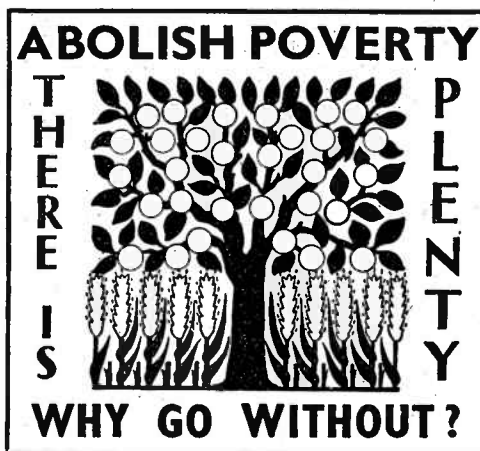


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CREDIT

Economic Democracy
Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1935

Weekly Twopence

ULSTER CAMPAIGN TRIUMPH

Lord Tankerville's Dramatic Tour DEMAND RESULTS

LORD TANKERVILLE inaugurated the Electoral Campaign in Northern Ireland in the Ulster Hall in Belfast on the night of Tuesday, September 24, before an audience of over fourteen hundred. He brought his tour to a close on Friday at Saintfield, in the heart of rural County Down.

In four strenuous nights, which included Ballymena, in the centre of County Antrim, and Coleraine, on the borders of County Derry, he came in contact with most of the types that make up a national electorate. It may be said at once that he succeeded amazingly; or his system of attack succeeded; or the wisdom of Major Douglas's Buxton speech succeeded, which ever way you choose to look at it.

Certain it is that the week was a crescendo of concentrated attack, followed by the direct results aimed at—these results being solely and singly the signing of the forms distributed to the audiences, promising help of all kinds in the carrying out of the Electoral Campaign.

A Champion Recruiter

Below, the results of the meetings are shown roughly as percentages of the audiences. They are, of course, no absolute test of the relative value of each meeting, only an indication. It is easier to stir up a compact audience of six or seven hundred—especially if the local Member of Parliament unwittingly lends you his aid at question time, than it is to affect twice that number in a different atmosphere.

	Number at meeting	Signed slips	Percentage of audience
Belfast	1,450	140	10%
Ballymena	600	140	23%
Coleraine	750	323	43%
Saintfield	500	240	48%
Signed workers in Belfast prior to the meeting		119	
		926	

Demand Results—Demand Results

Dealing with the week as a whole, the impression left on every one, and especially the experienced Social Creditor, was that it afforded a complete vindication of the profound wisdom of the policy laid down in the Buxton speech, and also of the particular method adopted by Lord Tankerville for applying that policy. His speech is lucid and persuasive, and delivered with real campaigning fire.

In combination with the answers to questions, it gives an impression of almost dazing reiteration of hammer-strokes upon the simple point of demanding results. There were lights and shades, of course. Individual Responsibility and freedom were cleverly emphasised. But broadly, "demand results" was the theme, and "demand results" was the answer to almost every question (suitably coated) with the regularity and inevitability of a Nasmyth hammer.

Belfast

In Belfast it was an impressive address delivered in a big hall, and from an historic platform. Question time was enthusiastically the speaker's, who gained the sympathy and applause of his audience by his answers.

Questions ranged from the really intelligent, to the demand to know how we would deal with wives who insisted on spending

their National Dividend on Japanese silk dressing-gowns.

A silence that could be felt fell upon the audience when the speaker, after quoting insurance figures that showed that of all the young men of twenty-five present, almost fifty per cent. would be living on charity in another twenty-five years.

One noticed that the suggestion that members who refused to accede to the demands of their constituents in the subject of the Dividend should be opposed and dismissed, was received with loud applause everywhere, notwithstanding the unusual political situation in Northern Ireland.

Ballymena

Ballymena is a manufacturing town of about 11,000 inhabitants, with an active Social Credit Group. Perhaps the evening seemed to suffer a little from the slackening of tension that is proverbial on second nights; but in results it far outdid Belfast.

Members of Parliament were the distinguishing feature here, no less than three being present, and a fourth sent his son to take notes. Afterwards they all foregathered with the chairman and the speaker over cups of tea in the anti-room. They seemed to think it a new and brilliant idea that their constituents should give them a lead and tell them what they wanted. And so it is, a really new idea.

Coleraine

The impression here was of an intimate family gathering, in a very charming old hall; although there was an audience of at least 750, and over 200 turned away.

Lord Tankerville rose to the occasion and made the best address of the week, quoting His Majesty's Economic Conference speech,

FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE

I hope that the figures of my Ulster tour will be as encouraging to you as they are to me.

As a result of my experience during the past four evenings, my conclusions are as follow:—

(1) Once more Major Douglas has "hit the centre of the bull's eye."

(2) These results could not have been attained had it not been for the efficient preparatory work (advertising, posters, handbills, etc., etc.) done by the existing E.C. Groups.

(3) I am more than ever convinced of the folly of "playing into the enemy's hands" by permitting any argument about methods—i.e., the more we can forget about the technical analysis and proposals of Social Credit, the more likely we are to create a situation in which the D.S.C. monetary proposals will have to be applied.

To demand a result is automatically to create the means of its attainment.

(4) That Campaign speakers will probably be asked only a very few relevant questions. The questions I got were always (a) "But how is it to be done?" and frequently (b) "Where is the money to come from?"

(5) That it is possible quite easily to answer these two questions without entering upon any technical or controversial matter.

(6) That, to do the one and only thing which at present is retarding us—i.e., to obtain the requisite number of E.C. workers—is not at all an impossible, or even a difficult, matter. Because everybody wants Poverty abolished, and everybody wants his share of the things which are at present of benefit to nobody—namely, the things which are being destroyed and the production which is being restricted.

TANKERVILLE.

and bringing down the house. An expression of disappointment on the part of the local M.P. at the entire absence of Hamlet from the play (Social Credit) which he had come to hear, was very adroitly used by the speaker. The audience was a splendid one, as the tangible results show.

Saintfield

Saintfield came last, on Friday. An entirely agricultural area this. The audience

rolled in in cars and special 'bus-loads from all the surrounding districts.

The predominating note was clerical; and certainly if the accusation can be generally levelled at the Churches that they are apathetic about the material welfare of their flocks, it cannot be said of Saintfield. There were many addresses besides Lord Tankerville's, and the hour grew later and later, and the hall grew hotter and hotter, till the pitch-pine beams sweated great drops.

Even the opposition, who was instrumental in provoking the most excellent replies from the speaker, and a display of pleasant patience that was a model for all—even the opposition had its collar fastened at the back. The response showed the highest percentage of the week.

Here the all-too-brief tour ended, and Lord Tankerville departed, bearing with him a presentation Irish black-thorn from the parent Group in Belfast, along with an immense load of gratitude and goodwill. The movement wants two dozen such speakers, with leisure and the ability to be as hard and pointed as a nail.

A New Formula Has Been Created

It will be seen that as the week progressed the percentages rose in a steep curve. A certain amount of this must be attributed to the speaker's finding his feet and gaining confidence. Is it to be wondered at in so new a technique? And with so untried and revolutionary a method to test? The writer had the great pleasure (sincere) of hearing all four addresses, and of following the development and elaboration of detail, and of marking the effect on a sea of upturned faces—a sea of, in most cases, interested, average, democratic faces, upon which, so it seemed to him, a profoundly revolutionary experiment was being tried.

It succeeded: emphatically it succeeded. One had the feeling that the week had inaugurated something new for Northern Ireland, let us hope, for the world. For Social Crediters themselves a new formula has been created, that includes, absorbs, almost obliterates the old: they will be out from now on, let us hope, to demand results.

NORMAN WEBB.



"Demand Results!"

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SOCIAL CREDIT

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BREAKERS AHEAD

THE British Labour Party has published a pamphlet entitled "Socialism and 'Social Credit,'" prepared by a sub-committee consisting of three gentlemen who have gained some notoriety by their previous attacks on Social Credit.

We shall have more to say about this report in subsequent issues, but for the present will confine our remarks to the extremely significant alternative proposals put forward at the end of the report under the heading "The Real Solution." "One of these," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "is to subsidise the production of certain commodities consumed particularly by the poor or to provide the poor with commodities at low prices, the difference between cost and price to be made up by the State. This is a fashionable expedient at the moment, both in Whitehall and at Geneva. The new feature in the report's suggestion is that the subsidies should be provided not by taxation (a mere redistribution of income), but by the creation of new credit."

In a footnote to this part of their report the Committee says, "It will be seen that this form of credit creation bears some resemblance to Major Douglas's own proposals." They differ from him, so they say, in their analysis of the credit mechanism, in regarding the expedient as only temporarily necessary, and as one of a number of methods of expanding credit, and in their estimate of the quantitative results.

Let there be no mistake about it, there is overwhelming evidence that the pressure of persistent and world-wide propaganda for Social Credit, coupled with the pressure of events, is forcing the powers-that-be, in London and Geneva, into a flirtation with the technical expedients associated with the Social Credit proposals.

We have entered a period of terrible danger to the future of civilisation, in which the small band of competent Social Credit technicians (those, shall we say, who know how the consumer credits can be cancelled) will have to look on while powerful vested interests toy with their darling, not so much as a cat toys with a mouse, but as a monkey toys with a cat's paw.*

The primary objective of Social Credit policy is to increase the economic power of the individual, and only by a recognition of this necessity can the foundations of society be so laid that no superstructure built upon them can fail. No sign of such recognition can be found in the Labour Party report.

Arbitrary selection, by centralised authority, of commodities for the compensated price and of the beneficiaries; financing by loan credit, the device which brought low the people of Austria when they made the experiment described elsewhere in this issue; centralisation of credit power by nationalising the banks; upon all these technical and political expedients can the changes be well and truly rung, to the confusion of the underlying population.

What power can control these elephants when they start dancing among the chickens? Certainly not a few hundred Social Credit technicians; still more certainly not the thousands of new converts who have eagerly embraced the philosophy and the technical outlines of Social Credit in the past few years, without having had the time to spare from their own troubles for the stern mastery of this new and exact science.

The time for educational propaganda is tragically past; there is no time; the Philistines are upon us. What shall we do? There is a triumphant answer for all who will hear it. A new formula has been created. Stop talking Social Credit methods and go for the results—if only for six short months.

