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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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Vol. 7. No. 11 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Postage (home and abroad) 4d.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1937

Weekly Twopence

LETTER HOME FROM ALBERTA

[A speaker well known to us recently gave an address in Halifax on "The Truth About Alberta." During the discussion that followed, a woman in the audience asked if she might read extracts from a letter she had received from her sister, who was on holiday in Alberta. The speaker himself was so interested that he asked the woman for permission (kindly granted) to reproduce what she had read. Here it is, with acknowledgments to the writer.]

'Aberhart, Up Against The Federal Power, Still Has The People With Him'

Banff, Alberta,
Tuesday, August 31, 1937.

I'VE found a delightful family of Yorkshire folks to stay with!

Today I haven't done much but lounge around and talk to the father of the family (from Leeds) who has had wonderful experiences out here since he was 24—and listen to what he has to say about Social Credit.

I've heard all kinds of tales—but his is the most intelligent and thoughtful—and I'm really very interested in all he says. He talked for three hours this afternoon!

Banff is a glorious place—snow-capped peaks all around—emerald lakes—and National Parks where bears appear any moment.

A deer came and sat in our garden yesterday morning, and ate a bun we threw at him!

Chipmunks and squirrels eat out of our hands. The air is cool and fresh and the altitude over 6,000 feet. I've had the loveliest walks imaginable—views you wouldn't believe could be true . . .

★

Well, Aberhart is up against the Federal Government now, which is obviously under the power of the bankers—and the propaganda put up by them in opposition is colossal. And some really sensible people are taken in by it, and really believe he is a fanatic—insincere, out for graft, incapable, and that he should be shot!

BUT HE HAS THE PEOPLE BEHIND HIM STILL, AND IF THERE WERE ANOTHER ELECTION HE'D GET IN AGAIN.

Within his own Party there is some disloyalty to contend with—there are six members still in, who got in under pretence of being Social

Crediters—but who never vote for the Government and obstruct it all they can.

★

I've just heard Big Ben strike 2.30 a.m., 5,000 miles away. And how good to hear an English announcer! English news bulletin, referring to Aberhart and his determination to put over this new legislation on the banks—although the Federal Government says the Provincial Government has no power to do so.

People here who are safely and comfortably situated are afraid, deliberately made so by opposition propaganda, and speak long and loudly against the Social Credit Government.

I'm sending newspapers to show you what I mean—the *Herald* and the *Albertan*. The latter is owned by the people, and gives real news.

THE SITUATION ACTUALLY IS FAR BETTER UNDER THIS GOVERNMENT THAN ANY OTHER. ONE THING ABERHART HAS DONE IS TO MAKE A LAW THAT ONE WHO HOLDS A MORTGAGE CANNOT FORECLOSE WITHOUT APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION, AND IS COMPELLED TO MAKE A VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF INTEREST FROM 10 PER CENT. TO 6 PER CENT., OR ELSE ACCEPT 5 PER CENT.

(My host himself has now to pay 6 per cent. interest instead of 10 per cent. for his house—in which he has already paid 1,500 dollars in interest.)

★

The racket used to be terrible—bankers would, for a period of years (say seven) offer cheap money—farmers would borrow easily and buy cars and better farm equipment, engage more men, pay them higher wages, and a boom would result; buildings would go up and everybody prosper—so that the farmer would

get good prices for his crops and pay off part of his debt, or at least the interest on it.

Then there'd be a message from the central bank to all the others that no more money was to be paid out in loans unless security was especially good—and the result was the boom stopped, wages dropped, prices too; the farmer received little for his crops, couldn't pay back the loan, and when he finally ceased to pay the interest, the banks claimed the machinery, and finally the whole farm building and land, and turned the farmer out.

New people came in, and the whole racket was repeated. This has gone on for years, and the dispossessed farmers have been drifting to the towns and going on relief.

★

I'm going to listen to Aberhart on the air. He appeals to crowd psychology to combat the influence of the opposition's propaganda—then they use that against him, too.

COMPLETELY UNPRINCIPLED, VICIOUS ATTACKS ON ANYONE CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT ARE MADE—TO CONVEY WRONG IMPRESSIONS TO PEOPLE WHO DON'T KNOW WHAT GOES ON—I'VE HEARD ABERHART CALLED EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN . . .

Alberta had poor crops last year owing to drought as we heard, but there's great wealth in oil; it's sold on the oil fields at 10 cents a gallon—38 cents in the garages—and the waste gas is blazing away in huge flares all night instead of being tapped and supplied to the cities.

The resources of Alberta are such that Social Credit can be worked, and there are some very good men working with Aberhart, who can put it into practice . . .

BYRNE SAILS ON SATURDAY

MR. and Mrs. L. D. Byrne leave for Alberta on Saturday, October 23, taking with them Pat and Molly Byrne.

The good wishes of every Social Crediter go with them on their adventure, and there are many who are itching to go, too.

The first volunteers are Commander R. C. Richardson, D.S.O., R.N., and Miss Richardson, from Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Commander Richardson, who is well known to the movement as an active supporter of Major Douglas for many years, is visiting Alberta to gain a first-hand knowledge of the situation, and with his daughter will accompany the Byrne family.

Mr. Byrne requests us to convey his grateful thanks to the many friends who have sent him kind messages.

The Press Act

Among the squeals of the press in Canada against the Albertan Press Act, which would make it an offence for newspapers to suppress news, this from the *Toronto Star* of October 1 is especially rich:

"It places the press of the Province at the mercy of the party which happens to be in power, and that makes it almost impossible for the newspapers to exercise their proper function of turning out a Government whose misdeeds have merited its defeat."

The barefaced impudence of this claim almost matches that of the bankers, who regard themselves as the owners of the people's credit.

Wall Street Panic Is Fixed By Bankers

THIS week we have once again been treated to one of those things they refer to as a "slump" on the Wall Street market. Banner headlines appeared in the papers referring to wild panic.

In all the reports of these periodic market storms, the implication is made that such panics are due to the loss of confidence and the rush to sell on the part of the little man who gambles in stocks and shares.

The truth is, however, that these slumps (when they occur on anything like a scale) are brought about by the action of the banks who are the biggest holders of every kind of security, and they operate in the markets usually as a means of bringing pressure to bear either for or against something that is happening usually in quite another field; apparently unrelated to the field of finance.

For instance, if they want to stop proposals that are being made for legislation that don't suit them, it is an easy matter for them to produce a panic, or if they want to prepare the way to introduce legislation of their own devising, the same procedure can be adopted.

That they have the power to do this is

proved by the world-famous statement of Mr. Reginald McKenna that every bank loan and every purchase of securities creates a deposit, and every repayment of a loan or sale of a security destroys the deposit.

This "panic" in Wall Street may have been engineered for a variety of reasons, one of which may be to forestall the propositions of some decision made by the "eight old men" of the Supreme Court of the United States, and their new colleague, Mr. Justice Black.

This Court has recently declared unconstitutional certain functions of President Roosevelt's Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, head of America's greatest bank, spoke very strongly recently against some of the restrictions imposed by this Commission and said that they were ruining the nation.

POWELL: CASE IS ADJOURNED

NO further news is available of the progress of the action brought against Mr. G. F. Powell in Alberta except that the hearing of the case is adjourned until October 21.

★ ★ ★

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced last week that the Department of Justice was studying the three Albertan Bills to which the Lieutenant-Governor had refused assent.

Pending their report the Cabinet would accept none but written representations about them from any interested parties such as newspaper proprietors.

★ ★ ★

Social Credit is atheistic because "it denies the right of the worker to absolute ownership of the product of his work" and is a "man-devised scheme which gives away goods which it does not own to men who have done nothing to earn them," ranted Dr. Walter Morrish, Liberal Member for Edmonton, in the Alberta Legislature.

"Throughout the world," he summed up, "the Douglas dole system in Alberta stands for perpetuation of poverty, for large scale political trickery and mass deception, for inefficiency and incompetence in administration, for vacillation and instability in public policy, for the introduction of the spy system into the civil service, for denial of the rights of citizens to defend themselves against infamous charges in the courts of the land, for the attempted introduction of political thuggery into our judicial system, for the attempted suppression of the right of free speech and a free press and free opinion, and for unprovoked assault upon all the individual liberties won by blood sacrifice of our forefathers."

What a mouthful!

