculous attempt to reconcile two definitely irreconcilable principles. . . . when you compare what we pledged ourselves to do and what the Government now proposes to do, the thing becomes a crying outrage. . . . What I want to see is this Bill amended to the form when it implements our pledge. . . . Then take it to the House. If we're defeated we go to the country on our Bill. . . . We could not have a better case.

Dudgeon, a member of the Government, reproaches David.

We've got to show the country our ability to govern. . . . Haven't we made it clear to you that we've got to go slow? David savagely retorts "Slow (—) at this rate we'll still be preparing to nationalise in another two thousand years." Cleghorn remarks "If you're asking us to resign from office because of a few Tynesdale malcontents you're walking in the wrong street.

#### Divergent Impotence

Confusion—irresolution of purpose—compromise.

Why are these the most permanent features of our Parliamentary system? Surely because whatever Parliament is in power represents only sectional interests—and confused at that. Each Government in turn must be agile, full of artifice and guile to estimate how far it may damage the other side to please its own. Each Government is able to dance this jig just because of those cross-currents, those divergent pulls and aims of both supporters and opponents. If this antagonism represents reality there's no help for it. If one man's meat really is another man's poison, all must in turn be forced to take their dose.

This rule of the stronger to the detriment of the weaker, this rule by majority, is this of the substance of real Democracy? If so, we're finished—done. David's despair is justified.

#### Seeds of Revolt

That Government collapses, not adroit enough to dance the jig. But David's hope is gone. Disillusioned, hope leaves him, nothing can be done. He gives it up, goes back to hewing coal in that same pit. Finds there his own despair reflected, distorted, generating in seeds of revolt.

Jack's crowd was part of the waiting men and yet it was not, it was perhaps a little different. They were mostly youngish men and they did not talk much. . . . Their faces were curiously alike, each had a kind of hardness as though the owner of the face did not care any more. Jack's face was exactly like that, as if at one time he had cared but now did not care any more. The lines of Jack's face all sloped downwards and the lines were twisted and set. The face was sucked in about the cheeks and temples and was very pale except for a yellow stain of nicotine at the corner of the upper lip. But the setness of the face was its most remarkable quality; the face was so set you saw at once it could not smile. You had the queer impression that if Jack's face tried to smile it would break.

There's crucifixion—and there is Nemesis. For blind, chaotic retribution threatens all.

#### Convergent Unity

Our signal need is to find unity of purpose, such as will engender resolute, clear-cut action towards a common aim. That unity exists. It is the universal urge towards more and better life; leisure, security, free access to the plenty which is possible for all. Render this dormant desire into a driving force; a clamorous demand for those results, and you have harnessed Niagara; no other force exists to match it or subdue it. The people's will become emphatic—clear—dynamic: bold indeed the politicians who dare stand against it; who stammer or delay to order the mechanics to adjust our great machine to bring forth those results. *Ninepins and skittles!* Those who came after would learn by the crash of their descent.

Human weakness, personal ambition and worse—corruption. We men and women are like that—sometimes otherwise—but like that too. We know it. And there is the corrective for these faults. *Forthright demand—and judgment by results.*

#### There's Unity Beneath

The people's will is one, is not divided. The half-submerged, root desires of all of us: of Jack: of the flint-hearted mine-owner: of the light-headed foolish Jenny: even of the insufferable Joe are, at their springs, at one with David's. Strip them of the dreadful mould which circumstance has put upon them. Unnatural conditions, whether of power or servitude, have dwarfed and twisted them, have magnified some turn or kink to unreasonable proportions.

*There's unity beneath.* It's there for us to tap, to mobilise, to bring together in the sluices of imperious demand to turn the wheels of stubborn politics.

That's our campaign, that's launched—already proven staunch and sure. *Off with despair, and up with hope towards victory!* David, you're wrong! You backed a scheme—whatever scheme, that's sterile,

#### Lord Tankerville in London

An opportunity will shortly occur for Londoners to hear Lord Tankerville, whose remarkably successful tour in Northern Ireland was reported in our last issue. Lord Tankerville, after speaking during the present week at Liverpool and Birkenhead, is to address meetings at Richmond, Chelsea and Paddington. See announcements on page 72.

#### Correction

In the review of Comte W. G. Serra's book, "Property," which appeared on page 54 of our issue of September 27, the price should have been quoted as 2s. 6d., not 3s. The book, which has a preface by the Dean of Canterbury, is published by Figurehead.

leading to strife and wavering impotence. And yet you're right! The people's will towards freedom and more life is manifest in you.

Then join with us in gathering up the truth; in adding to that reservoir of public will to feed those sluices. The way for you lies open, pioneer prepared!  
*Tynesdale's moving!*

EDWARD HEWLETT.

## Peace or War ?

THE announcement of a recent religious conference contains the statement, "This task concerns the spiritual foundation of peace," and "There is an increasing realisation abroad that the basis of peace is spiritual rather than primarily political or economic."

In SOCIAL CREDIT of August 9, 1935, the editor writes, "The belief that the so-called laws of finance and economics are laws of nature, and, therefore immutable, has been sedulously propagated in this country."

Without any pretence of knowledge of spiritual laws or attempt to define them or describe their working, it is my firm belief that if such exist, they must be as inflexible as other natural laws. Many will object to calling spiritual laws natural laws, but I include under natural laws, all laws not made by man.

Peace or war? Here we have two opposite or opposing states or conditions. We cannot have both at the same time in the same place. Many who desire peace state that the basis of peace is spiritual, but is war just the lack or omission of the spiritual?

It is unreasonable to believe that any two natural or spiritual laws are opposed to each other or working at cross purposes, or that we are able to change any natural law. What may seem to be a working in contradiction to a natural law may really be a compliance with that law or it may be the result of more knowledge of the law or a clearing up of some misunderstanding or untruth of the law.

We are not proving the law of gravity to be false if we erect a building that prevents the roof caving in, or if a man "bailing out" of an aeroplane uses a parachute to delay his descent to earth or if a gas-filled balloon ascends.

The desire for and maintenance of peace may have a spiritual basis, or be founded on a spiritual law, but the desire for and actual warfare is subject to economic laws, and it is not reasonable to hope or believe we will have permanent peace and eliminate war until and unless we change the economic laws which are man-made and therefore can be changed by man.

A strong distinction should be made between natural (spiritual) laws, and man-made laws or rules which may be based on conditions that change or have changed.

Perhaps the following crude illustration will help to elucidate how spiritual laws making for peace are frustrated by man-made laws governing economics.

There are two forces or powers used in the operation of the engine of your car. The explosive force of the correct mixture of petrol and air, and the ignition power of an electric spark. Let us say the ignition system is the spiritual desire for peace. The storage battery, coil, timing device and sparking plugs are all that can be desired.

Let us call the fuel supply and system the man-made economic law. Due to the wrong fuel or the wrong combination of fuel and air in our illustration, we have engine trouble.

In real life, due to economic laws not in harmony with the best interests of mankind, we have a conflict between natural (spiritual) and man-made laws.

The spiritual desire for peace is obstructed by an out-dated economic system which almost makes war a necessity. Yes, we might well say that war is necessary until we revise our man-made economic laws.

