Suicide Rate of 6-A-Day In One City

The Austrian cabinet has ordered reductions in the price of basic food necessities in an effort to stem the increasing suicide rate.

Milk, sugar and coffee are included in the latest move to ease the economic pressure on the people.

According to the Austrian cabinet, the increased suicide rate is due to a lack of food and other basic necessities.

Principal Böhm, of the School of Economics Dunder at the Quade-}

network of the social credit movement, has said: "We do in this country have a system, a series of systems, by which we prevent the unemployed man and woman from dying of starvation. Can we claim anything else? Are we satisfied?"

"As it is today, we tend to produce a class of educated persons ignorant of the things which concern them most. Knowledge is slipping through very slowly to the masses. Where there is no knowledge there is no subject of individual profit, the time being made into eternity."

"Revolutionary discoveries have, for instance, been made about improving the conditions of human life, and only a very small proportion of the community acts upon them."

"We stand at the end of an era. A new birth awaits. We have the knowledge, the skill, the material resources, to make a far happier world. The dilemma of poverty in the midst of plenty is upon us, and most try to resolve it by getting rid of the plenty. Can we not use it for more leisure, more art, more travel, more good health, for more and better education?"

Everybody's Policy

The simple policy of Social Credit, our dissatisfaction with the presence of poverty amid plenty, our statement of the root from which it springs, and that these results are easily obtainable, are constantly reiterated, quite independently, by well-known men.

Principal Böhm, of the School of Economics Dunder at the Quadr-

rational Conference of the students' Christian Movement at Birmingham, said: "We do in this country have a system, a series of systems, by which we prevent the unemployed man and woman from dying of starvation. Can we claim anything else? Are we satisfied?"

"As it is today, we tend to produce a class of educated persons ignorant of the things which concern them most. Knowledge is slipping through very slowly to the masses. Where there is no knowledge there is no subject of individual profit, the time being made into eternity."

"Revolutionary discoveries have, for instance, been made about improving the conditions of human life, and only a very small proportion of the community acts upon them."

"We stand at the end of an era. A new birth awaits. We have the knowledge, the skill, the material resources, to make a far happier world. The dilemma of poverty in the midst of plenty is upon us, and most try to resolve it by getting rid of the plenty. Can we not use it for more leisure, more art, more travel, more good health, for more and better education?"

War Debt And Black Areas

Runciman and Niemeyer "On Holiday"

Frank Hodges' New Job

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, is in the U.S.A. Nothing but a holiday trip, he said in an interview; although he would pay a social call on President Roosevelt.

He had not come to America, he insisted, to negotiate a trade treaty, nor to discuss war debts.

By a coincidence, Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, is also paying a private visit to the United States, as a representative of the Council of Foreign Bondholders.

The object of the visit, according to the Council, is to meet U.S. bondholders and have informal conversations with them on matters of mutual interest.

"This announcement," says The Times, "disposes of the unfounded rumour that Sir Otto Niemeyer was visiting the United States at the same time as Mr. Runciman in order that he might be in a position to give expert advice on matters relating to debts and economic matters that might be discussed by Mr. Runciman. There is no connection between the two visits."

Sir Otto Niemeyer was a high Treasury official during the War, and subsequently became a director of the Bank of England.

He has succeeded Henderson as the head of the London and Black Stock Exchange.

The policy that was imposed on Austria in 1919 during the War has had a higher suicide rate than anywhere else in the world.

Austria, and its guillotining by the League of Nations Finance Committee, was given in 1930 when circumstances "warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached."

In Social Credit, January 22, 1937.

Have You Seen It?

G. W. L. Day Warns You - Page 4
Party Politics Racket - Pages 6 and 7
Challenge to the Churches - Page 8
SPECIAL NEW FEATURE BEHIND THE NEWS - Page 5
On Other Pages: Mrs. Palmer, Worlds of the Wise, News from Overseas

COAL MOVES

Mr. Frank Hodges, of the Bank of England, has been invited by Sir George Gillott, Commissioner to the Special Areas, and by Lord Portal, acting as his Industrial Adviser, to make himself directly responsible to the Commissioner for all questions affecting the coal industry.

Mr. Hodges was once well known as secretary of the Miners' Federation.

