

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT DENIED

MONTAGU NORMAN CLAIMS AUTONOMY

"Those for whom I speak welcome the freedom which we have in comparison with those in many other markets, but we wish to use that freedom in the only proper way it can be used, and that is in harmony with the Government's policy. I assure the Ministers that if they will make known through the appropriate channels what they wish us to do in the furtherance of their policies they will at all times find us as willing with good will and loyalty to do what they direct as though we were under legal compulsion."

Thus spoke Montagu Collet Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Tuesday.

And he was greeted with cheers!

Unless You Act—

Electors, arise. Make him eat his insolent words. Do not let this arrogant defiance of your will and of the King in Parliament go by default.

See that his haughty claim is repudiated as we repudiate it now.

Ponder his words closely and then act and get others to act with you—or you accept bond slavery.

For This is What it Means

I, Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, do claim equal sovereignty with Parliament—and I hold the purse strings.

While it suits me to do so I will fall in with the policy of Ministers—but please observe for this and future occasions that I do what I please. For the present I will act agreeably

MAJOR DOUGLAS INTERVIEWED

Major Douglas, interviewed just before we went to press, expressed great interest in the remarks of the Governor of the Bank of England.

"It is in relation to matters of this description," he said, "that I propose to speak at Liverpool."

Major Douglas will address a public meeting in Liverpool on October 30. (See announcement on page 70.)

SIT DOWN AND WRITE TO YOUR M.P.

I expect you, as my representative in Parliament, to repudiate immediately the insolent claim of autonomy made by the Governor of the Bank of England. Demand the revocation of that utterance.

If you ever become a Minister of the Crown with my endorsement I shall expect you to assert your authority on my behalf over every institution in this realm.

The Bank of England must be made when required to carry out the policy of Parliament.

You shall have my full support in this—but not without this.

to you just as if you had legal power to make me. But you have not that legal power—now cheer, you lickspittles.

And they cheered.
Will YOU sit down under that?

This is How You Can Act

"Instead of electing representatives to inform bankers and industrialists (who understand the technique of their jobs perfectly) how to do them . . . the business of democracy is to elect representatives who will insist upon results, and will, if necessary, pillory the actual individuals who are responsible either for the attainment of results or their non-attainment.

"It is not the business of the Parliamentary machine to reform, for instance, the financial system. It is the business of the Parliamentary machine to transmit the desires of the people for results (which at present the financial system is not producing) out of the financial system . . . This amounts to bringing pressure to bear upon the individual members of Parliament, and he is interested only in two things: the first in keeping his job, and the second is in knowing how much voting power is behind any demands made upon him.

"One by one the voters should be asked whether they are in favour of a larger personal income with absolute security, via the National Dividend; and sufficient information should be placed before them to show that that is possible. . . . The electors should then definitely be asked for a pledge to vote for no candidate who is not prepared to ask for that dividend. Every sitting member of Parliament should be notified at a suitable time of the number of individuals

whose support has been obtained, and should be asked whether he is prepared to proceed along certain lines which will be explained to him, and informed that he will not be supported unless he is."

From Major C. H. Douglas's famous speech at Buxton, "The Nature of Democracy."

Asked what were the relations of the Bank of England and the Treasury, Montagu Norman once said, "They are the relations of Tweedledum and Tweedledee." But he now claims that while the Treasury is responsible to Parliament, the Bank is not.

Will you sit down under that?

At a previous Lord Mayor's banquet Montagu Norman said of the clamour against banks and banking, "The dogs bark, but the caravan passes on."

Will you sit down under that?

We shall return to this matter in greater detail next week—but NOW is the time for ACTION.

"I cannot see, short of the intervention of a higher power, any human possibility of avoiding another great world conflagration. Whether any considerable proportion of civilisation will survive only time will show, but I am confident of this, that what survives of the world after the next war, will reach a state either in which there will be no monetary system at all, or one that has been radically reformed in our favour.

"That is the highest note of hope I can end upon. We have done our best in the past twenty years to warn the world not only of what was coming, but how the mechanism works that makes it come. I do not believe that that work will be lost whatever happens. I would ask you to realise that the only thing that would have prevented this war, could it have been produced, was action. And it is EVEN NOW action that is our only hope."

From Major Douglas's speech "The Approach To Reality."

A TRIUMPH FOR DEMOCRACY

WELL DONE, ERDINGTON

BOTH the prospective candidates in the Erdington by-election are real democrats. They know what it is that Members of Parliament should be—first, last and all the time at the service of their constituents.

Both these gentlemen, Mr. C. J. Simmons and Mr. J. A. C. Wright (whose parties are immaterial to us) are prepared when required to do so, and supported by a majority of their constituents, to do their will, if necessary in defiance of the party whips.

This is the undertaking these two democrats have signed:

"If I am returned a Member of Parliament I hereby undertake to act promptly in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of my constituents as manifested to me from time to time."

Mr. Wright has added these words:

"It is understood that the signing of this undertaking does not bind me to any particular programme, but only to act on the wishes of a majority of my constituents."

It is results his constituents want, not programmes—he is quite right.

Both have consented to the publication of the news that they have signed. We never divulge this fact without the consent of the Member of Parliament or candidate.

Hard Work and Good Fortune

The people of Erdington are fortunate in having as prospective candidates two stalwarts of democracy like Mr. Simmons and Mr. Wright. We congratulate them. Whichever goes to Parliament will do his right duty in due course.

Thanks to the genius of Major C. H. Douglas and the hard work of a little band of workers, this constituency will soon have the Member of Parliament it wants, ready and able to do his task.

Both the candidates are fully capable of performing their work, which is to master the methods and procedure of Parliament till they can use it expertly in the interests of their constituents.

A simple but heavy task now lies before the electors of Erdington. It is to unite in a clearly expressed demand for the results they most unquestionably want.

On with the good work—with each success the goal comes nearer. There is nothing which can withstand the will of the people when they are united. With hard work and tenacity of purpose the results will be achieved.



WILL YOU WAIT TILL THE DOG GETS LOOSE?

—By Jerry Doyle, in the "New York Post"

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What We Think of Fascism

FASCISTS openly boast that they aim to curtail the liberty of the individual.

"We see," they say, "in the aggrandisement [sic] of individual liberty a grave danger to the stability of society," and "we dislike the National Dividend . . . because it undermines the relation between individual and community, setting the individual free to follow his own devices . . ."

This is the reasoning of an immature mind, which glorifies the brute force of compulsion. On one occasion we called at Fascist headquarters—at their invitation—to enlighten their ignorance of financial matters. After expressing their distaste for National Dividends, they outlined a proposition for lending money to employers on condition that they raised the wages of the workers.

We remarked that employers are not inclined to borrow money unless they see a profitable market for their products—and the answer came pat, "Oh, that's easy. Under Fascism we'll make them borrow it."

There is indeed an ugly easiness in what has been described in the vulgar but classic phrase, "Brute force and bloody ignorance."

While on the subject it is worth stressing our reiterated assertion that, for the individual, there is nothing to choose between the Fascists and their professed enemies, the Communists.

Compare, with our experience related above, the following extract from a month-old report by a *Morning Post* correspondent in Spain:

It is estimated that the amount of business done by firms in Barcelona since the civil war started six weeks ago is not enough to pay for one week's wages.

Most of the larger concerns had built up reserves in pesetas in recent years, owing to restrictions on the export of capital. They have drawn on these to pay their employees, whose wages were recently increased by 15 per cent. by a Government order.

I have been in touch with a variety of the largest business concerns in Barcelona in the last few days, and I can state positively that the reserves that remain will enable salaries to be paid for a period of between two and five weeks more.

The local Government will then place facilities at the disposal of these firms for very easy borrowing. If they refuse to borrow, they may be compelled to do so by decree so that the workmen may be paid.

What we have to say, therefore, condemns Fascists, as well as any other bodies that seek to impose their bullying wills on peaceable individuals, whose reasonable desire is to be allowed to live and let live.

The avowed enemies of democracy must be met by something more than lip-service to democracy—by something more than is offered by Reds or Pinks who protest "how completely democratic they [are] while identifying democracy with something that has frequently been tried and always failed" (to quote a sentence from a remarkable letter of Major Douglas's which we are publishing, for good reasons, in our Confidential Supplement this week).

They must be met, too, by something more than that hoary device for escaping the consequence of harsh legislation—the coalition or "national" government.

We have to increase, not restrict, the economic and political power of individuals.

The readers of this paper form the vanguard of a mighty advance from the savagery of coercive legislation, into a new promised land where individuals will be at peace because they are getting the results they want.

History is in the making. At any moment the work of the pioneers will strike an answering chord in the hearts of this mighty people, and then—Ah, then!

WORDS TO THE WISE

Currency Ramp Exposed Again

There has been a remarkable endorsement of our front-page article last week, in which we exposed the sinister aims of the bankers in the joint devaluation agreement between Britain, France and America.

We attributed to the bankers the following sentiments:

"Let us impose internationally the policy which so far has kept the different systems going nationally. We will get together and engineer a situation in which we can alternately boom and slump, not merely one nation at a time, but whole groups of nations.

"This will enable us to keep in step with each other, and avoid disclosing, in the absurd anomalies of present international exchange, the blunders we make in exploiting the whole world. We will get all our monies of different countries in such relations to one another that they are really the same money under different names. Then by acting together we shall control the whole of the groups of nations using it."

The Monetary Policy Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations have issued a statement on their attitude to the agreement, and this is what they say:

"Unfortunately the same monetary authorities which have already inflicted incalculable sufferings on the world are still in control, and it is quite evident that their intention is again to impose substantially their old monetary systems regardless of consequences upon the life of the people."

The Menace

Further confirmation is received from a speech of Sir Robert Horne at Cardiff on October 2. He ominously remarked that a great operation had been concluded which, he believed, would be a turning-point in the monetary history of the world. He looked forward in the future—not too remote—to seeing the whole international trade of the world completely revolutionised, and expressed the opinion that Britain would go back gradually to a gold standard in some shape or form.

More sinister in its implications, for the people of Great Britain in particular is the comment in the *Midland Bank Review*, which said:

It is by maintaining the expansive policy of recent years that the British authorities can best serve the needs, not of a section only, but of the world as a whole.

Not of a section only—in other words, the interests of the British people are to be sacrificed to international policies over which they have no control, through Parliament or otherwise.

A Challenge to Pacifists

Dr. G. G. Coulton, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has for the third time issued his interesting challenge to pacifists. He says:

"We have in Great Britain probably hundreds of thousands of people who are willing to speak of war, in any circumstances, as murder, and therefore of the soldier as a potential murderer.

"Among these there are very many who not only say this glibly, but have thought enough about it, and discussed it enough, to claim it as an integral part of their life-creed: a flag that they nail to the mast.

"Among all these thinkers, why has it not occurred to a single one to bear witness to his faith by refusing to pay any taxes, so long as any proportion of these taxes goes to hire potential murderers and equip them with murder tools? "A person thus resisting, to the bitter end, would attract immense attention; a few thousands of them—and there must be thousands who hold this faith—would impress the world."

So far he has been met by the most puerile of arguments.

There is a certain type of parlour pink pseudo-intellectual which prefers talking, wrangling and writing to any form of action.

Confront these people with any form of action which involves energy, tenacity, endurance and active conflict with authority or public opinion—and behold they one and all begin to make excuse, saying . . .

Saving and Spending

Lord Mottistone is getting himself tied up in his own verbosity. In the midst of one of his eulogies of the saving habit as Chairman of the National Savings Committee—at Scarborough on October 2—he referred to the deterioration of physique in this country. No doubt he is alarmed at the lack of healthy recruits for the army, which professionally he must regard as being for the protection of the savings he advocates.

Meanwhile the *Daily Express* comes out once more with its Help Your Neighbour Spending Campaign:

If every one of the 15,000,000 who work for weekly wages or salaries spent only two shillings a week extra during the fortnight of the *Daily Express* Help Your Neighbour Campaign the result would be an extra £3,000,000 flowing through the retail shops into the factories.

It is a grand idea—if they had the 2s. extra to spend.

We congratulate the *Daily Express* and hope they will reprint the whole story again the day after a National Dividend is first distributed.

Thrift Takes a Knock

Meanwhile, the *Express* argument is worth condensing as an exhibit—italics and comments will be ours:—

Money in your pocket is so much power for good or evil. (For spending or saving!) If you spend it it means money for other people. Other people having money means money for you. (Correct—see electors' demand and undertaking on back page.)

Have you ever thought what happens when you spend your money? (You bet we have—but go on.) Maybe you just get a kick out of the shopkeeper's smile and leave it at that. (Whenever we have, the shopkeeper has run after us with the parcel.)

But suppose you keep a shoe shop and you buy a new suit for £7 7s. od.

It makes the tailor decide to buy that new bicycle for his son. The bicycle dealer in his turn is encouraged to buy a 21s. pair of shoes.

All this is leading up to the most awful and satisfying smack at Lord Mottistone. Read it and ponder:

If you save that £7 7s. od. what good does it do you? The interest is small, and you would be much happier and more efficient in a new suit.

Well done, the *Daily Express*—this is first-class journalism for the age of plenty—when we are allowed to enjoy it.

The Still Small Voice

Mr. Lloyd George has been fulminating against excessive drinking. There is still too much of it, he thinks, for the health of the community, the individual, or the State. He instanced the £237,000,000 spent on alcoholic liquor last year, but admitted that two-fifths of this goes in taxation.

"You will never eliminate excessive drinking," he added, "until there is an improvement in the conditions and amenities of the vast majority of the population. They must be given something which will lift them above the squalor and fetters of their con-

YORK CONFERENCE

Suggestions and Inquiries
Welcomed

Social Crediters and Douglas Cadets with constructive suggestions for the furtherance of our movement are cordially invited to call at

OUR YORK OFFICE
18, CONEY STREET

(immediately opposite the Black Swan Hotel)

Several Directors and the Secretary of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited will be there to welcome callers during the conference week-end, October 9, 10 and 11.

ditions and give them a brighter outlook on life."

Hear, hear, Mr. Lloyd George. Well, and what do you propose? More taxation will take away—it will not give.

How about a National Dividend to buy the goods which are now being destroyed and the production that is restricted?

But perhaps, like the pacifists, you prefer to go on talking?

The Modern Babel

A tariff on imported eggs and dairy products is to be demanded, says the *News Chronicle*, in spite of the good prices for eggs this year. It comments:

As regards butter and cheese, the consumer could hardly be expected to be delighted with a heavier tariff if the money is simply to be put in the dairy farmers' pockets through higher butter and cheese prices which are rising already.

He would argue, quite rightly, that this would be no real solution, for it would only encourage more milk to be produced for the manufacturing market and so, eventually, would defeat its own ends.

Yet the very next day the same paper can say of schemes for cheap milk distribution:

One way of financing them would be by reducing the loss on butter and cheese through raising butter and cheese prices. It would be a form of differential prices, commonly practised in other industries.

Meanwhile it had not failed to report the story of the children in Cumberland who did not know how to eat an egg, and others in Yorkshire who refused custard, butter and bananas because they were strange to them.

The Only Remedy

These self-contradictions about schemes for tampering with dairy prices are quite natural. No need to blame the *News Chronicle*, because we are all in the same boat.

Everybody's vote is of equal value, and we are satisfied that it is absurd to try to use votes to register intelligence. This is not to deny intelligence to the voter, but to deny the vote as an instrument for recording intelligence.

The more intelligent voters are, the more likely they are to disagree about schemes, methods and details of administration.

We would not deny intelligence to professors of history or mathematics, to architects, solicitors or manufacturers, to salesmen, salesmen, or plumbers, to cooks, to shopkeepers, to typists, to clerks.

We do say that it is absurd to ask all these different people with different outlooks, experiences, prejudices, and knowledge to vote on, say, the relative merits of a tariff scheme for dairy products, or a scheme of differential prices.

But we believe they can all come to a valid, cogent decision on this question: "Do you want dairy products restricted in any way while children and others are not getting them, or would you prefer their distribution instead to all who want them?"