I know whereof I speak when I say that the majority of the Quakers in England did everything humanly (spiritually) possible to prevent, and later to end, the World War. Did their efforts have the slightest effect on the severity or length of the conflict?

And I know Quakers who have allowed their children to take military training because they have become convinced that war is necessary and inevitable under present conditions.

Let us not delude ourselves. The way to prevent war is to change the man-made laws that make war unavoidable. The desire for peace however well founded on a spiritual basis will not prevent war as long as economic law makes war a necessity.

It goes without saying that the Douglas proposals of Social Credit offer the first glimmer of hope for ending all war.

BERNARD ROWNTREE.

## Overseas Notes

# New Zealand's Opportunity

IN the last "Overseas Notes" I discussed the general position in New Zealand with regard to monetary reform. Of the regular parties, Labour as a whole may or may not come out for 100 per cent. Douglas; the others, officially at least, will have nothing to do with it. In addition, there are ten members describing themselves as "Independents," of whom half are reliably reported to have pledged themselves to a Social Credit platform. Together with three or four individual Labour members who have likewise committed themselves, this means that nine or so of the eighty members of the expiring parliament can be relied upon to regard a non-party demand from their constituents for the abolition of poverty as a vote of confidence, rather than a threat. As a first step they can, of course, be supported by Social Credit voters regardless of party. What of the other constituencies?

## Choice Before Social Crediters

Two closely related questions have had to be faced by the New Zealand Social Credit Movement, just as they have had to be faced by the movements in all other countries, including Great Britain, which have progressed to the point of regarding Social Credit as something more than an intellectual discovery. The first is the question of running a separate political party, and on this point the Movement appears to have taken up a very sound attitude. It does not regard itself as a political body, and is not concerned as a movement with the nomination of political candidates. Furthermore, it regards its object at present as the mobilising of support behind any candidate, irrespective of party, who fulfils certain conditions. If anyone feels inclined to quote against this decision the case of the Alberta Social Credit League, it must be remembered that Social Credit had to a certain extent already become a party issue there before Major Douglas's Buxton speech, and also that in William Aberhart Alberta possessed a man of such wide influence and magnetic personality that in the desperate state of the province he could mobilise a majority of support even for a completely untried party. Lastly, there can be little doubt that the majority of electors were in fact voting for results, and not for methods. In New Zealand, on the other hand, Social Credit has undoubtedly become associated to a certain degree with the Labour-Socialist part of the electorate, and this has rendered it doubly important that the abolition of poverty should be treated as a non-party issue.

## What is a Member?

The second question is what the proper function of the Member of Parliament is considered to be, once he has been elected. Social Crediters will no doubt in some cases be standing at the coming elections on an independent platform, and their position is clear. They understand the technique necessary for the abolition of poverty and the defence of individual liberty, and if necessary can be called in to consult with the experts, but their function as Members will be to demand results from the first moment of the new session, and make an intolerable nuisance of themselves if any other business is brought up first. But should the average Member be expected to understand the technique of Social Credit, before Social Crediters will vote for him? The answer depends upon whether his proper function is held to be the distribution of plenty, or the giving of orders to experts for the distribution of plenty. Whether, in fact, he is to be considered as an expert or a representative of the people. Major Douglas, and the Social Credit Movement in Great Britain, hold strongly to the view that the Member's business is to transmit the desires of his constituents to experts, and see that the results demanded are obtained.

## The Need for Electoral Pressure

If this position is generally admitted in New Zealand, it follows that the one, overriding, all-important need is not to bother about whether the individual Member knows about Social Credit or not; what matters intensely is that he shall, as soon as possible, feel the irresistible pressure of the electors behind him, urging him to a simple yet definite course of action. And this pressure is irresistible at any time. Let there be no mistake about that; we already have convincing proof of it in this country. If pressure can be effectively applied before the elections, so much the better, but the important point is that the election need no longer be regarded as a crucial test. It is the morn-

ing after, the week after, the year after that counts

## Democracy is Perverted

There are now reported to be more than 250 branches of the Social Credit Movement in the Dominion of New Zealand, and the total population is only a million and a half. In some areas branches are said to have discontinued their work because all the voters have been converted. It can be judged from this what such an organisation, extending into all parts of the country, will produce in the way of definite results if it increasingly concentrates on a demand for them. With the co-operation of such bodies as the League for Social Reconstruction, it could sweep the country in a few weeks, and produce action from the new parliament, whatever its make-up, which would bring New Zealand at one bound into the forefront of progress. I say "could" only because I have as yet no direct evidence that the Movement is taking this course. Without it, even assuming that an actual majority of voters could be "converted" to Social Credit, there would be absolutely no guarantee that they would get what they wanted from a parliament of which the inevitable factions could be played off one against the other. Finance knows only too well how to do this; it is by such methods that it has debauched and perverted democracy ever since the French Revolution. Finance thrives on one thing—discussion of methods by a democracy; it fears one thing as it fears nothing on earth and perhaps nothing in heaven—a demand for results. Will New Zealanders play straight into its hands, or will they safeguard their freedom and their prosperity at a single blow? Will the Members returned at the coming elections regard a non-party vote for the abolition of poverty as a threat, or

# AS ALBERTA GOES— SO GOES THE WORLD

By William Rose

EDMONTON, Alberta, September 16.—This provincial capital is still rubbing its eyes and wondering what happened on August 22. Approximately 56.3 per cent. of Alberta's citizens voted for the Calgary school teacher's social credit scheme, and these are the hopeful ones. Those who voted against it, do not think the scheme practical, but they are largely in favour of a national scheme of monetary reform.

Immediately on accepting the oath of office, Premier Aberhart, who inherited from the outgoing administration a treasury that was several million dollars on the wrong side of being merely empty, hopped a train for Ottawa, where he received enough "sound money" from the Dominion Government to meet current liabilities. While in the East, Mr. Aberhart sought the assistance of the chartered banks in handling the non-negotiable certificates that are to bridge the gap between prices and purchasing power. Sir Joseph Flavelle, leading Canadian banker and financier, accompanied the Alberta Premier from Ottawa back to Toronto, where a conference was held with banking officials. That done, the prairie prophet of "plenty for all" crossed the international boundary to Detroit, where he had a two-hour chat with Father Coughlin, whose League for Social Justice has induced in the American Middle West the same fervour that the Alberta Social Credit League has inspired in Western Canada.

From the Detroit meeting, following close upon the heels of the Alberta landslide and just prior to the Dean of Canterbury's trans-Canada tour, consolidation of a militant North American Social Credit movement is in prospect. Dr. Hewlett Johnson is receiving widespread publicity in Canadian daily newspapers, and as Social Credit is already Page One news, the spiritual and technical authority he will bring to the movement,

coming as it does in the heat of a federal election when three of Canada's major parties are fiddling with credit reform, may give the final push that will force Canada first across the Rubicon.

## Canada Takes It Up

Spurred on by the Alberta provincial victory, Social Credit candidates are popping up all over the Canadian West. This province is nominating a full slate, while reports from Manitoba and Saskatchewan promise similar action there. At this writing there was a possibility of Douglasites running in three British Columbia constituencies, Victoria, Vancouver South, and Vancouver Burrard. The new Stevens "Reconstruction" Party, which will probably win a sizable block of seats in the new Dominion house, will go a long way towards Social Credit, if pronouncements of its leader can be taken at their face value. His manifesto calls for a full enquiry into the money system and nationalisation of the central bank. "I think Social Credit is a good idea," he said after the Aberhart victory, "and if I am elected I am going to see that it is fully investigated."

