

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

MUST OUR SONS PERISH That a System be Preserved?

This stirring call by a Canadian parson is the more poignant because the frustration of young manhood it describes is mirrored in every great nation of the world today. It is a challenge to all democratic peoples.

LISTEN! "Left, right! Left, right! Left, right!" What is it?

Is it the sound of the marching of men? No—it's tens of thousands of Canada's unemployed youth, not marching, but just marking time!

They never hear the command: "Forward!"

They are told to "Stand at Ease!"

In peremptory tones comes the order: "HALT!"

Behold the eager host of the Dominion's young manhood, bewildered, disappointed, and in despair; brought to the halt, and expected to stand at ease! Canada, this vast country of unlimited possibilities, has for them, apparently, no room; and industry has no place to offer.

It is the biggest problem, and the greatest tragedy, confronting this land of ours to-day. **Shall Canada do less for her sons than a horse-breeder does for his colts? Shall we lavish care on the budding shoots of our forest lands, and neglect the vigorous striplings of our Canadian homes?**

Tens of Thousands Doomed

We spent millions of dollars in our public schools to educate them as little lads and growing boys. We sent nurses and doctors to their class-rooms to inspect their teeth, their tonsils, and their eyes. We provided manual training equipment, and spent fortunes on supervised playgrounds. We raised huge sums for university endowment funds, we instituted night classes, correspondent courses, and technical schools.

All this was right, and good, and proper. We silenced the pessimist, and squelched the critic who protested and growled at the ever-increasing burden of soaring

school-rates. "Canadian youth," we told him, "must be properly equipped for the tasks of the coming days. Canadian youth is our country's greatest asset. Education is essential. They must have the best." So we believed. So we spoke. And so we paid.

But today tens of thousands of our young men, thus equipped and thus prepared, are doomed to enforced idleness, wasting in the despair that blunts ambition and saps vitality. Out they pour from school and college, each year adding to the swelling host; eager, keen, and fit, and all that Canada can say, in tones that chill and blight, is: "HALT!" "Left, right; Left, right; Left, right!" "Mark Time!" "Stand at Ease!" What a tragic wastage of the real wealth of the nation!

Marking Time Not In Order

And what can we do about it? "Nothing," says the fellow who doesn't want to be disturbed. "There's nothing can be done—it's due to the economic system."

Exactly. Now we are getting somewhere. What is there, pray, so sacred about a system that it mustn't be touched or changed. Are we to bow reverently before an "economic system" that holds us in such a baneful grip that it blights our homes and ruins our youth?

Must our sons perish so that a system may be preserved? Read history—we Britishers have changed many a system in our long story of true progression. Are we afraid to do it again? Marking time will get us nowhere. Nor can we afford to "stand at ease." The only slogan is that word of courage: "Forward!" Vision and venture always finds a way.—The Rev.

Harold T. Roe, in the "Halifax Mail" of March 28.

Let us, by all means, change the system, but there is no need for us to examine it: it stands condemned by the results it produces. We need but demand that it be changed, so that it shall produce the results we, electors in a democracy, want and know to be possible. In this way the responsibility for carrying through the necessary change will be placed where it belongs—on the experts who run the system.

If we, the electors try to devise a technique, we postpone the desired change indefinitely, for agreement will be difficult if not impossible; further, we then assume a responsibility which, rightly, should rest on the experts; we become a lot of second-rate experts instructing a group of first-rate experts.

But agreement on results is not difficult. Every elector knows what he wants; on this he is an expert. Practically everybody wants to see poverty abolished, and everybody knows this is possible to-day.

Demand a Result

Then let us demand this result, simultaneously, unitedly, and persistently, of our servants—our Members of Parliament—thus empowering them to order the technicians in charge of the system to make whatever change is needed for this result.

If we allow ourselves to be sidetracked into examining the system and devising methods, then our young men will start to march, but not to the free, full life that is so obviously possible for all; they will march that road which a million Britons marched twenty years ago, never to return.

"The wages of sin is death"; and most assuredly the wages of the sin of withholding God's bounty from those who need it is WAR.

SHOCKING STATE OF RURAL SCHOOLS INSANITARY AND OUT OF DATE

MANY of the school buildings in the villages should no longer be allowed to be used. Even some of the better ones should be improved forthwith and made to satisfy present day requirements.

This is the complaint made by the National Union of Teachers in a memorandum issued last Monday.

Children are further handicapped by deficiencies of staffing, states the memorandum. "There are hundreds of schools where no certificated teacher is employed, even the headmistress being uncertificated."

Here are some of the specific charges made in the memorandum:—

One medical officer of health has stated that on an ordinary afternoon in the autumn he was obliged to take a child out of doors to examine its vision.

In some schools children are kept away on cold days because only those near fires and stoves are warm enough to ensure safety from chills and rheumatism.

Dental treatment has sometimes to be given under the insanitary conditions, in school porches and other unsuitable places.

Doors are in such a state of disrepair that rats can run under them. Children sit right by them. In windy weather dust, straw, paper are blown through.

Buckets are placed to catch water leaking through roofs.

Ink is frozen in inkwells.

In one classroom the heating apparatus has been unchanged since 1848.

Schools close at 3.30 p.m. because there is no artificial illumination.

Ventilator lets so much water in that it has to be closed if wet.

No running water on premises. In another case water was fetched from a stream open to pollution by cattle.

NOT SO QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT

**SMUGGLERS USE TANKS—
PLANES—SUBMARINES—
ANTI-DUMPING GUNS**

Economic war is becoming rapidly more like military war. On the Franco-Belgian frontier smugglers are using armoured cars, aeroplanes and submarines to convey their wares across the border, while French and Belgian customs officers, finding their rifles are not enough, have called in the aid of anti-tank guns to prevent marauders from bringing supplies of drugs, tobacco, lace and other dutiable goods into France.

Smugglers are people who introduce goods into a country without paying the import duties imposed by the country's laws. They are nearly always popular with the people of the country—as in the present instance where it is reported that they have scores of secret allies among the Flemish peasantry.

Smuggling is an artificial crime—it is not a crime to introduce wanted goods and service into a country unless those articles are dutiable. It is the tax evasion which is calling out the anti-tank guns.

It is to be hoped that these "shoot-first-and-ask-questions-afterwards" tactics will not spread too rapidly to other countries, and to other forms of tax evasion.

All taxation is daylight robbery—but not robbery under arms—yet.

CONSCRIPTS OF FINANCE

"I am convinced that the only practical solution is legalised prostitution under rigid police and health supervision."

THAT is the conclusion of Brigadier-General Pelham D. Grassford after investigating conditions in Phoenix, Arizona. He was commissioned to reorganise the demoralised police force of that city, and made a vigorous and outspoken report of his findings.

We are indebted to the American magazine *Time* for these extracts from his report:

The practice of prostitution has been technically licensed by the police for a period of many years. The women from the "redlight" district are arraigned before the Magistrates Court once a month and invariably plead guilty. Those charged with being inmates of a house of prostitution pay a fine of \$25, those charged with operating a house of prostitution pay \$50. The city derives a revenue from this source of approximately \$20,000 a year.

The advantages of the existing system are: that practically all prostitutes are known to the police and can be kept under supervision; the city derives a substantial revenue, and prostitution is kept out of the residential districts.

Prostitution is as old as history. It is in violation of our laws and ordinances. It cannot be eliminated by legislation nor by law enforcement.

We congratulate General Grassford on his exposure of the fact that the city derives revenue from the immoral earnings of women—but we are not yet ready to agree with his main conclusion quoted at the head of this article.

There is one experiment which has never been tried in connection with this oldest of all problems, and that is to give to every woman who sells herself for money an independent income for life.

The vision of a world of plenty in which all shall enjoy the plenty is still dim; a world of infinite possibilities, an adventure of living lies before us, beckoning. A National Dividend for all is still waiting to be paid.

THE INVISIBLE GUEST



—From the Bellefonte (Pa.) Keystone Gazette

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Life or Labour

IN these days of compulsory education, it is worth considering its effect on the simple psychology of the child.

It can be observed that, from the day it is born, every child accepts the necessities of life as a right, without exhibiting any sense of shame in consuming food for which it has not worked.

The same phenomenon is universally to be observed amongst the animal creation, even in the adult stage. A horse will eat quite cheerfully when unemployed, totally unconscious of the iniquity of eating the bounty of God without having worked for it.

It might easily be argued that our system of education is specially devised as a vehicle for the exercise of black magic, for certainly its bias is to train the millions with a slave-psychology leading them to expect no future or career worth having, except as a "reward" for "work." Our schools are really fodder-factories for industry, rather than the nurseries of culture they could and should be.

Instead of teaching the basic essentials in the art of happy living, a hypnotic spell strongly imposed by the art of suggestion is brought to bear on the young and impressionable mind, and the success of this evil magic is to be seen in the general effect (impossible to produce in any of the lower creatures) of accepting the immoral idea that "work" is the only honourable title to a full share of food, warmth and shelter, the amenities of our modern age, and the respect of our fellow-men.

It is interesting to note that this mass-spellbinding (labelled education and made compulsory) has been introduced during this last century just at the time when an entirely new factor was rapidly developing in economics, namely, the Machine, and that while the entry of the machine changed for ever the morality of work, the meaning of the New Factor, its effects and bearings on economics and the lives of men, have been and still are carefully suppressed from the curriculum of every school of education in the country.

In this age of power and mighty machines, to inspire enthusiastic and trusting youth with the false sense of obligation to compete with such a development for a living, condemns millions of them to a slow torture of humiliation plus the ruthless grind of need-less poverty, capped with the soul-destroying sensation of failure, of realising the poignant suffering of being unwanted—shut out—and thereby denied a man's claim to live as he desires, respected and secure.

To regard unemployment as a disease to be "cured" is itself a disease, and one which is very prevalent at the present time, but it is one which must be overcome if huge-scale disaster is to be avoided, for just as the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, so should man work only when necessary to produce the wherewithal to live, rather than accept the devil's doctrine that he exists to WORK.