With all the earnestness that we can command we beg all Social Crediters to do as Lord Tankerville has done, and use all their arts to teach the people to demand results, for all can judge by results, and only the few and powerless can judge technique.

A terrible responsibility rests upon those who have ears, and hear not.

* The story of the monkey which avoided burning its fingers by forcing the cat to pull the chestnuts out of the fire will be well known to all our readers.

From a Seat in the Stalls

A Humane Mikado

The world loves a quixote, and likes to forgive his follies, so we must deal as gently as may be with that kindly but mistaken Knight Sir John Jarvis. He buys Atlantic liners, like the Olympic, not in order to preserve them as a national memorial to their war service, but for destruction. He does not really want them destroyed—not particularly. But it will give the unemployed of Jarrow something to do breaking them up.

Since there is no work for them making things this very perfect gentle knight finds them work breaking things.

Primitive

We have just seen a travel picture of Guatemala: the latest colour-film technique was accepted as a commonplace by the audience. But one scene got a laugh. It seems the natives of Guatemala are able to carry very heavy loads on their backs, and may be seen doing so at all hours. For if they have no genuine load to carry, so great believers are they in hard work, that they actually carry baskets of stones about, or they will add stones if a load is too light. Sir John Jarvis would have laughed louder than anyone. We have progressed a long way from the primitive stone carriers. We build ships and break them up again.

By Writing Figures in a Book

The anonymous banker who attributed the Social Credit victory in Alberta to the champagne air of the province also told a reporter that the new Government could not seize the bank's deposits because these can all be transferred to branches in other provinces by one stroke of the pen. A picturesque phrase not less accurately descriptive of what takes place because they probably use electric calculating machines instead of pens nowadays.

Too Many Subsidies

The *Manchester Guardian* says that agriculture in this country is in a shocking muddle and that the Government has now practically given up any hope of putting it straight, contenting itself with handing out a dole to any brand of the business which hollers loudly enough. This is an admirable illustration of the fact that governments simply go where they are pushed.

As to the future, the Government, so far as the *Manchester Guardian* can see, intends to subsidise nearly every branch of agriculture—beef, bacon, milk, sugar and wheat—by levying a tax on imports and giving it away to our own farmers.

Just as the "dole" is the Cinderella of National Dividends, so is the Government being forced into the mechanism of the compensated price. When the Government takes control of its credit they will be able to create the money instead of taxing us for it.

Difficulties of Sing-Sing

Dr. Amos Squire, in a most illuminating book on Sing-Sing prison, explains how continuous and almost revolutionary improvements in recent years have converted it out of recognition. Originally the cells in which the prisoners were confined were only seven feet long, seven feet high, and forty-two inches wide. The doors were made of iron straps woven closely together, and the only light and air that came in had to pass through two-inch square openings between the interwoven straps.

Formerly the prisoners were compelled to work in silence; they were not even allowed to communicate by signs. Now they are allowed to receive letters and visitors.

But there is a fly in the ointment: it seems impossible to give them enough work to do. At one time ordinary commercially competitive work was done, but this, although a boon for the prisoners, was an economic danger to free labour outside. Now there are usually about 2,600 prisoners in Sing-Sing and work in the shops can only be found for about 1,000. The others are condemned to a good deal of enforced loafing.

If the physical requirements make it desirable for prisoners to do certain work you would think that nothing should prevent it.

CANADIAN COMMENTS

Three Men in the News

Preparing for Action

ON September 6, Mr. Aberhart announced that Social Credit legislation will be presented in January, the terms of which will depend on the recommendation of Major C. H. Douglas. He repeated his warning that it will be fifteen or eighteen months before the first dividend is paid.

A New Departure in Ottawa

A course of lectures on Social Credit is being conducted at St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, by its Lecturer on Economics, Professor J. W. MacLennan. These lectures are open to the public.

Professor MacLennan recently stated: "As a mathematician, and having made a thorough study of statistical data, I am of opinion that... as a Federal issue in Canada, embraced by our nine provinces, Social Credit is not only a sane solution to an economic problem, but also a solution which is practical and feasible."

The Dean's Triumphant Tour

The Dean of Canterbury has already performed marvels, and his speech at the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa was fully reported in nearly all Canadian papers, and several in New York. His speech occupied a full page and a half of the *Ottawa Citizen* and was splendidly received by a full house.

The Bishops of Calgary and Edmonton have both refused to take the chair when he speaks in their towns, and the fact has received great publicity in the papers in England. The reason given was that he had spoken in support of the present Government of Alberta.

The Eloquence of Aberhart

Described by Major Douglas as a magnificent orator, Mr. Aberhart made some fine new points in a recent speech, with a turn of phrase which is new to our ears. Here is a taste of his quality:

"You can't talk religion to a man who has had nothing to eat for three days and can get nothing for his wife and children at

home. He won't listen to you. There are people starving in Alberta. There are women in Alberta who have worn nothing but gunny sacks for the past three years, dresses made from the bags in which the binder twine was wrapped.

"There are children in Alberta who have not tasted butter or milk in the last three years, although they live on farms. Their fathers have to sell all the milk the cows produce to live.

"I can find no answer to this but the philosophy of Social Credit. Social Credit is applied religion; that is my theory.

"What would you say if a man got up here and said some of you are going to starve in the next five years? I say let's get together and see that no one starves. That's Social Credit.

"If you allow us to fail, remember hungry hearts and wild-eyed men and women may turn to violence. We are fighting to save the people from revolution."

The Federal Election

There is much fluttering even in Eastern dovecotes over the Social Credit "menace" in the coming election. No reliable news is yet available of the candidature for the 245 seats, only the belief expressed by Mr. Aberhart that they might include from thirty to thirty-five Social Credit members. The position of the parties when Parliament dissolved was:

Conservatives, 113; Liberals, 88; United Farmers of Alberta, 9; Liberal Progressives, 3; Labour, 3; Progressives, 2; Independent, 2; Independent Labour, 1; vacancies, 24.

A Canadian Electoral Campaign

Meanwhile, the official Douglas organisation has begun a national dividend campaign, taking pledges from voters to support only candidates, of any stripe, who will work for "dividends for all." To protect its non-party integrity, the orthodox Douglas group advises independents subscribing to their objective to run as "national dividend," not "social credit" candidates. — *The Ottawa Citizen*, September 18.

But the world is run on a book-keeping system which in this case says "No," clearly proving that it is anti-social.

Australia's Colossal Debts

The *Commonwealth Engineer* utters a cry of alarm at the proposal to undertake the partial unification of the Australian railway gauges.

"It is all very well," it says, "to speak of creating employment by embarking on new public works, but it is necessary to be sure that the works to be constructed will be productive. Australia has spent tens of millions of pounds on works which do not produce enough revenue to meet interest charges, and cannot afford to add to the total.

"In the past ten years the public debt of the Commonwealth has increased by about £150,000,000 to the large figure of £1,300,000,000. In the face of this can we afford to spend even £30,000,000 on what is, after all, only a partial conversion of our railway gauges?"

One day, perhaps, it will occur to somebody to enquire into the National Credit account of Australia. Stupendous sums of money have been borrowed by the Government, thereby saddling the Commonwealth with a crushing burden of debt, but nothing whatever is shown in Australia's financial accounts on the assets side of the balance sheet. Yet a large proportion of the money has been spent on capital development.

Making Work

One of the many evil results flowing from the existing financial system, which demands work from the majority for the right to live, although, owing to mechanisation, work becomes increasingly unnecessary, is illustrated in Merthyr Tydfil, where there is one milk roundsman for every sixteen gallons of milk sold.

Obviously an efficient distribution service does not require this number of roundsmen, but, as men get displaced from production, so, where possible, they get or make jobs for themselves in distribution. This illustration could be multiplied indefinitely in all trades, as is shown by the tremendous growth of the number employed in the distribution reported in the Ministry of Labour returns.

In Merthyr Tydfil apparently there is nearly one roundsman to every cow, but if by skilled breeding the productivity of cows continues to increase, and the present system is maintained, there may be two or even three men for each cow in a few years.

It would be interesting to learn how many men are employed in the distribution of vacuum cleaners, roughly for every electric light point in the country!

"By Their Fruits Shall Ye Know Them"

IN a letter to the *Birmingham Gazette* on September 17, Mr. J. Baker White, director of the Economic League, trips up rather badly twice. First, he says, of Alberta:—

Their [investors'] confidence is not likely to be encouraged by the fact that one of the first actions of the Social Credit Government was to go to the Dominion Government to try and borrow enough money to pay these first monthly National Dividends.

There is evidence that Mr. Baker White is following events in Alberta fairly closely, and no one should know better than he that:

1. Mr. Aberhart has announced that no dividend will be paid for fifteen or eighteen months.
2. That he has been compelled to borrow from the Dominion Government in order to pay the debts incurred by the previous Government. Count number one.

Next he says, in regard to the Electoral Campaign now in progress:—

Boiled down to two sentences it means: "Don't you worry about the technique of our policy, Mr. Elector. Just believe what we tell you and vote for us."

Again there is evidence that Mr. Baker White is not ignorant of the facts in regard to the Electoral Campaign. He should therefore be in a position to know that in the Electoral Campaign we are not asking electors to vote for us. We are inviting them to demand results, irrespective of method, and to vote for any candidate who will promise to see that their demands are carried out by experts, whose responsibility will be to find the appropriate method. Count number two.

If the Economic League is all that it claims to be it will always be careful not to misrepresent in any way that which it is criticising.

SOCIAL CREDIT—Rejected in Theory but—Works in Practice

The two articles reproduced below appeared on September 26 side by side in the "News Chronicle," to whom we are indebted for permission to reproduce them.

Labour Rejects Social Credit

Vain Hope of Achieving Prosperity

A SPECIAL report on Socialism and Social Credit, to be submitted to the annual conference of the Labour Party, which will open at Brighton next Monday, was issued yesterday.

The report deals fully with Major Douglas's Social Credit proposals, and the National Executive of the party associates itself with the sub-committee's conclusions, which are strongly opposed to the Douglas scheme.

