

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### From Week to Week

#### THE WEEK'S BIG LAUGH.

"Come and see the Post Office at Work."—Advt. in Edinburgh newspaper.

Perhaps the first breath of sanity which has been allowed to proceed from an official source on the industrial situation has been emitted by Dr. Reid of the Scottish Division of the National Coal Board. Brushing aside the "workers'" demand for the employment of more men as "an alibi," he said that, on the contrary too many men for the output are employed already, and that consideration must be given to reducing the number.

It has long been clear (to us, if, apparently, to no-one else) that the key to the present situation lies in a reduction of employment, as well as in a drastic reorganisation of manufacturing policy. There is not a hope for the world under its present leaders, least of all under Socialism and Communism. The mass propaganda intended to suggest that the world was created to be organised as a factory corresponds so closely to the doctrine of the coming of Anti-Christ put into modern dress that, once again, the age-long "plot" theory seems to be the only adequate explanation of it.

The trick idea is the creation of a spurious priority (*cf.* "Socialism is priority."—Bevan-Sieff). If you can hypnotise people into believing that the most important factor in existence is trade; that it doesn't matter what you make, so long as you send it away and don't use it yourselves; that all your comfort and all your privacy and liberty is secondary to the paramount necessity of trade, you may not notice that this spurious priority tends irresistibly both to MONOPOLY and totalitarianism.

The meetings of the Four Ministers in Paris are being held in the Chateau *Rose*.

(Sovietised-Communist Hungary): "Both socially and economically, the people were gradually being pauperised. In what was heralded as a 'classless society', the distinction between levels was sharper than ever before. Instead of a series of gradations, there was a single and complete separation, with the upper class being the new political aristocracy, and the other—the depressed class—being everybody else."—*I Learned About Communism The Hard Way*: Paul Ruedemann.

"Where there are greedy and corrupt men about, it is much better that they should only enjoy the limited power of private business men, and not the vastly greater power of officials and politicians."—*The Tablet*, June 11, 1949.

But of course there are no greedy and corrupt men in the Financier-Socialist Administration.

An overseas correspondent whose views we value much, suggests that since it is orthodox tactics to extol the enlightened (*d'markratic*) importance of the secret (*sic*) ballot, then we should attack the open voting system employed in the House of Commons on the occasion of a Division.

We are not sure that this is not one of the flashes of pure genius for which the situation clamours. A secret ballot on a Division would defeat the Whip system organised to produce exactly the result the electoral ballot was said to cure and universally admitted to have reduced Parliament to a rather dreary farce. It would, almost in one move, render the personality, rather than the party, of Members of Parliament the essential matter for the consideration of the electorate, and give importance to their speeches when elected. Combined with an open recorded vote in the electorate, and the allocation to this electorate of the responsibility, both positive and negative, for the policies for which they vote, we believe that in a surprisingly short time we should let much needed light play on the rotten and corrupt system under which we pass from degradation to decay. And at the same time we should expose the individuals who are mainly concerned with our defeat.

For this latter reason, a bitter fight will be necessary to accomplish anything of the kind.

"For the parallels between the Roman world of the Fourth Century and Western civilization of the Twentieth are obvious and melancholy. Both are darkened by the presage of decay and dissolution. There is in each the sense of physical and spiritual enervation; the same conscious dread of unassimilable peoples beyond the limits of the civilization, but pressing with ever greater energy against its walls. There is the same sterility of art. There is a decline of rational philosophy, a revival of magic, a proliferation of superstitions, an eccentricity of manners and dress. But it is, I believe, straining the parallel to perceive, as Professor Hadas does, in Fourth Century Christianity an almost perfect counterpart to Twentieth Century Communism; that is, 'a revolutionary social doctrine' propagated by a fanatical faction whose members possessed the 'religious certainty that their end justified their means.'"—J. M. Lalley, in a review.

It is highly significant that the main, if not the sole cause, of the Fall of the Roman Empire, the inflation caused by monetary manipulation aided by the influx of silver from Africa and the aliens who accompanied it, is not mentioned, or the financial roguery of the present time which is repeating its effects. We have no doubt that the reviewer we quote is as honest as he is capable; the fraudulent bookkeeping which will wreck any Empire has simply been erased from the story with which he has to deal. The subtle attack on Christianity suggests a source easily identifiable.

A good deal of verbiage on the breakdown of U.N.O. is given unrestricted publicity. It is specifically laid down in

its constitution that it must not interfere in internal politics.

But have you heard anything of the breakdown of the International Bank, which controls internal politics completely?

## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: June 1, 1949.

### Foreign Postal Packets (Opening)

*Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore* asked the Postmaster General what instructions he has issued to Post Office officials regarding the opening and perusal of private correspondence between this country and countries of the British Empire and Commonwealth.

*Mr. Hobson*: In implementation of the provisions of the Foreign Postal Packets (Customs) Warrant, 1948, Statutory Instrument 1948, No. 562, Post Office staff are instructed to open postal packets sent to or from the United Kingdom only if required to do so by the proper officer of Customs and Excise for Customs purposes or for the purpose of the provisions of Part IV of the Exchange Control Act, 1947, and to reseal promptly and put in course of transmission all packets when released by the Customs. It is no part of the duty of Post Office staff to examine correspondence contained in such packets.