The machines and power production are rapidly displacing man as a labourer, a development to delight in; for the machines not only produce wealth in plenty for man's use and consumption, but they make the distribution of leisure in which to live and enjoy the wealth possible for all—a factor as new in economics as the machine is in history.

Work-mania is a sign of insanity to-day; the unemployment problem is a superstition propagated by bad medicine-men. The only thing wrong is that machines are "wage-displacers" as well as "work-displacers." The solution is not to demand "work" which the machine does better than men, but to demand the "wages of the machine" in the form of National Dividends.

Join the United Democrats to-day; demand with them and get others to demand, too, the money to buy the glut of wealth that the machines have made possible for the right and proper end of human use and consumption.

A World of Dust and Ashes

Sir Richard Gregory, addressing the Royal Institution recently, stated that there was "almost incredible abundance" at the present time, and went on to tell his hearers that if the gifts of science were misused, a "world of dust and ashes" might be the result.

Are the gifts of science being misused? Restriction schemes; attempts to restrain and prevent the fecundity of nature and of the inventive mind of man, can scarcely be defended as right and proper measures, for whose interests do they serve? It may be contended that they serve the interests of certain producers, but a right use and distribution of abundance would serve the interests of all.

Great Britain is still a democracy, which means that we, the people, are responsible for what is done in our name by those who are supposed to represent us. Public opinion swept away slavery and child labour. It should be exerted now to end poverty, which is clearly preventable in a world that is continually producing too much of everything.

Schools That Are Slums

The memorandum of the National Union of Teachers, which is quoted elsewhere in this issue, discloses what the *News Chronicle* describes as "a public scandal... for which there is no possible defence."

The actual defence will be that we cannot afford to spend money on improvements, so let us look at these complaints for a moment.

Why are the doors of schools in disrepair?

Because we have too much timber and too many carpenters.

Why do the roofs leak?

Because we have too many slates and tiles, and too many builders.

Why are schools cold and damp in winter?

Because we have too much coal, gas, and electricity, and there is too much competition among the central heating experts.

That is what the policy of restriction, destruction, parsimony, cheese-paring and economy means in a country which is one of the wealthiest in the world in men, machinery, skill and material.

That policy will continue until we unite to reverse it, and demand distribution, and enjoyment of the good things which make life worth living.

Too Old at 18

At a recent conference of delegates from 51 trades unions and 10 trades councils Mr. A. M. Wall, secretary of the London Trades Council, who presided, said:

"Blind alley" employment had practically eliminated the apprenticeship system. Young men and women to-day became too old for industry at 18 or 20. The reason was that, in the repetition process of machines, employers chose young people between 14 and 18 because they were cheap, and when they reached 18, and demanded a wage that would enable them just to scrape along, the employer got rid of them.

Some of these poor wretches get jobs on commission selling household appliances from door to door, or calling in hordes on small shopkeepers. But few last long at it, as some experience, some aplomb, some assurance is needed for the selling game—which is the mecca of the older members of the great dejected.

Drab frustration in an age of wonder, resource, power and plenty.

The Last Refuge

One of the most specious arguments put forward in the ridiculous attempt to prove that labour-saving devices do not save labour "in the long run," is the fact that total employment figures have not declined. This fact merely demonstrates that an increasing number of people, deprived of productive work by the machine, are successful, however wretchedly, in manufacturing unproductive work for themselves to do.

One aspect of this was alluded to recently by Mr. W. H. Mason, president of the National Union of Commercial Travellers. He said the occupation was certainly overcrowded.

Recently he came across a small one-man grocery business in a small town on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire which claimed to have been visited on one Monday morning by 54 commercial travellers. From 1921 to 1931 an average of more than 4,000 new travellers took the road each year above the number required to make good the losses by death and retirement.

Referring to the advocacy of a system of licensing for commercial travellers, Mr. Mason said any legislation to reduce the number of casual entrants to their occupation would be welcomed.

We can only say that if such legislation could be enforced the outlook of the man who hopes to build up his lost self-esteem by going out to try to sell something would be black indeed. All hope would die.

The Horrors of Maternity

Mr. Ray Strachey, discussing the Midwives Bill in the *Observer*, says that the high maternal mortality rate of 4.3 per 1,000 births does not by any means tell the whole story. How about the women who don't actually die but whose health is injured? There are about 25,000 still-births a year, and nobody knows how many miscarriages and abortions. But competent observers believe that no less than a quarter of all pregnancies end in miscarriages.

He quotes a midwife report which says: "The majority of poor mothers, after they have had two children, do take something to stop another pregnancy."

He says that they don't attempt surgical abortion, but prefer drugs. "This state of affairs is as dangerous and as dreadful as any rate of mortality could be. It is undoubtedly one of the causes of that mortality, and also a cause of the high rate of premature and still-born births."

Of course, he adds, it may be maintained that women ought not to shrink from having any number of children—but they do!

They do, among the poorer classes at any rate, largely because of acute financial difficulty, overstrain, failing health and even too little food. For this, "sound finance," which upholds the monopoly of credit, must take full blame.

Frank Talks on Abortion

At the first conference of the Abortion Law Reform Association, there was some pretty frank speaking. Miss Cicely Hamilton said it was inconsistent with any form of religion that a child should be born as a punishment to its mother. In a humanitarian age, we inflicted a degree of suffering on women who sinned against the moral code which we should not dream of inflicting on the worst pickpocket or burglar who assaulted us in the street.

Dr. Joan Malleson said that well over 90,000 criminal abortions were practised each year, and that the percentage was probably specially high in the distressed areas. Sir Arnold Wilson said he believed reform of the abortion law would do more than any other single enactment to reduce maternal mortality and to remove what is the greatest danger to our civilisation—the atmosphere of fear.

This fear of having babies is only part of a greater fear—the fear of dire want and semi-starvation, with all the ill-health and misery which it brings. Reform of the abortion law may do something to remove fear, but until the national wealth is distributed in the form of National Dividends, the greater evil will remain.

No Money to Keep Fit

Heaven knows, enough hot air is talked about keeping fit. Half the things in which we are invited to invest (see advertisements) are recommended on the score of health. But when it comes to the point, it is not so easy to keep fit as you might suppose. Lack of wages and bank balances, acute financial worries, have produced millions of cases of malnutrition and nervous breakdown.

Quite recently an international conference of doctors met in this country to discuss health. But half those who wanted to could not come because they were unable to get enough money out of their countries to stay abroad for a week. And eight of them, most of whom were due to read papers, wrote to say they were too ill to risk the journey!

The Coal Mine Shambles

First round in the Coal Mines Battle goes to the real experts of production, and the Government was lucky to struggle through a stormy debate without defeat for its Bill to give plenary powers to the second-rate bureaucratic experts.

Mr. Runciman did his best with an impossible job, and amid the jeers of the Opposition mutilated the miserable Bill before their eyes in the very act of presenting it.

Another day is to be given to the second reading, and the House will have an opportunity of seeing what the Bill looks like amended to meet the clamour of the owners, the F.B.I. and the big coal users.

The individual consumer, without whom all production would be futile, is, as usual, left well out in the cold.

Raising the Wind

Increasing the rate of Income Tax is not the only way of securing a greater yield in tax collected. It is, of course, the way which a Chancellor of the Exchequer—by his Budget—makes plain to all, whether liable

to pay the tax or not; and by careful grading he can make it appear that the poor are let off lightly and the rich made to fork out. But there is a more subtle method which is now in progress; the reassessment of annual value of property. By raising the assessment the amount upon which tax has to be paid is increased, a fact which is not made public in the Budget.

Velocity of Circulation

Recent press reports from New York state that after 16 months of investigation by agents of the Department of Justice, it is announced that eight men have been arrested for the theft of \$590,000 (about £118,000) in treasury notes from the United States Trust Company of New York in December, 1934, and that \$310,000 of the stolen money has been recovered. Also, the Monte Carlo police, at the request of the New York police, have arrested two men on a charge of being concerned with the theft of \$1,462,000 (£292,000) in negotiable securities from a bank messenger in January, 1935.

But every cloud has a silver, if not a negotiable, lining. The money, which had been "borrowed," has been circulating and transferring goods, and apparently some \$1,302,000 still is performing that useful function, unless it has been used to repay bank loans. But misappropriation of anything cannot be condoned, whether it be of money, securities, or even of national credit.

A Boatload of Rotten Eggs

An application for the destruction of 85 casks of liquid eggs, which had been seized by the medical officer of health for Southwark, was made on the ground that they were unsound and unfit for human food. Mr. Coleman, managing director of Uva, Limited, said the eggs were used only for leather dressing and were on their way to Germany, having originally come from China.—*The Times*, April 21.

Sometimes it is asked "Who will do the dirty work when National Dividends assure a livelihood without the compulsion of starvation?"

Well, one answer is that much of the "dirty work" will be abolished. In any sane system Germany, which already produces as many eggs that she does her utmost to export the surplus, would not dream of getting rotten eggs from China via England. The handling of these disgusting cargoes and the manipulation of their contents when the destination is reached, would be one sort of "dirty work" eliminated.

Crazy Finance

There is plenty of evidence to prove that tens of thousands of people would like to visit the museums and picture galleries in London, if only they were open in the evenings. Before the war, and from 1924 to 1931 when the Victoria and Albert Museum was open several nights a week until 9 and 10 p.m., the late attendance varied between 200 and 700 visitors a night. Since the National Gallery began keeping open three days a week to 8 p.m. a year ago there has been a late attendance of 50,000 people.

So in the estimates this year there was an item of a few pounds to cover the cost of overtime for attendants and extra lighting, to keep the museum open until 10 p.m. for three nights in the week.

The Treasury refused to make the necessary grant, because of the increased cost of other services.

This is one out of a million examples of a sensible proposal being turned down because we think we cannot afford it. If finance reflected the facts, there would be no question about our ability to do what lay within our power. As it is, we are reduced to impotence by a crazy system of accountancy.