The Liberal Party, however, is conceded a majority, and what seats it falls short will probably go to Bennett Conservatives, who will support the major group against any tampering with the currency. The Liberal plank on money is probably one of the most skilful pieces of evasion ever written. It is worded so that both bankers and money cranks stand up and cheer every time they read it. In the West it is being displayed as Liberal radicalism, and in the East, if it is ever mentioned at all, it is held up as Liberal soundness. "National control" of the central bank is the Liberal byword; national ownership is skilfully avoided, but if the electors interpret it that way, that is so many more votes for the Grand Old Party. What it means, of course, is that the King government will appoint a few London-type economists, or perhaps some duly elected lawyers, whose private practice is mostly with banks, and then call it a nationally-controlled bank.

## Prospects of Dominion Money Reform

The prospect of money reform lies in the success of the Dean of Canterbury's tour, plus a skilful use of the Alberta situation to organise a solid West to the point of setting up a separate money system, thus forcing the federal politicians to socialise credit as the sole alternative to a divided Dominion. That this is the sound course for the movement to follow is hinted by rumours circulating here that powerful interests have set their smartest lawyers to work spinning constitutional webs around separate Alberta action, the theory being that if obstacles can be kept in the way of Aberhart until his electors, or a sufficient percentage of them, turn against him, the Lieutenant-Governor can be forced to call a new election. The only proof of this angle that can be deduced is that Alberta Liberals are already getting ready for a new election, and are talking it around to hasten its coming. The battle of Finance against the rest seems to be resolving itself into this, that unless subversive elements succeed in upsetting Alberta, Alberta will upset them. And in the coming conflict, Finance will use the Dominion government. Unless the people can use Alberta successfully as a counterfoil, the battle will go where it has always gone.

One sour note in the swelling symphony of Western Social Credit is the fate of nine federal United Farmer members, who opposed the Aberhart forces on both technical and national grounds in the recent elections. These men have carried the torch of Social Credit for Canada since 1923, when they were actively instrumental in bringing Douglas to Canada, thus introducing the new economics to this country and gaining for the Major his first important recognition. Loyal to the U.F.A. and to the principles they had advocated in the federal house since that time, they have been caught in the whirlpool of political oblivion that is swallowing those who oppose the Alberta Social Credit League. Likely they will go down to defeat on October 14, and the House of Commons and the country will lose valuable and well-informed financial critics. In one way, they have themselves to blame. While they were all for Social Credit, each had a different view on how and to whom the national dividend was to be distributed. Some thought Social Credit the thin edge of the planned state, others would use the National Credit for public works, still others would pay national dividends only to those over a certain age. It was not good Douglas, and as things turned out, it was not good politics either.



EDMONTON, September 16, 1935.

J. D. Bennett, Esq.,  
Director of Overseas Relations,  
Social Credit Secretariat,  
8/9 Essex Street,  
London, W.C.2, ENGLAND.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I am writing to assure you of our sincere appreciation of the interest which your Association is taking in our endeavours to apply the principles of Social Credit here in the Province of Alberta. We will be pleased to communicate with you, from time to time, and will be glad to forward you information regarding the progress that we are making, which may be of interest and value to you for publication purposes.

As you are doubtless aware, we expect to have Major Douglas coming to Alberta in the near future, to assist us in the drawing up of a detailed plan for the application of his scientific principles. I am pleased to say that we are receiving splendid co-operation from the greater portion of the citizens of the Province, and we have every reason to believe that the application of Social Credit policies can be made without any serious difficulty.

Thanking you again for your interest, I am

Yours very truly,

*Ernest H. Manning*  
Provincial Secretary

an invaluable vote of confidence? This second point affects only their personal peace of mind, but what the voter does during the next six months can make history.

## Major Douglas

It does not matter whether the collective will of the people is mobilised by means of personal canvass, by the radio, or by any other effective means; that must be a question which depends on local conditions. What does matter is that the people shall realise their power and use it to gain control of policy. Last July, Major Douglas said, speaking in the first place to the Social Credit (Continued at foot of next column)

Movement in Great Britain, but surely through it to allied movements throughout the world: "For anyone to suppose that any useful purpose can be served at this time by putting forward Social Credit, much less any detailed proposals for its application, without a clear idea as to the powers which must be invoked for its success, is absolutely childish." Although badly enough wanted in this country, it is difficult to believe that New Zealanders will need any such warning. But in case they do, it comes from a man whom many thousands of intelligent people regard as the leading British statesman alive to-day. J.D.B.

# 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 the final chapter will be published next week.

## What We Are Up Against

YOU may be thinking: "If this is true, why haven't these proposals been put in force years ago?"

The answer is, because the men who hold the real power don't want any change. For Finance, it is a very good world. In everything but name, these men rule the world and they mean to go on ruling it.

I don't want you to think I am exaggerating, so before I say any more, let me give you a couple of quotations.

**His Holiness the Pope says:** "Control of financial policy is control of the very life-blood of the entire economic body."

**And Mr. Gladstone said:** "From the time I took office as Chancellor I began to learn that the State held, in the face of the Bank and the City, an essentially false position as to finance. . . The hinge of the whole situation was this: The Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the Money Power supreme and unquestioned. In the conditions of that situation I was reluctant to acquiesce, and I began to fight against it by financial self-assertion from the first. . . I was tenaciously opposed by the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, who had seats in Parliament, and I had the City for an antagonist on almost every occasion."

**And Lenin said:** "The beginning of the Twentieth Century marks the turning point from the old Capitalism to the new, from the domination of capital in general to the domination of finance capital."

Now in the old days before the coming of the Machine, work was carried out much more locally and independently. But today, when the country is organised industrially from Land's End to John o' Groats, work of any size is nearly always carried out by co-operative efforts. Everything in industry is much more centralised.

This gives Finance an immense pull, because money is the starting point of every co-operative effort, and Finance controls the issue of money. In fact, the more that things are centralised, the greater grows the power of Finance.

Not content with power over single countries, Finance is building up and strengthening a system of world government. It is encouraging a false sort of internationalism and doing its best to make the whole of the Western World a single economic kingdom, over which it can rule comfortably without our even guessing it!

I have already mentioned the twenty-eight new Central Banks, which are all independent of the governments of the countries where they have been formed. These you may imagine as the tentacles of an octopus. By controlling the money supplies of nations, they control production and distribution, and the Bank of International Settlements at Basle is the head of the octopus. It is the stop-cock of the world's "mains" for money.

Then you must remember that Finance has been in the saddle for a very long time, and by controlling education and the press, it has gradually dinned certain ideas into our heads which make us hug our chains like men who have been born into slavery.

**Some eighty years ago it is on record that a number of doctors and clergymen declared that even children of five should be kept hard at work all day long in factories because it would be very bad for them if they had any leisure at all.**

We may feel indignant at such opinions now, but a good many of us hold much the same idea about grown men working long hours. And Finance, of course, encourages us to think like this.