And we believe they are all qualified to judge by results whether they are getting what they voted for if they have made a clear demand like that.

Australia—The Home of the Free!

A case of a bailiff putting the furniture of an invalid pensioner into the street after serving a warrant on a 12-year-old child, was quoted in the *Assembly* yesterday by Mr. Richards (A.L.P.).

He said that there were six children in the family, the father being an unemployed invalid pensioner. While the mother was out interviewing a relief officer, the bailiff came, and when the woman returned she found her goods in the street.—*The News, Adelaide, August 8.*

Finance rules in Australia as in this country, and so the only freedom is freedom to starve. Probably, as public attention has been focussed on this case, help will be forthcoming, and the harsh exigency of finance-made laws will be mitigated somewhat. But for every case receiving public notice, there are thousands of others in which the law takes its course.

Australians are beginning to realise that the remedy is in their hands, for the Electoral Campaign is now being carried on in every state. How necessary it is that the people should enforce their demand for freedom in security, this instance of the evils of the present system bears witness.

Trade War in New Zealand

After listening to a deputation of New Zealand manufacturers, Mr. Savage, the Socialist Prime Minister, this morning announced that the flooding of New Zealand markets with the products of cheap labour overseas would not be tolerated.

The Government, he said, was pledged to maintain New Zealand industries.

"It is just as well," he added, "that people sending large orders overseas should know that we are not going to allow unlimited imports to break down the living conditions of the people."

"New Zealand importers are not going to be allowed thus to overcome our policy of reduced hours and increased wages."—*Evening Standard, September 2.*

In effect, what Mr. Savage says is "why let others work for you?"

Before his election, Mr. Savage gave it as his intention to make the New Zealand financial and economic systems reflect facts. It is a fact that the more goods an individual can obtain for a given expenditure, the better. Until this applies also to the New Zealand nation as a whole, its economic and financial systems are not reflecting facts, but the fancies of "sound" finance.

When the people of New Zealand are able to buy all they can produce themselves, the dumping of foreign goods will not matter, for it will not "break down the living conditions," and until they can do so, Mr. Savage has not made systems reflect facts.

Threat to Freedom

On September 21 the *Belfast News Letter* published a letter from "The Imperial Policy Group," signed by Lord Mansfield and others. It contained this sinister paragraph:

The time is fast approaching when consideration will have to be given as to what means must be taken to suppress unpatriotic and dangerous opposition to national interests.

This is a threat to democracy, a threat to freedom of thought, speech, and action. It is typically Fascistic. An eye needs to be kept on these people, and their propaganda resisted wherever it appears.

THE LONDON RIOTING

The Grave Dangers That Threaten England Can Be Avoided if the People Take Action Now

THE East End of London last Sunday was ready for trouble.

The Fascists had threatened to march through the streets.

The Communists had threatened to prevent them and had erected barricades.

Huge crowds assembled, and if the march had not been stopped at the last moment by the police there might have been rioting and bloodshed.

Both sides are in revolt against things as they are. The soil of England is made fertile for revolt by suffering, misery, poverty, degradation, and a deep and bitter sense of injustice and frustration.

For this reason—until our country is made fit for its sons and daughters—these things must be. We uphold the right of Fascists and of Communists to the same freedom that we expect ourselves—revolt against intolerable conditions is necessary.

But let it be the right revolt. The world is sick—sick—sick of the wrong revolt. The pages of history are gory with the blood of wrongly conceived revolts. Wrong revolts have left the suffering people suffering still.

Spain is even now in the throes and agonies of useless and futile civil war—and Britons are fighting on each side.

Beware—the writing is on the wall. Let it not be our turn next!

Bitterly as they hate each other, **the extremists of the Left and the Right both aim to impose on the people as a whole their own particular set of ideas.**

They will wade through blood to get their own way, as in Soviet Russia, Italy, Germany, and now Spain. And if they succeed they will force that way on the people whether they like it or not.

There is a right and a wrong way of doing everything, and it is plain for all to see that to revolt against tyranny in such a way that only a greater tyranny will displace it is damned from the start as utterly and miserably wrong.

There is only one right way—*there is only one hope for suffering humanity.*

The only conceivable society which will be harmonious, happy and free from strife and revolution is one in which the people as a whole are getting the results they want in the order in which they want them—not the results someone else wants, be he self-elected or elected by a form of voting.

The right way to reach that state of affairs—which, please note, is not Socialism, Fascism, Communism, Conservatism, Liberalism, nor any other ism—is to set about finding out what results the people want and devising means of letting them have them.

What a glorious experiment—something which has never been done before—something which promises not merely a hope but a shining beacon in a world of menacing shadows—to find out what people want and let them have it. So simple that it took a genius to suggest it. So clear that a child can understand.

The experiment is on. A group of people, fired by the idea of a genius, has actually started on it. They have made an estimate of what it is that most people want more urgently than anything else. Food, warmth and shelter are available for all in an age of power production. Millions lack these fundamental necessities of life—living in squalor and misery.

Millions want the goods which are being destroyed and restricted—and they want to enjoy them in freedom and security.

A simple, straightforward demand for these very things has been prepared (see back page) and has been presented to thousands.

That this is indeed what they want is proved by the fact that the form demanding it is signed as fast as it can be presented to the people. *It cannot be presented fast enough.*

Here is the right way—it is the first step towards that flexible and truly representative form of Government which shall be expressly elected to find out, and ever continue to find out, what results the people want—and to see that they get them.

The only right and peaceful revolution in history is on its way.

NEW-BORN BABY IN CHIMNEY

CRIES LED TO ARREST OF MOTHER

A baby eight hours old was found, alive, in the chimney of a hotel at Oxford a few days ago.

The hotel receptionist went into an attic room and heard a baby crying. Opening a flap, she found on top of the fireplace a newly-born baby, wrapped in a pinafore and a towel.

A doctor said the child was about eight hours old, and apart from minor scratches and being covered in soot it was unhurt. It had made a perfect recovery from its ordeal in the chimney.

Elsie Hettie Walkling (35), married, and stated to be a maid at the hotel, has been committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder her newly-born male child.

Mrs. Walkling said that she, her husband and her two eldest children had been turned out of their house for non-payment of rent.

She thought the child was dead, and did not know what she was doing.

IMPORTANT TO DOUGLAS CADETS

A LETTER FROM MAJOR DOUGLAS

In the Confidential Supplement which is being issued this week there appears a most important letter from Major C. H. Douglas. You should on no account miss this letter, which provides a key to an understanding of the work and policy of your headquarters.

For reasons that will be obvious when you read the letter, the Confidential Supplement for Douglas Cadets is the only medium through which we should be prepared to communicate it.

HITLER MAY RESIGN

There is a report, which has had no publicity in this country, that Hitler may resign from the position of Chancellor and content himself with the title "Der Fuehrer."

This report is officially denied, but crops up persistently and has received some publicity abroad.

FINANCE THROTTLING THE FREE STATE

The following article is from the October issue of *Social Justice*. The ghastly state of affairs it describes, and the possibility of plenty for all which it points out, are not common to Ireland alone, but to practically every state in the world. By the united use of the vote to demand, without stipulation as to the methods, the world-wide desire of freedom and abundance in security, so easily possible, finance can be bent to the people's will. On the back page you will find the opportunity of making your vote pull its weight.

* * *

IF this country had a monetary system which aimed at providing for the needs of the Irish people, instead of providing for the convenience of a private trade in money, we could now produce and immediately make available for the use of the whole community:—

- More food than the people could eat.
- More clothes than they could wear.
- A good house for every family.
- Plenty of light and fuel for every house.
- Sanitation, water supplies and Public Health Services far better than any now available.
- Employment and an adequate income for every person needing employment.
- Ample maintenance and a good education for the young.

Ample maintenance for the old and the infirm.

All these things are immediately available from our present resources; they can easily be produced. We do not depend on other countries for them, nor do we require the permission of another country to enjoy them.

Instead of enjoying them 111,000 of our people were saved from destitution last year by weekly doles under the Unemployment Assistance Act, and over eighty thousand needed Home Assistance under the Poor Law, tens of thousands of others are in receipt of wages on which they can indeed live, if it is called living to reside in our urban and rural slums, to have hardly enough to eat, to be unable to marry, or if they do marry to incur the penalty of having to undertake a desperate struggle at the barest level of subsistence.

All the resources in land and in labour, in raw materials and in equipment needed to provide for every one of the people of Ireland are already available or can easily be made available, only the will to organise the national production and consumption for the benefit of the whole community is lacking. The financial system is the means by which the present conditions are maintained, and a new financial system is the only means by which they can be altered.

WHY GO TO WAR?

"I am sure the pressure of the approaching crisis has gone beyond the ability of the (Pierpont) Morgan financial agency . . . It is not improbable that the only way of maintaining our present pre-eminent trade position and of averting panic is by declaring war on Germany."—*Cable from Mr. Page, U.S. Ambassador in London, to President Wilson (in March, 1917), produced as evidence before the Senate Commission on Armaments, set up in December, 1934.*

DANGERS OF PROSPERITY

Prosperity has problems no less than depression—immigration from the black areas, dilution of labour, housing, dangers to youth.—*The "News Chronicle," September 28.*

WHAT SENDS THEM MAD KEEPS THEM MAD

Strong criticism of the "unsightly sacks" still provided as clothing for women patients in some mental hospitals is expressed by the Board of Control in its annual report on the Mental Health Service.

"There is no economy, indeed rather the reverse," states the Board, "in forcing women to dress in garments so shapeless or antiquated in design that none would wear them except under compulsion. Pretty frocks need not cost more, and they will certainly last longer."

There is a serious shortage of beds in public mental hospitals in some areas, while in others the construction of new buildings is not keeping pace with the continued increase of patients.

Poverty drives thousands to suicide, and more thousands it makes mad. And poverty today is quite unnecessary.

IF

Talking of shoes, if during the coming 12 months every man, woman, and child in Great Britain will buy just one pair of shoes more than they normally do, every operative in this country and Northern Ireland will have to work hard for 12 months. — *Daily Express.*

VERY NEARLY RIGHT

NOTED EMPLOYER WARNS BRITAIN

"You have your stage set for a first rate fight," said Mr. B. Seeborn Rowntree, of the well-known cocoa and chocolate firm, in an address to the Confederation of Management Associations, at Oxford recently.

"Ah, you may say," continued Mr. Rowntree, "that may be true abroad where blood is hot and the stiletto is brought out in every quarrel, but we'll never have a real show-down here—the people are too sensible for that! There's no fear of a class war in Britain."

If anyone thought that, he warned, he was failing to read the writing on the wall. If employers ignored the personal change which had come over the mentality of the workers, they were making a mistake which might cost the country very dear.

If the sober-minded members of the industrial army let things drift, they were just playing into the hands of the extremists of the Right and Left, and instead of evolutionary progress they would have a conflict between Fascists and Communists, the end of which no man could foresee.

Where He Goes Wrong

"The community cannot exist without industry and commerce—it would starve in a few days," he said. "The basic purpose of industry, therefore, is to enable the community to live at all

and then enable it to live healthily, happily and comfortably.

"Most of the difficulties which confront the world to-day arise from the fact that the basic purpose of industry has been forgotten. Instead of service to the community we are making **personal gain** the purpose of industry, and, believe me, when you have 40 million people on a little island all making **personal gain** their object you have your stage set for a first-rate fight!"

So near and yet so far—Mr. Rowntree! Try again like this:

The sole object of production is consumption. Without production consumers perish; without consumption producers perish. Most of the difficulties which confront the world today arise, as you say, from the fact that the basic purpose of industry has been forgotten.

Instead of service to the community we are making *employment*—work as an end instead of a means—the purpose of industry. Personal gain is merely the *inducement* and a better proposition than compulsion. It is the inducement to the individual to participate in industry.

Stop believing in the greed, selfishness, and mercenary motives of *your fellow men*, Mr. Rowntree.

Every word you say is true when you leave out your diatribe against **personal gain**, and substitute the **supreme fallacy of the age—work for work's sake.**

ANIMAL CORNER

With acknowledgments to the *Daily Express.*

BEE

While stingless bees were being "demonstrated" by Philadelphia Beekeepers' Association, four-year-old Ilena Davis, a visitor, was stung, but the experts blamed the child, suggesting that she squeezed the bee.

HEN

A few minutes after producing her 312th egg in less than eleven months, a hen holding the U.S.A. laying championship died while competing in an international egg-laying contest in Texas.

PIG

Dr. H. S. Liddell, of Cornell University, urges study of the pig for solving human psychological problems, as the pig's resistance to restraint "suggests the temper, tantrums and flight from reality in man."

Overseas Notes

INTO THE FIRE IN NEW ZEALAND

IF there is any truth in the old saw "One man's meat is another man's poison," a lot of New Zealand people are due to be poisoned if the Labour Government has its way.

This is not to say that the members of the Government are of murderous intent; far from it; they are doubtless men of the best intentions. They are idealists, however, in the sense that they have an ideal of what the country should be, and, given the chance, they are going to transform it to their pattern. Unfortunately their ideal state, their Utopia, will be some people's idea of Hell.

In the words of a correspondent, "We have gone out of the frying-pan into the fire in New Zealand—but the fire is not fully alight yet."

The frying-pan was, of course, the last Government, which, inspired by ideals of orthodox financial rectitude, reduced thousands to poverty. The fire—well, the fire is a state ruled by regulations and penalties in an attempt to force people to live according to a plan that others think is good for them.

There would seem to be more than a little truth in a recent gibe at Mr. Nash, the Finance Minister, that his aim is to make New Zealand "a fit place for trade union secretaries to live in."

Unfortunately for them all New Zealanders are not trade union secretaries!

Some Pains and Penalties

It is probably no exaggeration to say that most of the measures adopted by the Labour Government seek to enforce compliance on one section of the people or another by penalties instead of by inducement to co-operate.

Some of the measures are definitely fascistic in character, as for example the "Prevention of Profiteering" Bill. This Bill is opposed to the principles of British justice, for it assumes the guilt of those charged, and provides for fines and imprisonment against which there is no appeal. (The dangers of such anti-democratic legislation have been stressed by Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice of England, on many occasions, notably in his book "The New Despotism.")

Again, Clause 20 of the Finance Bill, makes it an offence to dismiss a worker in order to deprive him of the increased wages or reduced working hours which are enforced by legislation, the onus of proof that a dismissal is not due to this reason resting on the employer. This is another

GOVERNMENT ELECTED WITHOUT A MANDATE TO PRODUCE RESULTS THE PEOPLE WANT GIVES THEM WHAT THEY DO NOT WANT

example of assuming the person accused to be guilty.

But it is not only the employer of labour who is to be subject to penalties. Workers are not to be free to choose what they will do. Those engaged on public works must not do spare-time jobs under threat of the sack; those registered as farm workers are forbidden to transfer to public works; and all men engaged for public works are forced, if not trade unionists already, to pay out £2 or more in fees in order to become union members.

Mr. Savage Uncertain

The Prime Minister, Mr. Savage, in the past, has given the impression that he realises that in a world of plenty it is unnecessary to level down by taking from one section of the community to give to another, and that what is needed rather, is to level up by giving security to all.

Today, however, he seems uncertain of his objective, and tends to the orthodox view that as there is only a limited amount of money—though almost unlimited goods—it is necessary to take from those who have to help those who have not, instead of making possible the distribution of the abundance New Zealand could obtain by production and exchange with other countries.

Everything points to the fact that Mr. Savage is yielding to pressure from quarters which are not concerned that people get what they want, but that they get only what those who consider they know better think to be good for them.

This is not Democracy.

Rising Prices

As might have been expected, increased costs, due to shorter hours, higher wages, and increased taxation, are resulting in higher prices. And all the Government has done is to threaten State competition, and introduce the Prevention of Profiteering Bill, referred to above.