More Trouble in Austria

Hard on the scandal of the Austrian Phoenix Life Insurance Company's failure comes news of a split between the joint dictators of Austria. Prince Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, military Fascist body, sent a telegram to Mussolini congratulating him on his triumph over "democratic insincerity and hypocrisy."

This provided Chancellor von Schuschnigg with the opportunity to dismiss his rival, not from any feelings he had about democracy, but in order to placate the few remaining democratic countries.

For the Austrian people the change brings no promise of betterment—von Schuschnigg knows which side his bread is buttered on as the following statement testifies:

I should like to emphasise at the very beginning of the new Cabinet, through the leading City organ, that Austria will not take any experimental measures in the monetary or financial domain.

RAW MATERIALS OR MARKETS?

A Fallacious Argument Exposed

ONE aspect of the international situation that strikes the non-political mind is the curious assertion of some European nations that one of the essential reasons for their demand for colonies is need of raw materials.

There is an element of humour in this statement inasmuch as practically all primary producers are producing at a loss.

I am only familiar with a few products, but take Tanganyika, the colony to which Germany considers herself entitled, the chief of them are sisal and coffee. Sisal until the recent rise has been selling at a price below the cost to the grower. When Germany was moaning about raw material she could, had she wished, have bought any quantity of sisal below cost. Many estates cannot take advantage of the present rise, as the planting programme was stopped or heavily curtailed owing to the lack of demand. It is doubtful if the present price shows profit if the cost of production is correctly assessed.

Abandoned Maize Fields

Maize, another product, sells in Kenya to-day for 3s. to 4s. per bag of 200 lb. on rail. The cost of the bag is about 9d. This is approximately £2 per ton and the yield about a ton per acre on good land. I have about 200 acres of maize land which has gone back to veldt as there is little sense in growing crops to sell at a loss. There are many hundreds of acres of maize land in Kenya which could be put under cultivation if the grower could see a profit of 1s. per bag (200lb.) above cost of growing.

Coffee again is a sad story. I doubt if five per cent. of coffee estates in Kenya can make ends meet, let alone make a profit.

From the verandah of my house I can see several hundreds of acres of coffee and sisal that a few years ago were producing crops, abandoned. The owners just walked away and left them as the proceeds of the crop were much less than the cost of growing it.

Burden of the Coffee Planter

The average planter gets 4d. per lb. for "clean" coffee. He has to instal expensive machinery for pulping and washing, and

IN THE HOUSE

Mr. R. Bernays (Lib., Bristol North) asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the recent disturbance outside prisons on the day of an execution, he would consider the introduction of legislation to amend Clause 7 of the Capital Punishment Act, 1868, under which it was laid down that he must make known the time and place of such executions.

Sir John Simon (Home Secretary).—I do not think it would be practicable to adopt Mr. Bernays's suggestion.

Mr. G. Benson (Soc., Chesterfield) asked whether the Home Secretary did not think that the simplest way would be to abolish the death penalty.

No reply was given.—*Evening Standard.*

AND OUT OF IT

"I quote the following, while puzzles are popular, from the Finance Bill:

Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 20 of the Finance Act 1922 shall have effect as if references to paragraph (c) of sub-section (1) of that section included references to the foregoing provisions of this section, as if references to a disposition included references to a settlement, and as if the reference to the making of a disposition included a reference to the making of or entering into a settlement, and sub-section (4) of that section shall have effect as if the reference to that section included a reference to the said provisions of this section.

It is part of the clause to prevent tax evasion by education trusts.

The Committee on the Simplification of the Income Tax Law recently completed its work, after sitting for eight years and five months. It should begin again.—*From the Londoner's Diary in the "Evening Standard."*

Asked whether the simplest way would not be to abolish the Income Tax, what reply comes from the *Evening Standard*, for example?

Demand Results

INSTEAD of running the industrial system to produce a rigid financial result... we are now demanding that the financial system shall be adjusted to produce a desired distributive result. That is all there is to it.—Major C. H. Douglas in "Social Credit" (First Edition, 1924, page 211.)

elaborate arrangements and stores for drying. He has to pay curing fees, railage, shipping and the hundred and one commissions — brokerage exchange, insurance, wharfage—that occur.

It has always to be borne in mind that coffee does not come into bearing until four years from seed. During that time it requires to be kept clean from weeds and fertilised, and elaborate draining is needed or terracing, if one's fields are on slopes. Coffee has not only broken farmers, but two merchant banking firms.

Both Germany and Italy can today buy coffee far cheaper than they could grow it. Either can, in Kenya today, buy established coffee estates, complete with house, factory and stores for less than was paid for the virgin land a few years ago. One estate I know of that was bought for the present owner for £8,000 seven years ago could today be bought for £2,000.

In any case both Kenya and Tanganyika are crying for settlement. It would appear a simple matter, if raw materials are required, to take up new land and produce them, or buy established plantations, but England has got to realise that over-production or under-consumption are causing many worthy farmers to give up cultivating land that has taken many years to establish. — *Letter in the "Daily Telegraph" of May 14 from a planter in Kenya Colony.*

What a picture! In Africa the ruined planters walking away from the land and abandoning it to the weeds and insects. In Europe people turning away from the shops where they would buy coffee—and plenty of other things — had they the money but where, having it not, they are forced to content themselves with the aroma.

This is just another corroboration of the truth which Social Crediters are continually asserting, that what are put forward as "problems" are not the real problems at all.

STERNER TAX COLLECTING

From *The Times* of May 13:

"The permanent head of the German Finance Ministry, Dr. Reinhardt, has told a gathering of 1,200 tax-collectors that it is urgently necessary to obtain more money by taxation in the present financial year.

"They urgently needed in 1936, at least 1,000,000,000 Marks (£80,000,000) more than in 1935—half of this sum for the further stimulation of business."

This £40,000,000, presumably, for the proposed export subsidies by means of which Germany proposes to undersell competitors in foreign markets.

"Herr Reinhardt pointed to the revenues for April, which, with a surplus of 88,000,000 Marks (£7,040,000) compared with April last year, encouraged them to hope that the desired sum would be assured. The yield from taxation in 1935 had been 2,600,000,000 Marks (£208,000,000) more than in 1933."

Quite a juicy sum of money; if the German people have only the pips left they must learn not to grumble, but

"The State Secretary's pressing injunction to his tax-collecting subordinates looks like a desperate effort to meet the ever-rising financial needs of the National-Socialist State without resort to fresh taxation. A programme of fresh taxes is believed to have been already drawn up."

Well, well! But after all the good Dr. should know what is best for the Germans.

"Dr. Reinhardt said that they were not now in a position to do as much as they would like towards providing small houses and making State roads as well as running the labour camps and building up armed strength."

And the more the people are taxed the bigger grow the labour camps, so next year we shall want some more tax.

"Their needs might have to be met by raising short- and middle-term loans or by converting short- and middle-term loans into long-term borrowing by the State. He added that he was sure much could yet be done by a more rigorous collection of taxes; but even so many desirable tasks would have to be left unachieved, because they could not be regarded as essential while the nation was struggling to secure its right to live."

And it never will live until it claims the right to its own National Credit which at present is marked up against it as Debt.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The first number of a new Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review, edited by Major Douglas, will be published in June. In addition to Major Douglas the following will contribute to the new review:

HILAIRE BELLOC
STELLA GIBBONS
R. L. NORTHRIDGE
A. HAMILTON McINTYRE
TUDOR JONES
THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE
THE MARQUESS OF TAVISTOCK
CHARLES JONES

ERIC GILL
MILES HYATT
C. G. DOBBS
THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY
MAURICE COLBOURNE
JAMES PARKES
LLEWELYN POWYS
MAUDE ROYDEN

The title of the review will be THE FIG TREE, and the price 10s. 6d. a year or 3s. 6d. a quarter, post free, from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2. Subscriptions are invited immediately.

WE MUST GET USED TO 1,500,000 UNEMPLOYED

Economic Expert on the Future
No Hope to Offer

Sir William Beveridge, chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, speaking at Oxford, said that the country must get used to the idea of having 1,500,000 unemployed. It was probable that during the next eight years the number of the unemployed would fluctuate by about 16¼ per cent., and less after that. Discussing whether we should continue to pay for unemployment by insurance and assistance, he said that to him the answer depended very largely on what the unemployment was like in each case, and whether it was a long period or short term unemployment.

*The Queen Mary's Maiden Voyage
An Innocent Aboard*

Mr. Neville Chamberlain—Chancellor of the Exchequer—made a discovery when he travelled on the "Queen Mary" to Penzance and back. He said: "An amazing thing is the very small number of men necessary to work a great ship like this owing to the mechanical arrangements."

It is very satisfactory that a gentleman

with so much control over our lives should have discovered this thing about our wonderful productive capacity. That we can produce more with less labour. Has he any qualms now about the economies he forces on us?

HERRINGS THROWN BACK INTO SEA A MILLION UNSOLD

Owing to heavy catches of young herrings, one thousand crans—more than a million fish—were dumped into the sea at Lerwick, Shetland Isles.

Two thousand two hundred crans of herrings, packed in ice and salt, were shipped to Altona, in two German steamers, but the remaining fish could not be sold.—*"News Chronicle," May 18.*

But 13,500,000 people in Britain are forced to spend less than 6s. a week each on food.

A National Dividend is money to buy things that are being destroyed and production that is restricted.

SLOWING DOWN OF ARMS INDUSTRY IN ITALY MEANS BIG UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASE

Victory in Abyssinia brings menace of big slowing-down of armaments orders. Fascist industrialists broadcast an urgent plea for reduction of weekly working hours and consequent increase of the number employed. Industrialists fear the consequences of dismissing thousands of workers in Milan, Trieste, Genoa, Turin. . . . stated they were considering "possible modifications in industrial employment following the war and the possibility of a sudden return to industry of a number of young men."—*"News Review," May 7.*

BANK WAR IN ABYSSINIA

In *The Times* of May 13, a report from its Rome Correspondent states:

Italian authorities in Addis Ababa seem to have come to loggerheads with the powers-that-be in Rome on the question of the Bank of Ethiopia. It was reopened for business, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants of the town. To-day, however, a brief message from Addis Ababa says that the Viceroy has now refused permission for the bank to reopen, and that instead the opening of a branch of the Bank of Italy, which will absorb the Bank of Ethiopia, is imminent.