The report examines the Douglas scheme in detail, and states: "There are, of course, immense administrative difficulties in the proposal to control prices and grant Social Credits everywhere in proportion to price reductions.

"Administrative Impossibility."

"When the positively immense range of qualities in nearly all consumption goods is remembered it will be seen that the task of ascertaining that the correct price reduction had in fact taken place before Social Credits were granted would be virtually an administrative impossibility.

"We therefore conclude that, while the granting of Social Credits—assuming favourable political conditions—

would tend to cause monetary and industrial expansion, the proposals would create certain serious banking problems and offer in any case no permanent cure for the recurring capitalist depression.

"The hope that they would achieve permanent prosperity is entirely vain. Moreover, in their usual form of a universal price discount for all industries, they involve

Cheap Potatoes

THE Potato Marketing Board issues this morning an admirably complete account of the experiment of selling potatoes at specially cheap prices to the unemployed in Bishop Auckland during February and March of this year. The experiment was intended to ascertain in the first place whether a reduction in price would lead to greater consumption. Consumption has in fact increased in the whole area by the remarkable figure of sixty-nine per cent.; and the unemployed, who numbered thirty-three per cent. of the population, bought more potatoes than were previously bought by the entire population of the area. This confirms the result of other inquiries into questions of nutrition—namely, that the consumption of even the normally cheaper kinds of food will enormously increase if small incomes become capable of purchasing them. The second object of the experiment was to find out whether the ordinary retail trade would be seriously affected by an alternative system of distribution. Here the effect was considerable. Sales of potatoes in the shops at normal prices declined by forty per cent., and some custom appears to have been diverted from fried-fish shops. Retailers themselves did not suffer because they received a small compensatory payment upon every stone of potatoes sold under the scheme, and both retailers and wholesalers co-operated in it warmly. It seems to be rather too early to say whether the experiment has permanently increased the consumption of potatoes. The total fell while stocks bought during the experiment lasted, but a prominent retailer stated last July that trade had definitely improved since the experiment closed.

The Report does not attempt to answer the larger question whether the experiment should be reflected in general policy. It suggests only that the smaller potatoes, at present riddled out of the crop and turned into farina or alcohol, should be sold as low grade potatoes under an analogous system conducted by the retailers themselves. The evidence of so large a potential increase in the consumption of potatoes is, no doubt, considered a guarantee that such a scheme would not break the market for high grade potatoes; and the suggestion is all that the Board are competent to make. But questions of high policy do in fact underlie the Report. The Government are deeply committed to efforts to increase the consumption of foodstuffs which are the best for health and are the products of British agriculture. The Report shows one way in which this can be done at the cost of a small subsidy in aid of lower prices; and in the other scale the

(Continued at foot of next column)

administrative difficulties of an almost insuperable character.

Temptation to Retailer

"The temptation for the retailer to have it both ways, to charge the higher price and collect the credits, would be extremely strong. Without some form of nationalisation beforehand effective checks could not be imposed.

"A further proposal, which is complementary to the proposal for the issue of consumers' credits, concerns the payment of a national dividend.

"According to Major Douglas, this dividend would be paid as a right of citizenship, and in his 'Scheme for Scotland' he has estimated that it would be in the region of £300 per family per annum.

"An obvious fallacy here lies in the fact that Major Douglas appears always to include the capitalised value of all assets in his estimate of production, and even goes to the length of capitalising the productive capacity of individuals.

Leading to Inflation

"Capital assets are, however, only consumed at the rate of their depreciation, and so long as replacement takes place concur-

rently with depreciation, consumers will receive—for making the replacement—sufficient purchasing power to cover the depreciation charges which are included in the costs of the final products which they buy.

"If on the other hand, purchasing power were to be distributed, not at the rate of depreciation, but equal to the total capital value of all assets,

this purchasing power would not be used to purchase the capital assets, but would be available to purchase consumption goods and a tremendous inflation would undoubtedly result.

Socialist Beliefs

"Socialists believe that the only complete solution lies in the centralised control of the means of production and exchange, but they would be prepared to admit at once that one of the most important advantages to be derived from economic planning lies in the sphere of credit policy.

"By varying the lending policies of the banks, and thus the volume of money, it should be possible to increase very considerably the volume of output. The standard of living could be made to rise slowly but steadily as the real productive power of society grew larger."

AUSTRIA FELIX—AND AFTER Where Ignorance is Bliss 'tis Folly to be "Sound"

IMMEDIATELY after the war, Austria made an attempt to re-establish trade and feed her starving population by subsidising food production. This departure from orthodox practice was quickly suppressed by international financial interests acting under the auspices of the League of Nations, and the affair is frequently quoted as an example of the essential conflict between orthodox financial principles and the welfare of the people.

A recent correspondent to this journal seemed to question the value of the experiment on the grounds that it was not Social Credit. Nevertheless, there are so few experimental data in the practical application of Social Credit, that the Austrian food subsidy experiment is worth examination in order to isolate it from the contamination of features which are not Social Credit. It may, indeed, be regarded as an attempt, however fumbling and ignorant, to apply the "king-pin" of Social Credit technique—namely, the Compensated Price.

The events in Austria in 1921 were recorded by Lt.-Col. Repington in "After the War: A Diary," and they are all the more striking since he understood little of what he wrote but as a trained observer of facts. The relevant quotations from this book are reproduced below.

The facts may be divided into two periods for convenience. (A). What was happening while the food subsidies were being paid. (B). What happened subsequently.

Period A

- (1.) General prosperity of industry and agriculture. Tendency to mind own business (Economic Nationalism).
- (2.) Mounting Budget deficits.
- (3.) Glaring contradiction between State bankruptcy and private prosperity.
- (4.) Two-thirds of the Budget deficit due to food subsidies.
- (5.) Sixty kronen loaf sold for nine kronen. "Even a Rothschild is paid fifty-one kronen by the State for every loaf he eats."

Period B

- (1.) Food subsidies stopped.
- (2.) League Finance Committee starts putting Austrian finances right—objective to balance the Budget.
- (3.) Austrian people overwhelmed in wave of bankruptcies and suicides.
- (4.) Interesting contrast between State financial recovery and private hell.

gradual increase in employment means an increase in purchasing power. The question to be studied is how best to stimulate and to direct this rising purchasing power. Meanwhile it is beyond doubt that an experiment which has proved the existence of new potential markets has been well worth while. It shows that the whole trend of national policy in the future can fruitfully be directed towards expanding consumption.—"The Times," September 26.

In addition it should be noted in regard to period A that prices rose for all goods not subsidised, which was profitable for the sellers, but people with fixed incomes were very badly hit.

How was it Done?

It is not clearly stated that the Austrian Government was borrowing from the banks but, since there was a growing Budget deficit we may reasonably assume this. The position therefore would be as follows:—

- (1.) Bank lends money to Government. This is a creation of credit, or "new money."
- (2.) Government gives money to bakers to reduce price of bread. This represents a gift to consumers, although at a later date the Government may hope to recover the expenditure in taxation of the public.
- (3.) The Government fails to recover in taxation, or to repay the banks (Budget deficit).
- (4.) Prices rise in unsubsidised trades. This merely means (a) the bread subsidy may be too high, (b) it is time the other trades were subsidised.
- (5.) The result is, in general, prosperity for individuals, and the absurdity of a bankrupt nation of prosperous people!

In short, credit was created to reduce prices and not repaid in period A, and the effort on individuals was sufficient to suggest an extension to other businesses.

What They Might Have Done

Had they known what to do the Austrian Government would not have borrowed from the banks. They would have created the money themselves and debited it against a national capital account, the credit side of which would have shown the total value of all Austrian capital assets—factories, plant, etc. Alternatively, all Austrian producers could have been instructed to write down their plant values by an amount equivalent to the subsidy.

If the latter measure had been adopted it is probable that the absurdity of a huge Government deficit when, quite obviously, the country was prospering, would have been realised, and then some form of "token" payment would have been devised to meet it. The opening of a national capital account in the first place would have necessitated the realisation of the real basis of credit which apparently was lacking in view of what occurred in period B.

As it was, however, the League Finance Committee stopped any idea of that sort, and period B was ushered in with soft music from the Central Banks, and distressful noises off.

W. L. BARDSLEY.

The following are the extracts from Lt.-Col. Repington's "Diary," referred to above: "Sunday, April 10, 1921. The Supreme Council, having transferred their responsibility for reorganising the finances of Austria to the League of Nations, the Financial Committee of the League will soon arrive here" (Vienna). (page 142).

Potatoes at Cut Prices

Workless Bought Twice as Much

Consumption of potatoes in Bishop Auckland (Co. Durham), where forty-eight per cent. of insured persons are unemployed—practically doubled when prices were reduced to unemployed families under the Potato Marketing Board's experiment this year.

Unfortunately the "experiment," which so successfully proved the obvious, only lasted two months, so after a little period of plenty the people of Bishop Auckland returned to "short commons" six months ago.

But in a full report of the experiment published by the Potato Marketing Board to-day, it is stated:

"This experiment definitely shows that in a town having a high proportion of low-level incomes, and even at a time when prices were already exceptionally low (February and March), consumption in potatoes can respond to price to a remarkable degree."

Machine Worked Smoothly

The machinery of distribution, the report goes on, worked smoothly, and since the potatoes grown in this country in a good season were more than sufficient for the demand at normal prices, there is indicated "a vast potential consumption which, under special circumstances, should be tapped by a drastic price reduction to the benefit of the national well-being."

Bishop Auckland was chosen for the experiment because it was a typical town in a "black" area, having forty-eight per cent. of insured persons, or one-third of the total population, unemployed.

Potatoes were sold under this brief scheme at 4d. per stone instead of the current retail price of 7d., to unemployed persons who obtained vouchers from the Employment Exchange.

"Monday, April 11, 1921. Am impressed by studying the Austrian papers. They seem detached and indifferent about foreign affairs, but are full of accounts of all sorts of new or extended industries springing up, and I counted twenty-three pages of commercial advertisements in Sunday's *Neue Freie Presse*. I read or hear of every kind of old industry being extended and of some new one opened. New machinery is being employed, and on the farms prize stock are being bought and farm buildings improved by the rich peasants who thrived on the war. From Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, and the Tyrol, it is all the same story of new developments, and what is really going on is an endeavour to make the new Austria less dependent on her neighbours and less forced to buy abroad in markets made fearfully dear by the exchange" (page 143).