COMMENTARY

New Cotton Board Coming: Nuffield's New Million Gift: No Butter To Ration In War: 98,000 Killed On Roads: Bank Pressure On Japan: The 'Tides Of Prosperity': Milk Board Squabbles: Health—Or Loan Charges?: Girl 'Sweated' To Death: Councils' Gain 90 Per Cent. Air Raid 'War'

Perhaps you have read these items, culled from last week's newspapers. Our comment here gives them a new significance

THE opposition raised by local authorities of England and Wales against the proposed imposition of armament costs (in the form of air raid precautions) on local rates looks like gaining ground.

A Bill is now proposed, under which 90 per cent. of the cost will be borne by the Treasury and 10 per cent. by the local authorities, instead of the 75-25 ratio previously offered.

The pressure from the representatives of the ratepayers must be maintained, the whole cost must be borne by the Treasury.

Rates are much too high as it is.

A DIRECTOR of a dairy company, speaking at Carlisle, said if Britain was involved in a war tomorrow there would be no butter or cheese to ration.

"Butter and cheese-making are regarded today both by the Milk Marketing Board and the farmer as almost a crime."

How mad it is, a Government without clear orders from the people, strengthening our armaments with one department, and planning famine with another!

Camouflaged Planning

ANOTHER "Board," for controlling the cotton industry, is on the way. The Prime Minister has promised "prompt and sympathetic attention" when the approach is made for an enabling Bill.

A far-reaching scheme of internal reconstruction to bring productive capacity of the industry into close relationship with present and probable demand is already planned—scrapping of mills and plant redundant may be necessary.

That is how planning for destruction and famine is camouflaged.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, inaugurating the National Health campaign in the provinces at Liverpool, had a very sticky meeting. Lady Maureen Stanley also spoke, and while she was discussing maternity and health centres, women stood up and shouted, "What does she know about it?" and "Feed them before you drill them."

Out of the 1,000 people in the hall 300 were unemployed, and they apparently resented the call to physical fitness as a piece of insolent effrontery—which indeed it is.

MR. J. W. HUGILL, K.C., was Attorney-General to the Albertan Government until he was dismissed by Premier Aberhart recently. He had signed a pledge of loyalty with nearly all the Social Credit Members,

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PRESS CUTTINGS

All who are willing to scrutinise local newspapers, trade and agricultural journals, and weekly magazines for items of interest to SOCIAL CREDIT, for publication or record, are asked to assist the SOCIAL CREDIT Press Cuttings Bureau, which is organised by the Jersey Douglas Social Credit Group. Please write for particulars to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Petit Port, St. Brelade's, Jersey, C.I.

but has since stated that he does not consider himself bound by it.

Mr. Hugill now suggests that the pledge he signed may be seditious. Strange that this did not occur to him while he was drawing the salary of Attorney-General.

He is now in his right place with those who attempt to oppose the expressed will of the people of Alberta to put an end to poverty.

To quote the *Calgary Herald*, which itself usually opposes the Government. "If he was as conservative in his views all along as he now claims to have been, his better course was to withdraw from the Government, and not wait until he was dismissed by the Premier."

TWO out of three of our population have no "stake in the country," as one bright leader in the *Daily Wail* points out in a scientific article which refers to a bob in the bank as a "stake in the country."

THE T.U.C. General Council passed a resolution and then went to see the Minister of Health about it. The deputation made complaints about the unsatisfactory water supplies in the rural areas.

The Health (!) Minister pointed out that the income which could be derived from rural water schemes rarely exceeded the maintenance costs apart from loan charges. There was therefore an economic limit beyond which it would be unreasonable to go in providing public water supplies.

Now, isn't that witch-doctor stuff? — the health of the loan-charges is so important. People don't matter.

MANY farmers who retail their own milk are now grumbling over the daily record sheets the Milk Board requires them to fill up. The secretary of the farmers' organisation describes the forms as having 26 columns to be filled in daily, and a record has to be kept to the last pint.

It is claimed by the Milk Board that in the past, payment of levies has been avoided on millions of gallons of milk yearly. The new forms were designed with the object of ending this evasion. How optimistic the Board must be!

MEANWHILE, THE COST OF ALL THESE SQUABBLES IS CHARGED AGAINST THE CONSUMER.

Risks Provide Good Business

SINCE the war, 98,000 people have been killed on our roads, and over 2,700,000 have been injured. The risks of death and injury on the roads has provided good business for the insurance companies, and undertakers.

But is it risks, business, or safety from being run over that we want?

THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED BY MR. MACKENZIE KING'S GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE THE MODERNISATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA HAS BEEN PROVIDED WITH A COMPETENT SECRETARY IN MR. D. A. SKELTON, HEAD OF THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE BANK OF CANADA!

THE chairman of a rubber company, speaking at the annual meeting last week, said that while satisfied with the "regulation" schemes, they could only be regarded as a palliative, the ultimate corrective being in increased consumption.

But he said it was difficult to make headway in this direction because of excessive nationalisation, quotas, exchange difficulties, etc.!

It was disclosed during his speech that

THANK YOU

We offer our sincerest thanks to the anonymous donor who last week sent us five £1 notes "to help Alberta." An opportunity has occurred already to put it to good use in that direction—an opportunity of which otherwise we could not have taken advantage.

Russia is turning out a synthetic rubber in large quantities, about which very little information is available, and Neoprene has been evolved in the United States with oil and heat-resisting properties superior to those of natural rubber.

Why do these business men continually evade the obvious fact that growing rubber, or any other consumable commodity of value, does not grow the money to liquidate the prices?

The Best Form of Charity . . .

LORD NUFFIELD'S latest million pound gift was followed by his declaration of how difficult it was to make such gifts. The public does not know what to think of such things. The average man believes he would have little difficulty in using the vast power to mould other people's lives that ability to dispose of great sums gives. The difficulty is to get hold of even enough to live on.

Lord Nuffield's millions are merely figures in bank books, and Lord Nuffield is different from most men in being able to use these figures to set other people to work at jobs he selects. Besides the so-called millionaires, only bankers have this power.

What is wrong about the whole thing is the power centralised in any one man's hands to set going schemes he selects and which affect the lives and liberties of hosts of others, who, if they were free, might choose differently.

The way to hell is paved with good intentions exercised with power for the benefit of other people.

The best form of charity is to do away with the need for charity. In this age of power and plenty it is a practical proposition to distribute the power to choose or refuse one thing at a time to every individual; and that is far better than centralising power in the hands of a few, however charitable such few may be in their intentions.

The greatest authority on what a man wants is the individual himself. He cannot delegate that power to choose and at the same time remain free; but while he is financially dependent, he cannot choose. He remains a slave, the sport of masters who, even if some of them are charitably disposed, retain the power to rule his life for him.

ONE of the Fleet Street dailies in its leader column recently pointed out: "Lucky is the man who is still driven on by Necessity. He should be grateful for the whip and spur of his daily needs. He goes forward under it, gets somewhere."

How different is this philosophy from that of the ravening jungle tiger searching for prey to kill and devour! How grateful should be those who get to the cemetery by starvation!

CAPTAIN W. BROWN, of Aldbourne, at a meeting of the Wiltshire Executive of the National Farmers' Union at Devizes, said: "There are many villages in this country to-day where people simply cannot

get fresh milk, although thousands of gallons are being produced in their locality."

It is simply amazing that farmers do not demand the issue of National Dividends, for then the people could buy most, if not all, of the milk now restricted or destroyed.

National Dividends would guarantee markets in a way satisfactory to producers, distributors and consumers alike, instead of leaving them, as now, the sport of financiers.

JAPANESE newspapers have been complaining that British bankers have been putting pressure on the Japanese Government by refusing to discount the sterling bills of Japanese exporters.

People who spend a lot of time and energy striving for peaceful relationships between different nations are simply wasting their efforts whilst ignoring the power (and the way it is used) of money in men's affairs.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer tells the bankers he sees "no justification for supposing that the tide of prosperity has reached its climax and is about to turn"; and the Prime Minister (by a process of telepathy, perhaps) sees "no visible sign of that coming slump in industry which our political opponents continue to prophesy."

Some people have queer ideas of prosperity. How does one see no visible sign?

And what power influences the "tides of prosperity"?

DELEGATES at the Bournemouth Conference of the National Council of Women shattered the comfortable belief that there is no longer any sweated labour in Great Britain.

Miss S. J. Walker, of the Church Army, told of a girl who found a job at a cinema, where she had to work from midday to midnight, with half an hour off for tea and supper. She received £1 a week, out of which she paid 15s. for her room, leaving her with 5s. a week for food and clothing.

She collapsed and was taken to hospital, but died—before she was 18.