It would appear that the Italian authorities mentioned had not realised for what Italy has been fighting.

PESSIMISM

It was obvious that what was in the minds of members of all parties was the blackness of the future—a future of growing expenditure on armaments, increasing financial strain, and, in the opinion of some members, an inevitable explosion.

This is a description by the *News Chronicle* of Parliament during the Budget debate.

OPTIMISM

Without minimising the horror which is approaching, we assert that there is yet hope. It lies in the Electoral Campaign—we shall not cease to beg, to bully, to cajole, to curse everyone who is physically capable of lending a hand in the only direct, and potent action which may yet save civilisation.

Come on, friends.
Come on, critics.
Come on—all.
The campaign goes on. Last week we issued 20,000 pledge forms. Help us to double it.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT

Mr. J. H. Blackmore, the leader of the Social Credit Party, caused a storm in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa when he cited an unnamed authority for the following statement:—"Your major danger in Canada now is in connection with the intrigue between the financiers of the United States, the Bank of Canada, and [he left this blank] to modify the British North America Act so as to put you under the control of Wall Street. The danger is instant and serious."

Mr. Dunning, the Minister of Finance, thereupon insisted that he must give the name of the author of this statement, but Mr. Blackmore declined. The Deputy Speaker ruled that Mr. Blackmore must divulge the name or accept responsibility for the charge. He then withdrew the statement and the Deputy Speaker ordered that it be expunged from the records of the House.

REMINISCENT

This is a little reminiscent of the storm in our own House of Commons over an article by Mr. L. MacNeill Weir in *Forward*. The article suggested that little interest was taken in the Budget speech because someone had "spilled the beans" and that Members who should have been on duty "were elsewhere making a bit."

Mr. Weir was compelled to withdraw and apologise to the House.

In importance, however, the two utterances are not comparable.

Obviously the transformation of raw materials into food and clothing means work. A man who shuns work is worthless. Work is a MEANS. A man who desires an end and shirks the means is plain vermin.—*Esra Pound in the "Anglo-Italian Bulletin," April 18.*

Some people stop at desiring Social Credit!

YOUR POLITICAL CURRENCY NOTE

An Article for New and Old Readers

PERHAPS you can understand better the utility and power of your vote by considering it as a tangible thing which you can hold in your hand, and over which you have absolute control. Think of it as such and call it your political currency note, which, by going to your Member of Parliament, who is really your "political shop counter," you can exchange for something of real value.

Now suppose that in your other hand you have an economic currency note—a £1 note. You know perfectly well how best to use that note to get what you want. When you go to your "economic shop counter" with it you ask for a finished product, but you do not attempt to specify the method of producing that article. You merely specify what it shall be like when it is produced. There you have the principle of demanding results, and leaving the method to experts, working completely satisfactorily. Your economic

YOUR M.P. IS YOUR SERVANT— USE HIM

vote in the form of a £1 note gets you what you want only because you follow this principle of demanding results.

When you have a practical demonstration of these principles working to perfection in the economic field, why not apply these same principles to the political field? Surely that is an entirely logical thing to do.

I say to you take your political currency note, your vote, to your Member of Parliament and tell him what finished product you want, and that he won't get that note unless he produces for you the result that you want; in fact, that you will use it against him. But do not attempt to tell him how to get that result. You would not tell the grocer how to produce bacon.

Looked at in this light, if you will imagine the political economic experts as the producers of goods, the Members of Parliament as the shop-keepers, and the voters as the consumers, it would be as ridiculous for the voter or the Member of Parliament to tell the experts how to get the results desired, as for the consumer or shop-keeper to go to a manufacturer and tell him how to run his factory.

If a million consumers demand with their economic currency notes a certain result in the form of a finished product, factories will spring up to produce that product, and the best brains will be employed as the servants of those factories, and indirectly of the con-

sumers, to find the most efficient way of getting the best product.

If a sufficient number of voters use their political currency notes to demand a finished product, a result—the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends which will not raise taxes or prices — from their Members of Parliament, so that those Members of Parliament will lose their seats unless they support that demand, Members of Parliament all over the country will be found ready to demand from the controllers of the money system the results you want. As those Members of Parliament, when they form a majority, will have the sanctions of State—the armed forces—behind them, the controllers of the money system will be compelled to employ only those experts who will use the most efficient methods of getting the results demanded.

We shall not be divided into different camps arguing endlessly the merits of one method versus another method, but united in demanding universally desired results; therefore parties will not be necessary. It follows from this that Members of Parliament will be dependent for their seats in Parliament entirely upon the will of their constituents for certain results, which, when they get them, the constituents will be able to judge correctly.

When a Member of Parliament Fails You

In the event of a Member of Parliament failing to take immediate action to carry out his election pledge, it will be easy to mobilise such an expression of public opinion in his constituency as he will not be able to resist, because under this system of pressure politics a vote has weight not only at election times. Its potential weight at the next election can be used at any moment to induce that Member of Parliament to act in accordance with what it represents, or to precipitate a fresh election.

Fortunately, more than half of the constituencies in the country are held by small majorities, so that when only two or three thousand—in some cases a few hundred—voters in those constituencies act in accordance with this formula for demanding results they will hold absolute power over their Member of Parliament. On this account a mere 10 or 15 thousand workers, about one per cent. of those who worked for the Peace Ballot, spread over the country can make this campaign effective.

Actual experiments carried out over a wide area show that a large majority in every constituency want these results, but it will require only a small proportion of them to vote effectively to achieve our purpose.

Enrolment now by only a fraction of the readers of this paper as soldiers in the Peacetime army fighting poverty is the only way to save themselves and millions of others from being enrolled in a war-time army of destruction.

JOHN MITCHELL

Overseas

DOWN UNDER

New Zealand

REPORTS that have now been received of the debate on the Reserve Bank (Amendment) Bill, referred to in these columns last week, throw comparatively little light on the use that is to be made of the now nationalised bank. The Bill was rushed through the House, which was forced to sit all one night, the greater part of which was spent in criticism by the opposition. Much was made of the possibilities of inflation, resulting from the power given to the Government to discount Treasury Bills and to call upon the Bank to underwrite loans; the all-important point of the manner in which these powers are to be used was not disclosed in the Government's reply, however.

With some justice, criticism was directed at the potentially dictatorial powers given to the Minister of Finance. Given that the Minister is pledged to serve the people and not the financial interests, these powers may not be dangerous; but they are a potential source of danger, the more so, should the man who wields them honestly believe that the welfare of the people lies in the preservation of sound financial principles, such for example as budgets balanced, even at the cost of human lives.

That Word "Sound"

In his reply, Mr. Nash, Minister of Finance, referring to the future relationship between the Government and the Governor and Directors of the Bank, said: "The Government would inform the Directors, or the Governor, what it desired to do, and if sound reasons were advanced why it should not be done, then it would not be done." It will be seen that everything turns on the definition of the word "sound," this unfortunately was not given.

Some of the statements made by the Government in the debate on the Address seem to suggest an undue concern about unemployment rather than unemployment, as for example: "We are going to use the public credit for the purpose of putting men to work"—(The Prime Minister, Mr. Savage). He made amends later, however, in the same speech, when he said: "... all we have to do is to guarantee to the dairy farmers and to everybody else a standard of life based upon the aggregate power of New Zealand to produce."

A Pertinent Question

In reply to a charge that the Government had an arrangement with the Douglas Credit Organisations, Mr. Savage said: "What these

HOW AN EARLY AMERICAN SAW IT

IN his book, "The Rights of Man," Thomas Paine about the year 1790 wrote, referring to the situation in his native England:

"The question is, how long can the funding system last? It is a thing of but modern invention, and has not yet continued beyond the life of a man; yet in that short space it has so far accumulated that, together with the current expenses, it requires an amount of taxes at least equal to the whole landed rental of the nation in acres, to defray the annual expenditures. The funding system, in effect, CREATES UPON PAPER THE SUM IT APPEARS TO BORROW, and lays on a tax to keep the imaginary capital alive by the payment of interest, and sends the annuity to market, to be sold for paper already in circulation. If any credit is given, it is to the disposition of the people to pay the tax, and not to the government which lays it on. When this disposition expires, what is supposed to be the credit of the government expires with it. The instance of France, under the former government, shows that it is impossible to compel the payment of taxes by force, when a whole NATION IS DETERMINED to take its stand upon that ground."

Little did Paine think that the system would last to the present day in England. It was surely beyond his most horrible nightmare to imagine his beloved America to-day under the same monstrous evil.

When he said that the new American form of government "proves its excellence by the small quantity of taxes it requires," he did not reckon on the stranglehold that the private credit monopoly was to fix on America by this process of debt creation. He expected, as he had every right to expect, that the free citizens of the United States of America would jealously guard the immensely important clause in their nation's constitution which gives Congress and only Congress the right and duty of issuing and controlling the nation's money.

Congress has allowed its right to be usurped by the private banking system so that to-day practically the whole of the real assets within the borders of the United States are owned by or mortgaged to private financial institutions.

E. J. ARTER

organisations were trying to get for the people was what they were producing and were capable of producing. . . While the Government might differ with those organisations on method, it agreed that the buying power of the people must be made to equate with production. . . If the Leader of the Opposition could give the Government some indication of how the people could get the benefits of the products of the machine, without raising their incomes, or shortening hours of work, then he would like to have the scheme."

It is to be hoped that neither Mr. Savage, nor his Government, believe that either shortening hours or increasing wages will secure the objectives of the Douglas Credit Organisations, with which he claims to be in agreement. Unfortunately, the Arbitration Act, which was passed on May 12, makes this point doubtful, for it provides for a 40-hour week and a minimum wage, and, incidentally, makes trade union membership practically compulsory.