*Sir T. Moore*: But this is a matter of great importance. How can the hon. Gentleman justify this interference with the private correspondence of a constituent of mine who has had a sister in Canada for the last 30 years? Is this a corollary to the invasion of the home and the examination of private shopping baskets? Is that what the Government are after?

*Mr. Hobson*: The reasons have been stated in the answer to the Question. . . .

### Germany (Refugees)

*Mr. Skeffington-Lodge* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to what extent refugees are still coming into the British zone of Germany; and how many camps are established there which can provide suitable facilities for caring for families accompanied by children.

*Mr. Mayhew*: German refugees are still arriving in the British zone from the East at the rate of about 30,000 per month. The German authorities who are responsible for the reception and welfare of the refugees estimate that 40 of the camps established in the British zone are suitable for resident children.

*Mr. Skeffington-Lodge*: Is not my hon. Friend aware that the position in Schleswig-Holstein in particular is reaching unmanageable proportions and, in view of that, will he get into touch with the French authorities who have no refugees in their zone to see whether they can take some so as to relieve the position for us?

*Mr. Mayhew*: My hon. Friend will be aware that we have, in fact, taken that action and that discussions have taken place. Some re-distribution of refugees has taken place to the advantage of Schleswig-Holstein.

*Mr. Francis Noel-Baker*: Can my hon. Friend give any estimate of the comparable number of refugees crossing from the Western zones into the Eastern zone of Germany?

## SUPPLY

[16th ALLOTTED DAY]

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. BOWLES in the Chair]

Civil Estimates, 1949-50

*Major Sir Thomas Dugdale* (Richmond): My right hon. and hon. Friends have put down this Vote for discussion today because the solution of the problem of securing increased meat from the marginal land of this country appears to be the most effective way by which the soil of Great Britain can make a major contribution to the present woeful inadequate meat ration of our people. . . .

. . . The Minister will, no doubt, by now have had an opportunity of studying the report of the Exmoor survey, carried out by the Somerset county branch of the National Farmers' Union. He will agree, I think, that this survey is a most valuable contribution to the problems we are discussing today. It deals with only 80,000 acres, but Exmoor is typical of many other areas.

In dealing with finance the report states definitely that this sum is far from sufficient, as follows:

"The Exchequer grant of £300,000 under the new Agricultural Goods and Services (Marginal Production) Scheme is quite inadequate as an impetus to production in view of the circumstances disclosed in a recent economic survey referred to. It amounts to about 4½d. an acre."

I have tried to assess where the figure of 4½d. an acre is derived from and I think it has been taken from Professor Dudley Stamp's Land Utilisation Survey of 1948 in which he assessed the position to be that there are 20 million acres of marginal land, mainly enclosed—that is the kind of land with which we are dealing this afternoon—and 4½ million acres of mountain and moorland.

So it would appear that under this order the assistance which is to be given to the marginal land producers is in the neighbourhood of 4½d. an acre, which the Committee will agree will not meet the case submitted to the Government today. . . .

*The Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture* (Mr. George Brown): . . . The hon. and gallant Baronet referred to a number of things that need to be done—capital works, as he called them—if we are to get ahead with this job. Most of the things he mentioned, however, are covered by Government assistance. At one point of his speech I thought the hon. and gallant Baronet rather misled himself. He spoke mainly about Order No. 536—the Marginal Production Order. But that is not the only means of Government assistance towards marginal land production, or even the most important scheme of assistance. Most of the things he mentioned—drainage, water supply, farm roads, farm buildings, fencing, walling and land reclamation—are able to attract Government assistance under one or other of the various schemes which we have formulated. . . .

. . . When looking at the general picture of what we are doing to assist marginal land production I think the most important thing to remember is the assistance given to the hill farmer. A large proportion of our marginal land is on the hills and uplands. The De La Warr Committee estimated that there were some five million acres in that category when they were considering the matter before 1944,

when they reported. In Scotland, I am told, the area is twice as much. Clearly, therefore, there is a great bulk of marginal land. In 1946, The Hill Farming Act was passed....

... We must bear in mind that the aim of this scheme is not to find a new way of paying out money to the industry other than through the price structure. It is to turn the hill farms, the marginal land, into economic productive enterprises. There is no point in having any scheme of assistance which does not see that that object is achieved. Under the second part of the Hill Farming Act the Exchequer may give grants equal to half the cost of schemes of rehabilitation and improvement on hill farms. Here, of course, the grants are available to any landowner or tenant, or groups of landowners and tenants, who submit schemes which the Minister is able to approve as being adequate for the purpose of rehabilitating the land....

... Exchequer grants under this Act, as the Committee will know, may amount to £4 million in the period during which the act is alive, and with the approval of the House we may ask for an additional £1 million, to bring the total up to £5 million. We must not, however, be misled by the figures £4 million or £5 million, since they are Exchequer grants of half the total cost. The expenditure of the Exchequer's money will mean that the country is investing 8 million and possibly £10 million in the rehabilitation and improvement of the important marginal lands on our hill.