There are some, however, who realise that higher prices are not necessary, and that the co-operation of all traders to secure lower prices could be obtained by inducement.

ment. An organisation has been formed called the States Subsidy Association, which is seeking the support of business men to demand a subsidy on sales, which it describes as a reversal of the sales tax. Such subsidies would permit the lowering of prices and presumably would be created by the Federal Bank, which is now a Government institution.

It is an interesting suggestion, and is supported, apparently, by Mr. G. Lawn, M.A., Lecturer on Economics at Canterbury College, and Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, who is quoted as saying, "I think the idea is an excellent one."

Mr. Lawn has recently been appointed a Director of the Federal Bank by the Government and therefore should be able to judge of the feasibility of this proposal.

The Association is doing good work by educating business people to see that there are ways by which prices could be lowered both to their advantage and that of all consumers; that, in fact, what benefits one can be made to benefit all. It is to be hoped, however, that in consequence they will not be led to demand this or any other method. They had much better unite with the majority in the demand for results, now being organised, of which more anon.

Another Demand for Methods

Some of the electors in Auckland who have been disappointed at the failure of the Government to reform the monetary system in view of pre-election promises, are getting restive. An open letter demanding the adoption of various technical measures was sent to all Labour Members over the signatures of a number of well-known people.

Subsequently certain signatories disowned it, on the grounds apparently that they were misled into signing it, and did not understand its implications. Had the letter demanded results, and results only, such a contretemps could not have arisen, although it is extremely doubtful whether the Government would be greatly influenced in either case unless the letter was to be followed by action.

The outcome of this letter was a visit by Mr. Nash, the Finance Minister, to Auckland to pour oil on the troubled waters. Apparently he was not altogether successful, for one of the signatories of the letter, the Rev. A. J. Greenwood, said after the meeting, "We feel that the Government has not implemented its election promises because of certain financial powers behind it," and "I am a priest in an industrial area

and I say my people are no whit better off than they were during the depression."

Another Straw?

According to the *Evening Standard* for October 2, the Labour majority in the by-election, caused by the appointment of Mr. W. J. Jordan as High Commissioner in London, was reduced from over 6,000 to 4,400. To what extent, if any, this reflects dissatisfaction with the Government's policy of regimentation, it is impossible to say at present.

A Chance to Give Instructions

We appear to be witnessing in New Zealand yet another example of the disappointments that follow from the electorate being misled into demanding methods—which they are told will give them what they want—instead of demanding what they want, and thus empowering the government to order the experts to devise suitable methods.

It is not too late, however, for THE PEOPLE to give the Government clear instructions—not as to methods, but as to the results wanted—and recent developments indicate that they are likely to be given an opportunity of doing so ere long. A report just received states that it was hoped to start an Electoral Campaign, on the lines of that in Great Britain, in four constituencies at the beginning of September.

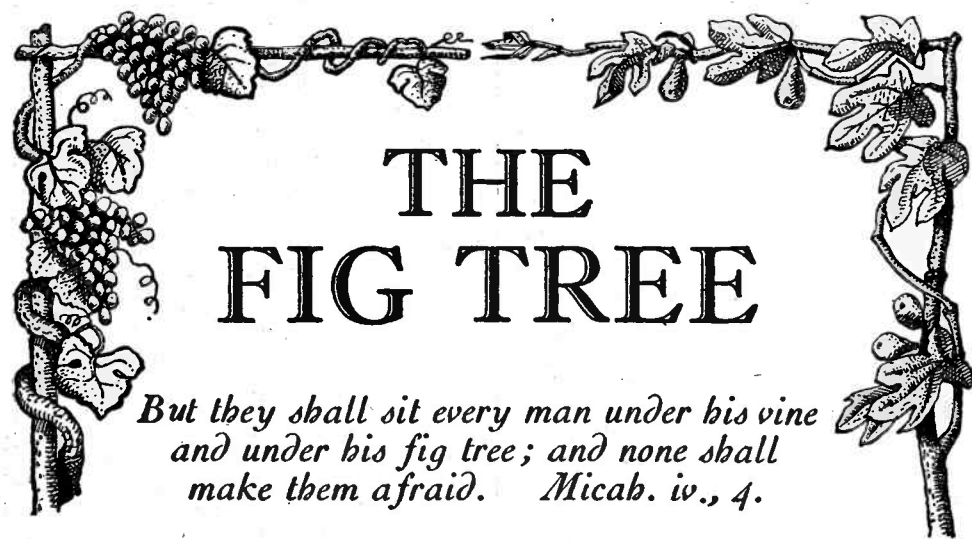
Other reports indicate a rapidly growing realisation that Douglas was right again when, speaking at Buxton in June, 1934, he urged the pressing importance of such action.

Faites Vos Jeux

The situation is admirably summed up by a correspondent in Wanganui, who has been a member of the Labour Party for 30 years, and therefore can have no illusions as to the difficulties to be overcome. He says, "The clear analysis of Major Douglas and the technique to achieve the results we desire... have not yet been used in New Zealand. Instead, our energies have been expended on highly technical discussions on 'price levels'; 'guaranteed prices'; 'tariffs'; 'unemployment,' and so forth... these various arguments have dissipated our strength in a whirlpool of cross purposes.

"The Electoral Campaign can be carried out with a minimum of expense. It provides a job for each one of us and will give the utmost results for our efforts.

"An immense concentration of will is necessary. Success cannot be guaranteed, for the forces against us are enormous. But if we believe in Douglas, if we can conceive the new civilisation, if we would avoid complete collapse and frightful war, let us cease talk and obey the master and humbly and faithfully do our work." M.W.



But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid. Micah. iv., 4.

Edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

The second issue is now on sale and includes the following:

These Latter Hours	- - - - -	The Editor
Frustrated Europe in the Aeroplane Age	- - - - -	A. C. Cummings
Money: An Historical Survey (The Ashridge Speech)	- - - - -	C. H. Douglas
The Language of Money	- - - - -	Ezra Pound
Our Cultural Disinheritance	- - - - -	Tudor Jones
Democracy and Education	- - - - -	Ronald Ogden
Poems by Geoffrey Dobbs, Herbert Bluen and Elizabeth Edwards	- - - - -	
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The Emergence of a Dynamic	- - - - -	Edward Hewlett
Reviews	- - - - -	G. W. L. Day, Elizabeth Edwards, A. H. McIntyre and others

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DYNAMIC MORONS

"Dynamic morons" now rule the world, having thrust aside their brainier, but less pushing fellows, Dr. Etienne Gilson declared in an interview, after addressing a Conference of Arts and Sciences at Harvard.

"With nations of the world possessing intellects of the highest order," he said, "we see the sad spectacle of populations being dominated by those possessed of inferior intellects, but immensely superior powers of action."—(British United Press), "Observer," September 27.

The remedy is to adopt powers of action ourselves—through the Electoral Campaign.

DISAPPEARING BREAKFASTS

ROTARIAN CONDEMNS FOOD RESTRICTION

The appetising odour of sizzling rashers of bacon and frying eggs is in danger of departing from the Englishman's home at breakfast time.

So said Rotarian A. L. Brett, a member of the Anglo-Danish Council and an expert of food distribution, to the Birmingham Rotary Club.

"England joined the world campaign to reduce production of food by instituting quotas on imports," he said, "and today prices are too high—ask your wives about that—supplies are short and still being cut down, and the only logical end to it all is that the habit of the good breakfast to start the day well, will change in the course of time, and the homely bacon and eggs, which really does play its part in the day's proceedings, will be a thing of the past."

AN ECHO IN DREAMLAND

CONSERVATIVES in conference at Dreamland, Margate, proposed a resolution which suggested such steps for the relief of unemployment as the erection of factories—and the encouragement of emigration.

Commenting on this, Colonel Muirhead, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, thought it was a mistake to speak of emigration too much as if it were something merely to ease the unemployment situation in this country, because that tended to create a prejudice in the minds of an overseas Government. The better way of speaking of it was as part and parcel of a scheme for the better and more useful distribution of the population throughout the Empire as a whole.

An echo comes back from Major Douglas's address to Conservatives at Ashridge, when he said:

The fundamental idea is simply the antithesis of Whiggism, namely, that the first essential of a stable, peaceful and successful society is to get at the truth and to present—not misrepresent—the truth to everyone concerned.

G. W. L. DAY beats the gong on

GAS WARFARE

ALTHOUGH we are still living in a world which is governed by Victorian morality, it becomes more and more difficult to pick out the Villain of the Piece.

In the old days there was never any doubt about his identity. Black was black and white was white, and never the twain should meet. Right-thinking men could only think in one way. Villains had villainy written all over them.

It was easy then to be a right-thinking man, but now it is much more difficult. Often the Hero and the Villain get mixed up and it is hard to say which is which.

Who, for instance, was the Villain in the long series of strikes and lock-outs which reached a climax in the General Strike of 1926? Both the employers and the workers can make out a good case.

And who is the Villain in the great Gas Dispute which is now raging in South London? There is plenty to be said on both sides, and both sides have been busy saying it.

Briefly, the facts are these. The South Metropolitan Gas Company proposes to switch over from a flat rate system of charges to a tariff system, which is likely on the whole to bear more heavily on poor people than on rich.

When this proposal was first made known there was an immediate outcry. As protests were unavailing, attempts were made to induce the Board of Trade to bring pressure on the S.M.G.C., but unhappily it was discovered that the Board had no powers to take action. The fight

has therefore relapsed into a vitriolic verbal warfare.

Now at first sight it looks as if the Villain is the Gas Company, for it is admittedly proposing to sting the poor to relieve the purses of the rich. But a letter to *The Times* written by Mr. Charles Carpenter, of the S.M.G.C., shows the quandary into which the Company has fallen.

He says that for various reasons a certain section of the public is not paying for the services rendered to it. At one time it was possible for the Company to make other customers carry the burden of these unremunerative consumers, but now it isn't.

If the majority of these unremunerative consumers paid for what they received, then the Company could reduce its charges and everyone would be happy. But as things are, the only way out of the difficulty is a tariff.

Many correspondents have pointed out that this tariff will hit the small man hardest.

It is easy enough to say that any measures which assist prosperous consumers at the expense of poor ones must be wrong and condemn the Gas Company without more ado.

But the Company can quite well reply, "All right, then, if you find some means to force us to continue with the present flat rate, we shall simply be unable to balance our books. We shall go bankrupt and then nobody will be served."

What is the answer to this? We can

say that either alternative is ridiculous, but the Gas Company can then ask us what we propose instead, and we can only bluster. There is no satisfactory answer.

My godfather, who was a doctor, used sometimes to keep private mental patients at his home. Once, I remember, he had a violent argument with his gardener over the labelling of some chrysanthemums.

Both men were quite sure they were right, but as they discovered later, one of the patients had spent an exciting morning changing round all the labels.

There is a "mental patient" in the case of this argument over the gas charges. The book-keeping system which governs all profit transactions of every kind turns sense into nonsense and presents us with a growing series of totally insoluble problems.

If there were no unremunerative consumers, the difficulties would not arise, but how are they to be got rid of? No amount of redistribution of costs is any good. That is like simply sticking to the labels on the chrysanthemums which the lunatic has already been allowed to tamper with.

The issue of National Dividends is the only thing which will put matters right. If National Dividends were paid to every citizen of Great Britain, poor consumers would not have to be penalised at the expense of rich ones, nor *vice versa*. Moreover, the Gas Company would be able to operate at a thoroughly economic price without any danger of bankruptcy.

FOR THE NEW READER

1. **YOU** are short of money to spend and you therefore go short of goods and services which you want.
2. The majority of Britons are in the same boat.
3. At the same time the goods we all want are being destroyed and their production is being restricted, because we have not the money to buy them.
4. Sane people know that such destruction and restriction while people are in want is sacrilege.
5. Unless you protest with all your might your silent consent makes you guilty as an accessory to this foul crime.
6. Your conscience and your self-respect require that you do your duty as a voter in a democracy by insistently demanding the Abolition of Poverty and the issue of National Dividends (without taxation) to all, as a right and not as a concession.
7. National Dividends are claims on the goods that are being destroyed and the production that is being restricted.
8. Don't waste time arguing methods. **DEMAND RESULTS** at once and urge others to do so.
9. This is **YOUR JOB** and you cannot leave it to another and retain your self-respect. They also have their part of this great task to do. They cannot make good your failure. (See Electoral Campaign form on this page.)
10. **IT'S UP TO YOU.**

He Should Know!

Joseph W. Harriman has just been released from prison, where he served a term for falsifying records to the amount of \$1,713,000 and misapplying and misappropriating \$600,000 in the defunct Harriman National Bank and Trust Company.

It is said that after a short rest he will seek a position in New York as a *teacher of finance* and other business subjects.

—American Press Item (Our italics).

GILDING THE PILL

"PROPAGANDA," said Dr. Goebbels in his closing address at Nuremberg, "is not a sideline of politics but a main line, which means that its methods are a matter of complete unimportance. All that matters is the full knowledge of, and mastery over, the soul and the mind, the attitude and the inner convictions of the nation."—*Yorkshire Post*, September 16, 1936.

Oh, how dreadful! How brutal! How Prussian! The democratic people of England would never stand that sort of thing, would they?

No! but they'll swallow this, and ask for more!

"My own [view] is that of a developing experimental social control and direction of enterprise with as little damping down of individualist incentive and choice as possible, with each step to social control made on a scientific examination of the data and abandoned if not on balance found effective."—*Sir Josiah Stamp, reported in the "News-Chronicle," September 16, 1936.*

Now, isn't that nicely wrapped up! What a fine, impressive ring those words "experimental," "scientific" and "data" give to the whole sentence! And so reassuring, too—that bit about "individualist incentive and choice"!

But what exactly does it mean? Let us first remember three things:

- (1) That the speaker is a Director of the Bank of England—and one of the financial oligarchy which rules our lives.
- (2) That we live in an age of power and abundance, when a larger measure of freedom is available than ever before.
- (3) That already the vast majority of us are controlled in all the essentials of our lives by lack of money. One-third of us are not permitted enough to eat, others lack clothes, or decent homes, or are not allowed to marry or to have children, and scarcely any of us can choose how we shall employ our time during the greater part of our waking hours.

But that is not enough! Sir J. Stamp wants a "developing social control," and it is to be "experimental," i.e., if we won't take it one way they'll try another.

If you review the events of the last few years you will see that he and his friends have been getting their way; Marketing Boards, restriction of production, increased taxation, Means Test—all along the line they have been winning!

You see what we are up against!

The Electoral Campaign of the United Democrats (see back page) is a weapon deliberately designed, and of proved efficacy, for combating this steady encroachment upon our freedom. If you know of a better one, for Heaven's sake, use it! If not—your help is expected.

C.G.D.

PRESSMEN

Members of the Institute of Journalists can help forward the Douglas objective with a special job of work within their own organisation. Please write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Overpaid Income Tax

NOT every Income Tax payer knows that he is entitled to recover part of the tax he has paid on investments. For example, many small incomes are derived from invested savings, a system encouraged by saving societies under the smiling approval of a paternal Government. But, curiously enough, this same Government regards this income as "unearned" for the purpose of taxation. Whether the investment be in Government or industrial stock, Income Tax is deducted from every dividend at the rate of 4s. 9d. in the £1 before the rest is paid to the unfortunate "saver." When the owner dies Estate Duty is demanded at rates varying from 1 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the capital value of the investments left—a great encouragement to saving. The question arises, "Shall we buy an egg for our tea now, or save the pennies and let the Government pour them down the drain when we die?"

Small incomes, up to £100 a year for a single person and £180 a year for a married couple plus £60 for each child under 16, are exempt from all Income Tax; all tax deducted can be claimed and must be repaid to the owner.

Anyone, whether his income be £100 or £10,000, is entitled to these "personal allowances."

A small income from savings, robbed at source of 4s. 9d. in the £1, may be the only purchasing power of, say, a widow, spinster, retired person, or one who through some disaster is unable to work for wages. All the same, and in spite of Government approval of their thrift, all these people are punished for owning a claim on life, to the extent of nearly a quarter of their full right, unless they put themselves to some trouble in making a claim for the return of the overpaid tax.