Riley Nine

1935 14 h. p. Box, Black, Blue, Green, Silver, Grey, Brown

1935 12 h. p. Black, Blue, Grey, Brown, Blue

1936 12 h. p. Black, Blue, Grey, Brown, Blue

1936 10 h. p. Black, Blue, Grey, Brown, Blue

1935 12 h. p. Black, Blue, Grey, Brown, Blue

1934 14 h. p. Black, Blue, Grey, Brown, Blue

1934 12 h. p. Black, Blue, Grey, Brown, Blue

1934 10 h. p. Black, Blue, Grey, Brown, Blue

Rolls-Royce

1932 30/25 y. 7-seater Limousine by Thrupp and Maberley

ERNEST SUTTON LTD., OFFER 16 IMMORAL ROVERS AT ATTRACTION PRICES. SEE THEM AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

For Political and Economic Democracy

Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited

Vol. 5. No. 24

Registrar at G.P.O. as a Newspaper Journal of Record and Entered as a Newspaper by the London, W.I.

Social Credit, January 22, 1937

Bank Hounds Make Kill-Pag

Weekly Twopence
Mrs. PALMER: SPEED-UP IN OUR SCHOOLS

A RECENT front-page article in The Times Educational Supplement states that the teaching profession as a whole is still small and slender. It should be directed more towards cutting out wrong ideas for economic reasons, or intellectual and moral development.

Twenty-two years ago Aristotle discussed the same problem, and teachers are no better off.

It must be said at once that the aims mentioned are hot ones. Education is set aside as a task for the people of 186.

The aim of education is undecided as to the aim of education.

The National Union of Women Teachers has been discussing the same problem, and teachers are unanimously agreed that the aim of education is the one thing they need, to grow naturally and not be destroyed. Miss H. Swift, of Little Saling, a woman teacher, is, in her own words, "to make education a way of applying frostbite to people's work, lest they prosper."

Instead of your banker being told to dig up gold for 

Mr. Leacock it has produced 13 years only 59,000 new jobs have been created in the U.K. In 1931 13 per cent. of the population are on poor relief.

It is a system based upon a false idea of the rules, the first member of the Club who

The Cost of Ballyhoo

Over 200,000,000 a year is spent on magazine advertising alone. The figures are even more staggering when you consider that the cost of producing an article is becoming a negligible quantity beside the mammoth cost of "putting it over."
EX-SERVICE MAN HOUNDED INTO ASYLUM BY BANK

One Reason For Empire’s “Emby Staces”

FRANK EVANS, a middle-aged West Australian farmer, found not guilty on a charge of having wilfully and unlawfully set fire to a camp and stable, was ordered to be kept in arrears in a hospital for the insane until His Majesty’s pleasure was known. The Crown case was that Evans, a client of the Agricultural Bank, pointed a gun at two officers of the Bank in the following words: “I have some machinery on Evans’s farm had been destroyed by fire that Evans was not responsible for his acts.”

Debt Adjustment

Returning to the Kimberleys he became ill again, came to Western Australia working in the same capacity, and again, came to Perth, and in 1927 took up a farm near Karratha. He had offended against an abstraction, the Bank inspector got a bank hezekiah and he was kept in hospital with a nervous breakdown.

“At no time had he been treated on any machinery from the bank. Then he came under the Farmers’ Debt Adjustment Act. Cross-examined by Mr. Virtue, Evans said the Bank hounded a man down to such an extent that he could not call his own land. Addressing the jury in defence of Evans, Mr. Hugo’s law, “...seven years ago he has been his il, some hundreds of pounds, in a virgin block in the district of Western, and that three times it has been a good crop."

L16 in Six Months

“Ye have heard from the Bank officials themselves that he was allowed only L16 for six months’ sustenance.”

“The last two and a half years he has received no allowance whatever for clothes.”

“Ye have heard from the Bank officers themselves that he was allowed only L16 for six months’ sustenance.”

“Ye have heard from the Bank officers themselves that he was allowed only L16 for six months’ sustenance.”

“No CRIMINAL INTENT

Chief Constables have been clamouring to be allowed to take the fingerprints of little boys so as to check the "wave of juvenile crime." No one in the Kimberleys in the 2nd Light Horse. He was ordered to be kept in strict custody in a hospital for the insane.

THE ALBERTA EXPERIMENT

An Interim Survey

By Major C. H. Douglas

Will be published in March by Eyre and Spottiswoode. The first chapters of this book on this most stirring and momentous piece of current history will appear in the next issue (March) of THE FIG TREE.