Demand and Judge by Results

This seems to be tackling the problem at the wrong end, for if the people of New Zealand are enabled to claim by right of citizenship their share in the food, warmth and shelter the country can produce, they will not need such protection as this. They will have the power to choose or refuse as individuals, which is better than dependence on Acts of Parliaments or trade unions.

It is results that matter, and provided these are satisfactory, the people of New Zealand doubtless will not cavil at methods; but they will need to persist in demanding results and to be sure that the results that accrue are those they demanded.

Australia

Mr. James Guthrie, B.Sc., writing in the *New Era* of February 14, urges all Social Crediters in the Commonwealth to accept the lead of Major Douglas by the adoption of the Electoral Campaign.

The need for the unity in action which he urges is stressed by an article in a Tasmanian Labour paper of March 21, which draws attention to the endeavours that have been, and are still being made, to form a Social Credit Party. This fact is brought forward in support of the contention that certain of the resolutions on the agenda of the State Labour Conference "go very far in the Douglas Credit direction," and "will certainly require to be considered with the greatest care. They can only be made effective in the Federal sphere, and in Tasmania, at least, some regard must be paid to the fact that alleged Douglas Social Credit candidates may be nominated at the next state General Election to oppose endorsed Labour candidates."

Carruthers and Tasmania

Tasmania was responsible for the election of the first Social Credit Member of Parliament in the world—Mr. Carruthers, and it would appear that if he stands again as a Social Crediter, he may create much ill-feeling against Social Credit in the Labour Party. He can point to the magnificent work he has done in the House, more particularly as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry on Finance. Should he then stand down? In no way does this seem to be necessary, for if he stands on a results and not a methods platform—for the abolition of poverty and not for any particular method — then he is standing for the final objective of the Labour Party itself.

The Party can endorse his candidature if it likes—this would be the courteous gesture in view of his service referred to above—at least it cannot honestly protest against it, nor put up a candidate in opposition.

The sympathetic attitude to the Electoral Campaign of Mr. Ogilvie, the Labour Prime Minister of Tasmania, should ensure his friendly support if Mr. Carruthers decides to take such action.

Once the Electoral Campaign gets under way in Tasmania, such difficulties as this will not arise. People will then be more concerned with results than methods, and party labels, which are so often merely the insignia of servility to the crack of a party whip and not of obedience to the will of the electorate—will be of little significance.

VESTED INTERESTS AND THE LEAGUE

"There are some who say that the League of Nations should be swept away entirely. My own opinion is that this is not going to happen. The League has tremendously strong vested interests behind it. — Lord Bayford.

A TRUE VALUATION OF MONEY

BY ONE WHO DOES NOT BOW THE KNEE TO BALE

Artist and His Brother

MR. REGINALD GRENVILLE EVES, the artist brother of Mr. Harold Eves (a solicitor who has already given evidence), went into the box.

Mr. Reginald Eves said that he was an Associate of the Royal Academy, and was engaged in painting portraits. His brother had handled the whole of his financial affairs for the last 15 years.

"I have no banking account," said Mr. Eves. "I had one once, but I did not make a success of it."

The Attorney-General.—I think you were apt to forget to pay in cheques?—Yes.

And your brother handled all your accounts?—Yes. Any moneys I received were automatically sent to him. When I want any money he gives me notes out of his pocket."

When He Was "Hard-Up"

Has he ever lent you money in the days when you have been hard up?—Oh, yes. I should think so.

He says he lent a sum of £750 as from your money to a Mr. Waterton. Did he mention that?—Well, I think I remember it; but I think I should forget it almost at once.

Would that be under the general authority which you have given him?—Oh, yes. It would be nothing out of the way.

"Would your brother, as a rule, tell you what he had done with your money?" asked Mr. Justice Porter.

"I should not bother about it. I should not know what it meant," replied Mr. Eves.

Mr. Roland Oliver.—Have you any idea what you earned last year from April to April?—Oh, no. He would know.

Do you know within a thousand?—No.

You have not the least idea what you spent?—Well, I should have to think it out.

Have you the slightest idea how much your brother has got of your money?—All of it.—Evidence before the Tribunal of Enquiry into the "Budget Leak."

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G. W. L. DAY Observes

Mr. WELLS ON THE WAR-PATH

MR. H. G. WELLS, in a tremendous letter to The Times, blows the Last Trump over a war-bent world, and separates the Sheep from the Goats.

The Sheep are the internationalists, while the Goats are those who are opposed to the idea of "federation through world-boards."

According to Mr. Wells, we are in a perpetual see-saw between two conflicting sets of ideas. The first of these is the one-community idea which, he says, is a product of human reason and human aspirations, and points to a world with a common commercial and economic system, free trade, free movement and perpetual peace.

The other is nationalism, the combatant community, defensive and isolationist when it is frightened, arrogant when it is not.

He goes on to say that governments have begun to direct economic processes and to infuse into them a militant nationalism. The "haves" are at war with the "have nots." And the only substitute for these combative economic controls, which are bound to lead to war, is a world-wide control.

"This does not mean a world super-government . . . but it does mean a world consortium, a permanent federal board, with power to direct production, distribute natural and manufactured products, watch the seasons and harvests and the fluctuations of demand, in the common interests of mankind. Such a consortium would necessarily control the broad movements of credit and sustain a world-wide monetary system."

Not content with this, he wants world control of germs and birth-rate, of main-line transport, posts, telegraphs, radio and crime. And, finally, one general level of education throughout the world.

Woe to him who does not agree to all this! He shall be cast into the outer

darkness. "A clear-headed man who really faces the situation of affairs must be quite definitely black or white, on one side or the other."

Mr. Wells is an Utopian idealist. There are many such in the world to-day. When things are very bad, what is more natural? Men create comforting fantasies into which they can retire. The cinemas are palaces of fantasy. Others live in private fantasies of their own.

But some, like Mr. Wells, go a step further and create Utopias which they come to believe in as practical possibilities. They even expect the world to welcome them and put them into force. In fact, they become propagandists.

At this point, they begin to realise that a great many people are so wrong-headed that they are going to resist the coming of Utopia. What then? Why, they must be coerced! They must be stigmatised as "Goats."

And with so many Goats about, some modification of Utopia will be necessary. A powerful controlling authority must be set up. Nations must be forced to order their affairs so as to become good Utopians.

So in the end it boils down to this. The idealist thinks out an ideal state of affairs for the world. The clear-headed people who approve it are labelled "white," while those who oppose it are branded as "black." Eventually (in theory) the whites outnumber the blacks and set up an Utopia, which compels the whole world to behave in the manner laid down by the idealist!

Mr. Wells would probably deny most strenuously any such intention on his part. But what, for example, does world control of birth-rate really mean? It means that each nation would be granted a "quota" of babies.

Passing over the fantastic difficulties of a world conference to settle such a delicate matter, let us suppose that Great Britain

accepts a certain quota. Now what? Are married couples to be rationed? Are marriage licences to be restricted? Are surplus babies to be destroyed like surplus goods?

But let it go. Assume that even extreme measures of this kind can be enforced. What is the driving force behind the consortium which is going to beat down the opposition?

Mr. Wells says that it will have to control the broad movements of credit and sustain a world-wide monetary system. Here, at any rate, we are on firm ground, because not only is such a controlling body possible: it actually exists.

A highly organised nexus of bankers and international financiers has very kindly come into being without any Mr. Wells to create them in his imagination first. So it is quite evident that if ever a world Utopia, with federation through world-boards, is set up, they will be the gentlemen who direct it.

They will control the germs and the birth-rate, and they will determine the "one general level of education throughout the world."

It is true, of course, what Mr. Wells says: that the world is suffering from a spirit of militant nationalism. But what is the root cause of this? The very policy which our proposed future world governors so steadfastly cling to!

They monopolise the national credit and withhold from the peoples of the world the things they want—the things to which they have a rightful claim. The fearful strains of thwarted desire lead inevitably to war.

The remedy, then, is not to set up any powerful world authority, by strengthening the one which already exists in secret and making it open and acknowledged, but to smash the Monopoly of Credit and release the strain which makes each nation a potential aggressor.

THE UNHOLY POWER MONEY CONTROL MEANS LIFE CONTROL

SO complete is the control exercised by Finance, that it dominates every phase of the people's lives, from birth to death.

Not only does Finance "dictate the policy of Governments," as McKenna has stated, but it determines that shoddy shall be worn; that cheap and nasty articles shall be purchased; that families shall be limited; that hovels shall be occupied; that food supplies shall be stinted; that education shall be "slummed"; that pensioners shall be deprived of most of things they need; and that the great majority of people shall remain utterly insecure against sickness, unemployment, and old age.

And to what end? That a small group of super-financiers shall be enabled to hold the world in bondage!

That they may, by mere ledger entries, encompass the world in a mesh of debt payments.

That, by the exercise of this unholy power, they may levy tribute on the world's peoples by means of taxation, and shackle them with the chains of unredeemable debts.

Now, in many lands, the people are awakening to the iniquity of High Finance and its methods, and are coming to closer grips.

Soon the struggle will begin in real earnest.

Only ignorance has enabled Mammon to reign so long undisturbed, but that ignorance is being rapidly dissipated.

The sun of Plenty is piercing the mists of Scarcity, and the dank vapours of Prejudice, Apathy, and Despair will soon cease to obscure the smiling landscape of Superabundance.

V.H.K. in the "New Era" (Sydney), October 17, 1935.

FOR THE NEW READER

- 1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
2. Most people have less than they want.
3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity.
4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.
6. The transport undertakings, and all who provide service want to sell service.
7. Each nation has so much goods and services that it strives to export to foreign markets.
8. There are not enough buyers to provide the markets that nations, businesses or individuals need in order to get rid of their goods and services.
9. We point out that the solution of all the troubles enumerated above is an increased personal income for every individual, which we call a National Dividend, to enable people to buy what they produce.
10. Such a National Dividend must be issued so as to be effective: that is, it must enable the people to buy what they want and so must not increase prices or taxes.
11. Finally, we say that it is up to the people themselves to realise these obvious things, to put aside the utility of party politics, and to demand that the persons who are paid to represent them in Parliament shall urgently instruct (not beg) the Government to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.
This is the simple means of solving The Great Universal Problem of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty, and the Root Cause of War. The time for action before the next great war is short; the matter is desperately urgent.