The Inland Revenue takes, but it does not give back, automatically. It will stick to your money which you have been forced to overpay until you shout for it; a system that would be condemned on moral grounds in every other line of business.

Make your claim, therefore—no-one else will do it for you. Immediately after the end of the Income Tax year, April 5, claims for repayment should be made to the local Inspector of Taxes, whose address can be obtained from the local Collector of Taxes. **And, if you have not done so, claim can be made for six years back.** A.W.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Christian's Contribution to Peace*

With a book by a man of palpably good intent it is disagreeable to find fault. But the fault here is serious. One turns eagerly to the chapter "Nationalism and Economics." Alas! it is as incredible as it is deplorable, not to find even an allusion to the fact of Plenty, and its accessibility under a sane régime. Mr. Richards actually alludes to "large-scale machine production," but like the old Divine who looked the difficult passage of Scripture in the face, he passes on. He sees fear and insecurity in only one of their aspects. If the people were assured of security from hunger and homelessness—as they could be, Mr. Richards—it would bespeak such conditions as would relegate spurious Nationalism and equally spurious Economics to the museum. **MARKETS?** The strife for markets proves the abundance of goods and services; and the reason why they are for sale in oppressive quantities is because the people have been mesmerised into a belief that they must have money. Mr. Richards' integrity is not to be questioned. But Christians must show a willingness to be converted to the discovered Truth as to economics. **SUPPLY AND DEMAND.** One is driven to invoke the Almighty. Food—and therefore service also—is being **DESTROYED! DEMAND?** People are suffering hunger and death. Economics of this type are sheer evil and permitted insanity. They must be ruthlessly destroyed.

The skill and strength of women and men must no longer be valued in terms of minimum wages but as **NATIONAL ASSETS.** This is true Nationalism. Without that skill and strength, bankers' credits—most amazing of all untruths—would be bloodless and perish; and CREDIT would be revealed as having its oaken roots in the People, not in a series of pitiable conjuring tricks. When the people demand that their representatives shall carry out instructions, and not be whipped by party or personality, the present spurious Nationalism will meet its over-due death, and it will be impossible for Cabinets to exploit the people in terms of dying for one's Country.

J.W.R.

*The Christian's Contribution to Peace. By Leyton Richards. London: Student Christian Movement Press. 2s. 6d.

An Australian Effort

This nicely got-up booklet* has been written specially for Australian readers. The author throughout puts forward his own per-

*Social Credit in Simple Form: Its Practical Application to Australia." By H. V. Bondeson. Published by the Social Credit Movement of N.S.W. Price not stated.

sonal opinions, and they contain much matter extraneous to Social Credit.

The booklet is divided roughly into two parts. The first contains a discussion of Social Credit; the second part represents the author's ideas of practical measures necessary to implement Social Credit in practice, and it is made quite clear that Social Credit is primarily a philosophy and an orientation of objective and not a cut-and-dried plan.

Many practical measures put forward, e.g., public works, marketing boards, have no connection with Social Credit and give the booklet rather the flavour of a party programme, and as such it is open to serious objection. To have thought out all the proposals put forward is all to the good; but to have published them here is bad tactics and, in any case, premature.

The greatest fault is that, while it sets out a desirable objective and a more or less practical method of attaining it, no mention is made of how the reader may help to bring about a state of affairs in which it is possible for that method to be applied. One gets the impression that neither the author nor the sponsors of the booklet even realise the absolute necessity for political action to precede the economic measures outlined.

It is a mystery why so many of the men and women of the Social Credit Movement, possessing, as they must, the capacity for original and logical thought, and a lack of veneration of authority as such, should be unable to assess the importance of doing first things first. It is to be deplored that no mention is made of the Electoral Campaign or its equivalent. Until the people demand the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends, the political power necessary to remove from the helm those men who at present are steering the ships of State in the opposite direction, can never be mobilised.

H.R.P.

Books Received

THE SOCIAL SERVICES. By W. Hardy Wickwar. (Cobden-Sanderson, 10s. 6d.)
THE ALTERNATIVE TO WAR. By Chas. Roden Buxton. (Allen and Unwin, 4s. 6d.)
SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS. (Sir Halley Stewart Lecture, 1935.) (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.)

THE ROYAL ACADEMY PORTRAIT

Reproductions in colour of the portrait of Major Douglas by Augustus John, R.A., can be supplied to readers at 1s. 8d. each post free. This portrait by a famous artist will be of great historic interest in the future, but when the present supply is exhausted no further copies will be made. Don't leave it until too late!

Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups 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. Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Glasgow Social Credit Association

A public meeting will be held in the Central Halls, 25, Bath Street, on Tuesday, October 13, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Philip McDevitt, Esq., J.P., on "Social Credit and World Problems." Admission tickets, price 4d. each, may be had at 44, Sauchiehall Street, or from Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Bain, 2, Stobcross Street, Glasgow, C.3.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Douglas Social Credit Group

31, Oxford Street

Meetings are held every first and third Wednesday in each month, 7.30 p.m. All interested persons invited. Supervisors will give a short account of activities at each meeting.

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 at 8 p.m. on Monday, October 12, at St. Leonard Street, S.W.1, near Victoria Station. Please support.

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

Miscellaneous Notices

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Wanted, more of our readers to advertise in this column. A single line notice will be accepted, costing only a shilling a week! This offer is good value. Write to "Publicity," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

Scrutineers wanted for East Anglian Daily Times, Evening News, Glasgow Herald, Northern Daily Telegraph, S. Wales Daily Post, Yorkshire Herald. Will anyone willing to help write to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

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By L. D. Byrne

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Major Douglas's meeting is arranged under the auspices of the Liverpool Social Credit Association (Affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited)

ARE YOU MAKING HISTORY?

IN conversation with a Social Creditor, a gentleman who belongs to a well-known occult society, whose tenets include a belief in reincarnation, related a legend of the Buddha. It appeared that in one of his numerous incarnations before that in which he attained illumination, he was a wandering rishi or ascetic. He was resting in the shadow of a rock when he heard the roaring of a tigress in distress. There had been a drought in which both men and beasts perished, and the tigress, lean and hungry, had no milk for her cubs.

On hearing "the savage thunder peal of woe," the Buddha rose, laid aside his garment and staff and emerged from behind the rock, saying, "Ho, mother, here is meat for thee."

The narrator told this story as a wonderful instance of divine compassion. Presently the Social Creditor put the case for the abolition of poverty, which met with a decidedly cold reception.

So much tenderness for a hungry tigress, so little for famished men.

There is a tendency, probably in many of us, to work off our emotions by reading about suffering and heroic deeds, and we sometimes wallow in admiration of the most fantastically quixotic actions while unprepared ourselves to suffer the smallest inconvenience in the relief of others' woes.

Action is Wanted

If we are Social Crediters we are probably sorry for the sufferings of men as well as tigers. But as SOCIAL CREDIT is continually pointing out, "It's no use just being sorry." We know, or ought to know, too, that we shall almost certainly have occasion to be very, very sorry for ourselves later on—unless a certain great change takes place.

We are not called upon to relieve the sufferings of others at the cost of our own lives, but simply at the cost of two hours of our time per week.

Oh, yes, some may probably say, if we knew that by giving two hours a week to canvassing it would get the job done, we would do it, but we are so few, and ours is an enormous constituency; what impression can we hope to make?

In a battle every soldier counts. Every contact is like a pebble thrown in a pool, for each person contacted has friends and acquaintances to whom he talks, even those who do not perhaps sign the pledge form. Very often the canvasser's words have sunk into the elector's subconscious where they do their work, coming to the surface when he is having a little discussion with

National Dividends are money to buy things that are now destroyed and production that is restricted.

SWIFT TO RESTRICT—SLOW TO DISTRIBUTE

The following urgent message was broadcast last week by the B.B.C. at the request of the Herring Industry Board:—"Will the skippers of all herring boats fishing out of Yarmouth and Lowestoft note that the area committees have directed that from tomorrow, October 1, the number of nets to be shot is limited to eight per man, also all herring boats fishing out of these two ports should be in port on Saturday, October 3."

Another example of restriction of output. This is the result of efforts made in the House to "help" the fishermen of the East Coast. Perhaps it will, perhaps it won't; what it will not do is to make fish cheaper for the poorest consumer.

A GOOD IDEA

The big oil companies, I believe, are becoming restive about the taxation of the industry.

They do not think the public realises just how much the total cost paid for a gallon of petrol represents tax.

Accordingly it is quite likely that we shall soon see all filling stations displaying the true cost of motor spirit and the tax separately.

Thus a brand sold at 1s. 6d. a gallon now will be advertised as 10d. a gallon plus 8d. tax.

I think any method which makes the public tax-conscious is good.

Salaries, for instance, should never be paid free of tax.

In flat renting actual rent and tax should be shown separately.—S. W. Alexander in the "Daily Express."

a friend. I think it is a common experience which many of us have had, to make apparently little or no impression upon a person with whom we have been arguing, and then a little later to hear him in a debate with someone else, bring forth and use our very arguments, without being conscious that his feelings and opinions have undergone a change.

Encouraging Signs

Those of us who have been working for the cause for some years are aware of a great change in the attitude of the public in that time. It is very much rarer to meet with "moral" objections to the abolition of poverty now than it was formerly; one no longer has to explain that there is plenty, and the possibility of its distribution is no longer a strange and unheard-of idea; many have "heard something about it."

I was cheered the other day by reading a letter in the Church Times from a correspondent who said that he had long since realised that work, as we make it, is one of the prime enemies of religion; for the poor a tyranny dulling the mind, and for the business man providing an excuse that he has no time for the things of the spirit.

There is a decided change in the tone of many letters and articles in the religious and other papers, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the patient hammering away of Social Crediters all over the country, both in speech and writing, has had something to do with it. That change should be the signal for redoubled efforts. It is like trying to turn over some heavy object. We strain and push and push and strain, with each effort apparently altering its position only by fractions of an inch, until at length the time comes when the lightest touch sends it tumbling right over to the other side.

To those who are already doing more than their duty, this plea is not addressed; nor to those who cannot canvass because of some genuine reason. But it is addressed to those who are not yet doing their two hours a week regularly; who could canvass by making a slight effort, or perhaps by giving up something else of trivial importance compared with the Campaign.

After all, it is a very satisfying feeling that one is actually taking part in a great historic movement; that one is a soldier in a new and greater St. Crispin's day about which future generations will read; that one is not reading, but living adventure, and earning a right to what will one day be a proud title—"one of the early Campaigners."

D. BEAMISH

IN ENGLAND'S GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND

A hut at Towthorpe (Yorks.), only eight yards by ten yards, is occupied by four families.—"Yorkshire Post," August 17.

In Blackburn, 3,373 dwellings are "technically overcrowded unless living-rooms were used for sleeping purposes. Since 1931 the population has declined by about 4,500.—"Catholic Herald," August 28.

Overcrowding and malnutrition are contributory causes of Jarrow's infantile mortality rate of 114.02 per 1,000 births; 394 cases of tuberculosis were registered at the end of the year.—Dr. P. A. Dormer, M.O.H. for Jarrow—"News Chronicle," September 1.

"Milk policy is ruled by commercial interests."—Sir Leonard Hill, at Harrogate.—"Glasgow Bulletin," September 2.

Cruel it [the Means Test] obviously is, because it sunders parents and children and brothers and sisters, driving some to humiliating acceptance of reluctant charity and others to bitter sacrifice of their own tiny margin of security and happiness.—"The People," September 13.

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"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is now on sale. The book is a new study of the problems affecting ownership in this country. The price is 1s. (postage 2d.). Orders should be sent to the Manager.

G.K.'s WEEKLY

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TAXES AND THEIR PAYERS AND GATHERERS

THE staff of the Offices of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax and their friends, numbering over 100—Extract from "Sunday Independent," July 19.

Sounds to us like an over-assessment!—"Dublin Opinion," August.

Figures recently published by the Treasury reveal that the National Debt of Great Britain at the end of last March amounted to the colossal sum of £7,795,854,691. In other words, every man, woman and child in Great Britain had a burden of £177 round his neck... The annual interest on this debt runs away with £224,000,000 a year... the annual sum required to pay interest on the National Debt is almost exactly the figure raised by income tax.—"Edinburgh Evening News," September 19.

Gross deficit of \$2,096,996,300 for this fiscal year was forecast on Tuesday by President Roosevelt... He forecast the public debt at the end of the year, June 30, would be \$34,188,543,494.—"Edmonton Journal," September 2.

Mr. Flint read a letter from the income tax authorities. It stated: "Your personal attendance will be required at the adjourned hearing." "Apparently," Mr. Flint commented, "that gentleman thinks he can control the Court. The only people who can order the personal attendance of anybody are the magistrates. It is gross impudence, but it is the typical attitude of officialdom against the public."—"Birmingham Post," September 17.

The magistrates refused to make the order asked for by the Inland Revenue Department, and also refused to grant them costs.

Until there was a reduction of tax burdens that bear so heavily on labour and its earnings, there could not be enduring peace at home in any land.—"Glasgow Bulletin," September 3.

An income tax assessment form was found in the pocket of a man who, in his car, fell over the 550ft. high cliff at Beachy Head this morning.—"Daily Express," September 29.

One of our local youngsters was wondering the other day what he would be when he grows up. The answer seems obvious. He'll be a taxpayer.—"Troy (N.Y.) Record."

BELIEVE IT OR WHOM

Of the British Fleet I can speak with particular assurance. It is certainly far stronger in relation to any fleet or combination of fleets in Europe than it was in 1914, and by the arrangements which are now being made by His Majesty's Government its preponderance will certainly be maintained in the future.—Winston Churchill in Paris on September 24.

Only ten short months ago the electorate of this country was asked to vote for the present Government in order that the Navy, which was dangerously weak, might be brought up to safety strength. As it takes two years to build a destroyer and three years to build a cruiser, what magic has done this thing of which Mr. Churchill speaks? Either Mr. Churchill is mistaken or the Government was "electioneering!"

FOUR YEARS OF WAR

versus

EIGHTEEN OF "PEACE"

"We are reminded by the mutilated war veterans in France, in a brochure they issued in 1934, that the total cost of the Great War to end war would have been enough to build a new villa for every family in France, England, Canada, U.S.A., Germany, Russia, and Belgium, and to equip every town of 20,000 people with a University, public library and hospital."—"Mysteries of the Great War," by Harold T. Wilkins, published by Allan, London.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Takes the Biscuit

Too many medical students? Suggested restriction at Cambridge. Mr. G. H. A. Wilson, Master of Clare College, says: "It is not easy to suggest a solution. But it seems clear to me that some system must be devised which will place a limit on the number of those accepted by colleges, whether in medicine or any other subject." This is the first reference ever made at Cambridge to the restriction of entrants.—*"Evening News,"* October 1.

For having the distinction of being the first to make reference to restriction at Cambridge, the Master of Clare College has received a large dog-biscuit suitably inscribed.

London T.H.S.

"Carlyle as Forerunner"

Your issue of September 25 contains the above heading in the correspondence column covering a letter I sent you. I am sorry—the quotation is from Emerson and not Carlyle. My apologies.

REG. V. BENNETT

Stamp on Progress

Nobody who has read both SOCIAL CREDIT of September 4 and the report of Sir Josiah Stamp's presidential address before the British Association in the *Daily Telegraph* of September 10, could fail to notice the extreme accuracy of your forecast of that speech.

The first suggestion is the setting up of a central clearing house for inventions, presumably to take charge of those "scientific infants left on Society's doorstep."

Throughout the report runs a subtle suggestion that what is really wanted, or rather needed, in the world today is a central body who can decide what would be the result of the impact of any particular invention of society and to take action accordingly. Or, in other words, a central body to decide which and what inventions would hasten the reaching of that particular type of Utopia which appeals to the board concerned, and then to drop the other quietly overboard.

As Sir Josiah is yet another of those suffering from "work-mania," it does not need very much imagination to see the type of inventions most likely to get past.