Its aim at the present moment is to make as many people as possible dependent for their living on wages and salaries, and as few as possible dependent on dividends. The reason, of course, being that it can control and enslave wage-earners far more easily than dividend-drawers.

Through crushing taxation and building up enormous financial reserves, it has already caused a state of affairs where at least 95 per cent. of all the money-for-buying in Great Britain is wages and salaries, and this proportion is steadily increasing.

Finance, being in control, can decide very largely which of our public men shall rise to power. And you may be quite sure it will be those who hold views which it approves of. Public men with ambitions find they either have to accept things as they find them, or else *deaden their consciences*

—which explains the appalling futility and fatuity of our so-called leaders at this moment. Parliament is completely controlled by the Front Benches, who in their turn are dominated by Finance.

You find men like Viscount Snowden saying of the Bank of England, which has probably caused as much suffering as the War itself: "It is perhaps the greatest moral authority in the world."

And Mr. Neville Chamberlain: "It is not long since an eminent statesman observed that I seemed to him always to have both eyes fixed on the City. . . Yet surely a Chancellor of the Exchequer who turned his back on the City would miss a spectacle which ought to make the heart of every Briton swell with pride and satisfaction—the spectacle of the safest and soundest banking system in the world."

Even Mr. Churchill, when he was Chancellor, told the House that a financial measure was sounder the more disagreeable it was.

We must not be unjust to these men. Finance has done its work thoroughly, and it is almost certain that they really do believe what they say. And the same thing applies to the professors of economics whom Finance uses as loud-speakers. Most of them look upon men and women simply as material which helps (or hinders) the working of financial rules.

Nor must we suppose that the bankers are anything but well-intentioned men. Most of them, I feel sure, dislike human suffering as much as anyone else. Those in subordinate positions no doubt act quite automatically, while the controlling brains have long ago convinced themselves that they are ruling us for our own good.

Perhaps there never has been a government which didn't believe that it was ruling

people for their own good and that it would be a national disaster if it were overthrown.

So it is not at all surprising that Finance has never taken the slightest notice of the many suggestions which have been put forward to reform it. It doesn't care a bit if we are dissatisfied.

It is, in fact, a Power over which we have no legal control whatever. The Members of the Court of the Bank of England are elected, or retired, without any reference to us. We are shareholders in a company whose directors continually flout us and act against our interests, paying us no dividends, and knowing perfectly well that under the present arrangements we can't remove them or call them to account.

Finance, to put it bluntly, is a dictatorship without responsibility, and even if its policy could be proved to be in our interests (which it most certainly is not) it would still be impossible to defend it.

It upholds a group of ideas which you can see at work in nearly every part of the world to-day. The core of these ideas is that man is a poor, futile creature who can never get anywhere by himself, and therefore must be put under a kind of martial law and conscripted.

The excuse given for taking away our liberties like this and "regimenting" us is the mess which Finance itself has got the world into!

Now Social Credit is absolutely opposed to all this, and if it were put into force it would bring about an exactly contrary state of affairs.

It would decentralise, place policy in the hands of the people, and give each one of us economic liberty, which is the same thing as personal sovereignty. It would make more and more people financially independent through drawing dividends, and found a new slave-state in which the slaves would be machines!

So the battle between Finance and Social Credit, which has already begun on a great many fronts, is the battle between Enslavement and True Democracy, government by external force, or government by the will of the people.

Which side are you going to back?  
(To be concluded.)

## THREE HEAD SLAVES ON SLAVERY

A Commentary on the Findings of the Labour Party Sub-Committee composed of Messrs. E. F. M. Durbin, Hugh Gaitskell and W. R. Hiskett.

THIS report, available for the modest sum of twopenny, is thoroughly and convincingly anti-Social Credit. The minor points upon which its authors find themselves "in agreement" are merely those which the Labour Party have adopted since the publication of "Economic Democracy" by Major Douglas in 1919.

### Social Credit Not Socialism

From the Social Credit standpoint this report is invaluable, as it constitutes a complete and irrefragable answer to all those who assert that Social Credit is Socialism. The report should be read by all Conservatives and their agents, as it will save them an infinity of dispute at the hustings and may even clarify their minds as to the objectives of the Socialists, as against those of the followers of, and believers in, Major Douglas's proposals.

It is a pity that, in spite of (or is it because of?) reiterated requests on the part of Social Crediters, their Labour and Socialist critics cannot refrain from paraphrasing Major Douglas's writings, and then tearing their own incorrect sentences to pieces with indignant comments.

This line of argument has again been followed, as for example on page 13, where an accurate statement of the A plus B theorem is immediately followed by an alternative statement which is then criticised. Again on page 21, the discount, or assisted price, is called "social credits" and discussed as if it were typical.

However, since the sub-committee has now finally disposed of the question of whether or not they really understand the Douglas proposals, by demonstrating that they do not, and committing themselves to cold print in the full light of day to that effect, perhaps it is not necessary to do more than compliment them on their courage.

### Socialist World a Whipsnade

The other points of interest that emerge for the careful reader are: (1) This report exemplifies, yet once more, that Socialist leaders envisage a world where liberty, equality and fraternity are about as free as the animals at Whipsnade. An excellent substitute for space to move about in is provided, but—the hidden trenches in the

gardens, and the ever-recurrent use of the word "control" depicts exactly the strict limits of that "liberty."

For example (page 28) "the only complete solution lies in the centralised control of the means of production and exchange . . . by varying the lending policies of the banks."

Page 29: "It is the conviction of the Labour Party that the correct monetary policy can be constructed only by a Central Economic Authority, and can be enforced upon the commercial banks only through a control of their lending operations in the social interest . . . We are not in this pamphlet concerned with the question of socialising the banks or with the machinery of control." (My italics.)

### A Douglas Warning

We see here an exact example of what Major Douglas means when he writes in "Warning Democracy" (page 173): "There is little but a difference in form and mechanism between the ideas of a Mussolini and a Lenin or Trotsky, and they are identical in their contempt for liberty, and passion for the rule of centralised force."

Again, on page 52 of "Credit-Power and Democracy," we read: "But since . . . nationalisation is said to be the only alternative to chaos, let us consider what meaning can be given to it, when we leave the plane of broad generalities . . . and come down to the region where things are actually done—a region in which generalities lose value and detail reigns supreme . . ."

"The vital question . . . is not one of administration; it is one of policy. There are only two great policies in the world to-day—compulsion and inducement—and whatever the original policy of Russia under M. Lenin may have been, it has definitely become one of pure compulsion . . . compulsion simplifies a good many things; it undoubtedly simplifies economic problems . . . economic distribution resolves itself into the decision by a central body as to what it is good for people to have . . . and seeing that they do not get anything else, I have no doubt that a Labour Government, elected on a policy of Nationalisation, would automatically find itself committed to just such methods, just as a Capitalist Government uses them to conserve the partial centralisation it has already achieved." (Pages 53 and 54.)

"Nationalisation . . . means nothing more than centralised control of credit, the objective for which high finance in every country is striving . . ." (Page 57.)

"Centralised financial credit is a technical possibility, but centralised real credit assumes that the desires and aspirations of humanity can be standardised, and ought to be standardised."

" . . . centralised financial credit-control will break up this civilisation, since no man, or body of men, however elected, can represent the detailed desires of any other man, or body of men."—"Credit-Power and Democracy" (page 57).