WHY PAY TAXES?

BECAUSE you are made to. Yes, but...

You are asked to believe that you must be taxed so that the civil, military and other services may be fed, clothed and equipped. You are asked to believe that the people who saved the world from military autocracy are crushed under the even more cruel autocracy of finance.

THE ALBERTA EXPERIMENT

An Interim Survey

By Major C. H. Douglas

Will be published in March by Eyre and Spottiswoode. The first chapters of this book on this most stirring and momentous piece of current history will appear in the next issue (March) of THE FIG TREE.

THE WILL AND THE WAY

"The Government realises that the vast majority of people, who feel that they are making sacrifices, do not want to be subjected to the taxes that are imposed upon them. Such a suggestion was not intended, would be fantastic nonsense, and entirely alien to the policy of the "ex-King belonged to the people.”

TOLERANCE

An exceptionally brilliant boy, whose parents were not very well off won a scholarship for a well-known university in England. At the age of fourteen he decided that he would be a lawyer. He wrote a letter to a London newspaper in protest at the disqualification of many ordinary people. The letter was published, with his name and school. His teacher predicted a rising of the people all over the world, forcing rulers to bow to their wishes.
U.S.A. Inc: 

President Roosevelt is planning yet another new deal. He is proposing the creation of six "high-grade executive assistants," who will advise the executive branch of the American government. If his proposal is carried, he will add twelve more regular departments to the Civil Service, which will be directed by "department assistants," who will advise the twelve regular departments. The whole government administrative service will be placed on a "career basis," and will be unification, outward, and exponential, with the departments deciding the nature of positions and jobs.

Of particular importance is that a clear distinction is being made between public policy and technique.

In his message to Congress Mr. Roosevelt makes it clear that there is a need for a new kind of policy that can be quickly and adequately handled by his assistants.

The "行政 assistants" will be responsible for the development and administration of the Executive Branch of the American government. They will have the authority to work with various departments, boards, and agencies, to ensure that the government operates efficiently. The "行政 assistants" will be appointed by the President and will report directly to him.

The whole governmental administrative service will be placed on a "career basis," with the departments deciding the nature of positions and jobs. The "行政 assistants" will be responsible for the development and administration of the Executive Branch of the American government. They will have the authority to work with various departments, boards, and agencies, to ensure that the government operates efficiently. The "行政 assistants" will be appointed by the President and will report directly to him.

The importance of this matter lies in the fact that it will be clarified as never before in history. The whole government administrative service will be placed on a "career basis," and will be unification, outward, and exponential, with the departments deciding the nature of positions and jobs.

A NYONE who has observed the recent course of affairs in Europe must have been struck by the heavy handicap under which partially democratic States, such as Great Britain and France, find themselves. The governments of these countries are not strong enough to carry through their proposals the issue will be decided as never before in history.

Whether it spells salvation or disaster for the President, it cannot be decided until it is carried out.

Now this is a fact which I feel certain we shall hear a good deal more about in the years to come. It is all simple and straightforward.

But our own distracted Ministers have a more difficult task. The case is complicated, and it will require the government to give the President the kind of control it cannot have.

The President cannot adequately handle the details of the Civil Service upward, outward, and exponential, with the departments deciding the nature of positions and jobs.

It is known as the power of Eminent Domain, and is a part of the proposition to which our Ministers can hardly be opposed. Now this is a fact which I feel certain we shall hear a good deal more about in the years to come. It is all simple and straightforward.

How do we—and by "we" I mean the average British citizen—differ from the average American citizen?

We feel that they need watching; that they may at any moment take it into their heads to do something which is against our interest and which we shall refuse to put up with at any price.

Many of the officials have been told that our Ministers can hardly be expected to act in anything like the same way. They will be more difficult to get, because in their case they have to order. It is all simple and straightforward.

If there is any need for it, we shall be sure to act. Bootleggers saw their opportunity, and they took it when it came. Now these few examples I have given—do not you see that it is better to act now while the law is still on the statute books than to wait until it is too late?

The New York Times says: "The truth is that life is not what we want it to be, at any rate not in the way most of us would wish it to be. We want to be able to take our place in the councils of Europe: they are the embodiment of our ideas of democracy, and they shall be heard."