Other delegates said that playing fields and evening classes were useless for many young people, who were worn out at the end of their day's work.

THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by
Major C. H. DOUGLAS
SEPTEMBER ISSUE

contains contributions by
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Miles Hyatt European Tug-of-War
The Dean of Canterbury Unto This Last
R. L. Northridge The Shape of Things Past
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Tea-Time Story (A True One)

What One Woman Is Doing In Her Home Town:

FIGHT ON, GALLANT LADY!

IT was at one of our impromptu tea parties at the Rendezvous—to me they are one of the most delightful features of our new venture—four or five women drop in for a chat, it is four o'clock, and we make tea in the big teapot and settle down for half an hour—

On this particular afternoon we had a visitor from a country town. "How did you come to be a Social Crediter?" said I. And she told us all about it.

WHAT a brave little woman she was! With the courage that, all unconscious of itself, will keep doggedly to its task, month after month, year after year.

For fifteen years she had worked for the Labour Party, giving her whole leisure. At length she felt that her time was being wasted. Meetings, fine speeches, elections, broken promises, so the dreary tale went on. She spoke to some of her colleagues. They decided they would do something. And they began just where they were, by studying conditions in their own town.

They made a report on housing.

It took them a year to complete. During this time they visited every street in one of the poorer parts of the city, made a report of the condition of each house, and notes on social problems.

She had brought a copy of the Report with her, and as we talked I glanced at it.

She Found Horror

HOW would you like to live, with your husband and child, in a house consisting of two rooms only? You share the lavatory and water-tap with your neighbours. A defective drain runs under your house, causing a stench to arise in the corner of your bedroom. Rain comes in at windows and doors. Rent 4s.

Or pay 6s. 6d. for four rooms and an attic, one water tap in a yard shared with two other houses, no sink, water has to be

emptied in W.C. some distance up the yard.

Or this? Rent 10s., basement kitchen infested with rats, living room not much better. Rats in food cupboard, house very damp.

She thought she knew her home town well, but she was unprepared for quite the bad conditions she found. A white-hot indignation fired her soul.

"House of four rooms in a deplorable condition. No proper ceiling to scullery and staircase. No fireplace in bedroom, so tenant had to have her confinement in living room. Doctor said she would never be well living there."

"House of two rooms, very damp and rat-infested. Grandmother, mother and son of 21 all sleep in one room. Sink in living room."

No, this place is not in the depressed areas; it is only fifty miles from London.

The report covered about forty sheets, and when it was finished was handed over to the Council of the Borough, with the suggestion that all programmes in hand with regard to housing be speeded up as far as possible, and that further steps be taken to provide houses at a rent the people could afford.

Tackled Everyone

THE next thing to do, she thought, was to arouse the indignation of the townspeople, and she tackled every one she met about it.

But one man asked, "How are we to pay for all this building?" "I suppose we shall get a Government grant, but, of course, the rates must go up, there's nothing else for it," she replied.

"But the rates are very high as it is—and the Borough is deep in debt. Unless we can find some other way of financing a housing scheme, I'm afraid the taxpayers will not be able to meet the bill. But there is another way. Come to our meeting tonight and you'll learn what it is."

She went to the meeting. It seemed to her

as if the dark curtains of uncertainty were torn apart, and she looked forward to a bright and glorious future.

This was in 1934.

The problems were still there, but now they were no longer insoluble—for the greatest problem of all, how to find the money, was disposed of.

She realised that there was plenty of wood, bricks, cement, tiles and labourers to do the work, so that there was no real reason why the houses shouldn't be built at once, except that there were not enough pound notes in the Council's possession or in the pockets of the ratepayers to pay the bill.

But pound notes only cost eight a penny. Why could not the Treasury of England see to it that there were enough notes to pay for everything that was needed, and, at the same time, arrange that prices did not rise?

Being a woman, she saw that the money system, merely man-made and artificial as it was, was only doing its rightful work if it was distributing to every man, woman and child, the rightful shares of the heritage God had given them.

All this, she said, dawned on her in five wonderful minutes, during the first Social Credit meeting she had ever attended.

Another Chapter

THEN she realised that another far more important chapter in her life was coming. But she laid down one condition.

"I couldn't spare another fifteen years," she said, "unless I felt that definite growth was in the movement. So after two years I determined to take stock. And here we are, in 1937; we have collected three thousand signatures in our town for the electoral campaign—we have been given the technique for arousing the sense of power in the people—and then there is Alberta. I'm in the movement for good—it is alive!"

I asked whether the Council had done anything about the housing problem.

"They have built a number of Council houses, but not nearly enough, and now that I know what could be done, the houses seem cheap and nasty, and not worthy of our citizens. But perhaps we have not long to wait."

"The townspeople have already flatly refused to consent to a large increase in the rates to provide for a new library. They

By MRS. PALMER

Fifteen years she fought for the Labour Party—a dreary tale of broken promises ended in sudden awakening at a Social Credit meeting. Today in her town, 3000 signatures have been obtained for the electoral campaign. In two years 'trial' of the movement she has found it alive... She will work on...

want the library, but they don't want a great loan of debt hung round their necks that may not even be paid off in their children's lifetime.

"The next thing is to make them realise that they can have the Library and the new houses, too, as soon as they use their sovereign power, and insist that the bankers shall obey their orders.

"And so our group is doing everything possible to arouse interest in the doings of the local Council, and to spread the idea that the Council members are our servants, to carry out the will of the electors who put them in office."

Building Up

BUT someone who had just come in and had only heard the last few words, said:

"Somehow I can't get up enthusiasm for parish pump politics. What we want is something big and splendid."

"If we can't tackle the parish pump problems, how on earth are we to deal with the big and splendid things, which, I grant you, are very real and important, but beyond the people's grasp at present.

"Only by building up from the individual, and realising the limitations life has imposed on him, can we lay the foundation for the splendid new democracy."

Making History

FIGHT on, gallant lady! Yours is the work that is making history. There is no one in your town now who has not heard of Social Credit, the ministers bring it into their sermons—the place is being steadily sown with the good seed.

You said the time would not be very long now, the harvest will come, and I believe you are right.

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NOTICES

Every Thursday at 8 p.m. an open meeting is held, at which all are welcome, especially visitors to London and enquirers. Bring your friends.

In response to requests Mr. Willox will repeat his address on "The Significance of Alberta" at the Thursday evening meeting at the Social Credit Rendezvous on Thursday, October 28, at 8 p.m. Refreshments.

Christmas Cards



Star, of a son of man
Born as a crownless king,
By thy soft light we bring
Gifts to the young and old.

Under the ancient spell
"Peace, to men of goodwill,"
So we, and others, still
Clasp close the hands we hold.

Shine star, on rich and poor
Lighten the darkest way,
Till comes that brighter day

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Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free. One year 10/-, six months 5/-, three months 2/6.

Vol. 7. No. 11. Friday, October 22, 1937

Honesty Betrayed

THE President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, speaking at Liverpool, said: "Britain is a remarkable country, but not least in the view taken by taxpayers as a whole of their obligations. The attitude of the taxpayer regarding N.D.C. was a case in point. Honesty in making correct returns of income is another. In Britain it is something to be ashamed of to make wrong returns, and it is not only fear of discovery and punishment which keeps a man on the path of rectitude."

How true that is.

But it isn't the whole of the story.

BRITAIN is undoubtedly a remarkable country—its people, the most heavily taxed people in the world, are more remarkable still.

Being honest, they are apt to trust the other fellow with a generous spirit, believing him also to be honest.

The Briton likes to keep his own word, and often therefore in practising his courage and generosity, he accepts the word of the other fellow, and thereby lays himself open for exploitation—for victimisation—and so long as he can be bamboozled with the assurance that his "sacrifices" are necessary, he is willing to tighten his belt with a grin, determined to put up with it without whining too much.

Under such conditions, the British people command the admiration of all the clever financiers of the world—but even that isn't the whole of the story.

The history of our people reveals the story of a long-drawn struggle for something called "liberty."

Tyranny they have always fought, mostly with the result of only changing its form. But always—after standing it for a time—the urge to be free starts a fight again.

LONG centuries since, a love of honesty caused the making of a law, the Great Charter, by which men could be free to buy and sell, and by which a standard of weight and length was fixed to prevent cheating in the markets.

The field of cheating from then on shifted its ground from weight and length measurements to the abstract money figuring of values.

The imposition of a new shipping tax started Cromwell in a civil war, but though Oliver won his war against the material forces arrayed against him in the field, he failed completely against the slippery jugglers in money figures.