### Labour Accepts Debts to Banks

This report, whether intentionally or not, leaves one with the impression that Messrs. Durbin, Gaitskell and Hiskett have accepted as irremediable a chronic condition of debt to the banks, whether private or nationalised. It does not appear to lie heavily on their chests that "the money required to finance production is borrowed from the banks and therefore has to be repaid to them." (Page 16.)

Nor does it trouble them that "Industrialists only repay loans to banks on two occasions (1) when they are compelled to because the banks insist, and (2) when they are making profits large enough to justify repayment" (page 17). And that therefore the wicked capitalist, together with all his employees (few or many) are living in chronic debt to the banks—to a few private gentlemen possibly not known to them personally at all—that as debtors they have no more liberty of action than an undischarged bankrupt!

### Who Wants a Labour Norman?

They appear to acquiesce in the power of control of policies thus established by the creators and lenders of financial credit. Is this because they envisage themselves as sitting in the seats of the mighty in the Nationalised Bank of England parlour, and exercising "the control" referred to above, or is it because they cannot conceive of any other state than a state of perpetual insolvency, which is the normal condition of countries living under a sound financial policy, the present state of Europe, and the cause of all wars?

So long as any human being is dependent for the necessities of life on a wage for work, just so long that human being is NOT FREE, in any sense whatever, but is subject to and dependent on the will of the person providing the work or paying the wages.

Liberty, and in all probability, fraternity, if not equality, are more likely to eventuate when every British national is in receipt of a National Dividend.

ONLOOKER.

## Production that is Restricted

SNOW: Not bricks, please. Bricks are out of the ark. The builders of the future would like something a little less palaeolithic. There's an interesting material that looks exactly like the stuff they will want. You have heard of aerogels?

RUSSELL: As a matter of fact, only in Bernal's book. But never mind. Go on. What are they? Something quite new?

SNOW: Oh, no. We've known about them for about five years. They start by being an ordinary colloid solution, something like water-glass you preserve eggs in; but the water part of the thing is gradually replaced by air—by air it's rather an amusing process. When you have finally made it, the stuff is lighter than cork, extremely strong (when you throw it on the floor it makes a singing noise), quite transparent, heatproof, soundproof. Can you imagine a better material for walls?

RUSSELL: That sounds very nice. Can it really be made? It's transparent, you say? Will it let through those ultra-violet rays we hear are so very good for us when indoors?

SNOW: Yes. It will give us all the benefits of sunshine as well as of ordinary light. And think of the buildings you can make: light, and strong, and beautiful. Why, we should have a renaissance of architecture. The stuff is there waiting for us; it is made; the scientists have done their bit.

RUSSELL: And now manufacturers can carry on? Will this wonderful stuff be cheap enough for the ordinary man-in-the-street or, shall we say, for the ordinary man-in-the-home?

SNOW: The difficulty isn't one of price. Well, yes, perhaps it is. The difficulty is that the material might be too cheap. If this aerogel stuff were introduced now for building you can imagine the how-d'ye-do that would arise in the established industries. It would make so many of our factories and foundries obsolete. The old story. Labour and capital displaced by new inventions. Economic difficulties. The introduction of the new stuff would have to be gradual. We might not therefore get the new stuff for a long time. But that isn't a scientific problem. That is somebody else's pigeon. —"Science in the Making," B.B.C.

## ACTIVE SERVICE

### The Lesson of Ulster

The Belfast Group has been busy sowing the seeds of Social Credit for many years, and the Ballymena Group has been at it for more than a year. In Coleraine only a few months work has been done, while at Saintfield only a few weeks have been taken up in Social Credit propaganda.

The figures of signed workers collected by Lord Tankerville in four consecutive meetings were as under:—

10 per cent.	in Belfast
23 "	in Ballymena
43 "	in Coleraine
48 "	in Saintfield.

It is impossible to give a more conclusive and devastating answer to those who insist that preliminary Social Credit propaganda is necessary before the Electoral Campaign can be worked. *A new formula has been created.*

### Recruiting Opportunity for Everybody

Every reader of this paper has an opportunity to do signal service in the most urgent work of the Electoral Campaign—recruiting workers.

Experience has shown that Lord Tankerville's inspiring addresses induce from ten to fifty per cent. of his audience to sign on as workers.

Write to your friends in every district where he is to speak and *make* them go to the meeting. Write so urgently that not only must they go, but also take with them all their own friends.

Here is a list of his engagements:

October 14	Middlesbrough Town Hall
" 16	Newcastle City Hall
" 25	Richmond (Surrey) St. John's Hall
" 28	Southampton
" 29	Brighton
" 30	Chelsea
" 31	Bournemouth (afternoon)
" 31	Parkstone (evening)
November 1	Guildford
" 3	Addlestone
" 4	Colchester
" 5	Ipswich
" 6	Felixstowe
" 7	Paddington
" 8	Broxbourne
" 9	Woking.

The actual places and times of the meetings will be duly announced.

### To all Campaign Supervisors

The Director of the Electoral Campaign will be very glad if you will be good enough to conduct an experiment, which may furnish very valuable information.

You are asked to arrange for a definite number of houses to be canvassed with the Dean of Canterbury's form *after a refusal to sign our own form has been experienced.* The longer the time since the Secretariat's form was rejected the better.

If you have a register which enables you to go back and pick out the houses where originally signatures were refused, that would be the best test.

### Leicester

I regret the delay in presenting my initial report, many difficulties having cropped up since canvassing commenced.

Mr. A. H. Rawnsley gathered in thirty-eight volunteers for canvassing from public meet-

ings in Leicester. I arranged a meeting for the same purpose on September 12; twenty-five men attended and four teams were formed and leaders appointed. Three men preferred to work as "lone wolves."

The canvass commenced on September 16, but unfortunately the weather was atrocious and a start impossible. Three of the teams that I intended to supervise turned up, but, not wishing to damp their enthusiasm, I thanked them for their loyalty and agreed they should start on the morrow.

Team leaders were instructed to bring their report and forms to the Sunday meeting. Only two leaders came; one team had distributed 250 forms, sixty-three of which were signed with a total of 128 signatures; the second team had distributed 150 forms, thirty-three of which were signed with sixty-eight signatures. Fewer than half of the men turned up for canvassing, and two of the leaders had handed over to inefficient deputies, the reason stated being working overtime. The failure of the week's work was due to the weather and lack of supervision.

I would like to add that the Leicester Group has no members other than the appointed officers and that I alone have got to lick these raw recruits into shape.

This week I have made a test with 100 forms. I decided to spend two or three minutes in explanation at each house; two volunteers listened-in to my explanation at the first six houses and were then able to carry on alone. On the following evening we collected fifty-one signed forms. I made a second call the next night and gathered in ten more forms and at twelve houses failed to find the tenants at home.

This test has convinced me that Leicester can be successfully canvassed, provided that men are willing to spend two minutes in explaining at time of delivery. My experience brings forth the following comments:

1. It is futile to put forms through the letter-box or under the door; it is expensive and also uninteresting to the canvasser.
2. The best time for canvassing in poor districts is between 7 and 9 p.m.
3. Collection must take place the following night.
4. There is little hostility, just apathy, and utter hopelessness in many cases, which a short explanation will generally remove, and then signatures come readily.