But how about the positive manifestations of this power? How about the lion taking the initiative and telling the tigers when it intends to have done? Is this possible? The whole object of this journal is not to convince you that it is possible, but to explain clearly just how it can be done.

At the moment this country is in a precious and unstable position because it is neither a dictatorship nor a democracy. Our lion-tamers, threatened in the rear by truculent animals, are in a most unsatisfactory position.

Whether it spells salvation or disaster for the President, it cannot be decided until it is carried out.

I'!!!!

Now these few examples I have given—do not you see that it is better to act now while the law is still on the statute books than to wait until it is too late?

This depends upon ourselves. There are plenty of voices urging us towards the latter goal, but there are also voices urging us to act. It is not for us to decide which of these two voices we will listen to.

In the Electoral Campaign we have been consoled and encouraged by those who say that we are the people, the nation will not stay the course, and that it is only in the hands of our Ministe

Note on the recent course of affairs in Europe must have been struck by the heavy handicap under which partially democratic States, such as Great Britain and France, find themselves. The governments of these countries are not strong enough to carry through their proposals the issue will be decided as never before in history.

Not so many years ago there was a twenty-five-by-hour speed limit for motor-cars. This law has been sensible enough in the days of single-cylinder cars, dusty, granit roads and uneducated pedestrians, but with the rapidly developing of roads, cars and car-sense, it became ridiculous.

Whether it spells salvation or disaster for the President, it cannot be decided until it is carried out.

Now these few examples I have given—do not you see that it is better to act now while the law is still on the statute books than to wait until it is too late?

This depends upon ourselves. There are plenty of voices urging us towards the latter goal, but there are also voices urging us to act. It is not for us to decide which of these two voices we will listen to.
Plenty For All

These Facts
Prove It

THE FULL “PROSPERITY” STORY

You, Mr. Citizen, are spending more money today than you did a year ago. So says the Sunday Dispatch. In this respect, the following facts will show you what you are doing with the extra £s. d. d. that prosperity in industry has put into circulation.

Britain is —

Smoking 1,000,000,000 more cigarettes a year than two months ago.

Drinking 100,000,000 more pints of beer.

Enjoying 400,000,000 more cigarettes.

In addition to that, 1,000,000,000 more gallons of wine are being consumed, including an extra 8,000,000 bottles of champagne.

This happy state of affairs is confined to any particular section of the community, but is shared by people in all walks of life.

Sales of chocolates and sweets are also rising. Most of the big firms in the industry are sending their factories full.

Sports requisites manufacturers are experiencing the biggest boom in history. Many golf and tennis clubs have long waiting lists for membership.

“HELP” FOR POOR SCHOOLS

AT A PRICE

“SCHOOLS,” says Dr. W. H. D. Bovis, of the Independent Schools Association, “are too poor to provide the best without help.”

“They ask for the Government for help and get it, but with it they get rules for the use of the moneys and restrictions to see that the rules are kept.”

“The guidance of education passes from the men who educate—the masters—to the last clerk in an office who understands addition and subtraction, but need not understand anything else.”

A lot of expert educators find that first-rate experts know how to do their work.

Three Children

Had to Sleep
In Tiny Cot

S EVEN weeks old Louisa Osborn, youngest of three children of unemployed George Osborn, of Goldsmith Cottages, Shoreditch, E., slept in a tiny cot — with her three-and-a-half-year-old brother and her two-and-a-half-year-old sister.

Louisa was found dead in her cot. A doctor at the Stepney inquest on Friday said she had been crushed to death by her brother and sister while they were asleep.

The Osborns' living conditions were described at the inquest.

Father and mother slept in the same room as the children — on a single bed, covered with clothes.

The living room which also served as kitchen and scullery was furnished with two chairs, a table, a washstand.

George Osborn, unemployed three years. His income (unemployed pay) is 3/- a week.

The Osborns' housing conditions were described as the inquest.

New Leftist Editor

FRIENDS AT BANK OF ENGLAND

THAT “red rag” to Colonel Blimp, the Daily Herald, has a new editor.

He is Mr. Francis Williams, formerly the City Editor.

A distinction in ex-City Editor Williams’ career, says the News Chronicle, was the making of useful friendships with Bank of England big-wigs, no considerable achievement for the financial expert of Labour’s own daily.

If this is so, his promotion need give no surprise.