"I find a general accord that Austria wants about sixty million sterling to put her State finance on its legs again, but I have not yet found the bases of the calculation" (page 144).

"I find that two-thirds of the Austrian deficit is due to food subsidies, chiefly bread. A loaf of 1,260 grammes is now sold for nine kronen, but costs sixty kronen to the State. Even a Rothschild is paid, therefore, fifty-one kronen by the State for every loaf he eats" (page 145).

"Goode showed me the last figures of Austrian expenditure on the bread subsidies. They are monthly, 2,762,000,000 kronen for food generally, including 2,300,000,000 kronen for cereals. This is really what is sinking Austria. It is still true that Austria cannot exist without external assistance, but that if she were tidied over the next five years, and internal reconstruction effected she might become self-supporting. A foreign loan of sixty million sterling, the control of Austrian public finance, the foundation of a privileged bank of issue, and the funding of the services of the Austrian foreign debt are among Goode's proposals on the financial side; but it has all been turned down, and the League financial people seem to be coming here with a brand-new plan which Goode fancies no practical banker will look at" (pages 152-3).

"Tuesday, July 12, 1921. . . . The contradiction, which I remarked in April, between the almost bankruptcy of the Austrian State and the growth of private profits has become still more glaring after the lapse of three months, and the publication of more statistics of trade, customs, bank profits, etc. Both exports and imports have gone up, but coal accounts, in weight, for two-thirds of all imports in 1920, and foods for a large part more.

" . . . However, the horrible fact remains, and is confirmed by the Budget for the second half of 1921, that the revenue is 24.1 milliards of Austrian crowns and the expenditure 49.5 milliards, or a deficit of 25.4 milliards. Only a third of the expenditure is met out of revenue. As before, the main causes of the deficit are the food subsidies.

" . . . However, Austria continues to hope, and her private business continues to develop. There is great activity. Everybody is busy doing or trying to do something. The bank profits are large, and branches are being started everywhere in the provinces. Styria promises well in coal and mineral oil at workable depths. Many companies pay good dividends. New ventures are constantly being undertaken . . . Vienna holds her own" (pages 294-6).

It will be all right if we
DEMAND RESULTS

Overseas Notes

Red Herrings in New Zealand

Last week I suggested that the New Zealand elections would turn on the subject of monetary reform. This does not mean that they will necessarily turn on the subject of Social Credit, and still less, unfortunately, on the demand for results, although much may happen within the next few weeks.

The Only Straight Issue

The fact is that a straight issue is about the last thing finance is anxious to see in any future elections anywhere. This is because there is only one straight issue left on which the voter feels the slightest genuine interest, as opposed to an artificial and temporary stimulation against which he will react inconveniently soon. The genuine issue, let me repeat until readers get so fed up that they go away and do something about it, is whether or not you believe that what is physically possible is also financially possible. If you do believe this you will know that poverty is unnecessary, that in order for some to gain security and freedom it is no longer necessary for others to go without these things. If you want them you will vote for results; if you don't care you will argue enthusiastically about methods until you die of under-nourishment, gas bombs, or a simple rush of words to the head.

Coalition Government

Now if finance can keep the people of New Zealand arguing enthusiastically about methods until after the election it has them where it wants them, and that is in a very hot spot, getting hotter. In outline the political position is as follows. Last May the Reform and United parties amalgamated to form the Nationalists, under which label they will go to the polls in support of the present Government's policy. That policy is to listen for their master's voice, and their master is not the people of New Zealand. Their success in conforming to the canons of "sound finance" may be judged by *The Times*' heading of September 18, "N.Z. Weathers the Storm. Cheerful Budget." Mr. Coates, the Finance Minister, said that "the Government had piloted the Dominion successfully through the worst economic storm in its history," and instanced the fact that budgetary stability had been restored as evidence of this. Under the present system such stability means neither more nor less than the sacrifice of men's lives, health and happiness to a set of arbitrary figures in a book, and many New Zealanders have shown a regrettable distaste for offering their blood to be used as red ink in ledgers.

The Opposition Parties

There will therefore be two other parties in opposition, representing between them an instinctive, natural, yet confused reaction to the blessings of a National Government. The newer one is known as the Democrats. It takes the line that the government is every bit as "socialist" as the Labour Party, and that the issue is therefore between itself and all comers. *The Dominion* (Wellington) describes it as "a pig in a poke." The Labour Party, which has 24 members in the present parliament, as opposed to the Coalition's 46, is at present probably in somewhat the position that the United Farmers' Party were in Alberta until recently. That is to say, a certain minority are convinced of the truth of Social Credit and understand its principles. A certain number regard it as a useful means towards the end of Socialism, not realising that it would inevitably render Socialism in the narrow and old-fashioned sense superfluous. No doubt there may be others who realise this fact, but are not prepared to expand their Socialism to the larger issues which Social Credit raises, and will therefore only pay it the minimum of lip service during the election period preparatory to throwing it quietly overboard later on. Not that it is difficult to feel some sympathy with the Labour man, in any country, who has learned to hold as an article of faith his "nationalisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange." Social Credit asks him to realise that these issues are now irrelevant, and that to break the monopoly of credit will give him the blessings without the drawbacks of his creed.

Labour's Real Attitude

It is extremely difficult to discover the real attitude of the Labour Party towards Social Credit, compared, that is, with the speculations I have just been indulging in. Correspondents offer opinions which pretty well cancel out, and even reliable observers now visiting this country, and with whom I have talked, reveal wide differences of opinion. Perhaps it would not be too far from the truth to say that the Labour Party as a whole does not know its own attitude. I heard the

other day that Mr. Savage, the Labour leader, was so much impressed by the strength of the Douglas organisations during his tour in the South earlier in the year that he can now be regarded as "solid" for Social Credit, and that his personal influence is sufficient to ensure that the party will follow him in this. On the other hand there are many people, quite sympathetic to Labour, who do not believe that the "nationalisation complex" is likely to be thrown off by the present party leaders.

The New Era records the following statement of a Labour Member recently: "The solution of the country's economic difficulties, which Labour proposes to put into effect if it is given the chance, is to take over complete control of currency and the credit and banking institutions and to create credits on the goods produced. The difference from the present system would be that the people would own their own banking system, and would use it to benefit the people and not the privileged few." The paper comments: "The machinery of the banks should be retained but the control of monetary policy must be withdrawn from private domination. . . . If the New Zealand Labour Party goes before the people at the next elections with a policy to nationalise the banks it will make a great psychological blunder and create a resistance that would not otherwise be met with."

Talking Technique

It is easy enough, indeed, to find support for both points of view. For example, Mr. Savage has taken the view that "it was neither possible nor desirable to help one section of the people at the expense of the rest," and that the need was for "a money system based on goods and services." He has also stated that "the administration of

the money system would be entrusted to a national credit authority whose duty it would be to provide credit and currency sufficient to carry out the Government's policy," and this policy is later described, at least in part, as "by the use of public credit to make good to the average farmer the difference between the external price levels and the amount necessary to continue farming in New Zealand." No doubt too much importance should not be attributed to political speeches, but the quotations given indicate the pitfalls inherent in semi-technical appeals to the electors. Social Credit does not contemplate the nationalisation of banking or industry; that is a red herring; the single need is to break the present monopoly of credit issue. It does not propose guaranteed prices (that is a redder herring); but enough purchasing power to meet prices, which helps the primary producer in the normal processes of trade competition. It does not suggest that the government in office, however admirable, shall "administer" the credit issue for any sectional interests, however worthy. It places the whole matter outside the control of either bankers or politicians, subject only to the dictatorship of the consumer as such, the only dictatorship which hurts none and benefits all. Any proposals which aim at helping one section of the population, even if not at the expense of the rest, are undesirable from the political, and irrelevant from the technical, Social Credit point of view.

Farmers' Conference

The New Zealand Farmers' Union, in the course of its annual conference at Wellington in July, found itself in some of the same confusion of ideas which faces the Labour Party. A remit on monetary reform, submitted by the Auckland Branch (which is strongly

"Douglas" and includes Captain Rushworth, the Dominion leader of the Movement) was taken in three sections, of which the first was carried and the others rejected. These were the clauses, and I leave readers to decide for themselves the sinister possibilities implicit in the application of No. 1 without Nos. 2 and 3:—(1) That a national authority be set up to control our currency and credit. (2) That such national authority should prepare the national account of our production and purchasing power, taking into account among other things New Zealand's sterling balances. (3) That new credits should be created by the national authority to enable our purchasing power to be balanced with our production, and to restore the price level obtaining when most of our mortgage debts and local body debts were incurred.

A Pledge?

From all that I have been saying, therefore, it follows that anyone who takes the Social Credit attitude that the abolition of poverty is the first and pressing problem of any and every party *must* secure some form of effective pledge from candidates of the regular parties, if he is to have any guarantee that his vote will not have been used to further some sectional interest, however deserving. Any candidate might pledge himself to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of a national dividend; the point is, *at what stage in the new session will he begin to press for it?* If there is no pressure on him to defer *all* other legislation until it is done, and to vote against *any* other motion, however attractive, which may be introduced, each party will tend irresistibly to bring up its own pet legislation first, and the end of the year will still find Parliament no nearer its most pressing business, men and women still despairing, children still hungry, debt still mounting.

Next week I shall discuss the possible attitudes of Social Crediters towards the elections, in view of the above considerations.

J.D.B.

What to do to get a NATIONAL DIVIDEND

For New Readers

ALL over the world people are at last awakening to the fact that they are suffering poverty when poverty is not necessary. They are poor when all might be rich. The coming of the machine age has made abundance possible. The restriction and the destruction of this abundance cannot now be hidden.

2. This new power that men possess, to produce in plenty all the things they want, is the result of the cleverness and the industry of generations of people working together. It is like an inheritance to which we of the present generation are heirs.

3. The ordinary means of enjoying an inheritance is the dividend. Fortunate individuals who "come into an inheritance" draw dividends which enable them to buy what they choose. So the people as a whole, who inherit the productive power built up by their forebears, ought to be drawing a National Dividend.

What is a National Dividend?