I am afraid that this report will seem rather pessimistic, yet I am convinced that when I have handled a dozen men personally and made them into efficient canvassers, I shall then be able to build teams that will definitely put Leicester on the map.

T. A. Todd,

Supervisor for Leicester.

### "Social Credit Will Spread Like Wildfire"

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, speaking at Saskatoon, said: "Social Credit will spread like wildfire throughout Canada and the world if Mr. Aberhart makes his scheme work in Alberta. Give the new Government there every chance to test its policy."—*The Ottawa Citizen.*

## The National Dividend Club

### Who Is With Us?

WHEN Major Douglas made his historic speech at Buxton he revealed the driving force in Democracy, the expression of the WILL of the people, and the Social Credit Movement entered a new phase—the phase of action.

The co-ordination of that driving force is vested in the Social Credit Secretariat, but there is need for a centre of the Movement, especially in London, which will form a rallying point for all those who believe and intend that the Abolition of Poverty should be made an immediate issue.

This need has been recognised by the 1930 Club, which at its last meeting decided to establish in London

### The National Dividend Club

**Objective.**—The objective of the Club shall be the Abolition of Poverty and the issue of National Dividends in Great Britain.

**Policy.**—The policy of the Club shall be to attain this objective by the principles of Social Dynamics as exemplified by the Electoral Campaign enunciated by Major Douglas at Buxton on June 9, 1934.

**Function.**—The Club shall be organised so that it may be the recognised social and instructional centre in London and the country of the Electoral Campaign, and, further, so that enquirers regarding the Electoral Campaign and Social Credit may be sent to it for information.

The Club will then be the meeting-point in London of those interested in the Movement from all parts of the country and the world;

it will supply information to enquirers; it will be a centre where all campaigners may meet to exchange news and views, and discuss difficulties and methods. The Club will afford opportunities for training speakers, and holding Electoral Campaign meetings, and will form a general clearing house and social centre.

Membership will comprise *Full Members*, at a subscription of 12s. per annum—or 21s. per annum including SOCIAL CREDIT—who will enjoy the full privileges of the Club; and (to cover those whose position does not enable them to take advantage of full membership) *Country and Associate Members*, at a subscription of 2s. 6d. per annum.

A meeting of the members will be held shortly, of which an announcement will be made in SOCIAL CREDIT.

If you desire to join, or obtain more detailed information, apply to:—Miss Grace Meadows, 12 Doves Lane, Potters Bar, Middlesex.

### INFORMATION WANTED SABOTAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Authentic information of the destruction or restriction of commodities in this country is urgently required. Readers who have collected instances of this nature, with reference to the source of information, are requested to lend their collection to the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A Strand, W.C.2.



The emblem, reproduced above, was designed by Miss Nowell Edwards at the request of Mrs. Carlisle Sayer, organising secretary of the Women's Social Credit Movement.

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

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

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

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

## Regional Conference of Secretaries and Supervisors Held in London, October 5 and 6

An impression by Edward Hewlett

ONE great difficulty was experienced at the Conference. It seemed impossible to dissolve it. For hours after the official conclusion interested people were exchanging news, discussing ways and means, arranging future reunions, booking speakers.

That was the key-note; a meeting together of people vitally interested in the same object, and actuated by the same drive for its attainment, but coming from centres of the most varied character. All were eager to learn and to impart; to hear and to tell of successful methods, whether of conducting the campaign, of raising revenue, of forcing up sales of SOCIAL CREDIT or of pushing home the truth in propaganda.

The organisation of the conference reflected the structure of the Secretariat. For much of the time each section—whether Campaign, Revenue, Publications, Propaganda, or Internal Relations—considered its own affairs apart, secure from matters irrelevant to its purpose. This example, in practice, must have brought home to many the value of our organisation. Done otherwise, the multiplicity of interests must have caused confusion, if not friction, beyond the power even of the most consummate chairmanship to reduce to effective results. As it was, the meetings of each section were simple and direct; it was hardly necessary to define the object, or to confine the discussion, as all were bent on the single issue.

The metal of the results so hammered into shape was brought together and annealed by addresses given by directors to the whole conference. Questions, and some discussion, allowed each member to gather up the general line of the work of other sections.

But that was nothing to the varied interchange and argument which took place over meals and between sessions. The numbers present varied between eighty and a hundred, and you might take tea with Rugby, Brighton and Paddington, and dinner with Sheffield, Leicester and Belfast; this last if you were lucky—it was only natural that the Northern Irishmen should be in demand.

There were many occasions for applause; one, I think, needs special record. It was a rule that, on rising, each member should state his name and town. This was easy to forget and when a certain well-known figure began to speak without this preface, and some humorist called out "Name! name!" the reply came pat—"Bardsley, Secretariat"—which relatively simple speech brought forth an ovation so spontaneous and prolonged as quite to astonish the orator. An appreciation of the really appalling weight

## VICTORY FUND

On August 30 the Dean of Canterbury announced the opening of a Victory Fund in honour of the first Social Credit Government in the World.

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

The following sums were received by Tuesday, October 8:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	121	9	11
Bernard Rowntree, Carmel, U.S.A.	5	0	0
W.A.S.	5	0	0
Miss A. Reid, Glasgow	1	0	0
Eirene	1	0	0
Mere Balance	1	10	0
Emrys Rees, Newbury	2	0	0
Cielcuc	10	6	
A. A. Porter, Kingsbury Group	10	0	

£138 0 5  
Cheques should be made payable to the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Tuke, Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

### Affiliation to the Secretariat Terminated

The Executive Board of the Social Credit Secretariat terminated the affiliation of the Douglas Social Credit Movement—Gateshead Group, on October 5, 1935.

L. DENIS BYRNE,  
Director of Organisation.

**New Affiliated Group in Gateshead**  
Enquiries regarding the Douglas Social Credit Movement—Gateshead Group for the Electoral Campaign may be addressed to the Secretary, A. Bilborough, 57 Cowper Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

which our Secretary carries—and carries off! Some jokes were cracked in speeches, and good ones, too, but the best was quite unpremeditated. One of our most sturdy stalwarts quite innocently remarked that "his district was the most difficult of all!" That went really well!

Those responsible for the arrangements are to be congratulated; the accommodation generally was excellent and not expensive.

The Chairman, Mr. A. L. Gibson, closed the conference with a moving tribute to Major Douglas, which expressed in words that seemed inspired, what was in the mind of everyone present.

## What to Read

THE WORKS OF MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS:—

Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934)	3s. 6d.
<i>The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.</i>	
Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934)	3s. 6d.
<i>One of these two books is essential for the serious student.</i>	
Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933)	3s. 6d.
<i>Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.</i>	
The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934)	3s. 6d.
Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934)	3s. 6d.
<i>Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.</i>	
The Monopoly of Credit	3s. 6d.
<i>The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.</i>	
The New and the Old Economics	1s. 0d.
<i>Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem.</i>	
These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit	1s. 0d.
The Nature of Democracy	6d.
<i>The Buxton Speech.</i>	
The Use of Money	6d.
<i>The Christchurch Speech.</i>	
Money and the Price System	3d.
<i>The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).</i>	
Social Credit Principles	1d.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

## An Appeal to Women

Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to ask for the help of every woman reader who is in her heart convinced that poverty in Britain can be abolished by means of a demand by the electorate for its abolition and the issue of the National Dividend?