On rare occasions Mr. Williams stood on the point of deterring something radically wrong with the financial machine—merely generally being accepted as the orthodox Socialist view that the nationalisation of banking would put everything right.

“Nationalisation,” Mr. Montagu Norman has said, “I welcome it.”

And why not? — it would make him legally stronger than ever.

Production Soars,
But Workers Are Hit

[Social Credit Industrial Correspondent]

The government has just issued a report dealing with five groups of industries granted tariff protection.

These five groups show an average increase of production in 1934 as compared with 1933 of 187.5 per cent., but the number employed has increased only by 70.5 per cent.

Employment has increased in only two of these groups—food and chemicals; in the other three—textiles, leather and clothing and miscellaneous — it has decreased.

Textiles, which show an increase of 26 per cent. in production, employed nearly 10,000 more persons.

These five groups of industries, like all other industries, have improved their methods of production, but the market for their goods has failed to grow simultaneously.

So long as the people are not paid the wages of the machine (National Dividends), every increase in productive capacity will cause a shrinkage in the home market sooner or later.

This easy system causes the bitter struggle for export markets which leads to war.

COMING EVENTS!

What is it he can see at the bottom of the slope?

General Milne says

W A R
in five months

From the Chicago Daily News

The Man with the Shovel

I SHOULD like to give the work to the man with the shovel.”

Thus the Mayor of Toronto, opposing the introduction of machinery to clear snow from the streets.

“Let’s give the work to the man with the shovel,” he said.

But why give them shovels? It would need a world in which there was leisure for all.

Farming Mechanised

The Second Conference on Mechanical Farming, at Oxford, showed that a tractor turned agricultural revolution is taking place.

Today there are as least 2000 tractors on the farms of this country, most of them in the main power unit.

Milking by machinery is being adopted everywhere: the combine-harvester, the grass-drier and the gyro-tiller are also being introduced.

A combine harvester in use, with one driver and five men, plants 50,000 plants a day and a semi-mechanical model, with one driver and two men, plants 39,000.

In the 1937 season there were only two types of drier and six users; in 1936 there were six types and about fifty users.

In 1935 there was only one experimental combine-harvester; last year there were at least sixty at work, and one small machine was set up and threshed thirteen acres, yielding fifty-two quarters in nine hours.

FOOTNOTE

Week-end headlines that cried Britain's prosperity made it easier to read in some of the British countries.

They are Southern headlines. To millions in the North and West, foreign ring, like tales told of other lands. Though they warm the Londoner's heart they ruffle most of Lancashire and Durham, South Wales and West Cumberland, and a good part of Scotland.

Thus the News Chronicle on January 4.
"The Central Office is the hinge upon which everything else in politics depends. Through it the politicians master the Constituencies."

HOW ARE CONSTITUENCIES SOLD TO THE BESSES?

BEFORE one can understand the machinery by which elections are conducted, it is essential to understand that mysterious entity, the "Central Office."

What is the Central Office? It is not representative of the people. It is not even representative of the active members of the party.

These active members dispersed throughout the country who are represented at the conferences of the National Liberal Federation, the National Union of Conservative Associations, and so on.

These bodies pass resolutions and define policies, but nothing that they do has the smallest effect on practical politics until it has been ratified by the Central Office.

The Central Office is the middle of committees of the governing groups. It is the front benches and the local party organisations throughout the country. These bodies, therefore, themselves do not represent adequately the rank and file of the parties: they are composed of the electors of the party (a small section of the community), and are largely dominated by the local rich men who are able to help them to go on.

These men often sent their relations in Parliament and work the local organisation with the object of obtaining their way.

The Central Office, therefore, unrepresentative as they often are, and controlled by local placemen, the local organisations are too democratic to be trusted under such a system as ours with the reality of political power. The Central Office keeps to itself in order.

AT the head of the Central Office is an official nominated by the governing group. He is in close touch with the leader, and, through him, with the leader of the party. He has a considerable amount of discretion to the local organisations in things not absolutely essential.

But where his intervention is required, as, for example, where a local organisation is disposed to stand by a man who takes an unorthodox attitude, or where a man unacceptable to the front bench is nominated, he interferes, and his interference is usually successful, for in truth his power, though hidden, is immense.

It is also he who makes arrangements with the local parties that the subscriptions which the leader is conventionally supposed to support, and which he obediently carries out.