As you forecast, he stated that "Machinery made more employment in the long run than it destroyed." Why, then, so

much concern about the unemployment which science causes? Or is it, after all, but another red-herring of the type which "Stamp on Plenty" is such an expert at dragging across the trail?

It seems not only absurd, but perverse, to suggest that although one Marion electric shovel will do as much work as about 1,000 men, it takes anything like that number either to make it or maintain it; in any case it only starts saving labour after it has been made.

It is often argued that those 1,000 men can now find work in another industry; so they can, if they can find another industry where the tendency to replace human-labour by machine-labour does not operate; but neither Sir Josiah Stamp or anyone else can show them that industry, because it does not exist!

Hastings A. J. May

Free Coal

I have been told on fairly good authority that anyone, by applying to the parish, can obtain 4 cwts. of coal a week. I should be grateful if any of your readers could give any information on this subject.

Stratford-on-Avon ALVA WOOD

Leadership

It has been stated quite recently that, intellectually, one person in every six is a group leader. That is to say, one person in every six is a step ahead of his fellows in ability to deal with facts and problems.

But if averages are anything to go by, there must also be leaders of group leaders until we reach Social Crediters, who are surely leaders of the élite.

Assuming that there are no more than 20,000 of us in this country who are conscious of the real solution of our economic problems, then there are behind us 120,000 who are sufficiently advanced in thought to be able to step forward and join us.

But one step behind them are 500,000, followed by 2,500,000 who are one step ahead of the next 12,500,000—more than half the electorate!

Every man who advances to the "Douglas line" draws thousands forward with him.

Talk, write, canvass, do whatever you can and everything you can, but keep the message spreading, keep those masses on the move—FORWARD.

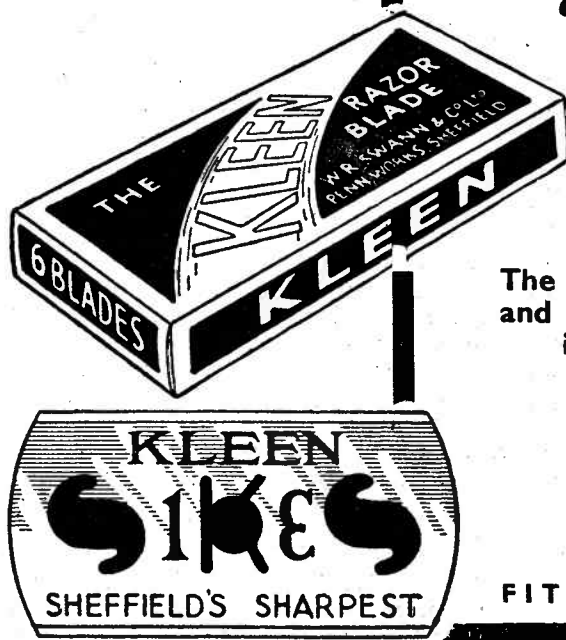
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The earnest enquirer who is bent on the solution of the supreme problem of this age—the paradox of poverty amid plenty—will do well to read also his Westminster speech, "The Approach to Reality."

He should beg, borrow or steal a copy of the exhausted Electoral Campaign number of SOCIAL CREDIT, and he may enrich his mind with "YOU and Parliament," by Dr. Tudor Jones, and keep it ready for the voter who claims that he must use his vote intelligently.

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FOR STUDENTS

No one can claim to be a Social Crediter, in the full sense of the term, who has not read Major Douglas's classic, "Economic Democracy."

This may seem a hard saying but it needs to be said. For while Economic Democracy has long been mis-called Social Credit, of which it is but the economic and financial section, in this first book of Major Douglas all the first principles of the new democracies are well and truly founded.

A careful reading of this book, and of his latest work "The Monopoly of Credit" which contains as an appendix his statement of evidence before the Macmillan Committee, will provide a solid basis for consideration of the only consistently realistic and objective study of economics and social dynamics ever proposed.

"Social Credit" is the book in which this larger philosophical background is developed, and it has as an appendix the draft Social Credit Scheme for Scotland.

No one who has studied these three books will leave unread the remaining works of this profound, original and dynamic mind.

Derby Wizards in the States

FOR sake of well-noticed DR. RICHARDSON, Sire, decent man-fellow of Derby, unbeknownst to him and quite altruistic, I have just voyaged to the Unique States of America, upon travellings of research-value.

First am I calling upon DR. LORING BEAL ANDREWS, Harvard University, Astronomer. He agrees entirely with William Stanley Jevons (diseased, sir), who 65 years ago suggested that *something outside the earth* produced the booms and slumps of the business world. He says that, as numbers of sunspots increases, *prosperity turns the corner*, with the breaks off!

"It may be pointed out that the last sun-spot maximum was in 1928, an epoch in the history of the United States to which one commonly refers as the 'good old days,'" remarks the astrologer. "The last sun-spot minimum occurred in 1933; *some one* has mentioned an economic depression similarly dated."

So far, not bad, what? And DR. CHARLES G. ABBOT, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, thinks

YOUR M.P. IS YOUR SERVANT—USE HIM

"Andrews result is probable but difficult to prove." However, he convicts himself, old man, that "precipitation is strongly associated with a quadruple sunspot cycle of about 45 years."

"It is quite possible," he says, "that human reactions associated with ultraviolet rays are affected by sun-spot cycle, and thus economic cycles may be governed by sun-spots."

Out of a Stetson, too, cometh accordance, sir. DR. HARLAND TRUE STETSON (Harvard University Institute of Geographical Exploration) has his spottiness "in 11 year rhythms," which affect all and sundried. He finds that—

1. More heat is received from the sun in times of many spots. This increases evapora-

tion from the oceans, brings more rain to the land and produces bumper crops. *Prosperous farmers can then buy autos, clothes, radios, tools and luxuries.* Stocks go up and *prosperity is widespread.*

2. The increased electrical bombardment in times of many spots may ionize the air, *improving the buoyancy of human beings* and bettering their health. Decreased electrification when spots dwindle may produce an opposite effect.

3. People may become *stimulated and optimistic*, and at other times depressed and gloomy, through direct action of emanations from the sun.

And, sire, one may add, the same effects can be got from restriction and whiskey-sodas. After this, FROTTI is for calling them SUNNY SPOTS!

DR. ORESTES CALDWELL (the "Practical Doctor"), editor of *Radio Today*, is also a Shawl amongst the Profits, and warns us of coming sunspots, producing after-bankruptures, in 1939-ish.

DR. WALTER S. ADAMS, however, Director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, thinks—

"In our opinion, numerous other factors so vitally affect economic conditions as to render insignificant any correlation with sun-spots which could possibly exist."

They are all Doctors, you note. The only questions for us layboys, then, dear chappy, seems to be

WITCH DOCTOR TO BELIEVE?—and I pin my face to the footprints of DR. RICHARDSON, our own SUNNY SPOT of Derby.

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WITH NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

THIS WEEK THE NEW SUPPLEMENT

For Douglas Cadets only

THE first of the new Confidential Supplements was issued with SOCIAL CREDIT of August 14, and the third is being published this week. On this page there is a form of application which those who want to become entitled to the Confidential Supplements should fill up and send in.

The Supplements are not intended for the general public, but for Douglas Cadets who, if they fulfil the following requirements, will automatically receive them. They must:

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3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.

* Direct subscribers need not penalise newsagents, who are amongst our best friends, if they will find a new reader to take their place. The improved SOCIAL CREDIT should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, and when this is pointed out to newsagents they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

A CHANCE ENCOUNTER

THE Little Man's glance, from wandering across the park, stole back cautiously to the tall figure lying on the grass, with closed eyes and face of monumental calm.

"Crikey! A toff, a slap-up toff, lyin' there like that! Rum!"

The eyelids lifted suddenly. So bright and wide-awake were the eyes revealed, that the Little Man was visibly confused.

"Surprised at my choosing the hard bosom of Mother Earth? It looked softer than that bench. Besides, in a world gone utterly mad, does it matter?"

"Sorry, sir, if I woke yer."

"Not at all. I was not sleeping. Merely thinking."

"I bin thinkin'," announced the Little Man heavily. All morning the enormity of his backsliding had weighed upon him. He ached to voice his misery—to confide in someone!

"Beggin' yer pardon, sir... an' not cadgin'—I ain't reelly—yer see, I bin on the dole for more nor six months, an' the missis, 'er takin' in washin', an' me bein' in the way, she sends me out to look for work. Mustn't go 'ome till twelve o'clock, w'en we 'as a bite. . . . An' this mornin', it bein' that 'ot, an' me feet achin' fair crool, I couldn't face it no'ow. . . . Never bin to a place! I just mouches about, 'an then I comes and sits 'ere. . . . An' wot to say to the missis!"

His twisted smile pleaded for understanding. "It's a fair go, ain't it, sir?"

"A difficult situation. I sympathise—fully. For I, too, am out of a job. Down and out completely. Or rather," he amended lazily, "completely down, and within sight of being. . . completely out."

"Say, sir! Yer don't mean as yer. . . stoney broke?"

"Not quite; though near enough not to signify. But why worry?"

"You ain't got a wife, p'raps, to keep on at yer."

"I have—or rather, I had—a wife. A prudent woman. She returned to her opulent parents when the smash came."

"Blimey! Like the pickshers," murmured the Little Man, out of his depth. "Ain't it orful, sir, 'ow yer keeps on thinkin', an' thinkin', till yer 'ed fair aches? An' yer can't see no way out!"

"I've finished with all that, some time ago. . . . Naturally, I tried for jobs, likely and unlikely, not excluding the police force and

the sea. Not wanted anywhere. There's the army, of course, but war's the devil's business now. I learned that in 1916. The colonies are played out. One might foot it in some foreign dance-hell, I suppose. There's little clean money in that, and it's hardly a man's game, anyhow. Sponging on one's friends might yield something—but I'm the last of a stiff-necked family; and the answer is in the negative. When one's own notice, 'No road this way,' closes every avenue, there's just the one solution. . . . But I won't trouble you with that."

"Ard luck! I'm reel sorry, sir. . . . But I mus' be going'. Where's that paper with them addresses? Mus' make up some tale. . . . That's not it! That's this 'ere Social Credit meeting. I meant to go, with Bert Ashworth, my pal. But Missis says I got to 'elp 'er mangle."

"Social Credit? Some new brand of Socialism, I presume."

"Me an' Bert went to one meetin'. Fair treat it was! Sounded O.K. They give me this paper. Tells yer about it."

"These funny little isms," murmured the Toff, politely accepting the proffered leaflet. "NATIONAL DIVIDENDS? Splendid!" But his mocking smile faded as he read on. "Nothing new under the sun! This is new, by gad! I. . . see. . . the idea. 'Money to buy the things that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.' 'DEMAND' it! Well. . . why on earth not? This 'Douglas' fellow's no timid thinker, anyhow! LEAVE METHODS TO EXPERTS. A tactician! . . ."

"I say, this is damned interesting! I'll jot down the time and place of that meeting. Thanks. I'm going to look in. . . . What about making a trio of it, you and your friend and I?"

"Yer kiddin', sir! Yer don't mean. . . . me an' Bert Ashworth an' you!"

"That's the idea."

". . . Bert's got fair careless, bein' on the dole. . . . 'E mayn't 'ave no collar on."

"My dear chap," said the Toff, very gently. "What on earth does that matter? If it doesn't get any cooler, we shall envy him. Besides. . . aren't we just three comrades in distress?"

"By 'eck, I'll come! Marther can lump it, for once. Best be outside about twenty past. See you there. So long, sir."

"Will you lend me that leaflet till tonight? Many thanks. So long."

"Poor little devil!" He stood staring into space. "Must go into this. It sounds like sanity. . . . At the worst, a brand-new idea to play with, for my last days. But if it's *workable*. . . if they *pulled it off!*"

He threw back his head, with a sudden laugh. "Gad! What a colossal *sell* to have made one's exit and missed it all!"

E.S.

A Good Idea

THE facts given in your "Shot and Shell" column are of the utmost value to speakers. Personally, I am cutting them out each week and sticking them on postcards in their respective classifications, so as to keep them handy. As I hate to cut my copy of SOCIAL CREDIT this naturally means the purchase of an additional copy, which can then be "left" somewhere.

I pass the idea on for the benefit of others.—From a recent letter to the Editor

SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENTS TO SOCIAL CREDIT

Form of Application

I wish to receive the Special Confidential Supplements to SOCIAL CREDIT, and if I am not already qualified for this I wish to become so. I hereby undertake to treat the contents of the Supplements as strictly confidential.

Signed.....

Address.....

POST THIS FORM TO SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

(8)

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, National Dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain, Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.
7. If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed.....

Address.....
(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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No. 3

OCTOBER 9, 1936

The Sinews of War

REVENUE for headquarters has been a problem ever since the Secretariat was established. Until the Movement was organised and had settled down to the requirements of action, it was impossible to introduce a permanent plan for ensuring the financial requirements of headquarters. It would have been unfair to groups, for during the period of readjustment the Secretariat's problem was their problem also.

The situation forced the introduction of the Group and General Revenue Plan about three months earlier than it would normally have been introduced. That the Social Credit principle of personal responsibility would have to be embodied in the final plan for revenue was certain. The Movement would have been false to its faith otherwise. However, it should be gratifying to all that the introduction of the Group and General Revenue Plan has revealed that Social Crediters practise what they preach and that the principle of personal responsibility in regard to revenue is being cheerfully accepted.

This will indicate to groups that their own membership revenue should be raised on the same principle.

Loose Ends to Clear

Events have shown that the premature introduction of the Group and General Revenue Plan was indeed fortunate. The response has been up to expectation to date and it looks as if the inevitable disturbance which the introduction of such a measure must entail in both time and energy, will be out of the way just when all effort is wanted in the Campaign and in other directions such as the anti-taxation drive. The holiday season has caused an unavoidable delay in the response of many—notably some of the smaller groups' members. These are asked to send in their self-assessment forms as soon as possible—for they are holding up the release of a scheme to enable groups and individuals to collect revenue from the general public—both to supplement headquarters' revenue and for themselves. More about this is said below. Copies of the Plan and Self-Assessment Form will be sent on application.

Reminders

Owing to the pressure of work thrown on the Secretariat staff by the new Revenue Plan and by the introduction of the Supplement, it has been impossible to get out reminders to those who have promised subscriptions, but have forgotten to send them along as they fell due.

If you are one of these please help us by taking the initiative and sending in your subscriptions. The staff at the Secretariat has worked magnificently in the face of great difficulties, and the voluntary workers who have lent a hand have been equally splendid in the service they have given. Please assist them over this period of the organisation of the Revenue Plan. They will appreciate it.

Important New Departure

Details of a Public Revenue Scheme will be circulated to all Supervisors of Revenue within a few days.

The collection of revenue from

THE MALCONTENTS

A LETTER FROM MAJOR DOUGLAS

This letter was sent by Major Douglas to a correspondent who, while not taking an active part in Social Credit affairs, is, nevertheless, concerned at any suggestion of dissension.

My dear . . .

Thank you for taking the trouble to write to me at such length. You have put the case for the Chandos Group as I feel sure they see it themselves, but I do not think the facts are as they see them.

But even as put, it is not much of a case. It is first, last and all the time a case against a Secretariat to the support of which they do not contribute or assist by service of any description, and which they have always opposed.

I have from time to time seen one or two of the malcontents, who are of a well-known type, and almost of a uniform history of Socialism, National Guildism, etc. (I should wish most clearly to except Demant from any of these comments.) For the most part these interviews have been at my request, not at theirs.

I cannot recall any constructive suggestion made to me which could not be boiled down to:—

(a) How very much better the Chandos Group or the London Social Credit Group could do various jobs than the men who were doing them. On each occasion I have asked my visitors to assist the Secretariat to rectify its mistakes, and have met with a refusal.

(b) How undyingly devoted to me personally they were, and how unalterably determined not to take my advice.