We are now taxed more heavily than ever, and we are less free than our forebears to buy and sell in the markets. Many are beginning to realise that, having learned to harness solar energy with machinery, we are being cheated of a new dividend of freedom.

True, we taxpayers want to be honest, "it is something to be ashamed of to make wrong returns," but what is going to happen when the taxpayer finds out that his honesty is being exploited by a trick?

That his tribute of taxes is levied because of a false return accepted by the Treasury from the Bank of England which puts us all into debt for our own credit?

THE sooner we can acquaint our people with the full facts underlying the dishonest imposition of taxation, the sooner shall we get an "honest return" in the Nation's Credit Account. The truth that we are the heirs of a rich inheritance will then be disclosed, and instead of a "tax demand" from the usurper we shall get dividends and the freedom to buy and sell and live in security.

**PLANNED PROSPERITY OR—
PLANNED PAUPERISATION?****We Snatch At The
Crumbs, Forgetting
The Loaf...**

IN this age of planned scarcity the Peoples of this country and the rest of the world have been brought up to beg, run and snatch at crumbs just like puppies, and in their eagerness to snatch at crumbs they have forgotten the loaf.

In the early days of finance-capitalism these crumbs were thrown without discrimination, and some grew fat and others starved to death. As a starving dog will bite, it was felt good policy and very good business on the part of those who held the loaf to cease their indiscriminate and to parcel out these crumbs on the basis of giving each the minimum necessary to maintain life.

We therefore find that Poor Law Institutions and a rise in wages resulted, and from these have steadily grown our social services and minimum wage boards.

Workers Enrolled

SINCE the smaller capitalist was rarely wise enough to know when he passed the safe line of extortion, the regulation of starvation was put under Government control, hence unemployment relief and the social services have become a national charge which is paid for in taxation and rates by everyone.

By this means not only are the finance-capitalists and the industrialists eager to see that the minimum line is not exceeded, but even the better paid worker who is also taxed, is enrolled in the same camp.

Planned pauperisation which goes under the high-sounding name of social reform is so ingrained in the mentality of the peoples of today that it has become a religion and an ideal, despite the fact that the weakest intelligence can find local proof of the destruction of plenty to the level of planned poverty, and even the newspapers which are controlled by finance capitalism are at times allowed to shed a little light on these matters, one at a time, so as to create circulation interest.

The workers have been taught to ask for a minimum wage which is implemented by certain social services. The workless, whose numbers are increasing by geometric progression, are paid a dole which without the social services would mean slow death, and are thus bound by chains which are only broken by the coffin.

From Birth To Death

FROM birth to death the masses are enslaved. The expectant mother is regimented in the ante-natal clinic, and although her medical treatment might be satisfactory, the social treatment she obtains is far different from that of the person who pays privately.

The Infant Welfare Clinic provides doctoring and nourishment which the child would not otherwise obtain, but officially it is treated purely as a specimen to be reared. The school clinic follows on.

As a great favour schoolchildren are sold milk at one penny per pint, whilst chocolate factories can buy the same milk at 5d. per gallon. Schoolchildren, who, after a medical examination, show signs of malnutrition, are given free meals.

Mark you! the test is not the hunger of the child, but the physical signs of consistent starvation. The diet at the feeding centres is costed out to fractions of a penny, and the children have to eat what is put before them and not have the preferences that the poorest child has at home.

Caloric and vitamin value and not the palate, rule the menu, yet are our doctors so particular at home?

Home life is broken into, and with the bread-winners away and the children away, the mid-day meal of the housewife is neglected and her health breaks down through malnutrition, but there is always the hospital for her.

The education system itself, although it is improving by leaps and bounds, can be diverted if industry demands. Children will go to school until they are 16 years of age provided there is no demand for them between the ages of 14 and 16 years.

The family doctoring system is in the same category. *Who would be a panel patient if he could pay privately?* Who goes into the public ward at the hospital if he can afford a private ward? The man with money to spend prefers private facilities every time.

By I. W. REUBEN,
new writer in
SOCIAL CREDIT



—Courtesy, New Catholic Herald.
Bring Them Down Off Their Pedestal

Housing 'Means Test'

EVEN with the provision of municipal housing for the working classes we find the same pauperisation in force. Every applicant has to undergo an enquiry equivalent to the Means Test enquiry, and unless he is living in a house scheduled for slum clearance or is disgustingly overcrowded, the local authority will think twice before they give him a house if his financial standing is not too safe.

Even with the Government-assisted schemes the houses have to be practically tottering before they are scheduled for slum clearance, and under the Overcrowding Acts living rooms are reckoned as statutory space for sleeping accommodation.

Differential rents for similar houses bring pauperisation to a fine art and create bad feeling among tenants paying different rents because the one is removed from a slum clearance house and the other is not, though the income of the one paying more may be less.

And with all this, the real problem of re-housing has scarcely been touched, despite the fact that there is plenty of land in the country, plenty of materials, and no real shortage of labour.

Incidentally, the man who can afford it, has his house where he wants it and as he wants it, and no personal questions are asked even on Corporation housing estates, most of which cater for the better paid artisan or smaller business man on a separate estate, looking up to him as a sound investment.

To Keep You Satisfied

ALL this shows a vast organisation running at a huge expense purely to keep the masses satisfied with a bare subsistence controlled by low consuming power, and implemented by regulated social services.

If you are satisfied that there is plenty of real wealth for all of us, you dare not be fobbed off with the questionable gifts of social service.

Demand Social Credit in its entirety and free Britain once and for all. Make S.C. stand for Social Credit and not Social Charity.

WORKERS WITHOUT WAGES

A NEW machine that will do the work of ten hand-doffers, is now being utilised in the worsted spinning section of the Yorkshire textile trade. The firm of Prince-Smith and Steels, Ltd., are the producers of the machine.

*

WORKING at full speed with a hand churn, a dairymaid can produce 3lb. of butter in an hour. In the new creamery of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board at Mauchline, Ayrshire, a

giant churn can make 1,100 cwt. of butter in one hour.

*

A NEW tractor-driven machine has been invented which will do the work of 200 woodchoppers in an eight-hour day.

Elm trees up to 22 inches in diameter have been cut off by the stubby steel blades, a smooth stump 6 inches high is left. Viewed from the front the machine resembles a giant beetle with pinchers spread.

IN the factory of Erie Resistor, Ltd., manufacturers of electric components, carbon pins are formed by machine at the rate of 2,160 per hour, and the ends are automatically copper sprayed at the rate of 4,800 per hour.

The masterpiece, however, is an automatic electric sorter, which every sixty minutes grades 7,200 resistors into eight different resistance values and rejects any which do not fall within the pre-arranged limits.

People acting in unison to enforce a specific and reasonable demand can always impose their will on those authorities and institutions whose job it is to serve them. This page is devoted to news of such demands and help for those who are fighting for them.

THE IDEA ABROAD—IN TASMANIA

RECENTLY the prices of admission to picture theatres in Hobart, Tasmania, were raised by 20 to 60 per cent. on Saturdays (according to the different kinds of seats) and by about 10 per cent. on evenings during the week. This rise in prices, following the rise in rent and food, angered the people of Hobart.

The executive of the Electoral Campaign in this district therefore circulated a form requesting that the old prices of admission should be restored. A preliminary test showed that nearly 100 per cent. of the people signed. Over 2,000 signatures were collected in three days. There was little work necessary as people clamoured for forms to send round to their shops and to take home. Regular patrons of the picture theatres were cancelling their bookings permanently.

The request was started on Tuesday. On Saturday, the following statement was found in the press above each theatre advertisement:

"NO INCREASE SATURDAY NIGHT," and a statement was issued in the *Mercury*, Hobart, that the prices of admission to the picture theatres had been revised and the old scale restored, except for a slight increase in three of the theatres on the back stalls. Substantial reductions were also made in prices on Saturday evenings.

Well done, people of Hobart! You have got what you wanted, and practised true democracy.

THE TAXIS WENT ROUND AND ROUND

TRAFFIC became very congested in Piccadilly early on Thursday morning, when a large number of taxicab drivers, as a protest against a police order to keep the vicinity of a restaurant clear, formed a procession and moved slowly round and round the district. At one time there were about 100 vehicles in the procession.

One of the drivers concerned said that the procession was formed in consequence of the action of a police-inspector, who for some reason turned the cabs away from a rank which they had occupied for years. No plan had been arranged, but almost before the men taking part in the protest knew it they were making their cabs crawl through the district.