THE MUZZLED OX

"HOW does it come about that there is a Social Credit Movement?"

How does any similar movement come into being? Why, for instance, did people begin to talk and write (preparatory to action) of the emancipation of the slaves?

Free from fear and acute want, free from oppression and a feeling of injustice either on his own part or on the part of others, mankind is slow to wrath and slower still to action.

Under moderate irritation he will languidly scratch himself. Under an intense irritation of fear or want he will get up and scratch someone else, and if he has reached that stage of civilisation where efficient weapons are ready to hand those scratches will be no negligible wounds.

In other words there is a limit to man's patience and to the suppression of his indignation. That limit has very clearly been reached in the case of poverty, and war against it has been declared.

That is the urge. But poverty is nothing new. So it has always been, and some there be who say that so it always will be. Social Credit does not agree, for it points out that there is a new element in the situation—the presence of plenty. The key words, then, are Poverty and Plenty.

Poverty Brings a C3 Country

And they are no abstract nouns, about which one can talk or write endlessly and convey no concrete meaning. Poverty conveys clear-as-crystal images of a C.3. population, undernourished, ill-clothed, ill-housed, without resistance to disease, a prey to every passing microbe. Bodily ill-health is seen reacting on mental ability, and a lowered mentality makes a fine feeding ground for the vampires of finance.

Plenty: Have you ever bought a whole bag of coffee beans? Then you can picture a pile of over 35½ million such bags which represents the contribution to destruction of one commodity from one country.

Enough? No, not enough. This is an example of actual plenty and we do not get the Social Credit point of view until we visualise potential plenty which is the sum total of production as it might be, were the producers sure that their product could be

purchased and consumed by the population of the world.

And now we can answer our question. It should not be beyond the wit of man to put an end to the anomaly of Poverty and Plenty. We must be thankful that a solution has been found (we hope in time) by Major Douglas, namely Social Credit, which, put quite simply, is that we must unmuzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn and encourage consumption.

Treading, never-ending treading; production which has not consumption for its primary object; work for work's sake; financiers for finance's sake — party politics for the sake of party politics—all these have become heavily suspect, largely owing to the analysis made by Major Douglas only a few years ago. His identification of the errors in the methods of "sound" finance and his solution for them are the basis of the beliefs of those who constitute the Social Credit Movement.

H. W. PARTRIDGE

Roll of Honour
The following have reported their Task of Honour completed
48. D. E. NEALE Wallasey
49. A. WOOD Olton
50. G. E. MUSSON Woking
51. A. J. MAY Hastings

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SHOT AND SHELL

Dutch private taxable incomes fell by nearly one-third (£190 million) in last four years. Last year less than 5 per cent. had incomes over £700, and there were 700 fewer millionaires than five years ago.—"Financial Times," February 17, 1936.

Official estimates of unemployment in this country for the next five years are as follow: 1936, 1,970,000; 1937, 2,180,000; 1938, 2,330,000; 1939, 2,540,000; 1940, 2,830,000. These figures were prepared by Government experts, after consultation with the Economic Advisory Committee.—"Geoffrey Crowther, in the News-Chronicle," December 4, 1935.

Larger Canadian wheat crop in prospect. A crop of 400,000,000 bushels is by no means unlikely. Last year's crop was 290,000,000 bushels. The Canadian Government is pledged not to dump the wheat surplus, but there is every indication that stocks will be substantially reduced without any marked reduction in price.—"Daily Express," April 13, 1936.

If prices plague our pockets it does not matter, but it is very wrong for our food to plague prices.

Japan has created a new type of sheep, capable of withstanding the Manchukuo climate, by crossing the native Mongol animal with the Australian merino. The new breed carries 7 lbs. of fine wool, as against the 2 lbs. of coarse wool from the Mongol sheep, and it is expected that about 15,000,000 of the new breed will be in existence by 1951.—"Financial Times," March 30, 1936.

As a direct result of the construction of the Electricity Grid, a saving in plant of £11,400,000 has been made. Increased efficiency in fuel consumption shows a further economy of £920,000 during 1935.—"The Times," April 1, 1936.

Electricity generated in public supply stations in Great Britain during 1935 was 17,565 million units, or 2,100 million more than in 1934, and 4,000 million more than in 1933. Since 1929, British output has increased 70 per cent.—"The Times," April 1, 1936.

TO "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.
Send me particulars of the little TASK OF HONOUR referred to overleaf. I want to help.
SEE 1/2d. STAMP REVERSE

ACTIVE SERVICE

Southampton

THE most important work which has been carried out by the Southampton Douglas Social Credit Association during the last few weeks is, without doubt, the formation of a large and representative Advisory Council.

The Board of Supervisors have felt to an increasing extent that one of our greatest handicaps lay in the difficulty we have experienced in maintaining a close contact with our membership, many of whom, for various and very good reasons, have been unable to enter into the activities of the Association to the extent to which they would have desired. By this lack of contact members were rendered "outside" the movement in the sense that they were not aware of our local progress. Moreover, they were faced with the difficulty of being unable to point out to interested persons the direction and nature of the activities we were pursuing from time to time.

From the point of view of the Supervisors an active and well-informed membership is essential and confers many and vital advantages:

1. The valuable suggestions which such a body can put forward.
2. The fact that schemes and ideas to benefit the Movement can be tried out easily and effectively.
3. The speed with which a reliable body can be mobilised to give effect to matters of urgency.
4. The untold advantage of being able to spread a volume of work over a large field.
5. The good feeling and harmonious working which can result only from a Group whose members are closely united and in constant touch with all its Supervisors.

This Advisory Council—consisting now of some fifty carefully-chosen and enthusiastic members of the Southampton D.S.C. Association—will be gradually enlarged to bring in all our reliable and willing supporters, and we are confident that this body will solve most of our troubles down here, for we know (from bitter experience) how easy it is for the principle of individual responsibility, upon which our Supervisors are appointed, to be misunderstood, with the fatal result that these Supervisors are expected to carry out their work (which is, in any event, hard enough) single-handed and without the active aid of the membership.

The function of the Advisory Council is, of course, advisory and not executive, and lies in the submission of ideas and suggestions to the Supervisors who, if they adopt these ideas (and it is important to remember that the decision is the personal responsibility of the Supervisor concerned), then call upon the Council Members for assistance in carrying them out.

Electoral Campaign Department (Supervisor: Mr. C. Daish).—Canvassing had fallen off during the first three months of the year, but the Campaign is now gaining its momentum rapidly. Signatures to the Elector's Demand and Undertaking are increasing in numbers each week.

Revenue.—Mr. L. A. Apsey, our previous Supervisor, has gone away and Mr. R. E. Aldis has assumed responsibility for this important work. While bearing the £'s in mind, Mr. Aldis, with the help of the Advisory Council, is making a strong bid to secure a very large number of subscribers at approximately 1d. to 3d. a week. This is being done on a Club Card system, and each member is being asked to secure a given number of subscribers and to collect their subscriptions personally.

Propaganda.—We have just secured the services of Mr. J. W. B. Malerby for this

work, and as this is the home town of Mr. L. D. Byrne, his Director, we are hopeful of great things.

Publications.—Our previous Supervisor, Mr. E. A. Stevens, has had to retire for personal reasons and I have undertaken to carry out this job, together with my duties as Secretary to the Southampton D.S.C. Association.

I could go on telling of the details of our work here, but I must give it to you in small doses. I must say in conclusion, however, that the best flower which has bloomed this spring in Southampton is the feeling of renewed and splendid enthusiasm amongst our members.

M. C. BOND

A Liverpool Experiment

An experiment in mass canvassing has been tried out in the **Wavertree** Division of **Liverpool**. As many workers as possible were brought in from other districts, and the Supervisor arranged to follow the canvassers in a motor-van fitted with loud speaker, thus trying to obviate the inevitable waste of time caused by prolonged doorstep discussion.

Unfortunately the night chosen turned out wet, but this did not prevent 35 canvassers turning out. Two workers were allotted to every road. They covered 17 roads with an average of 66 houses in each. The van paraded up and down each road with one worker deputed to repeat through the microphone such sentences as: "Voters, your Member of Parliament is your servant; tell him what you want. He will not know unless you tell him. Demand a National Dividend and the abolition of poverty by signing the pledge forms now being distributed. A National Dividend is money to buy the goods which are now being destroyed and the production which is restricted." This brought householders to their doors and windows.

The average time spent by the canvassers was 1 1/4 hr., and the total number of signatures during the evening was 659. These were obtained from houses of rentals from 22s. to 30s. Almost 50 per cent. of the occupants were out. The chief difficulty was in the matter of recording results. It is imperative that each canvasser should be strictly accurate in making notes and a prearranged method should be observed by everybody. The use of the van and driver for the one night cost 12s. 6d., but it will be only 7s. 6d. in future.

The experiment was a huge success and great encouragement to workers, some of whom were beginning to feel a little jaded. It was encouraging to us to think how quickly the country could be "mopped up" by groups of 50 workers with loud speaker vans in large cities.

On May Day the **Parkstone** Group carried out a sandwich-board parade down Poole High Street to the Quay and back via Church Street and Market Street. The Supervisor is satisfied that the publicity thus given to the Campaign was well worth the trouble, and the Group will repeat the performance. The boards carry some of Baruch's cartoons enlarged and various slogans, the composition of which calls for imagination and initiative.