4. The term "National Dividend" is used to mean money issued to every citizen so that each can buy the goods that are now being destroyed, and the production that is now being restricted.

5. It must not, of course, increase taxes, or prices; nor must it deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value, as that would mean you would not be getting the results you want. A National Dividend must enable the people to buy what goods and services they want.

6. Exactly *how* that is to be done need not worry the people who demand that it *shall be done*, any more than how the engine works interests the average traveller by train.

7. People travel in order to get where they want to go. They do not refuse to board the train until they understand how the engine works. Very few people would travel at all if they did anything so silly, and certainly a course of action like that would never secure the issue of a National Dividend.

8. No, the first thing people must do in order to get a National Dividend, is to be sure they *want it*.

9. Consider what a National Dividend would mean! First of all, it would abolish poverty, because it would give to the poor, as to everyone else, money to buy the things they want.

10. Secondly, a National Dividend would make the lot of those who are not actually poverty-stricken much pleasanter by increasing their incomes and freeing them from the financial worries that now make life so difficult. It would remove the cause

of most crime, which, if you come to think of it, is nearly all due to money troubles.

A Great Boom Would Come

11. That would mean a great boom in all the industries supplying our wants. It would cheer everything up. The shops would be busy, orders would pour in on the manufacturers, who would set their plant going full time, and probably have to extend it, and certainly take on more labour.

12. It would provide rest for the over-employed, the sick, the aged and the incapable. It would provide work for the unemployed—the young, energetic men who are keen to get it. There would be more wages paid, as all workshops, farms and factories would be busy turning out the goods which people would want to buy with their National Dividend.

13. If this is what we want—we can have it: the power to get National Dividend lies in our own hands.

14. Parliament exists to carry out the wishes of the people: but it lies with us—the people—to make an unmistakable demand for what we want.

15. We should clearly and emphatically demand that Parliament sees to it that National Dividends are issued to one and all.

16. Parliament cannot resist such a demand. For Parliament is our servant, elected to carry out our wishes: that is its purpose; the only reason for its existence.

17. Parliament can get it done; can enforce the will of the people if that is necessary—for Parliament controls the armed forces of the Crown.

18. *It is a fact* that goods are being destroyed and their production prevented. Therefore (instead of destroying) *it must be possible* to use these things, by giving each a National Dividend to buy them.

19. We know this can be done. *It is for us—the people—to demand it.*

20. It is for Parliament to command the best experts in the country to carry out this will of the people, or make them give way for those who will.

21. It is for those qualified men to devise means and methods for doing it.

22. It is for us to demand *results*; those are what we want, those are what we understand, and those are what we can judge. For if we get Dividends which will buy those goods, without prices rising or other ill effects, we shall know it. And if we don't—we shall know that too; and shall know what to do with an unruly servant who disobeys his master.

23. We must vote at the next election in such a way that our elected representatives can have no possible doubt about what they have to do.

The Electoral Campaign

24. The Electoral Campaign now being organised by "The Only Democrats (Non-Party)" of 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2, is designed, first, to ask voters if they want National Dividends, and, secondly, to tell them what to do in order to get them.

25. Electors throughout the country are having the Demand and Undertaking form reproduced on page — placed before them to sign.

26. The canvassing is being organised on a very carefully thought-out, decentralised scheme. It is a very simple scheme, and easy to work. *But it requires large numbers of workers*, for in order to be quickly effective it must be done *according to plan*.

27. The scheme for working this Electoral Campaign is detailed in a circular,* and everyone wishing to take a useful part in the plan of action outlined above, should notify The Only Democrats.

28. National Dividends would cut the roots of war; for with Great Britain leading to the vast prosperity which dividends would bring, all other nations would follow. And as each would have a great new market in *its own countrymen* the competition for "foreign trade" would cease. And that competition; those attempts of each country to force its goods upon other countries, is the real cause of modern war.

29. Each one of us bears a personal responsibility for the continuance of avoidable poverty and insecurity, and for the steady encroachment on personal freedom.

* E.C.D.1 (1½d. post free from The Only Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2).

SPEAKERS WANTED

The Social Credit Secretariat wants more speakers on Social Credit to meet the demands which are being made upon it. Volunteers for a speakers' panel, especially in London and district, please write to the Secretary, 163A, Strand.

What's Wrong With The World

Social Credit simply explained by G. W. L. DAY. The first chapter appeared in our issue of June 21, 1935, and succeeding chapters have been published in recent issues since.

CHAPTER X.

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE

I DARE SAY you would like to know how it would be to live under a Social Credit system instead of under the present conditions.

To begin with, the change would come rather gradually. At first the National Dividend might be as little as £25 a year per head for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. But everything would be cheaper in the shops (because of the National Discount), and there would be plenty of well-paid work for everybody.

No Rates or Taxes

There would be no rates or taxes to pay, and no need to pay insurance premiums because everyone would be automatically ensured of a minimum income, increasing with the real wealth of the nation, as machines and plant became more and more efficient. Before long a happy feeling of confidence would take the place of that fear which oppresses most of us now—the fear of losing our jobs and becoming destitute.

Under a sensible money system the whole of our efforts would be towards saving labour, instead of making work, and producing just what we required (beginning with urgent requirements like food and working upwards) in the most efficient way possible.

But We Have the Goods

When you come to think of it, nearly all the unpleasant things we have to put up with now are due to lack of money. Slums, for instance, overcrowded houses, congested roads, dingy, smoky towns, lack of playing fields, danger to life and limb in certain trades, lack of seaside holidays, insufficient education, prostitution, sweated labour (which still exists), noise, London fogs, discomfort of rush hours, and a thousand other things. We have the men, materials and organisation to remedy most of the evils which oppress us. All that is lacking is the money, which can be created by a stroke of the pen.

Physical Possibilities are Financial Possibilities

So long have we lived in a world ruled by Finance, that we have come to regard our daily discomforts as unavoidable. But the plain truth is that anything which is physically possible is financially possible.

I think you will realise this best if you imagine a party of people marooned on an uninhabited island with a stock of agricultural implements which they have salvaged from their wrecked vessel. Do you mean to tell me that lack of money is going to prevent them from doing all that they are physically capable of doing?

Under Social Credit we should quickly realise this, and nothing would be impossible for us provided we had the men, machines and necessary organisation to do it.

Back to the Land

One of the things that would certainly happen is a big Back-to-the-Land movement. We should colonise the land, build new and comfortable villages with every modern convenience, and in fact restore the old rural life which once formed the backbone of England. Since our chief aim would no longer be to manufacture cheap goods for export, we should restore the rural industries and handicrafts.

As to our towns, we should be able to rebuild them with broad avenues and open spaces, and limit their growth by belts of countryside around them. The slums would be cleared and removed for ever.

Your daily life would be far pleasanter in every way. There would be no excise duties or tariffs levied on anything at all, for we should welcome any useful goods that foreigners cared to send us (work no longer being the principal aim). Your tobacco would cost you a mere fraction of what it costs you now, and the aim of every brewer would be to brew the best beer, not simply the most profitable.

For remember this: Finance starves us of money to such an extent that nobody can tell what goods and services we really do want. We simply have to take what we can afford. Because Finance has the control of our national credit, it can, if it likes, decide on the sort of things which are produced.

You Should Decide

Now the only people who have any right to decide on the sorts of things which are to be produced are ourselves, the public. As soon as we regain control of our national credit we can at once do this. We shall not

say how things are to be produced—that is a job for the producer, who specialises in this department—but we shall be able to insist on the results we expect from him. So we may be quite sure that things like jerry-built houses, shoddy clothes and uncomfortable railway carriages will rapidly disappear.

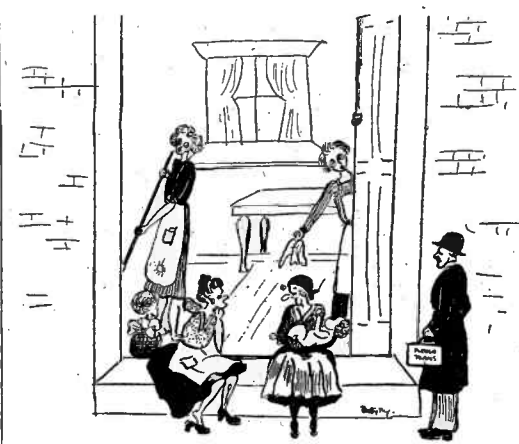
The Money Vote

Not only this, we shall at last have a vote which counts, instead of a vote which is so valueless that millions of us no longer take the trouble to use it. Each £1 note that we spend will be a money vote, and we shall soon have a very real form of dictatorship—the buying public.

Your wife, especially, will have a far better time of it. No longer will she be a weary, dispirited drudge. Better houses and domestic labour-saving devices will soon work wonders for her. She will no longer lie awake at night wondering how to make both ends meet, or starve herself for the sake of her children.

The Children's Chance

Talking of your children, you would not be forced to take them away from school at



A VERY POOR NEIGHBOURHOOD

Canvasser approaches a group of women in a side street in a very poor neighbourhood. Two of them are sitting on a doorstep, two are leaning on each side of the door, whilst several more are standing around. All are busy talking in a dialect peculiar to the neighbourhood. Four are holding children in their arms, three of whom show distinct signs of undernourishment, whilst the fourth is a rosy-cheeked, lively little imp. Other children are playing in the middle of the street and their cries blend with the noise of passing cars in the main road.

The evening is typically summer, rather warm, dusty and close.

Canvasser: Good evening, ladies. Sorry to interrupt your conversation, but I want you all to read these forms, and if you agree with what they say, will you sign them? But read it first and I'll call for them to-morrow evening.

First Woman on doorstep: All right, mister; but what's it for?

Canvasser: Just what it says on the top of the form there—the Abolition of Poverty. You all know what poverty is, don't you?

Second Woman on doorstep: Oh, no! We're all millionaires living on the Guardians, we are.

Canvasser (laughing): Well, I am pleased to meet you. I didn't know there were any millionaires left. It is a bit of a change to meet some folk who don't need to bother about poverty.

Woman, holding a delicate child: I wish someone would abolish my poverty.

One of the quorum: D'you know, sir, my old man has been on the dole for the last five years, he has.

Another voice: But what about our Joe; hasn't had a job, reg'lar like, since he came back from the war, he hasn't, and now he's got proper used to it. But that don't fetch in any dough.