An admirably relevant form of protest.

HERE IS DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Blackburn Electors Use Their Votes To Get What They Want

A DEMAND for the re-flooring of his school was drawn up by Dean Moylan, the rector of St. Alban's Church, Blackburn, and was signed by 1,800 people. The floor was in a shocking state, and no action to repair it had been taken by the Education Committee.

As the Municipal Elections were about to take place the candidates were each questioned on this point. Only one, the Labour candidate, replied satisfactorily, and this fact was announced by Dean Moylan from the pulpit. Largely as a result of the work of this congregation the Labour candidate was returned in place of the retiring Conservative.

The school flooring was very soon renewed. A similar campaign has now been started for the resurfacing of the schoolyard.

OBJECTIVE: The majority of the people concerned wanted the school to be refloored.

EXPRESSION: They expressed this fact clearly, and informed their prospective representatives that they expected it to be done.

PUBLICITY: Wide publicity was given

to the scheme, both from the pulpit and in the local press.

SANCTION: Publicity, which made clear to the people the extent to which their wishes were likely to be implemented by each prospective representative. Votes, used directly to elect a man who would get them what they wanted.

RESULT: The school was refloored.

SCHOOL 'BREAK' DEMAND

BANGOR: Children attending the Bangor Central School are allowed an interval of 40 minutes for their dinner in the middle of the day. Those who have no time to go home have to take their lunch in their school-bags.

Others hurry home and have just time to gobble a hasty dinner before returning to school, a practice which cannot be good for their health.

Signatures are now being collected to a demand that the break should be extended to at least an hour in order that children who might wish to do so may be able to go home and have their meal in comfort.

BELFAST: The Water Commissioners of this town, although they have a fine substantial building in which to work, proposed to spend £100,000 in building a new one without consulting the ratepayers.

The Ratepayers' Association is directing and organising opposition to this scheme. All over the city, and at tables in the main thoroughfares, collectors took signatures to a demand to rescind the project and to adopt a four-year economy plan in order to reduce the rates.

FAWDON: The demand of Fawdon ratepayers for the provision of library facilities in their area has already been backed by 250 signatures.

A press account of this activity refers to it as a demand and a "petition" in the same sentence. A "petition" and a demand are not the same thing. At Fawdon the people are demanding library facilities, so why call it a petition?

TRAM SERVICE 'OUTRAGE'

WALTON (Liverpool): Greatly inconvenienced by the curtailment of the number 44 tram service to Walton Hall Avenue, residents of Walton have registered a strong protest against the action of the Passenger Transport Committee of the City Council. The service has been revised since August 17, and now operates only at peak hours.

The effect of the curtailment has been to force Walton residents using the route to take their midday meals in town.

The transfer complications set up by the new arrangement might involve a delay of eighteen minutes in the hour, thus people could not afford to take the risk of going home to their luncheon. Furthermore, penny rides now cost twopence because there were no "penny transfers."

Councillors referred to the committee's action as an outrage and promised to

continue pressing for the full restoration of the service.

A petition of protest will be presented to the Transport Department.

Here are representatives actively representing their electors. If the latter maintain their demand they will get what they want.

HIGHCLIFFE: A meeting was held to protest against the threatened enclosure for building purposes of the last open space on the cliffs that face the sea, the only open space where children and visitors may walk.

The point at issue was complicated by the discussion during the meeting of rights of way, prices, etc., and by suggestions that the whole affair should have been carried out through the Ratepayers' Association. All discussion by the main body of ratepayers as to how the space should be preserved is irrelevant, as they have already elected their representatives—the Council—to decide on the method of carrying out their wishes once they are clearly expressed.

The ratepayers should therefore simply instruct the Council to preserve that stretch of the cliffs for the people.

PLAYING FIELDS CINDER STREWN

HOLBECK (Leeds): The City of Leeds is proud of its open spaces, but parents whose children return home bruised and bleeding after using barren cinder-strewn playing "fields" are not so pleased.

Already several hundred names have been secured to the petition for the reurfing of playing fields and the provision of proper playing facilities, which is to be put before the City Council. The organisers hope to gain the backing of 5,000 people.

Tradesmen in Holbeck are allowing their shops to be used for petition-signing headquarters.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Many of us grumble (or swear) when we step off an unexpectedly high pavement into the road. It gives one a jolt.

Residents of Wolverhampton are doing more than grumbling, they are instructing the Council to put it right.

WEST BOGNOR: An emergency meeting of ratepayers was held in West Bognor on Thursday to protest against the proposed municipal airport on the outskirts of the town.

At a recent meeting of the Ratepayers' Association nearly everyone voted against a municipal airport on the grounds that the town had already too many commitments, including a £200,000 sewerage scheme.

Reprieve for Auld Brig o' Ayr

The Town Council of Ayr (Scotland) decided yesterday to delay further consideration of the proposed dam across the River Ayr until after the municipal elections, so that the ratepayers may express an opinion on the matter.

The dam, it is stated, would interfere with the beauty of the Auld Brig o' Ayr, made famous by Burns.

Fine; but why wait for the municipal elections?

TWO MORE SCHOOL STRIKES ARE THREATENED

STRIKE action by nearly 900 WALLSEND schoolchildren, whose parents consider it unnecessary for them to have to cross the "dangerous and nerve-wracking" Coast Road, was temporarily averted when the parents decided to send a further deputation to Wallsend Education Committee.

The deputation will request the Committee to provide temporary school accommodation at High Farm, Wallsend, where the children live, until a new school is erected there.

They will also ask that some indication should be given when the new school is likely to materialise, and that steps be taken to improve the sanitary arrangements at the Buddle School, which the children are at present attending.

A week ago, a deputation of parents put their case to the Education authority, and last night's meeting was the sequel.

Councillor Harman revealed at the meeting that after the first deputation had been received by the Education Committee, the authority had decided to appoint a special committee to consider the erection of a temporary school at High Farm.

Later booing and the stamping of feet greeted the announcement that Alderman J. Mason, chairman of the Education Committee, had stated: "We will not throw away £3,000 of public money. There is no truth in the statement that the lives of children are being jeopardised on the Coast Road."

It was pointed out that children at High Farm had to travel more than a mile to the Buddle School and that, after being at school all day and having walked nearly a mile, they had to cross the Coast Road, which was described by many parents as "a death-trap."

Frequently interrupted by the stamping of feet and the shouts of parents, Councillor Walker said:

"Whitehall has the final say on the question of a new school and, if they will not grant money, then it takes some finding."

Mr. Elliott: He has drawn a red herring across our track. The people of Buddle Ward put him where he is and he should look after them.

Mr. Elliott is right: a councillor elected for a particular ward should represent the wishes of the people in that ward in act as well as word. These parents are insisting on the safety of their children, and are willing to back up their words with action.

AT SOUTHAMPTON a deputation of parents concerned in the Shirley Warren school "strike" were recently given an opportunity of putting their views before the Southampton Education Committee.

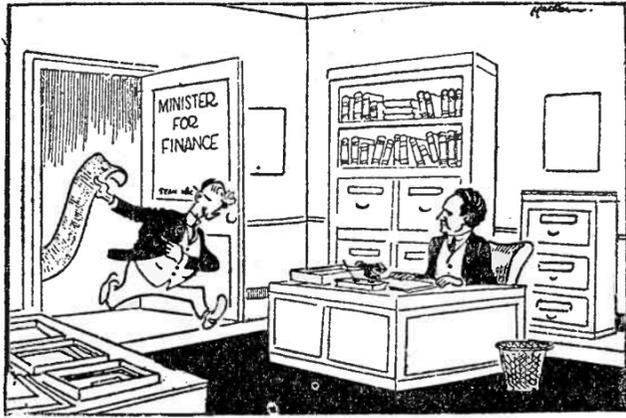
The parents object to sending their children to schools out of their area, as required under a school reorganisation scheme.

The chairman of the committee told the deputation that their views would be considered by the Elementary Education Subcommittee, but he told them that the reorganisation scheme was part of a national scheme for separate schools for infants, juniors, and seniors, and could not be altered.

At a largely-attended meeting, held at Shirley Warren, subsequent to the meeting of the Education Committee, the meeting decided to adhere to the original resolution that mothers should refuse to take their children to Shirley and Regent's Park Schools.

Institutions are made for men (and financed by them) and not men for institutions. Even a national scheme is for our benefit and so must be modified to suit our needs in each district.