Out of 130 voters in one road in **Fulham** two workers collected 68 pledges in one hour; another couple of workers collected 36 in one hour in another road containing 86 voters. In the first road were 52 houses, and in the second there were 70, but in a road with only 17 houses and 40 voters, it was only possible for one worker to collect four pledges in an hour. One man in **Richmond** collected 48 in 85 minutes. **Liverpool**, exclusive of Wavertree and Wallasey, obtained 1,003 in 66 man-hours, and **Newcastle** got 1,004 in a week.

T.H.S.

A branch of the Women's Crusade has been formed in **Liverpool**, and the necessary organisational steps are being taken to enable the branch to act energetically.

ELEANOR SAYER,
Organising Secretary

Hastings Group reports activities, several meetings having been held recently. The Secretary, Mr. T. Mokes, "Chellows," The Ridge, Hastings, would welcome any friendly help from Social Crediters holidaying in the district.

Birmingham, Ladywood Division. — The campaign has now started in this division. Anyone willing to help should communicate with Mr. L. Wilson, 66 Cavendish Road, Birmingham, 16.

SLAVERY WAS ABOLISHED BY ELECTORS JUST LIKE YOU AND YOU CAN ABOLISH POVERTY

ASK
US
HOW?
A house-to-house canvass
is being conducted in your
district.
Workers Urgently
Needed—JOIN US.

Specimen handbill now being used by
certain Electoral Campaign Groups.

BEAT THE DRUM

"On different heads misfortunes come;
One bears them firm, another faints,
While this one bears them like a drum
Whereon to batter loud complaints."

"AND of the three kinds," says George Meredith in "The Shaving of Shagpat," "they who bang the drum outnumber the silent ones as do the billows of the sea the ships that swim, or the grains of sand the trees that grow; a noisy multitude."

One is almost inclined to say that human nature must have changed since the above was written, or perhaps it referred only to Oriental nature. To many of us who are trying to arouse people to protest against destruction and restriction; to awaken them in time to avert or at least to minimise a stupendous and horrible tragedy, it sometimes seems as if the majority bear their quite unnecessary and remediable misfortunes, if not with firmness, with utter resignation and bovine apathy.

Dirt has been defined as matter out of place. Virtues out of place are just as clogging and useless; in fact they become their opposite if they are in their wrong place in space and time. The virtues of patience and contentment become the vices of cowardice and apathy if used to enable people to bear wrong and injustice, dishonesty and corruption, instead of taking action to remove them.

Surely it is the duty of everyone of us at the present time to cease not to batter on the drum until those in positions of authority find it impossible to ignore the noise we make. The importunate widow should be our model and pattern.

The hardships that many of us may have to suffer in the next war are hardly to be imagined. Lack of food, of water, illness with none to care for us because friends and neighbours are themselves stricken or away nursing the wounded—these are some of the milder afflictions that may befall us. There are other possibilities infinitely more horrible, such as mutilation or disfigurement; a choking death from poison gas; returning home perhaps to find nothing but a heap of masonry with wife and children buried beneath it. There are things more horrible still from which the imagination turns away shuddering.

It is not good to dwell upon horrors, and these things are written, not with a desire to emulate Dickens's Fat Boy, but to try to arouse the realisation that the abolition of poverty is not a matter of academic interest, to which we may give a little time now and then when we are in the right mood, but a matter of life and death.

It will be useless apostrophising Heaven later and demanding what we have done to deserve our miseries. *We shall have deserved them by what we are not doing now.*

D. BEAMISH

If an order made by Judge Hargreaves, at Chesham County Court is enforced, two women, nearly 60 years old, will be turned out of the home they have occupied for 21 years. They have been trying to earn a living by dressmaking, but it was stated in court that they were starving. — "Sunday Express," February 9, 1936.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

Pass this paper on to a friend
or leave it in a bus.

Correspondence.—Will correspondents kindly note that, while all communications receive attention and care according to their contents, replies will be deemed necessary only when specific questions or vital issues are raised.

An understanding and acceptance in good faith of this arrangement will be appreciated.

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

Attacks on Social Credit.—No attack on Social Credit should go unchallenged. In this column we propose to publish each week a notice of all attacks published so that as many of our readers as possible may answer them direct. We hope readers will bring to our notice, for record in this column, any attacks of which they become aware, giving the full name and date of the publication containing them.

Holidays in Jersey.—Readers visiting Jersey who are prepared to assist the local Group by speaking at meetings organised in the hotels and boarding-houses are asked to write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey.

"MONEY" LEAFLET

A new issue of this leaflet is now ready.
Amended and checked by Secretariat
Technical Bureau
(with several new quotations).

INCREASE THE SALE OF "SOCIAL CREDIT"

Hoist the Critics with their own Petard.
Half Profit Allocated to Secretariat
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W. A. BARRATT, Price 8/8 per 1,000
10, Warrington Road, (post free)
Fawdon, Other quantities
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3 pro rata

HOLIDAYS

Readers who contemplate spending their summer holidays at any of the places named hereunder should write for a list of hotels and boarding-houses, which have been inspected and are recommended by local Social Crediters. By patronising these places readers will ensure a comfortable holiday and will have the satisfaction of helping Secretariat funds, to which a commission on all bookings has been promised.

FELIXSTOWE
FOLKESTONE
JERSEY
BANGOR

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Very many people have come to us for our "Choice Ceylon" Tea because they know it is the purest and finest tea obtainable. On our Board of Directors are two qualified chemists who protect your interests. You can rely on our teas being the finest procurable and therefore eminently suited to the exacting demands of all who desire 100 per cent. pure foods.

3/- Choice Ceylon at 2/4 lb.
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TO EVERY READER

YOU CAN do something to help the cause for which this paper stands—if you will.

Unless you live alone on a desert island, there is at this moment a special little task that only YOU can do—waiting to be done.

A simple easy little job which will have far-reaching effects of great importance to the Movement.

FIVE MINUTES EACH DAY FOR A WEEK WILL SEE IT THROUGH.

Will you try it?

If you mean business — volunteer NOW for the TASK OF HONOUR — contribute freely and willingly a little time and effort towards laying the foundations of the SOCIAL CREDIT STATE in which the rule of fear and want will be banished for ever.

Don't delay—fill in your name and address overleaf, fix a 1/4d. stamp, cut out and post in an unsealed envelope bearing 1/4d. stamp to "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sabotage

It might interest you to know that there is a system of restricting output in the wool combing branch of the wool textile trade.

This is operated as follows: All member firms (approx. 95 per cent. are members) pay a small levy per lb. on all wool combed, and this fund goes to buy up and scrap any firms who are cutting the price of combing.

Many large firms have already been abolished, and all the machinery broken up. Under the existing arrangements, factories which used to house the scrapped machines, cannot ever again be used for combing wool.

This of course is an endeavour to keep up the price of wool combing.

Bradford L. S. DAWSON

A Challenge Accepted

Your good Douglas correspondent from Carmel, California, Mr. E. J. Atter, sent his figures of SOCIAL CREDIT sales as a spur to you slow Britishers.

Our figures beat his, but they are so absurdly low that I feel more inclined to hide them than to display them as a sign of virility.

Our population is 23,000. I sell 60 SOCIAL CREDITS a week and guarantee a further dozen at a newsagent. This equals one for every 320 souls.

This is individual work. A team of six getting only one new subscriber a week each would make these figures look puny in three months.

Wanganui readers, note this and give me a hand.

Wanganui, ARTHUR BULLOCK
New Zealand

Death to the Small Retailer

Among the many things which arouse gratitude on reading the current issue of SOCIAL CREDIT I am particularly grateful for the article which appears under the heading "Death to the Small Retailer."

If only my fellow traders could see that their real enemy is our mad and devastating economic system and that the co-ops and chain stores are the direct offspring of this system then much valuable energy might be directed to profitable ends.

On two main counts, individual traders are beginning to feel that they are being misled by their federations. It is being represented by these bodies that the primary purpose of their existence is to fight the co-ops and chain stores. With the big concerns showing a regular annual increase in overturn it is little wonder that small traders are beginning to question the wisdom of paying the federation fee.

In the food trades it is being recognised that marketing boards are the enemy of the small trader and the consumer. As yet, however, the national federations, so far from opposing marketing boards and arousing their members to the danger of these carefully laid schemes of high finance, have meekly accepted the invitation of government departments to co-operate in establishing these "inevitable" measures.

There can be no doubt that throughout

the country leadership of this kind is being sharply questioned. The time has arrived when the federations simply must frame an economic policy which is adequate to the times and conditions in which we are living.

I believe that among the federation leaders there are a few great souls who would fain launch out, but who hesitate not from fear but from uncertainty.

The challenge comes to them now to face the issues.

Their present policy is doomed to defeat and with it will be engulfed the trades which they represent.

There is a better way and it leads to the emancipation of mankind from economic slavery, the restoration of trade to a great and noble service to mankind, and the peace of the world.

Aberdeen GROGER

Enterprise

A number of workers in the Electoral Campaign in this area are using slogan stamps for propaganda purposes with good results.

Not only are they using them on all their correspondence, but they have affixed one on the doors of their houses, either near the knocker or bell push. All callers, whether tradesmen or visiting friends, must read the slogan stamp, and invariably comment upon the wording when the door is answered. This provides an opportunity of explaining the campaign, and presenting them or selling them suitable literature about the Campaign. The idea has proved so fruitful that I suggest its adoption by every campaign worker and sympathiser with the movement throughout the country.

Southampton A. S. COPSON

[There are slogan stamps and slogan labels available. See advertisement on back page.—Ed.]

Planned Charity

Coincident with the publication of Major Douglas's strictures on Men and Policies in last Friday's issue, a meeting was held in London in connection with a proposal to set up playing fields throughout the country as a memorial to His late Majesty King George. In presenting the report of the committee on this subject, Lord Macmillan, a lawyer, whose chairmanship of national committees is particularly interesting, said, *inter alia*:

"It (the proposed fund) has also the great advantage that it will attract gifts of land as well as of money, we hope. There must be many landowners at the present time who are finding landowning a liability rather than an asset. This will be an incomparable opportunity for them."

At a time when large estates are being broken up and passing into the hands of sharks, a patriotic call to those not so hopelessly insolvent may produce further playing fields for children, but they will be administered according to plan.