In fact, the Central Office, though by no means the most important factor in our politics, is the hinge upon which the whole organisation depends.

It is the Central Office which the politicians master the constituencies.

WE have already said that under a really democratic system of representation Members of Parliament would be chosen from among their fellow-citizens, and not chosen for them by an oligarchy. The local political organisations are, as we have described in a moment, no more than the old stock Tories or Radical stages of the locality.

Hence, though men of the most special ability should be elected by acclamation. In others there might be a contest. But in the final resort he is the man most thoroughly trusted by his fellow-citizens of that particular district who would conduct the business of Parliament.

It is clear that this does not happen now. Hence it is that men are nominated to Parliament.

There are normally two processes.

Sometimes the richest man in a particular locality interests himself in what is called "politics," and subscribes largely to the funds of the local organisation, sometimes paying all its expenses out of his own pocket.

In such a case he naturally becomes all-important to the local politicians, and if he cares to contest the seat he is, in the last resort, the man who is responsible for the organisation by firmation by the machine—as we shall see when we deal with the process in the next section—chosen as candidate. This arrangement obviously implies wealth as a necessary condition of entrance into politics, and affords no guarantee whatever that the man chosen will represent his constituents.

It is not, however, in practice probably less dishonorable than the other commoner course of procedure.

When a man has no special local connections, or when his political preferences do not accord with those of the locality to which he is bound, he consults the party leaders, he must approach the Central Office, directly or indirectly, and ask them to find him a seat.

If he is a rich man he will put down a tender. The election will be conducted on the machinery of the party, and the seat found for him, either through the Central Office, or by the leaders, and the whole process will be carried on in security with the amount of the said subscription.*

On the other hand the man is poor he will show himself active in public work, make speeches for other men, write articles in reviews, and generally force himself upon the notice of his party's patron as a useful gladiator. If he can get a private secretaryhip to a politician or in any other way connect him himself with the governing group, his path will be all the smoother, and such action he thought more normal if he is a lawyer, for lawyers are at once recognised as advocates, offered the largest salaries (within and without) and are the most valuable agents of the calling to be already the nucleus of Parliament. They are the most servile tools of the party bosses.

Such an approach to the game will be generally seen in the first instance to fight some hopeless seat. If he shows himself a good candidate and makes himself acceptable to the leaders a more hopeful seat is sub-

This condition nullifies all others. In such a case continually revoked at the last moment under the influence of the fear of war.

It will be seen that only three types of men find it normally possible to get into Parliament.

First, local rich men who can dominate the local political organisation.

Secondly, rich men from outside who have an independent fortune which the machine carefully preserves, no better ballot is allowed.

A impartial observer may be pardoned for thinking that, even under this system a man could hardly want to be more thoroughly than by giving to the nominal power of the local organisation. When he is once elected, must regard himself as bound, not by any consideration, of that the machine is called the local caucus, and of which the effect of constituting assurance is, that an independent organisation cannot operate against him.

Even if he is so unusually unlucky as to fail to satisfy the local organisation of his worth, he will be enabled to keep the constituency, and through it, with the local organisations, which the machine is called the local caucus, and of which the effect of constituting assurance is, that an independent organisation cannot operate against him.

It will be attempted in this division to depart not why, but how, that of the machine which is called the local caucus, and that of the machine in a constituency, works towards an election from start to finish.

Nothing has yet been read which is necessary, but no comment need be made on it, still less a criticism: a description is enough.

THE front benches have at their disposal a large organisation maintained by salaried officials whose object it is to decide what men shall stand for what constituencies.

Each of these organisations is approached, and lays itself out for approach, on two sides:

First, by those who desire to become Members of Parliament; secondly, by the local bodies which must confirm the choice of a candidate.

This decision of the salaried machine officials as to who shall stand for where is guided, of course, by many considerations.

Social Credit January 22, 1937

Page 6

HILAIRE BELLOC

and

CECIL CORBETT

25 years ago wrote this damn

ing indictment of the party system now published by SOCIAL CREDIT in its press cuttings bureau.

Every word seems to us as true now as it was then.

SEVENTH INSTALMENT

rockets

FURTHER SPOTLIGHT ON...
A wealthy man who has purchased the right and collusion between supposed connection with party organisation there, and the local "prominent Liberals" are usually men already noted at the University for their direction at Westminster.