The Women's Crusade for the Abolition of Poverty having been inaugurated and become active, it is now necessary that it should take a definite direction.

We who are working for the Crusade share the conviction that, under a system which engenders poverty, of the two sexes women are incomparably the greater sufferers and, until they see what they can do, are much more helpless than men; but we are also convinced that of the two sexes women have latent in them a greater determination, clearer sight for essentials and stronger pertinacity to achieve an aim upon which they are resolved. In our opinion this Crusade should have as its object the awakening in women of a fuller consciousness of the disabilities under which they suffer, of their essential needs, of their latent power and of their unquestionable ability to remove these disabilities and to satisfy these needs.

We, the members of this Crusade, want many more helpers, and the object of this letter is to appeal to your women readers all over the country to enrol as members and come to our help with their ideas and with their work, for their own sakes and for the sakes of all other women.

Any who wish to help have only to write to me.

ELEANOR SAYER,

29 Cheyne Walk, Organising Secretary.  
Chelsea, S.W.3.

## "Fraudulent Conversion"

In regard to your very enlightening review of my novel, "Fraudulent Conversion," when I first discussed the idea of this book with the head of one of the city branches of perhaps the most important member of the Great Five, he said to me, with all the weightiness of a conservative-minded and important person, "If a man were in a position where he could seriously attack the gold interest, his life would not be worth an hour's purchase. He would be got rid of—there is not the least doubt about it."

London, W.11.

GEORGE LANCING.

## "We Gonna Have It"

I was delighted to hear about the Social Credit victory in Alberta, of all places, on Friday evening, and must write to congratulate you upon this striking advance in public life of the doctrine you have been preaching for years in the face of relentless criticism and ridicule. That your people were able to convince the hard-headed Western farmer makes the achievement the more wonderful to me, as I know the Canadian farmer full well—the Eastern variety, that is—and those of the West have always had the reputation of being, if possible, more hard-boiled.

In my view there is still a very hard fight ahead in Alberta, but if the theory is proved to be a practical proposition in fact, you will have S.C. governments in both Canada and England in three years. Mr. ——— is as pleased as I am, and wishes me to convey to you his congratulations upon the first success of a cause which he knows is close to your heart, and of which we regard you as a most able exponent.

The above is an extract from a letter recently received by a Social Creditor, and the writer is a former Canadian Dragon, who had heard of Social Credit, but regarded

it as something beyond the realms of possibility, affording scope for plenty of discussion. He was not interested in discussing, or listening to discussions, but suddenly over the air he hears that it is apparently practical politics, and immediately interest is aroused.

The first step was the letter to an old friend he knew to be interested, and the next was a hunt for a number of former Canadian friends. Yes, they had seen the results, but what did "Social Credit" mean? It was difficult to explain, but the people of Alberta received £5 a month each, and that the prices in the shops would be lowered at the same time. Immediately, without any "How are they going to do it?" or "It can't be done," the answer came: "Say, that suits me right down to the King's taste," and "I guess we gonna have it."

And have it they will, because these colonial realists have not the slightest interest in the method by which they will get it, but they are most interested in the idea of £5 a month and lower prices. They are telling their friends in Canada to ask for this, and vote only for the Parliamentary candidates who promise to see they get it. Probably it can be taken for granted that the vast majority of those who voted for Social Credit candidates were swayed by that one idea: "a definite result," and very few indeed had ever listened to a lecture on Social Credit, although possibly a few had taken part in group discussions such as we enjoy in England on "Social Credit and Art," and "Social Credit and the Earthworm."

It is encouraging to find among one's own friends, who have been watching us working on the Electoral Campaign, evidence that they are beginning to be impatient with their rôle of spectators, and now want to take a hand in the game. The idea of £5 a month and lower prices is attractive. It is our business to make it appear attractive, and then our people will say:

"We gonna have it!"

Essex.

T.H.S.

## Economic League

I offer this proverb gratis to the Economic League. It is not new—that would not be economical—only transposed: "It is better for others to endure the ills we know of than to risk a change in which we might be involved."

Hampstead.

E.B.

Surely the Economic League is right? We have "experience" of, say, four to five million people, including children, at starvation level, with, say, five per cent. of suicides, and if this should rise to ten million with ten per cent. suicides, the difference would only be that between the little engine running on the branch railway and the streamlined magnificent one of the Silver Jubilee train, so why worry?

Incidentally the word Jubilee sounds well in this connection.

London, N.W.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY.

## Equal Pay for Equal Work

It may interest your readers to know that there is an agitation in favour of Equal Pay for Equal Work in the Civil Service. The claim is that women employed in the same posts as men should receive "equal pay for the same posts." On May 11, 1920, the House of Commons adopted the principle of equal pay for the Civil Service when Major Hills moved a resolution stating "that it is expedient that women should have equal opportunity of employment with men in all branches of the Civil Service within the United Kingdom . . . and should also receive equal pay." The House carried this resolution unanimously.

But the Treasury, Tweedledum, or the Bank of England, Tweedledee, in the interests of "economy" and Sound Finance, has opposed this claim because women Civil Servants are, on the average, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than men.

The Civil Service Clerical Association, the largest trade union in the Civil Service, whose head is Mr. W. J. Brown, ex-M.P., is making a special feature of this agitation. Mr. Brown puts up an argument-proof case; but when met by the Treasury reply that "the financial condition of the country does not permit of the grant of equal pay because of the additional expenditure involved," Mr. Brown turns tail and takes refuge in badgering Members of Parliament. Mr. W. J. Brown believes in Sound Finance, apparently, and would regard it as blasphemy to tell the Treasury to create the additional money required to satisfy the Equal Pay claim.

East Sheen.

E. H. HUMPHREY.

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- 1934 (July) Austin 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe. 6,000 miles. Just like new. £110.
- 1933 Austin 7 h.p. Coachbuilt Sunshine Saloon de Luxe. In perfect condition. £65.
- 1937 Austin 16 h.p. Sunshine Saloon de Luxe. One owner. Faultless. £85.
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## Life Assurance

If I work at my business until 12 o'clock every night, and save up the money thus acquired for my children's future welfare, their future is not assured. So I am putting all my spare time in on the Electoral Campaign, for a National Dividend will assure their future.

Liverpool.

ANTHONY COONEY.

## Victory Fund

Many of us there must be who are anxious to help the Electoral Campaign, but are

delayed by indecision or procrastination (perhaps due to weakness of character!). I suggest that such well-wishers might fine themselves so much a week as a spur to decision and forward the amounts to the Secretariat for the Victory Fund. Herewith 20s. thus collected.

I.O.W.

G.H.

P.S.—As this is not going to be a weekly fine in this case I make it up to £5 as a donation to the Victory Fund.

## 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) 10s. 6d. for 1,000; 5s. 3d. for 500; 2s. 8d. for 250; 1s. for 80.

### 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.

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In the Chair: R. P. PEARSON, Esq.

**THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE FOR THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY**

A MEETING will be held at the **Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea**

on  
Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 8-45 p.m.

Speaker:  
**The Rt. Hon. EARL OF TANKERVILLE**

Tickets 2s. 6d., 1s. and 6d. can be obtained from Miss Leadbitter, 69, Overstrand Mansions, S.W.11.