(c) How completely democratic they were while identifying democracy with something that has frequently been tried, and always failed. Its most recent manifestation was the National Credit Association with which neither I or the present members or the Secretariat had anything to do, and it was largely guided by the Chandos Group and the West Riding Social Credit Group.

So far as the so-called Buxton policy is concerned, I can see no evidence that it is understood by them or that they have any wish to understand it, and it is beyond question that they have hindered it in every possible way without putting forward any alternative which I could endorse in spite of repeated requests on my behalf for any suggestions which would be effective.

I am fully aware of the threat to split the movement into warring sections, and any responsibility for this is emphatically not mine; and while I appreciate your suggestion that I am admiral of several fleets, not one, I am afraid I must expressly repudiate any responsibility for fleets which will only sail when, where and how they want to sail.

Over and above this, however, it has always been my opinion that in matters of this kind a mechanical unity, which can only be attained by a series of compromises, is quite ineffective for the purpose of achieving results.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. DOUGLAS

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

An Opportunity for Free-Lance Work

"EXTERNAL Relations"—like all other departments of the Secretariat—exists to carry out the policy of the Social Credit Movement. That aim is to mobilise the real desires of the public—the will of the people—in a demand for the results which all want; security, freedom and plenty, i.e., for the results of Social Credit.

"External Relations" is concerned with organisations such as churches, business men's associations, clubs, trade unions, in fact, with every form of association, whether for profit, education, protection or other purposes. The only exception is the Parliamentary system, any dealings with which are the affair of

(Continued from previous column)

the public has presented a formidable array of difficulties. This scheme has been designed to overcome these. It will enable people to give small amounts easily, it will not involve any elaborate system of collection, it will ensure that the money subscribed is devoted to the work for which it is given—a most important consideration in regard to any scheme for collecting money from the public—it will enable groups to extend their activities, it will enable lone workers to finance theirs, and it will provide that source of growing revenue the Movement urgently needs, both for groups and for headquarters.

Expert advice has been taken and the scheme has been made as perfect as possible for our purpose. It should solve the greatest handicap to our progress with which we have had to contend—lack of funds.

the Department of the Electoral Campaign.

"Douglas" Will Cut Through

Such organisations, from the Federation of British Industries, to a village welfare club, are faced with all manner of problems which are insoluble except by the application of Douglas principles through the use of Douglas policy. With the march of events, these problems will become more acute and, increasingly, it will become more obvious that the orthodox solution is impossible. A time will come when the simple sanity of "Douglas" views will cut through to people's minds—if it is heard. In each organisation opportunity will come, and it will pass, unless there is a representative, within that organisation, to voice our case; or to ensure that it is presented.

The First Thing to be Done

The first objective of "External Relations" is, therefore, to set up relations with such bodies, and Social Crediters who are also members of such organisations are being enrolled for this purpose.

Every description of group and association has its Social Credit members and, without question, many of these take action and speak for "Douglas" as occasion can be found. The first thing to be done is to link together these isolated workers; and to so arrange that, while retaining the maximum freedom of action, they may gain the benefit of working in unity. Experience has shown the value of this. Information can be passed on; concerted attacks can be made, which otherwise would not be possible.

In order to realise this increment of association, it is essential to maintain the same general line of

attack. This will be indicated from time to time. Apart from this, each "Correspondent" will have complete freedom of initiative as to how to "get it over" to his organisation.

Unity in the broad line of effort—in strategy. Freedom in immediate measures—in tactics.

The Connecting Link

A link is needed which will keep each member in touch, and this consists of a letter or "report," made each month to the Director. This is to be considered as a link, rather than a detailed account of what has passed; but it is essential, even if it be only a postcard to say "carrying on."

By this means correspondents will keep the Director in touch with facts; with the real aims of associations and the background of reality—as well as with any special opportunity for attack.

Thus the Director will be enabled to act as a focus for the common effort—and as a pointer indicating the line which action should take to conform to the agreed policy.

It is easy, in such letters, to diverge into suggestions of what others—the Secretariat, etc.—might accomplish in this way or that. Members will do better to adhere to the affairs of their own association—such divergencies are to be avoided.

The keynote of this work is steady, persistent permeation of the organisation concerned; spectacular results are not to be expected.

Membership

This collection of our forces in relation to so many different organisations will not be fitted into the system of groups and supervisors; but as activity and numbers call for it, members will naturally fall into groups in accordance with the associations with which they are connected. Supervisors of the Electoral Campaign will need the whole of their energies for their work, which takes priority over all else; apart

Another Douglas Triumph

Events Are In His Pay!
Verb. Sap.

As we go to press comes the news that the proposal to run a "Social Credit" candidate in the Erdington bye-election has been withdrawn.

Congratulations to all concerned.

There are a number of people who claim more political wisdom than Major Douglas. They are entitled to their opinions—but they have, we are glad to observe, the good sense to withdraw from running a candidate for a technical proposal in the very constituency where the workers in the Electoral Campaign have both prospective party candidates signed up on a pledge to carry out the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of their constituents.

Now—is it too much to ask them to bend every nerve to provide the successful candidate with the clear united demand from his constituents which we know can be obtained?

An opportunity for Douglas Cadets to offer an olive branch—and see who'll catch hold.

(Continued from previous column) from this any Social Crediter may—if able to do it—become a "correspondent" for any organisation of which he is a member. To all Supervisors, however, this work will be secondary to that for the Department which they represent.

Unity in Effort

The movement has passed from education and discussion into ACTION to secure results. Each correspondent—unless already a member of an affiliated group—will become affiliated as an individual. By so joining his efforts to those of others, he will add much to their effect. For so we shall gain the unity in action which is essential in working together for a definite end. He will receive the support of the Secretariat, and will in turn support the Secretariat in every way he can.

An Opportunity Extended

This is the main purpose of the department of External Relations: to provide an opportunity whereby Social Crediters may gain a keener direction and added power in their free lance work in organisations.

The essential requirements are:

For each correspondent, after enrolment, to regard himself as the protagonist of "Douglas"—philosophy and policy—within the organisation concerned; and to act to the best of his ability accordingly. Further than this, to keep in touch by the link of the monthly report.

All Social Crediters who are members of any club, association, union, institution, etc., are asked to enrol. Please write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

The Alternatives

Major Douglas has said: "You have two alternatives; you can drift passively through concealed stages to an absolute dictatorship of finance"—or—"you can take a hand in your own destiny."

To represent the policy of Major Douglas—and of the Movement—in any association of men or women, is to take action to the point.

HEWLETT EDWARDS,

Director of External Relations

October, 1936

For reference the above paper is known as X.R.2.

TAXATION

Notes for circulating to Groups, or to form a basis for addresses to Groups.

IT is not without an element of humour that the word taxation derives from the Latin *tangere*, to touch.

A dictionary explains Tax, "A compulsory contribution levied on persons, property, or business to meet the expenses of government or other public services."

In former times, before the discovery of the creation of credit as we know it, when taxation in cash was not altogether possible it was paid in kind, e.g., tithes were paid in agricultural produce.

The feudal system of taxation demanded goods and services to a very large extent.

In considering the question of taxation, it is necessary to disabuse the mind of the false idea that money, in itself, is of any real value. The only real values are contained in goods and services.

Money taxation, as we know it, is a repayment of money which was created and "lent" to Government by the only legal source of created money—the banking system.

This money, so created, was spent by Government on wages, salaries, and in payment for goods; for the Navy, Army, Air Force, Civil and Social Services. The recipients of this money spent it on the goods and services they required as individuals.

In a real sense Government paid away goods and services in exchange for other goods and services; money was only a convenient method of exchanging the one set for the other.

It is said, commonly, that taxation in money is for the purpose of buying warships, making roads, and so forth. This is only a superficial view of the matter; the underlying truth is that taxation is for the purpose of providing Government servants, contractors, and others with goods and services in exchange for those which they produce and render.

In a real sense taxation is the exchange of goods and services for other goods and services. How absurd, then, to destroy goods that are somewhere in (non-effective) demand; and worse still to restrict the production of goods and then to demand taxation out of the restricted supply.

In the present time goods and services are no longer demanded, in fact they are refused in discharge of taxation. Money only is acceptable. Inevitably this fact gives immense power to the money or credit monopoly which has the sole right of creating and destroying at will all money other than coin, and of regulating its comparative value.

Taxation Must Be Paid in Money—Not in Kind

Goods and services may no longer be tendered in payment of taxes. In this age of so-called over-production this fact is, to say the least of it, a serious handicap for the producer. He has to pay taxes out of the money he receives for that portion of his produce which *can* be sold, and has to give away or destroy his surplus real goods, or restrict his output.

Here is a recent case of abortive taxation in France: A brickmaker could not find enough money to pay his taxes. However, he had plenty of bricks, and capacity for producing plenty more. He carted bricks to the money value of the taxes to the door of the tax collector and dumped them there. They were, of course, refused. He then countered by closing his brickworks and marching his men to the unemployment bureau, and registering them for the dole.

Taxation by goods and services can be paid only out of existing goods and available services. Of these there has been in the past sometimes a shortage, as in the case of famine and pestilence. In

the present time there is a surplus of both. This surplus can be nothing but Real National Credit; it is reasonable to expect that taxation in a real sense should be taken out of this surplus.

Taxation Not Related to Goods and Services

But taxation by money does not necessarily bear any close relation to goods and services, which money is popularly but erroneously supposed to represent. It does, however, bear a close relation to fictitious debt.

The following diagram shows the difference in principle between taxation in kind and taxation in money. The proportions are not intended to be accurate but are a generalisation. Under "A" is shown taxation in goods and services and under "B" taxation in money.

"A." Taxation in times of real scarcity produces hardship for the individual. In times of real plenty taxation, being taken from the surplus, is not felt by the individual, or is not detrimental to him.

"B." Taxation under a money economy is always taken from below the line of money income. The aggregate national income is computed at £4,000 million, which allows less than £100 a year for each man, woman and child. This cannot be said to be a satisfactory standard of living, and—it is all taxed.

In this diagram, "B," the surplus above a good standard of living, being part of the increment of association, should be used for taxation and distribution as the National Dividend.

Incidence of Taxation upon Purchasing Power

Taxation is an overhead charge on industry, and so on the consumable goods it produces.

The manufacturer and the salesman must add the taxes they have to pay on to the price of the goods they sell.

This taxation is paid by the consumer, whether it be on a £1,000 motor car or on a pennyworth of tea.

Taxes on foreign imported goods are paid by the consumer in this country. The object in taxing imports is to raise their price, so as to protect the price of home-produced goods.

Practically all business firms, even banks, which are the source of all created credit money, have a reserve fund for collecting money which they receive and which will have to be paid away in taxation. The consumer provides this fund, and the amount of it is taken out of circulation temporarily. But the stream of finished goods continues marked with prices which include an amount against future taxation, although the amount of purchasing power to meet those prices has been depleted.

The tax-money which individuals have to pay all comes out of industry via their incomes. It does not go back into industry.

All Government debt to the bank which is not repaid in toto out of annual taxation is capitalised in the form of a loan, and becomes a debt burden upon the present and unborn generations—to be paid perhaps thrice over out of taxation.

Income tax is an obvious loss of purchasing power to the individual. It cannot increase trade, for at best the State merely spends his money for him.

The income tax payer is compelled to provide incomes for State employees and the unemployed. If production were absolutely limited, in case of a famine, for example, taxation would be justified.

But the limitation of production as the present time is artificial; even goods already produced are destroyed.

At a time when there is plenty for all, and an even greater potential plenty, it is absurd to restrict and to destroy production and, at the same time to take part of the remainder from Peter to give to Paul.

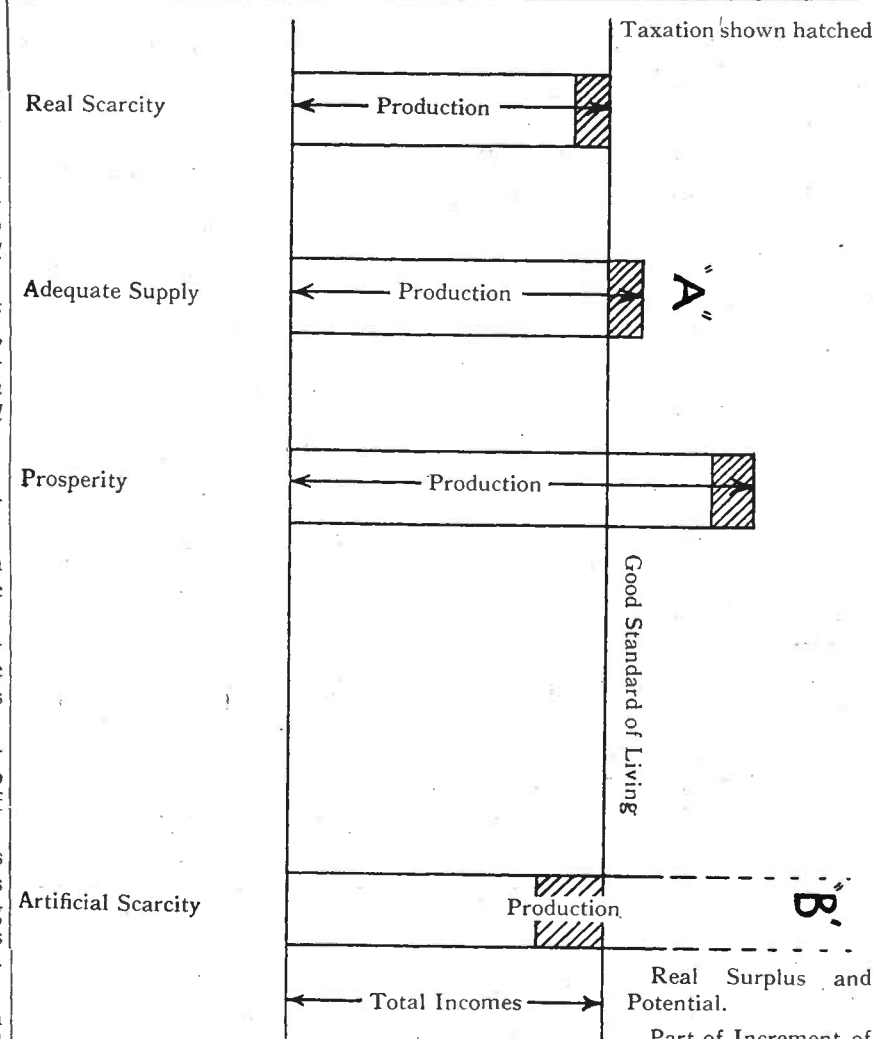
Banks loans to Government—in fact all bank loans—with the supposed necessity for their recovery and extinction (in the case of Government loans by taxation) are in reality National Credit. There is no credit inherent in a bank.

It might be said that bank loans to Governments are poured into industry. True, but they are creations of money, and it must be remembered that any increase in the volume of money without an immediate and corresponding production of goods causes inflation of prices. The consumer nation would then pay twice over for the loan, once in prices and again in taxation—for the release of its own credit!

Taxation for public works, whilst distributing some purchasing power, very inefficiently as regards cost, is either:—

- (i.) For the service of newly created funded debt.
- (ii.) An expensive transfer of purchasing power from one set of individuals to another.

Taxation may be, and is, increased



not only by the rate at which it is charged, but by the hidden method of increasing assessments.

All are taxpayers, whether direct or indirect.

The following is a good example of the equivocation which bemuses the mind of the public on the subject of taxation. Lord Ashfield is reported as saying on July 1:

"Every London bus pays £346 a year for licence and petrol tax."

Buses, of course, cannot pay anything to anybody. The taxation is paid in their fares by passengers.