Another voice: And look at the houses we've to live in. Ramshackles, I calls them. Full o' bugs, mister, they are; every one o' them. D'you know, we can't sleep at nights for them fallin' off the ceilin' on to the bed.

Another voice: Got to poke them out o' the kids' ears through the night, we 'ave.

Abolish Poverty

Canvasser (wondering what's coming next): All right, ladies. Now you don't want that to go on much longer; so I want you to help us to abolish it for ever.

First woman on doorstep: How? What can the likes o' us do?

Canvasser: Well, in these forms you will find in words two things which you all want,

the age of 14 in the hope of finding jobs for them. Probably the school-leaving age would be fixed at 17 or 18. They would be taught in much smaller classes, and from first to last their education would be on a much wider scale.

But I think perhaps the biggest change you would notice is the broadening of your life. Finance has put us all in strait-jackets. Our whole lives are spent on a sort of treadmill. "We go to work to earn the cash to buy the grub to get the strength to go to work . . . R.I.P."

What chance have we of becoming normal men and women while our pockets are empty unless, from morning to night, our hands are full?

Slaves to Finance

Only a short time ago we were celebrating the centenary of the abolition of slavery, but are we any freer under Finance than the slaves who worked on the cotton plantations?

Britons never, never, never shall be slaves! Land of the Free! How ironical! Can we even pretend to be free when we are deprived of our rightful heritage, the National Dividend, which is the only thing that will give us our personal liberty?

Why, we have to go on our knees and pray for jobs as a favour because, but for a beggarly dole, jobs are the only means whereby Finance will allow us to live at all.

(To be continued.)

A Canvasser's Evening in Birkenhead

namely, that poverty be abolished and National Dividends paid to every one.

Woman on right of door: But what's a National Dividend?

Canvasser: A National Dividend is a sum of money which represents the wages machinery has taken from you or your husbands. With these dividends (or wages) you will be able to buy your share of the goods which are being destroyed at present, or prevented from being made by restrictions on production.

Joe's Missus: That's right what 'e says, Mrs. Williams, about wastin' stuff. Joe was tellin' me this mornin' that another load o' fish was dumped in the sea at — what's the name o' the place?

Mrs. Williams: Indeed, I quite believe it, for I was reading myself just a week or two ago that they was paying men extra to burn spuds.

Voice of left: It's a disgraceful shame, it is, and the likes o' us havin' to go short most times.

Canvasser: I know it's a shame, ladies, and you'll never know anything different until you get your National Dividends. So sign these forms, then go to your M.P. and tell him what you want. If he won't attend to your wishes I'll come back and tell you, then it's up to everyone of you to do your bit.

First woman on doorstep: And what can we do then?

Sack Your M.P.!

Canvasser: Sack him. He's no good to you if he won't attend to what you want, is he?

Woman on right of door: The whole d—d lot o' them want sacking.

Mrs. Williams: But how can we sack him?

Canvasser: Well, I'll tell you how you can do that. At the next General Election, vote

VICTORY FUND

A MONTH ago the Dean of Canterbury announced the opening of a Victory Fund in honour of the first Social Credit Government in the world.

The following sums were received by Tuesday, October 1. All contributions will be acknowledged in SOCIAL CREDIT, only under *nom de plume* is desired:—

Fifth List of Subscribers to Victory Fund.	
	£ s. d.
Amount previously acknowledged	118 2 8
A. G. Sayers	1 1 0
"Another Member of the London Social Credit Club"	1 1 0
3 D's and a B (King's Norton)	1 0 0
L. Patrick	0 2 9
A.R.	0 2 6
	£121 9 11

Cheques should be made payable to the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Tuke, and sent to the Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.



FIVE YEARS ON THE DOLE

for his opponent and so put him out. Then we'll go on turning out M.P.s who won't carry out the Will of the People.

Woman holding the rosy-cheeked child: It's something like this that should have been done years ago.

Canvasser: I know it is, and it's up to us to start it right now and you ladies can help a lot by talking to your neighbours about your National Dividends. Tell them that they are all being done out of their rights.

Because machinery is doing our work for us is no reason why our wages should be taken from us, is it? Why, these dividends should have been paid to you years ago. Our forefathers didn't invent machines to make us starve; they were made to yield us goods without toil and hard labour.

And just think what you could do with your National Dividends. You, mam, would be able to buy decent food for your baby; and you, mam, would be able to go into a decent house where there were no bugs to keep you awake at nights. In fact, ladies, you will be able to live as you would like to live and do the things you would all like to do, so will you have these forms ready for me to-morrow night when I call again?

Several voices: Right, mister, we will.

And so the canvasser wishes them good-night and goes on to the other group at the next corner.

Most forms are ready next evening when he calls and they usually have two or three signatures on them.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE!



KLEEN BLADES

SIX FOR SIXPENCE
KLEEN SIXES
SHEFFIELD'S SHARPEST
FITS ALL 3-PEG HOLDERS

Where There's a Will There's a Way

HOW utterly absurd it is to talk about "finding employment" for people. If their services were required in industry there would be no need to find work for them; it would be there waiting to be done, and their offered help would be gladly utilised and paid for.

If their work is not required, which can logically mean only that there is enough of everything without it, then they should be getting their share of this sufficiency.

There is no doubt whatever that the world is overflowing with abundance. The daily papers are constantly reporting instances of destruction and restriction—usually in complacent terms as if it were perfectly normal to destroy or deliberately curtail production, and then to talk about the "drain on our resources caused by unemployment" and the necessity for economy!

The enormous extent of advertising bears witness to the existence of plenty. There

would be no need to press people to "Eat More Fruit," "Drink More Milk," or "Wear Silk Underwear" if there were any shortage of these things, or any difficulty in making more of them. If that were so there would be notices in the shops like:—

We respectfully beg to inform our customers that our stock is depleted. We are using every endeavour to replenish it as soon as possible and hope to have goods on sale at the end of the week.

Needless to say, no such notices are ever seen, for there is plenty of everything, and at the same time unemployment is increasing.

Doesn't that point to the fact that plenty and leisure for all are possible? And shouldn't this be a matter for rejoicing?

We All Want It—

Only one thing is needed to transform the grey, monotonous and hopeless lives of the unemployed into lives of freedom, happiness and opportunity, and that is—money. The

lives of all of us might be enriched and gladdened beyond measure simply by the issuance of enough money to buy the goods that can be made so easily.

The old could have every comfort and appliance known to science, the young every educational facility, and the unemployment problem would be solved. People well-fed and well-housed, free from carking cares and worries and having money to buy necessary materials, would take up all kinds of work with energy and enthusiasm. Those who can buy only enough food to keep body and soul together are forced to be idle. At the present time, although we are frequently told that money is to be obtained only by work, everywhere necessary and desirable work is held up and not done because there is no money.

—And Don't Know What It Is

Most people know very little about money. They know that it is hard to get and that too much of it is called "inflation." By constant suggestion in the daily papers and elsewhere they have been made to fear this bogey to such an extent that the mere idea of increasing the quantity of money terrifies them. They seldom ask themselves why it should be impossible to have the right quantity of money, exactly equalling the prices of the goods that are for sale. They think the "experts" must know best and it is better to leave such matters to them.

In leaving technical details to the experts, they are quite right, but where they make a fatal and grievous mistake is in allowing

experts to decide how much money shall be in circulation, what it shall be used for, who shall have it and who shall not.

This gives to those who control the money system virtual power of life and death over the whole population.

Many people are aware of the situation and of its dangers, but think that nothing can be done.

The Power of the People

This is very far from the truth, although if matters are allowed to drift indefinitely it may become true. At present the people possess supreme power if they exercise it, which they can do quite simply and constitutionally through the Parliamentary vote.

They should know that if money faithfully reflected the physical facts—as it should do, they would be rich, not poor.

They should also know that, as machinery is increasingly doing the world's hard work, dividends must supplement and displace wages, as wage-earners are replaced by machines.

They should, therefore, vote as one man for the abolition of poverty and the distribution of National Dividends, because whatever their political views, and however much they may differ on many points, all can unite on this, and, being united, can prevail.

There is an old and hackneyed saying that where there's a will there's a way. When it is clearly realised that people intend to have the results they know to be possible, there is very little doubt that the way will be found.

D. BEANISH.

ACTIVE SERVICE

Electoral Campaign Technique

ALBERTA has roused in me a determination to obtain maximum results in the minimum of time by a process of elimination of effort, extending even to the number of words used.

Before setting out these methods I would like to place the Kingsbury, N.W. London, Electoral Campaign "Flying Squad" at the disposal of any London group which has not yet started the campaign, with a view to demonstrating the technique described below in actual operation.

By using intensive methods, with standardised sentences, smartly moving from door to door, and avoiding argument, valuable time can be saved. As a result it is possible to use raw recruits at the rate of ten or more to every experienced worker. Helpers need merely deliver and pick up, leaving any explanation considered necessary to an expert, who can be called over from where he or she is working. An expert is anyone who also avoids Social Credit talk.

The campaign is further speeded up by not making return calls where the householder is out, or even on request except in special circumstances. An address is left with a request for the completed form to be forwarded. Experience tends to show that forms may or may not be completed on these call-backs, and in any case the time spent is not worth while. There is too much ahead to go back, and you are giving well-needed consideration to your workers who prefer fresh fields to conquer rather than old pastures.

Useless argument can be eliminated by a standardised approach, viz.:—

1. "Good-evening. Would you very kindly read this. (a) If you agree, would you get every voter (b) to sign. We shall be calling in half-an-hour." (c)

NOTE. (a) Leave them to find out what "this" is, otherwise it means needless explanation leading to argument.

- (b) "Voter" impresses and removes the idea that you are trying to sell something.

- (c) Half-an-hour ensures that the form will probably be read at once. Forms left during the day are often lost or mislaid by the housewife and not read by the man.

2. Immediately after the words "half-an-hour," turn swiftly about and walk away, giving the occupant no time to ask stray questions, which are answered by reading. An enormous amount of talk is avoided by this simple action of walking away.