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**Things in General—and Nothing in Particular**

**BANKER ON "£5-FOR-ALL" Big Vote Due to "Champagne Air"**

"Daily Mail" Headline.

"Oh, Banker," the Reporter said, "The world is at your feet, But can you, with authority, Explain the huge majority The Social Credit Party gained— They scarcely lost a seat."

The Banker rubbed a bleary eye, He'd had a sleepless night. "I think," he said, "it would be fair To blame Alberta's Champagne air And then, you know the Altitude— Yes, it must have been the height."

"I'm very much inclined to think," He wiped away a tear; "That although they come of Scottish brood The sun out here affects their mood And makes Albertans Latinish— It's the healthy atmosphere."

"Oh, thank you, good Financier," That News sleuth bowing said it "I'll tell the world your attitude For some in their ingratitude Have put it down to poverty And faith in Social Credit."

M. C. BOND.

**Frotti's Queries**  
No. 9. Oh, Let Us Join the Peace Ballet—

Dearest Mister, Sir,  
Now that Archbishop of Yorks and all Peace Ballet blokes have said how necessitous it is for Grate Briton to effect warfull measures in establishing International Law, is not National British Governments very slow to adopt such improvements? Does they not leg behind other more progressing nations?

I mean, oh, dear fellow, that Muscleeeny and Hitler and most other distinctive politicals recognise needs for absorbing unemployed by shellfire and colonisation, with a dash of cholera, too. Yet N.B.G. does nothing! Isn't this a scandle?

In humble fashion, I, Frotti, Tahiti Student of Musics in your London town, venture to advise Governments of England to do somethings at once. Why not invade Belgian Congos as a beginning, seize Sicily as a base, drop a few bombs on Cologne and capture America (which is, by the way, national ambition of Tahiti) just for making things lively?

Indeed, logically, the N.B.G. has no legs to stand on. Muscleeeny, the grate reelist, knows this, for all financiers admit that when you cannot earn livings of money by exporting your goods, then you must export your surplus men, and the further away the better. In Boer War days British statesmen were of far sager caliber, and realised these things with acute perceptions. Why, by this one little warfare only England occu-

ried hundreds of thousands of idle fellows, and joyfully succeeded in placing over 90,000 of them in permanent homes—like the present N.B.G.'s new records, perhaps, the one about the million more in the work-house, I mean.

O Edit, please advise Sir Hoary Samuel to defy everybodys simultaneous and so help the Unemployed to find homes suddenly and unexpected.

Severely yours,  
FROTTI.



Said a famous trapezist called Norman, This Douglas chap's getting a warm 'an. Once on my trapeze, he Will make it seem easy! And that's what gets me on the raw, man!

B.  
With apologies to Messrs. Schweppes.

**Restricted Production**

Steel production [in the U.S.A.] has risen slightly further to 50½ per cent. of capacity.—"The Times," September 9.

The steelworks of the U.S.A. are working only half capacity, although there is an enormous potential demand for steel to renew worn rails, construct new and better rolling stock, bridges and buildings.

**The New Note in the News**

A visitor to the Mansion House this afternoon might have thought that Major Douglas's storm troops had seized power and that a Social Credit Lord Mayor was distributing the national dividend. On a table the Lord Mayor had about £100, mostly in silver, which he doled out to boys and girls from Christ's Hospital who had come to London from Horsham and Hertford to keep up the annual St. Matthew's Day custom of hearing a sermon and receiving "The Lord Mayor's Bob."—*The Belfast News, September 25.*

**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.

**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**.....

**Announcements & Meetings**

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines. Notices must reach the publishing office with remittance by the Monday morning before the date of issue.

**Liverpool Social Credit Association**

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

**Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group**

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street. Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m. Meetings will be held as follows:—  
Tuesdays—Study Lecture Course, 7.45 p.m. Ad. 6d. Commencing on October 8.  
Thurs.—For Unemployed, 3 p.m. Free.  
Thurs.—Public Meeting, 7.45 p.m. Free.  
Fridays—Public Meeting, 7.45 p.m. Admn. 3d. Questions and Discussion at all meetings.

**Sheffield Social Credit Group**  
Cambridge Arcade

The Electoral Campaign Meeting is held every Friday, 8 to 10 p.m. Workers, although increasing, are not flocking in as well as we should like. Please come along and do your bit.

The Group meeting will in future be on alternate Wednesdays:—  
October 23.—Mr. G. A. Hall.  
November 6.—Mr. F. Longley on "Why a National Dividend?"

Will all members give their support to these Wednesday meetings? Only by the guarantee of a good-sized audience can the Propaganda Supervisor widen his programme and invite outstanding speakers. The support we get is the support YOU give.

**Cardiff Social Credit Association**

The programme of activities for the winter months is at present in preparation. Particulars will be announced in this column in due course. Members and intending members are reminded that the annual subscription (5s.) is now due, and should be forwarded as soon as possible to the Hon. Treasurer, 59, Heol-y-nant, Rhiwbina, Cardiff.

**Wavertree Social Credit Association**

First Meeting—October 11 at 8 p.m. at Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool 15. All welcome. Subsequent meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month.

**North-West London**

Monday, October 14, at St. Alban's Hall, West Heath Drive (one minute from Golders Green Tube Station). Public Lecture by Mr. R. S. J. Rands, "What Is Social Credit?" Chair to be taken at 8.15 p.m. by Mr. Ralph Williams (Editor, "Golders Green Gazette"). Admission free. Questions invited.

**Shorthand Typist Wanted**

Accurate, reliable, attentive to detail, and not afraid of long hours. Age over 21. Speeds 110 and 60.—Apply in writing, with full particulars, for one month's trial, to the Secretary, SOCIAL CREDIT Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

**For Sale**

BOURNEMOUTH. New Forest (between). Delightful Bungalow for sale. Large lounge. About 1 acre. Price £560.—Box B.N., SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**For Sale**

"The White Cottage," Mundon, Essex. Brick and Timber Built House. Freehold. Four bedrooms, three living rooms, main water supply. With orchard, garden, garage and lawn, also some 10 acres pasture, main road Maldon to Burnham-on-Crouch. Well served by buses to all parts. Land sold separately if desired. Viewed by appointment.—Tarling, 133, High Street, Maldon (Phone 108).

**Nursery Home for Small Children**

Healthy position, facing south, in country (between Newbury and Basingstoke). Entire charge taken, and children lead a happy, normal life. Special care given to health and feeding (and much success has been achieved with "difficult" children). First lessons if required. Trained experienced nurse. Miss Douglas, Lane End, Brimpton Common, Reading. Heath End 36.

**Comfort at Croydon**

Large, sunny bed-sitting room. Breakfast or board as required. Suitable for business lady. Highly recommended.—Box CC, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Tankerville**  
Meetings in London.

**Richmond**

Lord Tankerville will speak at the St. John's Hall, Richmond, on Friday, October 25, at 8.15 p.m. Subject: You can Abolish Poverty.

**Paddington**

Lord Tankerville will speak at the Porchester Hall on Thursday, November 7, at 8.30 p.m. Tickets 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., from Miss Kirkbride, 22, Newton Road, W.2.

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