From "The Times," April 22, 1936:

INCOME TAX, 1935-1936	
Income Tax	£238,074,000
Surtax	51,020,000
Estate Duties	87,920,000
	£377,014,000

EXPENDITURE, UNEMPLOYMENT TAXATION, 1936-1937	
Unemployment Grants and Loans, including development grants	£4,970,000
Grants to Insurance Schemes:	
(1) Health	6,002,000
(2) Unemployment	73,680,000
	£84,652,000
Old Age Pensions	43,794,000
Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Account	14,000,000
	£142,446,000

NATIONAL DEBT INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT	
For 1936-1937	£224,000,000
	£366,446,000

Income tax and death duties just about balance the expenditure on National Debt—which is not balanced anywhere in the so-called

Budget by one half-penny of National Credit—and expenditure on social services, which are essentially servile, so far as public money is spent upon them; that is to say money taken from one set of individuals' incomes to form or add to those of another set of individuals.

It is estimated, though proof is not possible in existing circumstances, that about 80 per cent. of National Debt is owned by banks and financial houses.

The total nominal dead-weight debt at March 31, 1936, was £7,795,854,691. (White paper Cmd. 5721.)

It is to be noted that the act of purchasing any security by a bank is fundamentally different from the similar act on the part of an individual. In the former case a deposit is created for the purpose; in the latter an exchange of existing money for value received takes place as between two parties.

The banks acquired what is really monetised National Credit for nothing. It must be restored to the nation. The individual holder of National Debt, so far as he has fully paid for it, bought it with actual

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

THE industrialist of the future, working under Social Credit conditions, will have new problems; and one of these will be the organisation of his business on such lines as will attract workers. For the workers will be free—to the extent of their dividend—to decline his offers.

That will be an interesting adjustment; there will be those unable to forget the "good old days" when you were able to buy a man, lock, stock and barrel, for £3 a week, almost on your own conditions. But the change which will most astonish those accustomed to present standards will be "the amazing efficiency inseparable from unforced labour."

Our movement is necessarily working in a mixture of these conditions. We are organised for freedom; any can decline to co-operate—but we are not in a position to hold out the added inducements which the industrialists of the coming age will undoubtedly discover.

And, as a further handicap, each and every one of us is loaded with the crushing burden of present conditions. All are free to reject the opportunity of working for our cause; but the freedom to accept is limited; few can give their undivided efforts. You may say that none can work for Social Credit without some sacrifice.

In these conditions, what is the function of those selected to keep the Movement towards its agreed end?

No director can command service; he can only extend opportunities whereby social crediters may serve, and beyond this act as a signal to hold them firmly to the course laid down by the Movement. It is easy for him to show the green light; he will avoid much trouble and friction by doing that. But he is neglecting his job if he does not show the red light when you go off the line.

Facing reality, the position is that the power to accomplish our aim does not lie with the Secretariat; but that, without the courage and sacrifice of the individual member, nothing can come of our hopes.

No Director is a Superman who can carry all before him. Without the least intention of either persuasion or coercion, this is just plain fact: that he is merely a focus and a pointer—for your efforts. Combined action to secure results MUST have an active body! H.E.

will necessitate taxation up to the total of the loans-plus-interest being imposed during the latter years. The possible increase of purchasing power due to the loans will be nullified.

For example, to pay for armaments out of annual taxation means the Treasury's borrowing to provide incomes for workpeople to build ships, guns, etc., and then taking away the money in taxation and sending it back to the Bank to be destroyed inside of a year's time. The things produced are then left as a liability to the nation—not an asset. If the borrowed money be not repaid within the year it will probably be funded, and so add to the National Debt (held by the Bank) requiring a lesser total amount of taxation to pay interest on the loan, but fixing debt on the future.

The dictionary explanation of the word Tax might therefore read, "A compulsory contribution levied on persons, property, or business to repay the loans contracted by Government for public, non-productive purposes (out of the Credit of the Nation) from that private concern, the Bank of England."

These are the facts. Social Credit challenges the existing system of taxation out of income, in view of the prevailing restriction of production and of the potential productivity of industry.

Invitation

Short articles on taxation, not more than 500 words, based on the diagram and italicised explanation, but using description and not diagrams, are invited. The Editor will consider publishing the best article submitted in a forthcoming issue.

ARTHUR WELFORD

money out of his income; and he is entitled to beneficial ownership of it. He would not be dispossessed under Social Credit.

Conclusion

Under the existing money system, or money economy, taxation is not acceptable to the Treasury (and to the Bank of England) in goods and services. It must be paid in money.

The only money available to the individual, and to the aggregation of individuals called the Nation, with which to pay taxes is either income or monetised capital. The latter is usually taken in Estate or Death Duties.

In 1935-36 the total revenue from taxes was £713,218,000, and from Estate Duties, £87,920,000—which is over 12 per cent. of the whole revenue.

The Treasury raises money for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Civil and Social Services by borrowing it from the Bank of England against Treasury Bonds or guarantee—on your behalf—to repay by taxation.

Taxes then are a repayment of this borrowed money.

These "loans" are repaid either within twelve months or are "funded," i.e., capitalised into National Debt (to the Bank of England).

If loans from the Bank in 1935-36 are to be repaid during 1936-37, it

(Continued at foot of next column)

PROGRESS OVERSEAS

3—Canada

AS might be expected, the Albertan situation has created not a little confusion in the Dominion, and undoubtedly has retarded the spread of both knowledge of real Social Credit and the development of the campaign for its results.

The press has succeeded in deluding many people into accepting what has taken place so far, as part of the process of putting Social Credit into operation; and the refusal of Major Douglas to go to Alberta with his hands tied, has been depicted as a failure to seize the opportunity of putting his plans into operation.

The spread of this latter misconception has been assisted by Mr. Aberhart's publication of a part only of his correspondence with Major Douglas, although doubtless it would have been disseminated by the press in any case.

The Loan Council

For the moment, no further action appears to have been taken to force through the Loan Council scheme which, if put into operation, will place provincial finances under centralised control. Probably there will be further developments when the Federal Parliament meets, for it is hardly to be doubted that, during the recent visit to London of Mr. Dunning, the Canadian Finance Minister, the matter was discussed.

Centralisation

Commenting on recent legislation, the *Ottawa Evening Citizen* for September 11 said:

"This includes the Canadian National Railways system and also the Radio Corporation, the National Harbours Board and the Bank of Canada. In each of these instances, the manifest tendency is towards the centralisation of control—closer and more intimate supervision by the government."

There is much talk in Federal Government circles and elsewhere, of the wasteful extravagance of maintaining separate governments in each province. Any immediate attempt to abolish the provincial legislatures is unlikely, but the ground is being prepared, and, judging from reports, many people are deceived by this propaganda, not realising that the maintenance of the separate provincial legislatures is their only defence against completely centralised control.

A Huge Swindle

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Premier, recently announced that the Government intends to extend the Housing Act to permit guarantees being given to the "chartered banks and other responsible approved lending institutions against losses up to 15 per cent. of the aggregate value of loans made by each such institution for the repairs and improvements of all kinds of dwellings."

It is probably safe to assume that the majority of houses in Canada are already mortgaged. In effect, therefore, the Government is guaranteeing these financial institutions repayment of 15 per cent. of the money they create and loan to their tenants—the mortgagors—for the repair or improvement of their own property.

A Party Matter

Reports from various quarters indicate a growing tendency in Western Canada to regard Social Credit as a party programme on which the politically ambitious can, if not rise to power, at least secure a seat—and a salary. The majority, the so-called Social Crediters, are still expecting great things in Alberta, being quite unaware, apparently, that so far nothing has been done to implement real Social Credit in that province.

"Talk Sense . . ."

The recent betrayal of the Social Credit League of Manitoba by the five elected provincial Members who, as reported in SOCIAL CREDIT, have

come to terms with the Liberal Government, has split the movement, but has failed to shake the faith of the majority in party political action.

The following extracts from a report of the meeting held to discuss the action taken by these five Members in defiance of the League, need no comment:

"Mr. Lisowsky, of Ethelbert, wrote me after he was nominated, and asked us to send him all the literature we had so that he could have something to talk about. Dr. Fox told me he didn't know anything about Social Credit. Rogers, of Roblin, never made a study of it, and neither did Turnbull, of Hamiota.

"They don't know anything about Social Credit, yet we have elected them to the legislature to expound the theories of Social Credit." — *A. C. Benjamin in his speech resigning the Secretaryship.* "If the Social Crediters now elected to the Manitoba legislature do not understand Social Credit, Mr. Smith observed, that will be quite all right, too. At least, they are in there and they need only take care not to do too much talking and talk sense when they do talk." — *Mr. G. Smith, the new Acting President.*

The Dr. Fox referred to in the first quotation above, is the leader of the five Social Credit Members, and he regards Mr. Aberhart as "the father of Social Credit."

In Saskatchewan

A similar sort of party is predicted in this province. Mr. Aberhart has been invited to launch a campaign to organise groups on the lines that proved so effective in Alberta. Much will depend on developments in Alberta, but the intention is to organise yet another party.

Alberta Celebrates

The anniversary of the return to power of Mr. Aberhart's party was celebrated by 11,000 people in the Calgary Exhibition grounds. It was a mixture of politics and religion, at which Mr. Aberhart appears to excel, being in fact the usual Sunday afternoon meeting of his Prophetic Bible Institute transferred to the fair ground.

In its twelve months of office the Alberta Government has passed no fewer than 131 new measures, a record for any Canadian province—maybe a world record. The majority of those who voted Social Credit are duly impressed and it is hardly to be doubted they believe that "the Promised Land is looming on the horizon," to quote Mr. Manning, who supported Mr. Aberhart at this celebration.

Obviously it is impossible and undesirable to deal with this vast mass of legislation in these columns, but it is hoped to deal with the more interesting measures in a special article shortly.

British Columbia

This province boasts some very sound Social Crediters, but here, too, the belief in party politics is strong. A Provincial League has been formed, and has drawn up a political platform, which has yet to be submitted to the electorate.

Mr. Aberhart is a vice-president of the league, and apparently has many followers in British Columbia which he seems to regard as merely a sort of extension of Alberta. It is to be hoped that his view will not prove to be correct.

Sales Subsidies in New Zealand

The significance of the activities of the Sales Subsidy Association in New Zealand, reported in "Overseas Notes" in SOCIAL CREDIT this week, will not be lost on readers of the Supplement. It is a clever way of educating people in a part of the Social Credit technique without their being aware of the fact, but it can be regarded only as educational propaganda, and it is to be hoped will not

be confused with the demand for results. Further, it must be borne in mind that the introduction of the compensated price will not give freedom in security for all—the power to choose or refuse one thing at a time."

Incidentally, Mr. Lawn, who is quoted as in favour of the subsidy, has since demanded that his statement should not be used on the Association's propaganda matter. It is suggested by some that he did not recognise the Compensated Price under the new label!

The Reserve Bank

In addition to Mr. Lawn the Government has nominated Mr. Mark Silverstone to a seat on the Bank Board. He is reported to be a "bitter opponent" of Social Credit by one correspondent, and another dubs him a Marxian, which is the same thing generally!

The Government—or Mr. Nash?—is evidently particularly anxious to have Mr. Silverstone in the board, for it is amending the law to permit him to take his seat—he is a Pole by birth and ordinarily ineligible. M.W.

GERMANY'S INCREASED TAXATION

ORTHODOX FINANCE UPHELD

A candid leading article in the *Financial Times* for September 1, entitled as above, says the people must make sacrifices and practise self-denial in order to balance the budget. Human happiness must wait upon "orthodox" arithmetic. Read it:

By its recent heavy increase in taxation on company profits the German Government makes two gestures, one being to its own people, and the other to the world at large. To the former it is one more reminder that sacrifices and self-denial are still necessary to bring their country through into its place in the sun. To the latter it may be taken as an intended indication that, in spite of all obstacles, Germany may be numbered among the financially orthodox in so far as balancing her domestic Budget is concerned. This aspect of the matter gains in importance upon further consideration. The opponents of such orthodoxy, even in a superficial form, are very powerful in Germany today, and consequently its reappearance is an interesting indication of the firm grip which its champion, Dr. Schacht, retains on the helm of Reich finance.

"GHOSTLY" POWER STATION

Here's a "B" Cost For You!

Preston is in the curious position of having to pay capital charges, cost of staffing and rating commitments on an electricity station that does not exist. The hypothetical station has been assumed to cost £500,000.

Had it not been for the facilities offered by the "grid," the Preston authority would have had to build an additional 30,000 kilowatt station and weir across the river. In fixing the price Preston shall pay for its current, the Central Electricity Board insist on the assumption being made that Preston has built its new station and is paying for staffing, running and meeting capital commitments.

There was criticism of the Board at yesterday's meeting of the Town Council. "The kernel of the business," said Mr. H. E. Rhodes, "is that following the raising of £49,000,000 at rates of interest from five to three and a quarter per cent., these people are more concerned in guaranteeing interest on that sum than giving cheaper electricity to this country."

"Morning Post," September 25.

"A Tissue of Fallacies"

By Dr. FREWEN MOOR

THERE is no need here to go into the intricacies of the A plus B theorem or Just Price, for the theory has not found a single convert of any standing among economists, who, whatever else they disagree about, are all of one mind in regarding it as a tissue of fallacies." — *The Times*, September 4, 1936.

This is certainly rather remarkable, and at times even disquieting. Can it really be that all of them are wrong and Douglas right? And are we laymen in economics justified in believing this? If so it must be a very extraordinary thing for a whole profession to go astray in its own subject, and one naturally asks whether there is any other such case recorded in history.

The Parallel of Pasteur

Yes, there are plenty, and I will take the case of Pasteur and the medical profession, which many readers may have seen on the screen recently. Being a doctor enables me to see the matter from the profession's point of view, and that gives the key to the situation.

Pasteur was not a doctor; he was a chemist, and his early work was concerned with the fermenting of wine, which he found to be largely due to bacterial action.

He then turned his attention to anthrax amongst sheep, which at that time was epidemic in France. He found that the blood of the infected sheep contained tiny rods (bacilli) which were never present in that of healthy sheep, and he concluded that these bacilli were the cause of the disease. He discovered how, by inoculation, to make sheep immune to anthrax.

He then committed a trespass. He ventured to air his views upon the hallowed field of human disease, and made so bold as to suggest that puerperal fever was carried from one patient to another by the doctor attending the cases.

That was too much! That was altogether going too far! The profession was shocked: its honour, its pride—what you will—were slighted. In that hour my profession, I say it with shame, lost the power of reasoning so far as germs were concerned. Emotion took its place—hatred, derision, scorn, contempt. Power of observation, initiative in experiment, fineness of judgment—all blotted out where that subject was concerned.

That is an example of what we may call a professional psychological barrier which deluded the whole medical faculty and held up progress in surgery for years, costing, we need not doubt, thousands of lives.

Douglas Brought a Mind Untrammelled

Let us see whether there is any similarity between the attitude of "economists of standing" and Douglas on the one hand, and the doctors and Pasteur on the other. Have we any grounds for believing that that strange but perfectly well-known phenomenon, a professional psychological barrier, exists amongst economists to-day? Taking the two cases together, we see:

(1) Failure on the part of the vast majority of a profession to grasp a new idea concerning an unsolved problem in its province. The new idea comes from a man of another profession, who approaches the problem from a new and unfamiliar aspect.

Major Douglas approaches economics from the standpoint of an engineer; his previous experience is that of an engineer. Pasteur approached medicine from the standpoint of a chemist; his experience was in bacteriology.

What the "experience" of "an economist of standing" must be, one does not know (although one is tempted to wonder sometimes); anyhow, the problem is approached from a different aspect. And just as a mountain which looks inaccessible from one side may be comparatively easy from another, so all

problems change their appearance when they are looked at by people of different experience.

Hostility from the Orthodox

(2) This failure to grasp a new idea, soon gives rise to a mass emotional state on the part of the profession, which becomes hostile to the idea; and the more ground the idea gains with the public, the fiercer the hostility becomes.

(3) The symptoms of this mass emotional state or professional psychological barrier are:

(a) Whatever the profession may disagree about, there is complete unity in regarding the new idea as a "tissue of fallacies."

(b) The leading members of the profession refuse to discuss the new idea; it annoys them to hear it talked of; they will not even toy with it in their minds as they would an idea not connected with the heresy. This is well seen in the Pasteur film; the doctors would not deign to look down Pasteur's microscope. Their minds were fettered by emotion, and they were not free to use their reason in that direction.