The local "prominent Liberals" and "prominent Conservatives" whose business it is to approach money largely in the constituency and--in the salaried officials of the central machine at Westminster, and by the professional politicians to whom those officials owe their appointment and livelihood.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hiudred or so have been held.

Turin now to the local body in the con-

The Spanish conflict, diverted of its anti- religious and autonomy concepts and reduced the idea or principle of anyone, and as in Spain, the class feeling is most acute.

Disturb of the Poor

I cannot quite see how you are to convince this great middle class, but I am sure that this distur of the poor, this class feeling, is one of the greatest obstacles to progress in direction of Social Credit.

Social Credit

None of this great class can or will accept or settle between the different officials and organisation deputes one of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.

The approach of the election, or, perhaps sooner still, before, makes the organisation dispose of its members who must, of necessity, be of activity, and be without the power or time to speak for those who elected him, is offered the most efficient opposition until a few elections a hundred or so have been held.
**The Challenge of THEY CRY AGAINST INJUSTICE BUT DO NOT ACT**

By John Mitchell

THE Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church have issued a pastoral letter to every parish in England and Wales calling for an apostolate of the laity.

When it is actually produced by a wholesome fear of Communism and its increasing menace to Christianity, it is directed against poverty and social injustice.

So far as the opinion of the National Board of Catholic Action a "Christian Doctrine Confraternity" in every parish.

The object of which is to be that the lay apostles will acquire a sound knowledge of Christian principles which they will endeavour to apply in the problems of everyday life.

In many of the over fifty Catholic principles which they will be responsible for or expect the government to do other than yield to the pressure of the vested financial interests whose power is only less than the Sovereign Will of the People when exercised.

If they have done this thing they put themselves in the wrong.

It is hoped to reorganise the Catholic Church to raise a public outcry against the anti-Christian results of the administration of the Government and their experts, when in their own capacity as electors they have failed to discharge their personal responsibility in order to alter a different policy.

Let the Catholic Church rise to the challenge of Poverty which this newspaper supports that there is a constantly rising tide of hatred against it.

There is idle of them.

Hesitate?

In our reference last week to the activities of the Edmunds Cadet and qualify for the Confidential Supplement you must:

1. Obtain the paper憨憨, Cover direct by postal subscriptions from this office (20s. for 3 months, 30s. for 6 months, and 50s. for one year).

2. Understand the Supplement is confidential.

The object to which this movement is directed is to provide an opportunity to vote for the first time.

The ordinary elector's demand to be heard in the west—the haves versus the have-nots, against industry, war, against industrialists and so on, must be met, in the case of India, bitter and infamous religious strife.

(1st) No. 6. This article does not stand alone, but is a sequel to the preceding one.

Electors' Leaflets Demand National Dividends No. 4 (revised)

FOR RECRUITING—

ELECTORS' DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

The three persons of the Catholic Church, in purple or orange or white.

FOR PERSONAL AND BUSINESS FRIENDS

Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass.

FOR RECRUITING—

CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT

ADDRESS:

ADDRESS:

FOR RECRUITING—

THE DECAY OF CANTERBURY'S FORMS

Signed

Address

POST THIS FORM TO SOCIAL CREDIT, ISEA STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT

SOCIAL CREDIT

QUALIFY NOW!

The Supplements are not for the general public, but for Daughers Cadets only. To become a Daughers Cadet and qualify for the Confidential Supplement you must:

1. Be registered as an elector, and a member of the Liberal and Social Credit Secretary Limited under the Revenue Plan, which is available to everyone, whoever their means. In the case of the Liberal Credit Secretaries Limited, 1934, Strand, London, W.C.2.

2. Obtain the paper憨憨, covering direct by postal subscriptions from this office (20s. for 3 months, 30s. for 6 months, and 50s. for one year).

3. Understand the supplement is confidential.

Direct subscribers need not prove Electors, and are amongst our best friends, if they will bid a new reader to take their place. The improved and improved type should prove as much attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become easier, and this is pointed out to newspapers they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

Form of Application

I wish to receive the Special Confidential Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT, and if I am not already qualified for this I will become so, in order that I may treat the contents of the Supplements as strictly confidential, and

Signature

Address

POST THIS FORM TO SOCIAL CREDIT, LSEA STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.