Almost Universal



"There's a crisis. We've more inspectors than taxpayers."
—From *Dublin Opinion*

**G.W.L. DAY TALKING ABOUT—
That Gigantic New Industry
—FOOTBALL POOLS**

YEARS ago I remember going in search of a strange organisation which I believe was called the Anti-Gambling League. On the third floor of an ancient building near Ludgate Circus I at length found a dingy door on which the name of the League was faintly discernible. But, alas, it was locked. A charlady who was watching me said that the Secretary seldom came now. "Spouse they found it didn't pay," she added by way of explanation. I expect the suppression of gambling pays even less now. Those peculiar editions of the evening papers which appear soon after breakfast seem wholly abandoned to equine prophecy, and most of our national intellectual genius is devoted in equal proportions to crossword puzzles and forecasting football results.

The Work It Creates

A SPIRITED article in the *Sunday Express* can hardly restrain its admiration for the gigantic size of the present Football Pool Industry and the amount of work it creates.

It is the fastest growing industry in the country. Industry! The very word seems to acquire a new distinction when you think of all those footballers dashing about on Saturday afternoons, and the endless permutations and combinations of their possible match scores.

In 1922, says the article, certain astute gentlemen in Birmingham and Liverpool started the penny pool. In fifteen years this industry has reached a turnover of £150,000 a week, or £30,000,000 in a single football season.

Thirty thousand people are working on the staffs of the Pools. In Liverpool alone, 10,000 girls are employed by the promoters, and the money they earned during their training even was the salvation of many a poor home.

They are well paid and well looked after. They sit at tables and are entertained with broadcast music while at work. They have their own canteen, their welfare centre, their nurses and resident doctors.

The girls are never stood off during the off-season. They are given holidays and have a holiday camp. They have dramatic societies and sports clubs, besides other diversions. So attractive has the job become that even young men from the Universities have been known to try their hands at it.

Then follows a description of the internal organisation and the increased business which so huge a concern brings to the G.P.O.

12 Million Bets

EACH week of the season, 16,000,000 envelopes leave the headquarters of the Pool firms all over the country and about 12,000,000 replies are returned. That is, 12,000,000 investments are made each week.

For the Post Office, this means 12,000,000 penny-half-penny stamps and 12,000,000 postal orders, averaging half-a-crown each. The poundage for the G.P.O. on these last is another £70,000 a week.

The writer explains, "And think of the indirect labour. Visualise the men making the paper for the coupons, the fellows mixing the ink; the vanmen driving the Post Office lorries; and the other workers who are in-

directly employed through the football pools."

It really is an astonishing picture of industry, business efficiency, and enlightened management. Here are thousands of people working at a new job to the strains of ethereal music and drawing good wages at the end of the week, and here is the G.P.O. reaping a golden harvest—and yet, what is all this activity for?

The answer is, to gather up pennies from the many and distribute pounds to the few. In other words, a slight re-shuffling of incomes.

Perhaps I should mention that there is yet another great industry involved: the forecasting of football results. And, for all I know, there may be a third industry, namely the expert punting of professional forecasters of football results.

Aim Doesn't Matter

THE aim of an industry doesn't matter in the least so long as the public can be persuaded to put their money up. During the South Sea Bubble period, companies were formed for extracting silver from lead, for making a wheel for perpetual motion (capital £1,000,000) and "for carrying on an undertaking of great advantage, but nobody to know what it is."

All these bubble companies crashed after lining the pockets of the promoters. The Pool Industry, on the other hand, is commercially sound and unlikely to lose money for anyone except the millions of small football speculators.

As things are, we are all like a community of Chinese who try to live by taking in each other's washing: none of us can be better off financially unless somebody else is worse off.

The *Sunday Express* invites us to admire a grand new industry which is providing thousands of girls with a living under pleasant working conditions, making a comfortable income for the promoters, and distributing largesse to sundry lucky competitors.

This is all very well, but where does the money come from? Out of the pockets of the unsuccessful speculators. Millions have to lose their half-crowns to make these benefits possible. So nobody has made any money: money has been re-distributed.

The Last Thought

IT is the same with any other industry. New money is not made by anybody—if you except the banks which create money and then destroy it. All that anyone does is to shift money about. So really the only thing Industry makes is some sort of service to buyers.

But this is usually the very last thing we think of. The *Sunday Express* says little about the benefits conferred on the betting public, but much about the extra work created and the amounts of money set in circulation—money which was already circulating.

We are asked to admire these things because money, kept artificially in short supply, is the axis round which Industry is made to revolve, and because work, the only claim on money, ranks second to money itself.

So long as things remain like this, we shall be like a millionaire who is forced to push his motor-car uphill.

★ **LETTERS** ★

CONCERNING the prophecy contained in the letter you publish from Mr. Ernst Loeb that Social Credit will be an established institution in more than one country before 1941, the fact that Mr. L. Denis Byrne has voluntarily given up a highly successful business career in this country, to assist Alberta, must augur well for this forecast.

I can well imagine that Mr. Byrne's non-Social Credit acquaintances, and even some faint-hearted Social Crediters, feel that he has given up the substance for the shadow, but the real downright honest-to-goodness Social Crediter, particularly if he has been privileged to meet Denis Byrne, knows that he has taken the only course possible.

God speed him and his family.
Exeter S. BURTON

★ **Iron Famine**

THE scrap-iron stunt is another example of a studied hood-winking of the public. A house-to-house collection is to be organised by the Boy Scouts and other children for raiding the Englishman's castle and carrying off his hoards of used razor blades and bent hairpins, when an order by the Government lifting the tariff and quota on this commodity would bring shiploads to our shores.

Don't part with your scrap-iron, it may come in handy to keep the bum-bailiff out of your castle, form a basis of currency or be really wanted if England were isolated from her outside supplies.

Cardiff PASCO LANGMAID

★ **Drawing Up Own 'Death Warrant'**

ON a recent visit home, I found my frail old mother in a state of nervous collapse due to a physical shock some few weeks ago. During the past week she has been presented with one of the new Ministry of Health Enquiry Forms and required to fill in details on a voluminous form of how they spend their trivial income, how they manage to exist.

In her nervous condition she couldn't contemplate the task and sought my advice in filling up the form, indicating that the official who had brought it had intimated that they had been selected specially to give the infor-

SELLING SOCIAL CREDIT

THE other day as I made a small purchase at a neighbourhood shop, I asked the owner if he had ever read the paper SOCIAL CREDIT. He replied that he had never heard of it, so I said, "It is the most important publication in the world; it's only twopence a week, and it's published here in London. Would you like me to bring you a copy of this week's issue?" "Yes," said he, and this morning I sold him his first copy. The above conversation, of course, took only a few seconds. Try it, Social Crediters.

★
Boarding a bus after street-selling SOCIAL CREDIT and paying 2d. fare, I got the twopence back immediately in exchange for the paper. The conductor had never before seen or heard of SOCIAL CREDIT.

The biggest thrill in a day's selling was when a negro youth smilingly (as only a darkie can smile) chose SOCIAL CREDIT while going short of water melon.

A. D. CADET

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LISTEN to this true story, for it affects very closely your livelihood.

Recently the official estimate of the American cotton crop was published. It amounted to 17,573,000 bales, a figure far in excess of market expectations.

Only once has this figure been exceeded in the past. The yield of this current crop is 249.3 lb. per acre, 33 lb. greater than any previous record.

In spite of the restriction of acreage last year, the extra yield per acre has produced a bumper crop. The bounty of God has been greater than ever, but what happened?

Within a few hours of the report the Agriculture Adjustment Association were already talking of crop control next year, and many will accept the suggestion to adjust the plenty into a scarcity by law.

This birth-controlling of the production of the things we consumers need appears to many justifiable. Why?

Because within a few hours of the report, the price of cotton slumped 22 points in Liverpool to 4.4d. per lb. In New York the price went down 36 points, the lowest since July, 1932.

Thus, within a few hours, after a year of labour on the part of an untold number of farmers, the blessing of a bumper crop was turned into a disaster by the money figures of the market.

What is the secret of this black magic? Here it is. When all our "clever men" (not farmers) tell us that the figuring system—the money system—is "sound," is "sacred," and must not be "tampered with," we accept their false insinuations as if they were true, and consequently the madness of their plans for restriction and destruction appear reasonable and justified! The "clever" men have shifted the spotlight from the real cause of the trouble—a false money system.

Production Restricted

Planners come forward (with every assistance from the Money Barons, who produce nothing) with schemes for control, ostensibly to help the producer to recover his costs in prices, but the real aim is to consolidate a false money system, and the effect is to raise prices by first restricting production by law, and then making it a crime to sell cheaply to the consumer.