May I give a short progress report of what we have done? These schemes are complicated; they take time to prepare, submit and check. It is most important that the taxpayer should get value for money, and that the schemes that are submitted are comprehensive and will achieve the ultimate rehabilitation of the hill farm. So far, the Act has run about half its course, but that is not to say that half the period during which the money is to be spent has run. A lot of schemes will be delayed action schemes. Up to the end of April of this year, the estimated cost of works, including improvement schemes in the United Kingdom either approved by us or under consideration, amounted to £4½ million, divided approximately equally between England and Wales on the one hand and Scotland on the other. At April 30, out of 1,891 schemes which have been put up for consideration in England and Wales alone, work was going on in no fewer than 700 cases, which will cost a total of rather more than £800,000. Therefore, work was actually proceeding in very nearly half the total number of proposals put up for consideration, and the total value of schemes which have been put up for England and Wales is very nearly a half of the total—£2 million.

*Mr. Hugh Fraser (Stone):* Does the Hon. Gentleman mean £4,500,000 of Government money or does that relate to both sides—the Government and the industry?

*Mr. Brown:* The £4,500,000 is the total value of the schemes put up, not the total amount of grant which they will attract.

*Mr. Fraser:* That means £2,250,000 from the Government?

*Mr. Brown:* Roughly a half from the Government. It is quite obvious from these figures and the fact that we are only half way through, and that the rate at which schemes are now coming forward is half as high again this year as compared with last year, that the time taken to

prepare the schemes is being caught up. We shall probably need to come back to the House for the additional £1 million; we shall use up all the money that was attracted under the original Act.

The point I am making is that a good deal of work is obviously being done on Exmoor quite apart from the marginal land scheme, and a figure of 4½d. per acre is a little unfair and unreal. The total figure which we are anticipating spending on hill farming up to 1951 will run into several millions. There will, in addition, be £900,000 provided in the next three years under the marginal Production Order. If these are added together and all other forms of assistance—drainage, liming, water, etc.—are ignored, we have a figure much nearer 11s. or 12s. per acre than the 4½d. mentioned in the Survey, with which the hon. and gallant Member for Richmond amused himself.

The Committee may like to know the sort of improvements which have been included in the improvement schemes to which I have been referring, and the approximate cost under principal headings. Out of rather more than £2 million in England and Wales farm buildings schemes which have so far received account for over £400,000, farm houses and cottages for rather more than £300,000, improvements to permanent pasture—manuring, and re-seeding and things of that kind—£300,000, fencing rather more than £200,000 and roads rather more than £150,000. It should be remembered that I am speaking about schemes which have been submitted only up to the half way mark and before the upsurge has arrived. Water supply, drainage and electricity each account for about £100,000. Both water supply and drainage attract grant under different arrangements as well as under the scheme to which I am now referring.

The total Government contribution towards costs both on hill and upland farms will therefore be considerably in excess of the figure which I have given.

*Mr. Vane (Westmorland):* What has been the expenditure on cottages?

*Mr. Brown:* I do not think that I can break down further the figure which I gave of £300,000 for farm houses and cottages together, but if the hon. Member wishes to have it further broken down, I will see if that can be done.

*Captain Crookshank (Gainsborough):* And the money.

*Mr. Brown:* The remaining chief items are liming, shelter belts—vitaly important in some of these areas—and the provision of sheep dipping accommodation, each of which has accounted for about £50,000 in the schemes so far received. I understand that in Scotland the total sum is about the same but the distribution between the various items is rather different.

The hon. and gallant Member for Richmond, who I hope will bear in mind the enormous amount of work that is being done, pointed out that outside the scope of that scheme there are marginal lands which cannot qualify under the Hill Farming Act. It is to them that the other Order, No. 536, is directed. It is to meet the needs of farms of this sort that the marginal production scheme was devised. This scheme is not new in principle. It continues, as it were, a scheme which was in existence, which was based on the authority of annual Appropriation Acts. This new

(Continued on page 7.)

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This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

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### What Public?

We print in the next column a passage from *Modern Painters* (indeed the first words of the work) as well as a much less substantial criticism from another source to help to build up a body of thought among those supporters to whom the skeleton of opinion about the secret ballot, majority rule, etc., which they have embraced, feels chattering and bony in their arms. We agree that the sensation induced is one of the less attractive features of skeletons. We note Ruskin's identification that all erroneous opinion is inconsistent. We have noticed it. Also that ungrounded opinion, i.e., unrealistic opinion, is transitory.

Ruskin, in this passage, has something to teach the wilder kind of Social Credit propagandist in deriving the 'absolute authority' of what he says comes to be a stable opinion from a source independent of *conscious* understanding. It is curious that an appendix (see p. 648 of the library edition) mentions Newton's *Principia* in connection with the author's attempt to rescue the phrase 'the public' from ambiguity. In fact it took nineteen years to secure the adhesion of the University of Cambridge to Newton's ideas, which, even then, were made palatable only by subterfuge. Nevertheless, the note is of some interest:—"With reference to a new edition of Newton's *Principia*, the 'public' means little more than the Royal Society. With reference to one of Wordsworth's poems, it means all who have hearts. With reference to one of Moore's, all who have passions. With reference to the works of Hogarth, it means all who have worldly knowledge,—to the works of Giotto, those who have religious faith. Each work must be tested exclusively by the fiat of the *particular* public to whom it is addressed. We will listen to no comments on Newton from people who have no mathematical knowledge; to none on Wordsworth from those who have no hearts—to none on Giotto from those who have no religion. Therefore, when we have to form a judgment of any new work, the question 'What do the public say of it?' is indeed of vital importance; but we must always enquire, first, who are *its* public? We must not submit a treatise on moral philosophy to a conclave of horse-jockeys, nor a work of deep artistical research to the writers for the Art Union."