After the allotted amount of forms for the evening have been delivered (up one side of the road and back on the other side brings you to the original starting point) the standardised procedure on the return visit can be:—

1. "Did you sign the Abolition of Poverty form?"
2. If not ready signed. "May we have your signatures?"
3. If an uncompromising negative. "Good-day, thank you."
4. An encouraging enquiry can be dealt with as far as possible by the raw recruit, who would call a Social Crediter at discretion.

It is important to note that the above

represents an expenditure of under FORTY WORDS.

This kind of technique appears to be necessary in London for two reasons:—

- (a) The metropolis is comparatively prosperous and, without daily evidence of dire poverty under their self-complacent noses, Londoners generally do not admit its existence in any real measure.

- (b) Londoners may be more inclined to argue aimlessly on "where the money is coming from." Technical exposition does not make them much wiser, or the Demand and Undertaking more effective, and is generally a waste of time.

Contrary to general belief, it does not seem that electors nowadays can be split into the various political camps, more especially so because they have ceased to trust politicians. This is particularly in our favour and gives roughly the following groupings:—

- (1) Those who think they know—and vote blindly for one party.
- (2) Those who don't know, but would like to—and vote for any party.
- (3) Those who don't want to know—and do not vote as a rule.

Electoral campaigners can get a majority of Undertakings from the last two groups and a minority from the former.

Any London Group requiring initial help to start their campaign may like to write: Supervisor, 73, Princes Avenue, Stag Lane, N.W.9.

G.R.T.

Who Can't Get Workers?

The following information may be of interest to you.

Leicester Group has now over forty volunteer canvassers, and they start operations to-morrow, the 16th inst.

Capt. Storey (at present on holiday in Derbyshire) came over and addressed an open-air meeting on Monday, the 9th inst., when 250 to 300 were present. Activities continue.

C. CHAS. BURNHAM,
Hon. Sec.

147 Narborough Road, Leicester.

Mutual Aid

We have heard that the Leicestershire Group has raised forty volunteer workers for the Electoral Campaign, and are continuing to recruit among the moneyless men of Leicester. They have the workers, but their difficulty is the purchase of pledge forms. Their foe is ours, and four passengers on a City train have combined to see than 1,000 forms a month are sent to these men. We hope others will help.

"FIVE-FOUR."

Fenchurch Street, E.C.

TYNEMOUTH GROUP London Helps the Tyne

We hope the London Social Credit Club includes many members on its roll having the enthusiasm and efficiency of Mr. F. G. Feather, who has just terminated a visit to Tynemouth and Cullercoats.

His object in coming North was to obtain "immediate contact knowledge" as to how we work the "campaign to abolish poverty" in this area, by devoting the greater portion of his time here to the canvass.

In a remarkably short time Mr. Feather was vying with the best of us in obtaining his fifty signatures per outing of two hours, and his effort has added considerably to the certainty of realising our objective. The good wishes of the many friends he has made during his stay go with him on his return to the City of London, and we all feel sure his weight will soon be felt in one or other of the London constituencies in the near future.

Mr. Feather's visit was the outcome of an appeal inserted several months ago in SOCIAL CREDIT and has been the means of creating several sincere friendships.

NENIAN BLAKEY,

Campaign Supervisor.

Campaign Questions and Answers

1. Q. What are National Dividends?
A. Money to buy the goods now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
2. Q. Where is the money to come from?
A. Do you really mind so long as you get it and it buys the goods you want, which we know stand waiting to be bought?
3. Q. Why should a National Dividend not come out of taxation?
A. Because taxation deprives the taxed, and when there are goods being destroyed there is no need to deprive anyone.
4. Q. Surely a National Dividend is something for nothing?
A. Well, what's the matter with that? "The best things in life are free." Do you refuse to let the sun shine on you because you haven't worked for it? Would you refuse a legacy?
5. Q. But people would get lazy and do no work?
A. Then there would be less goods, so there would be less dividend. Surely you do not resist the abolition of poverty simply because you want

people to be forced to work — like slaves.

6. Q. And if less work is done?
A. Well, a smaller dividend would have to be paid, and there would be more incentive to work, and more work for those who want it.
7. Q. I don't want money, I want work?
A. Come and help me, then.
8. Q. Why should everybody get a dividend?
A. Why not? You want everybody to vote for it, don't you?
9. Q. How much would it be?
A. Just enough for us to buy all we want of the goods we now destroy, and the production that is restricted.
10. Q. People might save their dividend?
A. That's their business. You can do what you like with yours.
11. Q. It's all piffle!
A. Well, it will cost you nothing to try. And, remember, "It can't be done" has been said about everything worth doing since man began to progress. Going on as we are at present is what can't be done.
12. Q. How could the Government do what you want? The financiers would oppose it.
A. Not even high finance dare oppose the will of the people when clearly and unitedly expressed. History shows no power succeeds in that.

Demand Results

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

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL CONCERNED

The Editor has received the following letter from the Director of the Electoral Campaign.

When the Electoral Campaign started, you acceded to my request to display the following letter to Belfast:—

From the Director of Electoral Campaign.
To Louis A. Lyons, Esq. March 15, 1935.
District Supervisor, Belfast.

Dear Sir,

Your Electoral Campaign Report No. 1. Reading the above roused in me such enthusiasm that I have deliberately postponed writing you my congratulations for a few days to be sure that when I did so I held a balanced view of it.

I find that I now think and feel that all concerned in the working out and compilation of this report have exhibited every evidence of being as worthy disciples of Major Douglas as I have met in all the sixteen years during which I have followed him.

I am sure that you will realise that this means that I cannot, in my view, pay any one of you a greater compliment.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) G. F. Powell.

Copy to the Secretary, Belfast.
Copy to the Chairman of the Executive Board and all Directors.

This was, it was advised, very adversely commented upon by many in the Movement at the time.

I am sorry that in commending the commendable, I have, in effect, to say to the doubting Thomas's in the Movement "I told you so," but if justice is to be done there is no help for it.

Within the past few days Lord Tankerville has been speaking on the Electoral Campaign in Northern Ireland with the result that in four meetings over 800 recruits have been secured to work the Electoral Campaign, and this is what he says about the efficiency in Northern Ireland in a few extracted paragraphs:—

"The E.C. Supervisor in Belfast seems to have worked out the most scientific method of canvassing—I suggest that the Secretariat should obtain full details so that it can be used in other localities.—E.C. Organisers in Ulster are now left with a very big and very happy task, that of organising the activities of all these newly found workers.—I take off my hat to the E.C. organisers in Northern Ireland for the effective work they have done. This is proved by the present results here obtaining."

My only hope is that he will have equally good reports to make on every place he visits.
G. F. POWELL.

CORRESPONDENCE

Rank Heresy

In paragraph six of your leader of September 27, you state this: "Instead of echoing the medical experts who have calculated that the Unemployed Stomach can be kept alive on 5s. 10½d. worth of plain food a week he bluntly declares that £1 a week income is the Plimsoll Line of nutrition and the safety margin is twenty-five shillings per head."

In this area about nine months ago we sent out a questionnaire to some hundreds of women who are wives of unemployed men. We wanted to find out how much money was available for food after paying for such things as rent, insurance (industrial), tickets for clothes, and boot repairs. Where there is a large family one member of the family usually requires boot cobbling every seven or eight weeks—so that means in a large family boots being cobbled every week for one of the members—not taking into account how often a new pair may be required for each member of the family. Then there are such things as replenishing household necessities, blankets, sheets, etc.

When these questionnaires were returned there was a terrible confirmation of almost unanimity that the amount available per head per week of the members of unemployed families was from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d.—for food!

I may say these figures were almost identical with figures got by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Dispensary, when the Medical Superintendent, Dr. South, made his own survey for this purpose.

So you can wonder how our people are existing in an area in which unemployment has been terrible for the past few years.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. JOSEPH ANGLE.
P.S.—This is an area which has turned out some of the finest ships (naval and commercial) in the world.

What is Social Credit?

Surely, the article in your issue of August 30 on "What is Social Credit?" is misleading to all except Social Crediters. In the first heavy type paragraph you apparently agree with the way the recent electrification loan of £40,000,000 was raised, namely, from the banks at 2½ per cent. interest. Opponents will be only too ready to seize on this apparent acquiescence to the right of the banks to make private profit out of the nation's credit.

W. H. V. DAVIS.
[We have no objection to bank loans nor to interest on bank loans—they perform a useful service and are worthy of their hire. The point is that until money is created nothing can be done—when it is created railways can be electrified. In addition, as explained in our article, credit should be created and given to consumers to bridge the gap between incomes and prices. It is not the creation of credit by the banks to which we object, but to their assumption of ownership of the credit.—Ed.]

Alberta News

It may be of interest to you to have the following extract from a letter which I have just received from a friend who is travelling in Canada:—

What to Read

- THE WORKS OF MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS:—
- Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
 - The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.
 - Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
 - One of these two books is essential for the serious student.
 - Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... 3s. 6d.
 - Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.
 - The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
 - Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
 - Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.
 - The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.
 - The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.
 - The New and the Old Economics Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem. 1s. 0d.
 - These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.
 - The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.
 - The Buxton Speech.
 - The Use of Money ... 6d.
 - The Christchurch Speech.
 - Money and the Price System ... 3d.
 - The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).
 - Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

Special Electoral Campaign
Number of SOCIAL CREDIT (post free) 3d.
Explains the principles underlying the Campaign, what it will achieve, and how everyone can join in it.

"We have arrived in the Social Credit area . . . The Government gave us a dinner on Saturday night when I had to reply for the visitors. Aberhart was away, but four of the Ministers were present at this their first public function. The Minister of Health sat next to me—so I heard a good deal. The scheme is to be solid Douglas. The dividend is to begin as soon as possible and the banks are to get one per cent. on the amount they handle. Eventually all interest is to be abolished, prices of commodities to be fixed and imports and exports to be regulated. The obvious obstacle is the N. America Act forbidding restraint of trade between the provinces. The Acting Premier (age 26) made quite a good speech, outlining policy as not destructive but constructive. He did not discuss Social Credit in detail . . . All the people we met personally except the Ministers were anti. They said that the farmers voted Social Credit out of desperation and that if it fails there will be a blow-up."

The proposals for the abolition of interest and for the fixing of prices go beyond anything that I had heard before. The only other comment that I have to make is that desperation is not a bad reason for voting Social Credit.