This technique arranges the interest of the producer directly opposite to that of the consumer—and the hostility that arises is absorbed by the two parties, each of whom ignores the real cause—"sound finance" and the party responsible, i.e., those who control the money system.

In Britain, this Machievellian technique has been going on for a long time, laws have been passed to restrict production, Boards of all kinds have been armed with powers to raise prices, and the designs of the "Planners" are now producing the effect they desired.

The cost of living is steadily rising; it has been planned.

The Money planners will provide money for destruction, but not for the consumption of the real wealth that is, or can be, produced in abundance.

While that bumper cotton crop was grow-

ing in America, our "Scrap the Spindles Board" was busy in the Lancashire mills.

The present annual edition of "The Lancashire Textile Industry," published at 15s. by John Worrall Ltd., Oldham, shows that the activities of the Spindles Board have reduced the number of cotton firms to which it is a guide.

Since the last edition was compiled 60 firms, 29,562 looms and 1,557,301 spindles have gone out of operation.

Levied Against Us

Today there are 337,538 fewer looms operating than in 1916; there are 727 fewer firms than were operating in 1914; there are 17,095,128 fewer spindles operating than in 1917.

And the cost of this wholesale destruction is levied against the consumer.

When you buy a shirt, you pay not only for the cotton used, but for the restriction in cotton growing, you pay not only for the loom that spins it into fabric, but for looms deliberately destroyed that could have delivered two shirts to you instead of one in the same time.

This is called "sound finance," and it is operating over every form of economic production there is, to prevent—at any cost—the distribution of the plenty and security of livelihood to the people.

We have a Board to restrict herring—when you buy a herring, you pay not only for the herring you get to eat but for the boats that have been destroyed to prevent having two or three herrings instead of one.

This is necessary to save the "sacred" principles of "sound finance."

The Milk Board has arranged by law that the domestic consumer shall pay 2s. 4d. a gallon while the manufacturer gets a gallon for sevenpence or fivepence.

30,000,000 Gallons Less

There has been a fall in the production of 30,000,000 gallons of milk this year. When you buy a pint of milk for consumption, you pay for another pint to be delivered to the manufacturer, and for another to be birth-controlled.

"Sound finance" has decreed that you, the consumer, shall subsidise destruction.

At Evesham recently, the surplus crop of fruit lowered growers' prices to such an extent that a meeting has been called to consider a scheme for grubbing up ten thousand acres of the Pershore plum tree.

The price of all the goods the housewife buys is steadily rising, the standard of living is being attacked—in order to fit abundance of goods to a scarcity of money in the consumers' pockets.

It has been known for a long time how to give the consumers the money to buy the

abundance instead of destroying and restricting it.

But such a suggestion horrifies the Money Monopoly; it is not "sound finance"; if National Dividends were distributed to consumers the power of the "planners" to sport with the lives of the people would disappear! Such a thing must not be permitted!

There is something we can all do, if we want distribution instead of destruction, if we want plenty instead of poverty, if we want security instead of economic slavery.

We can resist the restricters by demanding distribution of more money to spend together with a lower cost to live.

The Planning Boards are restricting and controlling and destroying in compliance with the policy favoured by the Bank of England, the Treasury, and the gamblers in money values.

This policy is proved, by the evidence available, to be one that is anti-social, and opposed to the life and liberty interest of the vast majority of our people.

We are arbitrarily restricted as men and women, to the extent that our purchasing power falls short of the power to produce.

And for many individuals this restriction operated by the credit controllers via the money and price system, starves them to death.

It is time we common people in England took steps to raise the aggressive blockade the Bank of England is conducting against us.

In the war the Money Power is waging continually against life and the people, our public servants make raids on our purses collecting rents, levies, taxes, rates for the Enemy.

Time We Awoke

It is time we woke up. This is OUR country, we must see to it that ORDERS are given to our representatives to see to it that instead of raids being made on us from the Bank of England via the Treasury, credits giving us the power to buy what we produce shall be forthcoming.

If it is our will that what is now being restricted or destroyed shall be distributed for use and consumption, then whoever and whatever opposes the distribution of National Dividends can be recognised as an enemy of safety, of security, of liberty, of democracy, and of life itself.

Let's make the Demand and find out who and what it is frustrating our liberty to live like men who have inherited abundance in a free country!

If we have any sense at all, we shall know what to do when we see who it is that threatens our right to live.

Let us start now to act like free men and to DEMAND WHAT WE WANT until we get it!

George Hickling

Sinister Boloney of State Planning

THE following extracts are taken from a report of a student attending the Summer School at the International Labour Office, Geneva, with acknowledgments to *Red Tape*.

The three subjects taken were State Planning, Unemployment and International Trade.

The first, to which I was attached during the first week, was probably the subject upon which there was the least agreement, but that is as it should be for State Plans are things to impose upon people, not to be agreed upon by people.

Personally, I think State Planning all "boloney" and sinister "boloney" at that. In an age of scarcity planning by a central authority is desirable, but in an age of plenty the planning could, and should, be done by individual consumers.

Some planners aimed at eliminating booms and slumps by cutting the tops off the booms and sticking them on the bottoms of the slumps by means of timing Public Works.

They appeared to think that, as we are not permitted to have prosperity all the time, the only way to eliminate depression is to eliminate prosperity. Let us prosper while we may, the sky is the limit and the landlord who stops our tap is in for a rough time.

One lecturer pointed out that it was necessary to have international co-operation in an expansionist policy if you were to avoid inter-

national complication due to fluctuating exchanges.

*

In the Unemployment group, to which I was attached in the second week, there was fairly general agreement that the cause was a deficiency of purchasing power, but no agreement on how this arose and consequently no agreement on a remedy.

There was some measure of support for my contention that technological unemployment was a good thing, to be encouraged, not "cured," and that endowment by National Dividends would rob unemployment of the only evil thing attached to it—poverty.

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Announcements & Meetings

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group. The first of two addresses on UNEMPLOYMENT will be given in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast, on Thursday evening, October 28, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker, Mr. John Mairs. There will be time for questions on Alberta and everybody will be welcomed.

On Saturday evening, October 23 (tomorrow evening), there will be a combined meeting of the Belfast and other Northern Ireland groups at 6.30 p.m. to consider (a) Forthcoming visit of Major Douglas to speak on Alberta; (b) Local Objectives; (c) Alberta. All group members cordially invited.

Birkenhead Social Credit Association. Enquiries to the Hon. Secretary, 16, Tilstock Crescent, Prenton, Birkenhead. Phone B'head 4405.

Blackburn Social Credit Study Group meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

Bradford United Democrats. All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. Weekly Conference of Supervisors, Officials and Dept. Officers at 34, Charles Street, on Wednesdays, at 7.15 p.m. prompt.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. "Your Vote Your Only Weapon." An address on Wednesday next at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m. Light refreshments.

Erdington Douglas Social Credit Group. Fortnightly meetings will be held during the Winter. Next meeting at the Parochial Rooms, Bromfield Road, off Slade Road, on Friday, October 22, at 8 p.m. prompt.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Green Gates, Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club. Help of all members most urgently needed every Thursday, any time between 5 and 8 p.m., Social Credit Rendezvous.

Newcastle United Democrats, 14A, Pilgrim Street. A Poster Parade will be held on Saturday, October 23, at 2 p.m. Will volunteers please meet at the above address when SOCIAL CREDIT will be supplied for public sale.

N. W. London. Every Wednesday, 7 to 10 p.m. "At Home" for N.W. contacts at 14, Richmond Gardens, Hendon Central. Phone HEN 3151.

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. Social Credit and other literature on sale at Branksome Chine Café.

Portsmouth Douglas Social Credit Group. Please note in future our meetings will be held each THURSDAY, 8 p.m. Goodies Café, 69, Elm Grove, Southsea (side door, upstairs). All welcome; discussion; questions; admission free.

Southampton Group. Public meetings every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. for lectures and discussion. Advisory Council Meetings (open to all members) 7.30 p.m. first Friday of each month.—2, London Road.

Stockton-on-Tees Social Credit Association. The Group are holding a "Grand Social" in the Allotment Holders' Assembly Rooms, Farrer Street, on Tuesday, October 26, at 7.45 p.m. Will all who are interested please keep this date open and bring along your friends?

Stoke-on-Trent. Will anyone interested in Social Credit please communicate with Miss F. Dixon, "Linden," Brownhills, Tunstall?