Ruskin knew perfectly what happened if you submitted Christ to the Jews, although he did not know what happened if you submitted Social Credit theory to the Economists. What is perhaps more important is to observe the distinction which must be drawn, and was drawn in the New Testament, between the *presentation* of ideas, in any form, and Truth. To what *particular* 'public' is Truth addressed—or isn't it?

### Portrait of Major C. H. Douglas

It is anticipated that the copies of Mr. Augustus John's portrait of Major Douglas will be ready for distribution shortly. Orders will be executed by K.R.P. Publications Ltd., immediately the copies are received from the printers.

### Validity of "Public" Opinion

"If it be true, and it can scarcely be disputed, that nothing has been for centuries consecrated by public admiration, without possessing in a high degree some kind of sterling excellence, it is not because the average intellect and feeling of the majority of the public are competent in any way to distinguish what is really excellent, but because all erroneous opinion is inconsistent, and all ungrounded opinion transitory; so that, while the fancies and feelings which deny deserved honour, and award what is undue, have neither root nor strength sufficient to maintain consistent testimony for a length of time, the opinions formed on right grounds by those few who are in reality competent judges, being necessarily stable, communicate themselves gradually from mind to mind; descending lower as they extend wider, until they leaven the whole lump, and rule by absolute authority, even where the grounds and reasons for them cannot be understood. On this gradual victory of what is consistent over what is vacillating, depends the reputation of all that is highest in art and literature; for it is an insult to what is really great in either to suppose that it in any way addresses itself to mean or uncultivated faculties. It is a matter of the simplest demonstration, that no man can be really appreciated but by his equal or superior."—(From the Introduction to *Modern Painters*: John Ruskin.)

In *The Forerunner*, a novel which has had considerable circulation, by Dmitri Merejkowski, based to some extent on the Notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci, a conversation is introduced between the painter and Piero Soderini, acting for the Florentine Republic, at the scene in the Palazzo Vecchio of the painting of the *Battle of Anghiari*:—"This was war in all its horror, the supreme folly of humanity, the 'most bestial of madneses,' according to Leonardo's own expression, 'which leaves no footprint unfilled with blood.'" "We had hoped," the official is made to say, "that your work would immortalise the warlike renown of the republic, and show the memorable exploits of our heroes; had hoped for something to elevate the soul, to give a noble example to patriotism. I grant you that war is as you have shown it; but I ask you, Messer Leonardo, why not ennoble and adorn it, and modify its extremes? for the great thing is 'moderation in all things!' I may be mistaken, but to my thinking the painter's true business is to benefit the people by instructing them . . . Art which has no profit for the people . . . is merely an amusement for the rich, a distraction for the idle, a luxury for tyrants."

"Certainly," assented Leonardo . . . 'Permit me, sir, to suggest a practical method of terminating our perennial debate. Let the citizens of the Florentine Republic assemble in this very chamber, and take a vote on the question whether or no my picture be moral—that is, popular.'

"Soderini weighed the suggestion. He was so impressed by the virtue of the black and white balls used for voting, that it never occurred to him a mock could be made at the mystery. Presently, however . . . he mentioned that Michelangelo Buonarroti had received an order to paint the second wall of the council chamber. . . ."

### A Direct Subscription?

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## Palmerston and Freemasonry

### Chapters from Dr. Dillon's "War of Anti-Christ with the Church."

(Continued)

We continue below the reproduction of the three chapters dealing with Lord Palmerston from the Lectures delivered in Edinburgh in 1884 by Mgr. George F. Dillon, Missionary Apostolic, Sydney:—

#### THE WAR OF THE INTELLECTUAL PARTY.

During what may be called the reign of Palmerston, the war of the intellectual party against Christianity, intensified in the dark counsels of the *Alta Vendita*, became accentuated and general throughout Europe. It chiefly lay in the propagandism of immorality, luxury, and naturalism amongst all classes of society, and then in the spread of Atheistic and revolutionary ideas. During the time of Palmerston's influence not one iota of the advices of the *Alta Vendita* was permitted to be wasted. Wherever, therefore, it was possible to advance the programme mapped out in the "Permanent Instruction," in the letter of *Piccolo Tigre*, and in the advices of *Vindex*, that was done with effect. We see, therefore, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, America, and the rest of the world, deluged with immoral novels, immodest prints, pictures, and statues, and every legislature invited to legalise a system of prostitution, under pretence of expediency, which gave security to sinners, and a kind of recognized status to degraded women. We find, wherever Masonry could effect it, these bad influences brought to bear upon the universities, the army, the navy, the training schools, the civil service, and upon the whole population. "Make corrupt hearts and you will have no more Catholics," said *Vindex*, and faithfully, and with effect, the secret societies of Europe have followed that advice. Hence in France under the Empire, Paris, bad enough before, became a very pandemonium of vice; and Italy just in proportion to the conquests of the Revolution, became systematically corrupted on the very lines laid down by the *Alta Vendita*.