Liverpool E.J.P.

[Yes, the financial plan—administered by financiers' nominees and ordered as they think good for us and our children. All organised charity under the present system is a financial ramp.—Ed.]

POVERTY ENDS

CAR SIGNS

Suitable for sticking on the back-windows of motor cars, the slogans shown above and below, printed in black or red, ready gummed on the face, are available from Publications Dept. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2, 6d. a set, post free.

WITH NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

It is admitted by most persons that there is something seriously wrong in the world to-day. . . . All the solutions demand centralisation of administration; they involve a machinery by which individuals can be forced to do something—work, fight, etc., the machine must be stronger than the man.

Practically all socialist schemes, as well as trust, capitalist, militarist, etc., schemes, are of this character, e.g., the League of Nations, which is essentially ecclesiastical in origin, is probably the final instance of this. . . . It may be observed . . . that in the world in which things are actually done . . . we do not work that way.—Major C. H. Douglas in "Warning Democracy" (pp. 164-165).

Social Credit is the belief inherent in Society of its individual members that in association they can get what they want.

USE YOUR BROOM!

Think not to guile the Banker from his lair,

For guile it was that put him firmly there.

Think not to check him, for the cheques are his;

Say not that what you claim, he will not miss;

For what he seeks to claim is not his own, And what he checks by is a cheque on loan.

His power is guile; and what disturbs his rest

Is not the weapon *he* can wield the best.

A spider, in a corner, he presides, Walled in and ceiled for safety on three sides:

Exuding from his sticky spinneret The thin, entangling filaments of debt.

'Tis credit he has cornered. There's the guile!

While credit is his corner he can smile, And snaffle bungling flies in bonds of silk, And make the blunderer's blood his daily milk.

So, take your broom, and sweep the corner clean.

Don't let him dodge behind Debt's cobweb screen,

But vote him out. You've only got to sign,

And say, "Give credit here! That corner's mine!"

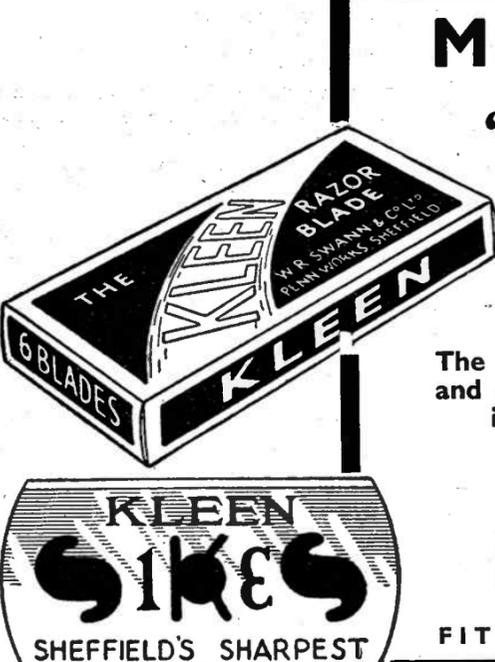
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The sharpest blade you can use
and only a penny each — or six
in a packet for sixpence.

**KLEEN
BLADES**

FIT ALL 3-PEG HOLDERS



IMMACULATE USED CARS

Fellow "Social Crediters,"

Will you please compare the prices of these cars with anything offering elsewhere. It is in your own interest to do so:—

- 1933 Austin 16 h.p. Berkeley Saloon de Luxe, £110.
- 1935 Wolseley 14 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, 13,000 miles, £145.
- 1932 (December, 1931) Cadillac seven-passenger Limousine, £195.
- 1935 Ford V.8 Saloon de Luxe, 4-door, £145.
- 1934 Austin 7 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, one owner, £70.
- 1934 Standard 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, like new, £90.
- 1931 Morris Oxford Saloon, £30.
- 1933 Lagonda 16/80 Sports Tourer, green, £175.
- 1934 Rover 12 h.p. Saloon 6-light, blue, £140.
- 1935 Morris 8 h.p. 4-door Saloon, £95.

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GET THAT FRIEND OF YOURS TO SIGN ONE OF THEM**

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Fill in this and hand it to your
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For 12 months I enclose 10s.
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Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

Announcements & Meetings

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

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group
Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Public Lecture each Thursday at 7.45 p.m.
Bring or send that new "enquirer." Questions and discussion invited.

Liverpool Social Credit Association
Meetings held in Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, first Friday each month, 7.45 p.m.
Hon. Sec.: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Fern Lee," Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club
Electoral Campaign.
At all meetings time will be set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed. The Campaign Supervisor invites enquiries from all.

There will be an open-air meeting in New North Street, off Theobald's Road, W.C.1, at 7.45 p.m., on Thursday, May 28. All members are asked to support.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

Spenn Valley Parliamentary Division
Sir John Simon, Home Secretary. Majority 700 only. The most vital point we can attack. Electoral Campaigners (or Subscribers) wanted.—WRITE, J. J. TAYLOR, CLAREMONT HOUSE, CLECKEATON.

To Let
Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bournemouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne. Booked June 20 to July 4, July 27 to August 24, August 24 to September 5. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2½ guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

Bound Volumes
Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index.
Separate indexes for Volume II are available at 6d. each, post free. A comprehensive index for Volume III (duplicated) can be supplied for 1s. post free. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Shopping Guide

LOCAL as well as national business people are invited to use this column. Rates on request. All readers are urged to support all advertisers.

FILMS DEVELOPED, Printed and Enamelled
All sizes to 3½in. x 2½in.; 1s. 6d. post free
NUVA-SNAPS, SMETHWICK, STAFFS.

BECOME A BILLSTICKER

Slogan labels in the Campaign colours—orange and purple—can be supplied at 1d. a sheet of 16, or 1s. a dozen, post free.
Revenue Supervisors can obtain supplies of these labels for resale at a special discount. Is your Group taking advantage of this?
Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)
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.
(Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Leaflet No. 5
Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.
(Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6
For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.
(Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Leaflet No. 7
For Getting Workers and Funds. A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want."
(Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.
Combined letter and pledge form.
7s. 6d. a thousand, post free.
Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Who Kills Jack Rabbit?

by Frotti

EDITORIAL Sweetness,
I have been domiciling in beautiful rural areas of this fare and sumshous land, sir, these last few days, to whoo, the copious countys of Somersaults in the West. And there have I come up against direful problems now haunting ruric countrisidings. It appears there are too much Rabbits about!

Farmers and landowners everywhere are over-run with these little bunny-fellows, who do immense damages to all kinds of crop-pings. They are a simple pest, because it seems that unlike the Minister of Eggriculture they do not delimit their destructiveness to restricted products such as potatoes, milk, eggs, butter and such. It is natural to suppose, sire, that farmer-boys and others would therefore join hands in menful efforts to exterminate these vermins, leaving no turn unstoned and sealing their lips-grimly. But it is not the case.

"The present home market for rabbits is down to its lowest level and the trapping and selling of rabbits is quite unremunerative. We have not got to go far to find the reason for this, and that is the apparent unrestricted importation of rabbits from abroad (14,000,000 are imported into this country annually). I venture to suggest that it is not the public authority, but the Government who should step in and restrict this importation, which would have the immediate effect of improving the market for home-killed rabbits and so make it worth while for those who are pestered with them to keep them in subjection."

So Mr. Wykeham-Musgrave rites in excellent Times—and one sees at once that pure farmer-chappy cannot rid the world of one single bunny in such suckinstances. It is uneconomic and unsoundish. Far better for him to turn the other cheeks, that the Rabbits may also bite that, than to rid himself of nuisances which have no marketing values. Keatings may kill, sire, but it cannot sell.

So the proposals have gradually crept forward that the Rabbit-surpluses should be eliminated by the usage of poison gassings. No doubt it is implied, though not as yet explried, that the Unemployed should do these necessary operations. There is, it is true, rather a nasty snack in this ideal. A Mr. Davis points out that:

"farmers must bear in mind that trappers can only operate remuneratively so long as there is a demand for rabbit meat, and that the demand for rabbit meat will cease—immediately if the public becomes apprehensive of danger in eating any rabbit lest such meat may at some time have been gas-tainted."
Which, old lollipop, at first site appears irresponsible.

But I have been reflecting the whole question throughout, and would demand you to turn firstly to what says Professor Robbins on the dangers of shutting out imports and not continuing to invest abroad for exporting purposes:

"Turning to the political consequences, Pro-

fessor Robbins believes that economic nationalism is likely gravely to enhance the danger of war. The idea that the peace of the world is likely to be increased if we 'try to keep ourselves to ourselves,' is, he says, a highly dangerous delusion."

It was while looking upon both these apparently contradictory viewpints, Sire, that I obtained my truly soluble notions. The problem seems to be thus. We cannot sell home-rabbits if we import 14,000,000 foreign-speaking ones. But if we refuse importing same, we must prepare for war-fights with alien deporting rabbit-country.

Does it not seem the thorns of a digamma? Indeed, yes. But wate! Suppose we practise gas-operations upon English bunny-boys, so that all become both dead and gas-tinted. Then we can mark these "Foreign" and sell at gas-prices only in Diseased Areas. As for the 14 million clean aliens, each of these we Stamp "Natural Born British Subject," and sell at fairplay English ratings merely sufficing to cover deferenes in losses upon poison-bunnies.

Also I point out, chaps, some saving in dolings among unemployed-blokes might result for further subsidising rabbit-sells.

Certainly British Robins must be somehow or another treated in same way as rap-toisons. That says without going, I think. Yours decidedly,

FROTTI

ERRATUMS. For RABITS read ROB-BINS, or viva voce.

A nation which does not control its own credit is NOT responsible for its actions. All attempts to explain the behaviour of nations in that condition fail if they constantly seek rational wisdom in the national conduct, instead of looking for causes.—Ezra Pound in the "Anglo-Italian Bulletin," April 18.

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- I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- 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.
- These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
- In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- 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.
- If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed.....

Address.....

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