Wallasey Social Credit Association. Public Meetings first Tuesday in each month at the Sandrock Hotel, New Brighton (Rowson Street entrance) at 8 p.m. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

Wolverhampton D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, October 26, at 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

A Public Meeting at Sankey's Hall, Peacehaven, Friday, October 22, 8 p.m. Speaker: Lt.-Col. L. Wylde, O.B.E. Admission free. All welcomed.

Northampton. Contributions are invited from readers in the district towards the cost of SOCIAL CREDIT advertising campaign. Donations please to Mrs. B. Gilbert, 205A, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.

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To South African Readers. Reginald Turvey, c/o F. C. Gunn, Peaceful Haven, Portshepstone, Natal, S. Africa, would be glad to hear from Social Crediters in Natal and Cape Province.

The Social Credit Centre, Johannesburg. Social Crediters visiting South Africa should note that the address of the Centre has now been changed to: Social Credit Centre, P.O. Box 8359, Johannesburg, Transvaal, S. Africa.

To Let to Social Crediters for propaganda purposes, Furnished House, 8 rooms, nice garden, modern conveniences; £1 per week, inclusive, or less by arrangement; October to May. Longer by arrangement. Skyros, Edith Avenue, Peacehaven, Sussex.

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Page Of News And Comment From Overseas—By M.W.

WE ARE LIVING ON A FUMING VOLCANO

“SURPLUS man-power is the fuming volcano upon which social and economic security is resting today,” declared Professor F. W. Hart, of the University of California, in an address at the Millions Club (Sydney, Australia).
 “Surplus man-power leads to poverty and starvation, discontent and unrest, civil war and international war. It may lead from international warfare to world devastation. It is an unsolved problem.”

The problem is unsolved because people have not united—except in Alberta—in demanding its solution—National Dividends.

“The natural resources and powers of production of the world are sufficient to provide a comfortable standard of living for every man, woman, and child.”

National Dividends—money to buy the goods now restricted, destroyed or not produced for lack of market—would enable every man, woman and child to enjoy a comfortable standard of living.

The application of science and technology, power and machinery, to the production of goods, was the major cause of surplus man-power, Professor Hart stated, but the abolition of science or machinery was neither possible nor desirable.

No, you cannot abolish science or machinery. But if you fail to demand National Dividends with which to buy the goods produced and producible, science and machinery will be perverted to making bombers and battleships, tanks and gas with which to fight for export markets.

“Man should be released to enjoy the products of the machine, not to be a slave to it.”

National Dividends would release man from slavery to those who, by controlling money, control both him and the machine.

“It was likely that an automatic cotton picker, recently invented, would drive

2,000,000 American negroes out of employment. Mouse-trap telephones recently installed in Los Angeles now required only five girls at the exchanges instead of 350.”

Lacking the wages of the machine—National Dividends—these two million negroes, and these 345 telephone operators, will join the bread lines. Some few may get jobs, the rest will spend their time looking for them, but—

“Never again will surplus man-power be absorbed by private enterprise in what is known as useful work,” Professor Hart concluded.

No, “never again,” but lacking National Dividends, they may find themselves absorbed in a national enterprise which will give employment to all for a time—war.

This is the logical outcome of the fight to sell, a fight which is unnecessary, for it is only the result of an artificial shortage of money—tickets—which the issue of National Dividends would overcome.

IF YOU WANT peace at home and abroad—demand National Dividends.

IF YOU WANT to abolish poverty in plenty—demand National Dividends.

IF YOU WANT to see the plenty, which a bountiful Providence has made possible, distributed—demand National Dividends.

IF YOU WANT real individual freedom established, not freedom to starve which is the only freedom of the majority today, but freedom to live—demand National Dividends.

IF YOU WANT all people “to have life and to have it more abundantly”—demand National Dividends.

However poor you are, however difficult your life, YOU CAN play your part. Make the demand NOW!

M. JACKLIN

CANADA

T.U. Leaders Don't Want Dividends

THE most important event for “Labour” in Canada to-day is the struggle of the Albertan people for financial and economic freedom, summed up in their demand for a Dividend of £5 a month for all and a lower cost of living.

A Dividend of £5 a month would enable every worker to decide on the conditions under which he was prepared to work. He, or she, could no longer be forced to work under bad conditions as an alternative to starvation.

Yet the Canada Trades and Labour Congress which met at Ottawa recently devoted itself to resolutions in favour of the “closed shop” trade union dictatorship—the amendment of the B.N.A. Act to permit centralised control by the Federal Government

To the Editor

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

FURTHER to my article last week, it has been pointed out to me, and I gladly concede, that editors of local papers throughout the country are much more ready to give space to letters about Social Credit and allied subjects than are their opposite numbers on the national papers edited in London.

The main indictment still holds good, however, that the traffic is mainly one way, and delivery is made in plain vans, while any vans which slip through the other way are all plainly labelled.

W. L. BARDSLEY

of social and labour legislation, and other stock items to be found in most labour conference agendas.

Evidently the members of the Canadian labour movement, like their comrades in this country, have allowed their leaders to assume that they know best what is good for those who elect and pay them.

Trade union members in Canada had better take a leaf from Alberta's book and insist that their paid representatives—the officials—demand what the rank and file want.

AUSTRALIA

More Taxes For 1,800,000

AUSTRALIAN workers, 1,800,000 of them, are to be forced to “insure” against poverty and its by-product, ill-health.

Sir Walter Kinnear, a British expert, has drawn up a scheme that now only awaits adoption by whichever party wins tomorrow's general election.

Poverty is to be used as an excuse for a new “insurance” racket. The financiers will be pleased.

“Insurance” means certainly a levy on incomes at once, and perhaps an extra payment of income in the future. That is not what the people want. They want, on the contrary, something added to their incomes today, so as to give them access to the good things they need in order to keep fit and well.

ALBERTA

'System Old As The Rothschilds'

THE following extracts are from a special report to *The Star* (Toronto), of September 24, regarding conditions in Alberta (the emphasis is ours):

“A Social Credit government can get by without too much trouble until it tries Social Credit. When it attempts to put the Doug-

las theories into practice it learns just how powerful are the forces it faces.

The minute Hon. William Aberhart announced this programme two months ago, he ran into trouble. Another minister left his cabinet. The banks sent their top-flight public-relations men to Edmonton. Finally the Dominion government disallowed the bank legislation.

It is considered that if the government went to the country now it would have an excellent chance of re-election. What is most important, it could not hold a general election until 40 days after dissolution, which could only mean well past freeze-up, when its most potent supporters could not easily reach outlying polls.

The tendency to laugh at Aberhart and Social Credit finds no echo here, among either the bank's representatives or the people of Alberta. Both are keenly aware that for the first time in Canadian history an administration is attempting to change the very fundamentals of a system as old as the Rothschilds.

FOREIGN STAMPS

A Source of Revenue

THOSE of our readers who live abroad—especially in the British colonies—or who receive letters from abroad, are requested to collect and send to us the stamps from the envelopes.

Those who are in a position to make office collections are especially asked to co-operate.

Don't attempt to dismount the stamps; just tear off the corner of the envelope and post the accumulation periodically to

ASST. DIRECTOR OF REVENUE, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

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THE following courses of study began in September (for DETAILS see “Calendar and Prospectus,” 3d. from all groups or from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2):—

- (1). Course A. (By 20 lectures at lecture centres in the British Isles.) Fee £1 10s.
- (2). Course A. (By correspondence.) Fee £1 plus postal charges (2s. 6d. at home; 3s. 6d. abroad; air mail extra).

(The A Course is preparatory to examination for less advanced Certificate of the Lectures and Studies Section, which must be obtained whether the student has taken one of the Courses or not, before entry for the more advanced B Certificate.)

- (3). Course B. (By correspondence only.) Fee £1 plus postal charges.

Applications to join Lecture Course A should be made to the nearest Supervisor of Information. For Correspondence Course, apply to Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

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 and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them.
4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy, 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.)

- EVENTS are moving rapidly. Don't underestimate the enemy, who knows how to deal with unorganised bodies of men.
- KNOW what is going on in the movement and how to act quickly and unitedly.
- GROUP membership, by itself is not enough: don't lose time but become a registered supporter of Major Douglas.
- YOU can use the application form below, and further application forms are being sent to all group supervisors, for the members.
- IT is important for all active Douglas Social Crediters, who have not already done so, to join now, without further delay.

**AND DO NOT MISS
 The October Supplement to
 SOCIAL CREDIT**

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