Next, laws subversive of Christian morality were caused to be passed in every State, on, of course, the most plausible pretexts. These laws were, first, that of divorce, then, the abolition of impediments to marriage, such as consanguinity, order, and relationship, union with a deceased wife's sister, etc. Well the infidels knew that in proportion as nations fell away from the holy restraints of the Church, and as the sanctity and inviolability of the marriage bond became weakened, the more Atheism would enter into the human family.

Moreover, the few institutions of a public, Christian nature yet remaining in Christian States were to be removed one after another on some skilfully devised, plausible plea. The Sabbath which in the Old as well as in the New Dispensation, proved so great an advantage to religion and to man—to nations as well as to individuals—was marked out for desecration. The leniency of the Church which permitted certain necessary works on Sunday, was taken advantage of, and the day adroitly turned into one of common trading in all the great towns of Catholic Continental Europe. The Infidels, owing to a previous determination arrived at in the lodges, clamoured for permission to open museums and places of public amusement on the days sacred to the services of religion, in order to distract the population from the hearing of Mass and the worship of God. Not that they cared for

the unfortunate working man. If the Sabbath ceased tomorrow, he would be the slave on Sunday that they leave him to be during the rest of the week. The one day of rest would be torn from the labouring population, and their lot drawn nearer than before to that absolute slavery which always did exist, and would exist again, under every form of Idolatry and Infidelity. Pending the reduction of men to Socialism, the secret conclave directing the whole mass of organised Atheism has therefore taken care that in order to withdraw the working man from attending divine worship and the hearing of the Word of God, theatres, cafés, pleasure gardens, drinking saloons, and other still worse means of popular enjoyment shall be made to exert the utmost influence on him upon that day. This sad influence is beginning to be felt amongst ourselves. Then, besides the suppression of State recognition to religion, chaplains to the army, the navy, the hospitals, the prisons, etc., were to be withdrawn on the plea of expense or of being unnecessary. Courts of justice, and public assemblies were to be deprived of every Christian symbol. This was to be done on the plea of religion being too sacred to be permitted to enter into such places. In courts, in society, at dinners, etc., Christian habits, like that of grace before meals, etc., or any social recognition of God's presence, were to be scouted as not in good taste. The company of ecclesiastics was to be shunned, and a hundred other able means were devised to efface the Christian aspect of the nations until they presented an appearance more devoid of religion than that of the very pagans.

But of all the attacks made by Infidels during the reign of Palmerston, that upon primary, middle-class, and superior education was the most marked, the most determined, and decidedly, when successful, the most disastrous.

We must remember that from the commencement of the war of Atheism on Christianity, under Voltaire and the Encyclopædists, this means of doing mischief was the one most advocated by the chief leaders. They then accumulated immense sums to diffuse their own bad literature amongst every class. Under the Empire, the most disastrous blow struck by the Arch-Mason Talleyrand was the formation of a monopoly of education for Infidelity in the foundation of the Paris University. But it was left for the Atheistic plotters of this century to perfect the plan of wresting the education of every class and sex of the coming generations of men from out of the hands of the Church, and the influence of Christianity.

This plan was elaborated as early, I think, as 1826, by intellectual Masonry. About that time appeared a dialogue between Quinet and Eugene Sue, in which after the manner of the letter of *Vindex* to Nubius the whole programme of the now progressing education war was sketched out. In this the hopes which Masonry had from Protestantism in countries where the population was mixed, were clearly expressed. The jealousy of rival sects was to be excited, and when they could not agree, then the State was to be induced to do away with all kinds of religion "just for peace sake" and establish schools on a purely secular basis, entirely removed from "clerical control," and handed over to lay teachers, whom in time Atheism could find means to "control" most surely. But in purely Catholic countries, where such an argument as the differences of sects could not be adduced, then the cry was to be against clerical *versus* lay teaching. Religious teachers were to be banished by the strong hand, as at present in France, and afterwards it could be said that lay teachers

were not competent or willing to give religious instruction, and so that, too, in time, could be made to disappear.\*

We may here call to mind the fact that it was while Lord Palmerston directed Masonry as Monarch, and English Policy as Minister, that secularism was insidiously attempted to be introduced into higher education in Ireland by Queen's Colleges, and into primary education by certain acts of the Board of National Education. The fidelity of the Irish Episcopacy and the ever vigilant watchfulness of the Holy See, disconcerted both plans, or neutralised them to a great extent. Attempts of a like kind are being made in England. There, by degrees, board schools with almost unlimited assistance from taxes have been first made legal, and then encouraged most adroitly. The Church schools have been systematically discouraged, and have now reached the point of danger. This has been effected, first, by the Masonry of Palmerston in the high places, and, secondly by the Masonry of England generally, not in actual league and knowingly, with

\*The late celebrated Monsignor Dupanloup published in 1875, an invaluable little treatise, in which he gave, from the expressions of the most eminent Masons in France and elsewhere, from the resolutions taken in principal lodges, and from the opinions of their chief literary organs, proofs that what is here stated is correct. The following extracts regarding education will show what Masonry has been doing in regard to that most vital question. Monsignor Dupanloup says: "In the great lodge called the 'Rose of Perfect Silence', it was proposed at one time for the consideration of the brethren: 'Ought religious education be suppressed?' This was answered as follows: 'Without any doubt the principle of supernatural authority, that is faith in God, takes from a man his dignity; is useless for the discipline of children, and there is also in it, the danger of the abandonment of all morality.' . . . 'The respect, specially due to the child, prohibits the teaching to him of doctrines, which disturb his reason.'"