The paid economists are almost certainly in the same plight to-day; they cannot read Douglas; his style upsets them; they do not readily grasp his meaning (do not grasp it at all in most cases). They complain that he shifts his ground. But really they have not taken the trouble to study him; a subconscious pressure compels them to relax their efforts, and in self-defence they call his writings a tissue of fallacies.

(c) Members of the profession will not meet the heretic: Mr. Bjorset* notes this especially in his remarks on Mr. Gaitskell's analysis of the A plus B theorem. Mr. Gaitskell† claims that Douglas is ambiguous and can be understood in several ways . . . but it is curious that in writing a scientific work he should not have made certain exactly what Douglas does mean, if by no other method than that of personal contact with Douglas himself, who lives in the same town. But between Mr. Gaitskell and Major Douglas there is a great gulf fixed—a gulf of emotion.

(d) The emotion has often been so strong in these cases as to make quiet, peaceable and learned men resort to acts of violence, which in former times have even led to the death of the heretic; but his idea has usually survived.

A + B

The A plus B theorem seems to be the most objectionable part of the Social Credit case, and it has to bear the brunt of the attack; but it is, after all, only the tracing to its point of origin of the chronic deficit of consumer purchasing power, which is widely believed to exist. Mr. Oliver Baldwin (the Prime Minister's son) mentions the deficit in his book, "Unborn Son," and a great many other writers, whom *The Times* might not consider "of any standing" in economics, but who, nevertheless, are not ignorant people, are convinced of it.

At the present time, with the general rearmament and improving "prosperity" resulting therefrom, the deficit in purchasing power is largely masked; debts are piling up, it is true, but people will take no notice of that till something has to be done about it.

Social Credit is therefore swimming against the tide, and *The Times* is able with impunity to call it a tissue of fallacies, and refuse to publish letters of protest.

But when the inevitable slump follows—if it is a slump and not a war—the ground which we are now gaining with so much difficulty, will be of great value; and it will not be surprising to read that economists of standing are coming to regard "Sound Finance" as a tissue of fallacies.

*"Distribute or Destroy." 1936.

†"What Everybody Wants to Know About Money." 1933.

"If there is a spark of virility left in this country, the day the next war breaks out the local representatives of Finance will face a firing party in the Long Gallery of the Tower." — Major C. H. Douglas.

THE UNFETTERED PURPOSE

"A purpose wedded to plans may easily suffer shipwreck; but an unfettered purpose, that moulds circumstances as they arise, masters us, and is terrible. Character melts to it, like metal in the steady furnace. The projector of plots is but a miserable gambler and votary of chances. Of a far higher quality is the will that can subdue itself to wait and to lay no petty traps for opportunity."

George Meredith,
"Evan Harrington."

THE system of ideas, which has since become known as Douglas Social Credit, first appeared in written form nearly eighteen years ago. It met with much hostility, as is the fate of all new ideas opposed to existing misconceptions, but it was strong because it was right, and succeeding years saw it spread gradually, first, as was to be expected, through the English-speaking countries, and latterly in other countries. This gradual permeation of world thought took place as a result of the efforts of individuals working independently, or in small groups, through whatever channels were open to them. The process went on uninterruptedly for nearly sixteen years, in which, again and again, events proved to the ever-increasing number whose eyes were opened, that Douglas was right.

During this period, people in all strata of society were made aware of the Douglas proposals, the financiers—their façade, the so-called governing classes—the politicians and others, down to the man-in-the-street; but, despite the ever-growing misery of the majority and the development of crisis upon crisis, which had been foretold by Douglas as the automatic outcome of the maintenance of the existing system, no effort was made to change it.

Majority Continue for Douglas

At times, probably every Social Creditor inwardly despaired of success. Some, lacking the "will that can subdue itself to wait," dropped out entirely, believing that Social Credit, though true, was impossible of attainment. Others tried to force the issue, by forming organisations such as they had become accustomed to in party politics and elsewhere, or by action which achieved nothing, or at most had propaganda value only. The majority continued to accept the lead of Douglas, who refused to lay "petty traps for opportunity," or to fetter his supporters by telling them what they alone knew—how best they could extend the propaganda of Social Credit.

As a result of this policy, on his return from a tour round the world in 1934, Douglas was able to report that in every country he had visited there were individuals or groups actively engaged in the propaganda of Social Credit. But of still greater importance, the passing years had seen the development of just those conditions that were regarded as chimerical when Douglas foretold them, and people the world over were becoming conscious of the possibility of an abundance hitherto undreamt-of, that was being withheld from them. The time for action had come.

The Buxton Speech

Douglas, clear as to his purpose—freedom in security for all—made the speech at Buxton, the effects of which on world history are as yet incalculable. It was a call to action which, if generally adopted, will make democracy a reality, and that call is echoing round the world today.

The immediate response was perhaps disappointing. To many, the writer amongst them, the call came as a shock,—a few have not recovered from it even yet! Action required centralised control, and some, consciously or unconsciously, opposed this, for they had grown accustomed to complete freedom as propagandists, and dismissed or had forgotten the teaching of the man they pro-

fessed to follow—"In respect of any undertaking, centralisation is the way to do it, but it is neither the correct method of deciding what to do nor of selecting the individual who is to do it." Further, the proposed action seemed to take no account of the technical proposals for the reform of the financial system, of which some were able exponents, but which are only a part, and perhaps the least important part, of the system of ideas known as Social Credit.

In truth, this action took exactly the form that might have been expected had Social Crediters given the same thought to the underlying philosophy of Douglas's books as they gave to his technical proposals for reform of the financial system. It appears to be the only form of action which will mould existing circumstances to his purpose, which, as Social Crediters, is our purpose. Furthermore, it keeps that purpose unfettered, for it does not tie it to any particular technique which the great majority of people could neither understand nor honestly accept.

The Purpose is the Key

It is the purpose that matters, and any who accept it can take part in the campaign of action—in this country the Electoral Campaign—whether they believe in any particular method of reform or none.

By urging all those who accepted his leadership to take action leading to mass political pressure for results, and results only, Douglas risked both misunderstanding and the charge, that some have not hesitated to make, that he had "gone back on" his technical proposals for reform. He disciplined himself to accept this risk and to advocate the form of action demanded by circumstances over which he had no control, but which could thus, and thus only, be moulded to his purpose. While still convinced of the soundness of the technique he had devised, he made it possible for all agreeing with the purpose to co-operate in working for it.

Do You Agree to the Purpose?

All that is asked of others is that if they agree with the purpose, they, too, should accept the discipline of circumstances which now call for action. We are at war, and no amount of talk, however technically sound, will achieve our objective. If we are to fight and not accept defeat, we must accept centralised direction; for us this is the discipline of circumstance.

J.D.

BOOK REVIEWS

Ways and Means*

MR. GEOFFREY CROWTHER begins by making a quasi-apology for the personal style in which the book is written: compiled, from twelve broadcast talks, in "Spoken English," it rapidly reduces the reader to a state of mind resembling that of Little Willie at the avuncular knee. As the instruction exhibits that judicious blend of fact and fancy usually dispensed in such circumstances, I found the style peculiarly appropriate and the apology unnecessary.

The general level of the argument may be judged from this extract:

"It is no good suggesting as the cause of unemployment something that works equally all over the country—such an explanation simply would not fit the facts. It is no good, that is to say, maintaining that the breakdown of the Capitalist system is the cause. Why should it have broken down three times worse in one part of the country than another? Nor can it be due 'in the main' to any aspect of the money system, which would have affected Oxford as much as Oldham."

That may be just good enough to stump Little Willie, poor child, but I never yet heard of a physician refusing to diagnose, say, tuberculosis of the throat on the grounds that a general infection of that nature should have made the patient equally bad all over. But I cannot help thinking, from the audience he has chosen to address, that Mr. Crowther really does know all about areas of "least resistance." He is great on definitions, too.

"We must first ask what we want an economic system to do. I suggest that there are three things we want it to do. First, we want it to produce as many as possible of the goods and services we want—that is, we want it to be efficient. Secondly, we want it to adjust itself readily to changes in conditions—we do not want it to go on turning out stage-coaches after railways have been invented; we want it to find different work for cotton spinners who permanently lose their jobs. We can express this by saying that our economic system must be adaptable. And, thirdly, we want it to work justly and fairly between man and man, not oppressing one and lifting another undeservedly above his fellows. We want it to be equitable. Efficiency, adaptability, equity—these are our three ideals."

Little Willie: "But, uncle, there are three qualities: they are not 'things to do,' but how to do things which you have not defined, though you did mention producing 'goods and services' and finding 'work.' Do you mean either or both of these purposes?"

That is what I should like to hear the sufferer reply, but, if he does, his question is not answered.

Then the author asserts that—
"In the Middle Ages nearly the whole of the resources of the country had to

*By Geoffrey Crowther (Macmillan. 4s. 6d. net).

be devoted to the provision of the bare necessities of life. Almost the whole population, women as well as men, had to work for almost the whole of their waking hours to provide the minimum of food, clothes and shelter."

Since various Guild agreements show that the six-hour day was general in most organised production, and since there were about ninety feast-days in the year, people seem to have slept a great deal of their time in those days.

After this, when we are told that "Costs of Production = Incomes" it does not need the highly suspect reasoning that accompanies the statement to make the reader at last aware that Mr. Crowther, behind the mask of impartiality, is indulging in advocacy. Similarly, he throws cold water upon, without actually denying, the belief that labour-saving machinery causes unemployment! . . .

But enough! I do not know how many people this tendacious clap-net will take in, but one thing at least can be predicted with certainty: Little Willie will either discard very shortly his uncle's fairy stories or he will have a remarkably rough time of it at the hands of Reality.

R. L. NORTHRIDGE

Monetary Reform in Theory and Practice*

AS might be expected, Dr. Einzig is sound and informative only upon "orthodox" reforms and reformers—the others are dismissed with an academic sniff or two which, however, fail to hide a complete ignorance of their methods and objectives. In consequence, the book resolves itself very largely into a treatise upon the distinguishing characteristics and relative merits of Tweedledum and Tweedledee, but if you want to make up your mind between Alterable Gold Parities, Forward Exchange Operations, Dual Currencies, Negative Interest Rates (Gesell is now quasi-orthodox since Mr. Keynes's last book), and similar measures, I know of no other single volume that will enable you to do so. Nor will you need a better short account, in the orthodox manner, of such proposals and their probable effects. When it comes to "currency cranks," however, Dr. Einzig is out of his depth. To begin with, he has apparently been unable to make up his mind regarding the difficulty or otherwise of understanding Major Douglas's work. "After all, Major Douglas is no less involved, and a good deal more obscure, than Mr. Keynes" (p. 48). "At the same time a number of enthusiastic reformers, such as Major Douglas and Professor Soddy, obtained the support of those sections of public opinion which

*By Paul Einzig (Kegan Paul. 12s. 6d.).

were unable to follow the scientific reasonings of Mr. Keynes or Mr. Hawtrey" (p. 86). It might even be maintained, from the following passage, that Dr. Einzig has read none of Major Douglas's writings and knows nothing at all about Social Credit.

"The Social Credit scheme of Major Douglas, by which every member of a community is entitled to a share in the proceeds of the production of that community, is probably the most popular of the various reform schemes proposed to that end . . . In the United States, the 'Share the Wealth' campaign of the late Senator Huey Long, Father Coughlin and Dr. Townsend bears some resemblance to the Douglas scheme, although it is more radical. Professor Soddy's ideas of monetary reform also move on lines similar to those of Major Douglas . . . These radical reformers would treat the banking system as Public Enemy Number One and would destroy the degree of confidence which is the prerequisite of the creation of that intangible factor, credit. In practice, all their complicated proposals would boil down to the crudest form of currency inflation through the use of which the system would soon reduce itself to absurdity." (p. 95.)

It is pleasant to know that we obviously have men of the mental calibre of Dr. Einzig: he is obviously writing of some "Douglas Social Credit scheme" that has nothing to do with the policy advocated by this periodical, and if ever this imitation scheme begins to look dangerous he can be trusted to see right through it and have it stopped.

Dr. Einzig has nothing to say in this connection regarding the deficiency of consumer purchasing power inherent in the present system which is the basis of the Social Credit economic proposals. In the next chapter, however, he remarks:

"It is true that Karl Marx, and other Socialist writers, and also economists such as Mr. J. A. Hobson, denounced the deficiency of the capitalist system on the ground that consumers do not obtain sufficient purchasing power to enable them to buy all the goods produced . . . In practice, the Socialist movement has done its utmost to remedy this particular shortcoming, even though its leaders were not aware that their efforts to obtain higher wages would tend to produce that result." (p. 99.)

It is astonishing that Dr. Einzig should be apparently completely unaware, not only that a deficiency of consumer purchasing power is postulated by the Douglas proposals, but also that a mere redistribution of an inadequate total is irrelevant to the main problem. Even if the deficiency were due solely to current saving (as Mr. Hobson asserts), it is extremely questionable whether a redistribution of incomes would alter the total amount saved. Can it be that Dr. Einzig thinks it possible under the present system to raise wages without reducing profits or raising prices?

Dr. Einzig considers that the increase of debt since 1914 "has been the main cause of all our economic troubles since the war," and in this he is perfectly correct. He fails to realise, however, that debt is continuously increasing (Messrs. Warren and Pearson, Bassett Jones, Raymond Pearl and other American investigators in this field have shown that the War made no appreciable difference to the rate of growth of debt), and that this continual increase was merely made visible during the War by purchases on Government account. It follows that the system as now operated is not self-liquidating, so that the schemes discussed by Dr. Einzig in this volume have no relevancy to the existing situation. Still, it is nice to know about them. . . .

R. L. NORTHRIDGE

CORRESPONDENCE

Build It, Don't Wreckit

With regard to the Secretariat (democratically elected by, and charged with the responsibility of directing the movement) and the whole Social Credit movement, here's hoping that all the efforts of Social Crediters, whether of 16 years or more or less standing, will tend to HELP not WRECKIT.

California E. J. ATTER

P.S.—In his address "Approach to Reality," Major Douglas left the irresponsibles to the tender mercies of the general mass of Social Crediters and the general public.

"Save Me From My Friends"

Mr. M. B. Reckitt seems to have got the blues because he can't have his cake and eat it, too. Having been a Social Creditor apparently for longer than his 16 years, I know that Douglas has been more often right than wrong in his conclusions regarding the technique of action. I recall that at Swanwick in 1925 a group of "young men in a hurry" condemned Douglas for "a leader who wouldn't lead," and, disgruntled at his alleged lack of leadership, they

hived off into the wilderness, and are probably there yet for all I know to the contrary.

As an old National Guildsman, I recall, too, how the various "leaders" were continually at cross-purposes as regards the policy to be pursued. Douglas prophesied in his usual matter-of-fact way that the Guild movement was doomed to failure because the financial implications of the problem had not been adequately grasped by its leaders, of whom Mr. Reckitt was one. And Douglas was right; for it was "Sound Finance" that quietly brought the Guilds to a state of insolvency in the long run.

Now that the discoverer of Social Credit has at last given a strong lead to the movement, it seems that many of his followers want to dictate the terms on which the central organisation shall conduct its own campaign. This penchant for dictatorship is quite understandable in those having been in the limelight of publicity all their lives. But though constitutionally having no objection to dictatorship *per se*, I prefer rather the dictatorship of a Chamberlain or a Mosley or even a Reckitt.

Perhaps Mr. Reckitt's blues might

be dissolved were he to take a less personal view of his position in the movement. We learned during the war - to - make - the - world - safe for Bankocracy that no man was indispensable. The momentum of the S.C. movement now is such that Douglas himself is not indispensable for its ultimate triumph, nor even Mr. Reckitt. But to fiddle with non-essentials while Rome burns in this the eighteenth year of the Douglas campaign against the known enemy, is a luxury that must be dispensed with before that victory can be attained.

WILLIAM BELL.

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