Leatherhead. ORDEM E PROGRESSO.

Problems of the Producer

My Lord Nuffield, as reported in *The Times* of the same day:—

At lunch: He would appeal to the public not only to buy Morris motors, but to buy the products of Great Britain, which was the greatest country in the world.

At dinner: The present state of affairs was disgraceful. Unless the steel producers changed their methods his firm would buy their steel outside this country.

Well, well! STANLEY BURTON.
[National Dividends would solve Lord Nuffield's problems, along with the problems of other producers of this great country, by providing them with home markets so ample that appeals to the public to buy would be redundant. He would also be in a position to provide the remunerative market the steel producers want.—Ed.]

The B.B.C. and Economics

In the current issue of *The Listener* in the Autumn Talks Supplement (page 11) there appears the following:—

"WAYS AND MEANS: A Study of the Economic Structure of Great Britain To-day. By Geoffrey Crowther."

The B.B.C. in the past has been fair and open-minded, compared with the National Press; it is a pity therefore that they have selected a writer to talk on economics, who is definitely anti-Douglas.

I suggest that each individual Social Creditor should write to the B.B.C. with reference to this and demand "Douglas." Sheffield. W.H.P.

Propagandist to Campaigner

It is very strange, but although I have said for years that we could never achieve Social Credit by educating people to it, but only by promising them results, I find myself afflicted with the inertia which has been common to practically everybody since the Buxton speech, so far as changing one's attitude is concerned. I think everybody feels it difficult to make a complete change of front from propagandist to campaigner, but if the change is rather slow I think it will be complete.

Newcastle. LOUIS M. DOUGLAS.

The Social Credit Remedy

In the Dean of Canterbury's explanation of the Just Price last week, surely the percentage he gives is wrong? Is it not twenty-five per cent. instead of thirty-three per cent.?

Prenton. F. SMITH.
[Several correspondents have spotted this error, for which we must take the blame, as the Dean wrote his article on the eve of his departure, and we should have noticed it. The figure should be 25 per cent. of four million, and not 33 per cent. of three million.—Ed.]

Ulster versus Norway

The following telegram was received from Oslo, Norway, by Lord Tankerville on the occasion of his address in Ballymena:—"Norway Douglas enthusiasts wish God Speed. We challenge Ulster to race for Social Credit.—Robert Millar." This gentleman is a native of Ballymena, but we do not know his address. Lord Tankerville wishes to send the following reply:—"Greetings from Ballymena. Ulster takes up your challenge with twenty per cent. Ballymena audience, ten per cent. Belfast, and thirty-seven per cent. Coleraine signed helpers Electoral Campaign.—Tankerville."

We had a very successful meeting at Ballymena. The audience numbered about 700. There were about 1,400 in Belfast and 750 at Coleraine. We are feeling very heartened.

For Douglas Social Credit Movement (Ballymena Group), COLIN T. METHVEN, Hon. Secretary.

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- 1934 Austin 10/4 Saloon de Luxe, finished black with green trimming. Moderate mileage and now in excellent condition. £105.
- 1932 (July) Rolls Royce 20/25 h.p. Synchronesh Chassis, with Park Ward Drop Head Foursome Coupe coachwork, 2,000 miles only. £975.
- 1935 Austin 18 h.p. York Saloon with two extra seats; 8,000 miles. £245.
- Essex Pacemaker drop head coupe. Very attractive. £85.
- £69. Morris Major 4-door sunshine saloon. Most exceptional condition.
- 1934 Vauxhall 14 h.p. sports tourer. Faultless and most attractive. £155.
- 1929 Riley 9 h.p. 4-door Saloon. Excellent. £45.
- 1934 Humber 12 h.p. Vogue Sunshine Saloon. Faultless condition. £175.
- 1932 Talbot 14 h.p. Coachbuilt Sunshine Saloon. 1934 condition. £80.
- 1935 Chrysler Kew Six, Saloon de Luxe. Black, brown trimming. As new. £235.
- 1935 Austin 7 h.p. Saloon de Luxe. £85.
- 1934 (July) Austin 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe. 6,000 miles. Just like new. £110.

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Things in General—and Nothing in Particular

Nonsense Botany



Laboraria Estoraria. (Variously called Leaves of Grass or Singing Grass or Singeing Gas.)

A reedy plant of the bulrush type, found growing thickly in low-lying places or marshlands. This plant has a number of popular local names some of which are given above. The last is obviously a corruption of the older colloquial form, which this plant has acquired on account of the whistling sounds caused by the friction of the long stiff leaves when blown together by wind.

It propagates very quickly and tends to segregate itself by crowding out other plants.

It often produces a woolly bloom head not unlike the bulrush, and it is occasionally confused with it. Possibly this accounts for the use made of it in churches and chapels in connection with the tale of Moses in the Bulrushes and the Slavery of the Children of Israel.

It is quite possible that in course of time this species may become extinct, when by degrees the unwholesome swamps and ditches where it accumulates are redeemed and done away with altogether.

Frotti's Queries

No. 8—"A J.A.Y. Walker?"

O my Lord, Mr. J. A. Spender, the well-noted economist, ate setterer, writing a billy-doings to editor-fellow of *Specktater*, says that with respects of high standards of livings we ought to accord with American experts, who have stated that such dreamings are "far beyond the capacity of our economic system today."

"If," Mr. Spender continues, "we begin with that, we are much more likely to make progress towards the goal than if we assume that 'plenty' exists and is only waiting to be distributed. Whether it is made by capi-

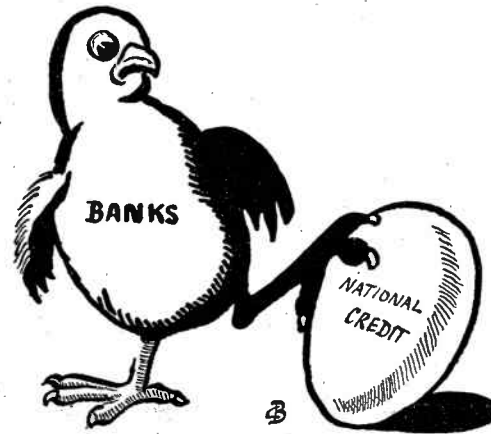
talists or socialists . . . that assumption is a dangerous false scent." Your loving friend, J. A. Spender.

Now I am in complete agreeings with these scentiments. I would like every persons to assume that plenty is a bad smell, as Mr. Saver asseverates, and if we do assump this factor properly we are much more likely to make progress towards the gaol. First the debtor unemployed, then hire-purchasing defaulters, afterwards their creditors, and finally the Piers of the Rellum, along with Mr. J. A. Y. Spendthrift, and Editor chap-laddy of *Speckled Tater*, all must make progressings towards Wormwood Scrubbings. There in atmospheres of unavoidable Liberal Democracy, everybodies must perforce hearken to Mr. Spender explaining by economics why he cannot pay his gas-bill.*

O what adorable futures, Editor, darling, to anticipate. But my query this week is—shall I stop for it, or will it not be more discreet to retire homewards to my own house-country? "Breathes there a man with sole so dead, Who never to hisself has said, The Boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but he had fled," in the magnanimous words of your Great Scott.

FROTTI.

* Or why Monty Norman does not pay it for him, perhaps?



Which came first—the chicken or the egg?

- The chicken?
- The egg?
- The egg?
- The chicken?

Think it out—argue it out—then when you're tired

VOTE FOR NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

With apologies to Messrs. Guinness.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

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 (½d. stamp) to The Only Democrats, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

Will you ask others to sign this demand and undertaking? Supplies of the form (Leaflet No. 5) can be had.

We Will Abolish Poverty

Elector's Demand and Undertaking

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

Signed.....

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

Volunteers for Help

I want to make my vote effective, so I volunteer to work.....hours each week at delivering and collecting these forms, in a district convenient to me, for the next six months, or until further notice. I will try to induce all my friends to do likewise.

BLOCK Name.....
 LETTERS Address.....
 PLEASE Address.....

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines. Notices must reach the publishing office with remittance by the Monday morning before the date of issue.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Meetings open to the public held on the first Friday of every month, in Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street. Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m. Meetings will be held as follow:— Tuesdays—Study Lecture Course, 7.45 p.m. Ad. 6d. Commencing on October 8. Thurs.—For Unemployed, 3 p.m. Free. Thurs.—Public Meeting, 7.45 p.m. Free. Fridays—Public Meeting, 7.45 p.m. Admn. 3d. Questions and Discussion at all meetings.

Sheffield Social Credit Group

(Cambridge Arcade). Every Friday, 8 to 10 p.m., Electoral Campaign Meetings. Workers urgently needed. On Wednesday of each week at 7.30 p.m.—Address and discussion on "Social Credit." Enquirers' Night.

Portsmouth and District

Inaugural Meeting for Campaign Workers at Glamis Hotel, 35, Clarendon Road, Southsea. 8 p.m. Tuesday, October 8. Helpers urgently needed.—F. G. Nilwood, 49, Elm Grove, Southsea.

Norwich Social Credit Group

October 10, Thursday, Mutual Service Club, Pottergate, at 7.45 p.m. "Flirting with Fairyland." Discussion. Anyone interested please apply H. J. Archer, 113, Trinity Street, Norwich.

Benton And Forest Hall District

Social Crediters and others interested in the Electoral Campaign please communicate with Mr. E. R. G. Bareham, 4, East Forest Hall Road.

North-West London

Monday, October 14, at St. Alban's Hall, West Heath Drive (one minute from Golders Green Tube Station). Public Lecture by Mr. R. S. J. Rands, "What Is Social Credit?" Chair to be taken at 8.15 p.m. by Mr. Ralph Williams (Editor, "Golders Green Gazette"). Admission free. Questions invited.

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Remember Alberta

PUBLIC MEETINGS under the auspices of the Liverpool Social Credit Association, will be addressed by

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Tankerville

at 8 p.m. as under.

- Oct. 7—WATERLOO TOWN HALL.
- Oct. 8—WAVERTREE TOWN HALL.
- Oct. 9—WALLASEY CENTRAL HALL.
- Oct. 10—BIRKENHEAD TOWN HALL.

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"What is life, if full of care, We have no time to stand and stare?" Sorry, we're getting on with the Electoral Campaign.

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