To show the reason of the activity of the Masons, all the world over, for the diffusion of irreligious education, it will be sufficient to quote the view of the *Monde Maçonique* on the subject. It says, in its issue of May 1, 1865, "An immense field is open to our activity. Ignorance and superstition weigh upon the world. Let us seek to create schools, professorial chairs, libraries." Impelled by the general movement thus infused into the body, the Masonic (French) Convention of 1870, came unanimously to the following decision: "The Masonry of France associates itself to the forces at work in the country to render education gratuitous, obligatory, and laic."

We have all heard how far Belgium has gone in pursuit of these Masonic aims at infidel education. At one of the principal festivals of the Belgian Freemasons a certain brother Boulard exclaimed, amidst universal applause, "When ministers shall come to announce to the country that they intend to regulate the education of the people I will cry aloud, 'to me, a Mason, to me alone the question of education must be left; to me the teaching; to me the examination; to me the solution.'"

Monsgr. Dupanloup also attacked the Masonic project of having professional schools for young girls, such as are now advocated in the Australian colonies and elsewhere in English-speaking countries. At the time, the movement was but just being initiated in France, but it could not deceive him. In a pamphlet, to which all the Bishops of France adhered, and which was therefore called the Alarm of the Episcopate, he showed clearly that these schools had two faces:—on one of which was written "Professional Instruction for Girls," and on the other, "Away with Christianity in life and death." "Without women," said Brother Albert Leroy, at an International Congress of Masons, at Paris, in 1867, "all the men united can do nothing"—nothing to effectually de-Christianise the world.

The French "Education League" had the same object. At the time it was introduced, the lodges were busy with getting up a statue to Voltaire. And the *Monde Maçonique*, speaking of both, said in April, 1867:—

"May the Education League and the statue of Brother Voltaire find in all the lodges the most lively sympathy. We could not have two subscriptions more in harmony: Voltaire, that is

the dark direction I speak of, but unknowingly influenced by its well-devised cries for the spread of light, for the diffusion of education amongst the masses, for the banishment of religious discord, etc. It was, of course, never mentioned, that all the advantages cried up could be obtained, together with the still greater advantage of a Christian education, producing a future Christian population. It was sedulously kept out of sight that the people who would be certain to use board schools, were those who never went themselves to any church, and who would never think of giving religious instruction of any kind to their children. Nothing can show the power of Freemasonry in a stronger light than the stupor it was able to cast over the men who make laws in both Houses of the English Parliament, and who were thus hoodwinked into training up men fitted to take position, wealth, and bread itself, from themselves and their children; to subject, in another generation, the moneyed classes of England to the lot that befell other blinded "moneyed people" in France during the last century. In England, the Freemasons had, unfortunately, the Dissenters as allies. Hatred for church schools caused the latter to make common cause with Atheists against God, but the destruction of the Church of England—they do not hope for the destruction of the vigorous Catholic Church of the country—will never compensate even Socinians for a spirit of instructed irreligion in England—a

the destruction of prejudices and superstitions: the Education League, that is the building up of a new society founded solely upon science and upon instruction. All our brethren understand the matter in this manner."

It is needless to remark here that by "superstition" the *Monde Maçonique* means religion, and by "science and instruction," these acquirements, not only without, but directly hostile to religion. This newspaper constantly teaches that all religions are so many darkneses; that Masonry is the light; that God, the soul, the life to come, are nothing but suppositions and fantasies, and that, as a consequence, a man ought to be reared up independent of every kind of Christianity. Therefore it adds, "All masons ought to adhere in mass to the league of instruction, and the lodges ought to study in the peace of their temples the best means to render it efficacious. In fact the Education League and Masonry are declared to be identical by Brother Mace, who, at a general banquet, drank:—"To the entrance of all Masons into the League. To the entrance into Masonry of all those who form part of the League." "To the triumph of the light, the watchword common to the League and to Masonry."

In fine, the author of a history of Freemasonry, and one evidently well up in its aims, Brother Goffin, writes as follows:—

"Whenever Masonry accords the entrance into its temple to a Hebrew, to a Mahometan, to a Catholic, or to a Protestant, that is done on the condition that he becomes a new man, that he abjures all his past errors, that he rejects the superstitions in which he was cradled from his youth. Without all this what has he to do in our Masonic assemblies?"

But as we have seen the great aim of the *Alta Vendita*, was to corrupt woman. "As we cannot suppress her," said *Vindex* to *Nubius*, "let us corrupt her with the Church." The method best adapted for this was to alienate her from religion by an infidel education. The Freemasons, no doubt, obtained from the higher grades the word of command, and, accordingly, proceeded to force, everywhere, the establishment of superior schools for young girls where they might be surely deprived of their religion and their morality. In the "Lodge of Beneficence and Progress," at Boulogne, on the 19th of July, 1867, "Massol" thus spoke: "By means of instruction, women will become able to shake off the clerical yoke, and to liberate themselves from the superstitions which impede them from occupying themselves with an education in harmony with the spirit of the age." To give one proof only of this, where is the English, German, or American woman, who to the two religious questions which her own children can propose to her: "Who made the world?" "Do we continue to live after death?" would dare to answer that she knew nothing and that no one knew anything about it. Well, then, this boldness the instructed French woman will possess.

spirit which, in a generation, will be able and only too willing to attempt Atheistic levelling for its own advantage, and certainly not for the benefit of wealthy Dissenters, or Dissenters having anything at all to lose.

The same influences of Atheism were potent, and for the same reasons, in all our Australian legislatures. There the influence of continental Freemasonry is stronger than at home, and conservative influences which neutralise Atheistic movements of too democratic a nature in England and Scotland, are weaker. Hence, in all our Australian Parliaments, Acts are passed with but a feeble resistance from the Church party, abolishing religious education of every kind, and making all the education of the country "secular, compulsory, and free." That is, without religion, enforced upon every class, and at the general expense of the State. Hence, after paying the taxation in full, the Catholic and the conscientious Christian of the Church of England, have to sustain in all those colonies their own system of education, and this, while paying for the other system, and while bearing the additional burden of the competition of State schools, richly and completely endowed with every possible requisite and luxury out of the general taxes.

A final feature in the education-war of Atheism against the Church especially, and against Christianity of every kind, is the attempted higher education without religion of young girls. The expense which they have induced every legislature to undertake for this purpose is amazing; and how the nations tolerate that expense is equally amazing. It is but carrying out to the letter the advice of Vindex:—"If we cannot suppress woman, let us corrupt her together with the Church." For this purpose those infamous hot-beds of foul vice, "lodges of adoption," lodges for woman, and lodges "androgynes", lodges for libertine Masons and women—were established by the Illuminati of France in the last century. For the same purpose schools for the higher education of young girls are now devised. This we know by the open avowal of leading Masons. They were introduced into France, Belgium, Italy and Germany for the purpose of withdrawing young girls of the middle and upper classes from the blessed safe control of nuns in convents, and of leading them to positive Atheism by infidel masters and infidel associates. This design of the lodges is succeeding in its mission of terrible mischief; but, thank God, not amongst the daughters of respectable Christians of any kind, who value the chastity, the honour, or the future happiness here and hereafter of that sex of their children, who need most care and delicacy in educating.

In the extract from the permanent instruction of the *Alta Vendita*, you have already seen how astutely the Atheists compassed the corruption of youth in Universities. It is since notorious that in all high schools over which they have been able to obtain influence, the students have been deprived of religion, taught to mock and hate it, allured to vicious courses, and have been placed under professors without religion or morality. How can we be surprised if the Universities of the Continent have become the hot-beds of vice, revolution and Atheism? When Masonry governs, as in France, Italy and Germany, moreover, the only way for youth to obtain a livelihood on entering upon life is by being affiliated to Masonry; and the only way to secure advancement is to be devoted to the principles, the intrigues, and the interests of the sect.

The continuous efforts of Masonry, aided by an immoral

and Atheistic literature, by a corrupt public opinion, by a zealous Propagandism of contempt for the Church, for her ministers and her ministrations, and by a sleepless, able Directory devoted to the furtherance of every evil end, are enough, in all reason, to ruin Christianity if that were not Divine. But, in addition to its intellectual efforts, Masonry has had from the beginning another powerful means of destroying the existing social and Christian order of the world in the interests of Atheism. We shall see what this is by a glance at the action of the War Party under Palmerston.

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PARLIAMENT (continued from page 3.)

scheme began on April 1 as an agricultural goods and services scheme under Section 103 of the Agricultural Act, 1947, and goes a good deal wider than anything we had in this direction previously.

One reason why I was disappointed by what the hon. and gallant Member for Richmond said was because he seemed to talk as though we were doing something very limited when in fact we are going a good deal wider than hitherto. He asked me what would be the increase in expenditure. In the previous year expenditure was at the rate of £50,000 to £60,000 annually whereas under this scheme expenditure is expected to be of the order of £300,000 a year, something like a six-fold increase when compared with the previous arrangement. . . .

Mr. Wilfrid Roberts (Cumberland: Northern) . . . I should like to say that I listened with interest to the Parliamentary Secretary. I think he proved that a great deal of help was being given to farming and that some help was being given to marginal farming, but what I think he completely failed to convey was that there was any deliberate target and purpose behind this new marginal Production Order.

As I see it, the position is that at the beginning of the war we had an agricultural revolution and we left a system which did not serve this country well and which had existed between the two wars under the Conservative Party. As a result, we established in this country a much higher level of arable farming. That goes on; it needs certain help and guidance, but it has been a success. Secondly, we enormously increased our milk production. I believe that is well on the way to reaching its target every year. It is steadily going up and it is a great contribution to the country. The problem which we are considering today is how to do the same sort of thing for the industry of meat production, and particularly the production of mutton and beef, which, partly as a result of the other two campaigns, has greatly suffered.

From the answer given by the Minister of Agriculture when he was first asked about this, I think on May 5—and nothing the Parliamentary Secretary has said today has dispelled the impression I had on that occasion—it became perfectly clear to me that this order is introduced as a result of pressure, suggestion, cajolery and persuasion. At last the Ministry have said: "We shall have to do something about this marginal land." It is not introduced with a precise and definite object, with a request to the farmers, "Go ahead and meet this situation; and the only place in which you can meet it and the only way you can meet it is to

produce mutton and beef from the marginal land." I believe that that is the case; I believe it has been shown technically that this thing can be done. It has been shown by agricultural advisers, it has been shown in universities, in colleges and on demonstration farms; it has been shown on big farms and on small farms; there have been demonstrations all over the country of how we can increase the productivity of marginal land, of hill land, fivefold and tenfold. Technically, it can be done and there is nothing to stop it.

We have Professor Ellison's figure that if we want 250,000 more stores we must practise this improvement on one million acres. Yet, when the Minister of Agriculture is asked on May 5 how much land he expects £300,000 to improve, he says he does not know and that it depends on how much of this assistance is taken up by farmers. There is no plan behind the thing. When the Parliamentary Secretary spoke about it today, he said he did not know how much marginal land there is. Is that not something which should be found out? What is the margin in which British agriculture can expand its production on this type of land? Is not that a vital thing for the Minister of Agriculture to know? I should have thought that the figures were known to some extent. Sir John Russell has given a figure that, since 1891, 2¼ million acres of land have become marginal. I am sorry that the hon. Member for Leominster (Mr. Baldwin) is not here, because, incidentally, I work it out that during that period the Conservative Party were probably responsible for the government of this country for about 40 years, the Liberal Party for about eight years and the Labour Party for perhaps a couple of years, or more if we include the four years since the war.

That, however, is beside the point. The main issue is that land which, at the end of the 19th century, was producing food at a reasonable level has gone out of cultivation and become marginal to the extent of 2¼ million acres. It would be an achievement if it could be brought back into cultivation. I agree that I am going back 50 years and that it cannot all be done in a hurry, but at least it would be something to aim at. Why should we not aim at something big, as the hon. Member for Chorley suggested? We spend £50 million or so on the groundnut scheme. We are prepared to spend something of the order of that sum on producing meat in Australia. Why not spend something of the order of that sum on this production, which is under our own control, here in this country, and which, I insist, is technically possible and has been demonstrated everywhere as being possible?

The answer I have heard—and though the Parliamentary Secretary did not pursue the argument very far today he did not touch on it—is that it is better to spend our resources, not so much in money as in manpower, machinery, fertilisers and so on, on the better land. If that is the case, cannot it be proved? Can we produce 250,000 store cattle by spending money on the better land? If we can, well and good—spend that money if we want 250,000 stores.

... It seems to me that this marginal land which is already enclosed and some of which was in production 25 to 50 years ago and which, as far as I make out, amounts to about six million acres, would, if we could improve it all, give a production of mutton and beef which would be a very substantial contribution to the feeding of the people

of this country. Even if we cannot improve all the land, I do not myself see that this order and the amount of money it proposes to spend will do more than encourage and help a few marginal farmers who are exceptionally enterprising and who will put up schemes to their county committees and will be able thereby to obtain help on their own farms. It will not really make a substantial and noticeable contribution. It will not start the movement for producing enough improvement to make a real difference, or to make us really substantially more independent of the Argentine in 10 years' time than we are today.

I believe that this technique is not only technically sound, and that we can improve land with modern methods so as to produce this extra production, but I believe that at the present time it is financially well worth doing for the tenant farmer, given certain conditions. The first condition is that he has the capital to do it. The marginal farmer, of whatever size he is—and I am coming to the point of what the hon. Member for Chorley said—has not the capital to do it at the present time. Whether his farm is of 25 acres or 150 acres he has not got the capital to make the necessary improvement. If, Mr. Bowles, you ask marginal farmers—it is my experience, at least—why they are not making these improvements, they will tell you frankly that they cannot afford them. They have gone into milk selling, the most enterprising ones, in order to get their monthly cheque.

The high price of stores is due to the high price set by the Minister for fat cattle. I certainly give him that credit. The production of stores is a profitable business. But, again, frequently marginal farmers have not the capital to last the two and a half years until they have sold their store cattle, and if they have not the capital for that they certainly have not the capital to spend something like £10 an acre on re-seeding, or considerable sums on buildings—if they own their farms—or a great deal on manures and fertilisers. Though it is quite a good scheme, the total finance which is behind it is not going to make any real difference to the financial position of the marginal farmers. That is my belief. I think the hon. Member for Chorley was right, and that there is a case for re-grouping marginal farmers. But it is not only a case for making them larger; in some cases it is for making them smaller, so that the land which is under one farmer's control can be farmed more intensively.

Therefore, I come to the last difficulty which prevents this sort of development, and it is one which has all kinds of implications. I cannot go into any great detail, because I am sure I should be soon out of Order, but one of the difficulties of high-lying farms is that people feel and are isolated. The roads are bad; they have no telephones; they are a long way from schools, from doctors, from shopping centres; their houses are bad. There is a whole social problem to consider with regard to the higher lying farms and villages. I believe that in some cases the way to improve the land would be to improve the roads. A way to get more of the schemes carried out would be to improve housing and provide more houses.

*(To be concluded)*