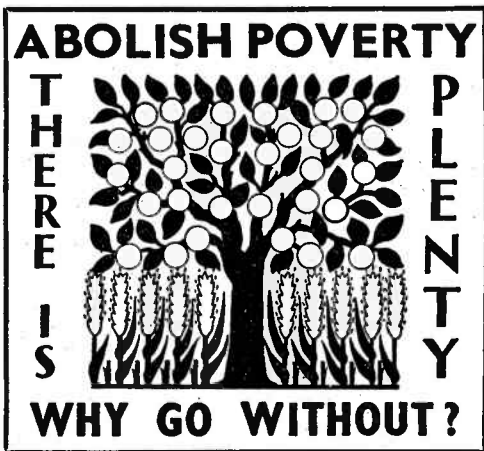


SOCIAL

For Political and
Official Organ of the



CREDIT

Economic Democracy
Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1935

Weekly Twopence

17 Social Credit M.P.s in New Canadian Parliament

NOTABLE SUCCESS AFTER ONLY SIX WEEKS FIGHT

Not a Victory—but a Portent

Seventeen Social Credit members will take their places in the new Canadian Parliament. Without disparaging the Liberal achievement, that is the vital fact in the results of the amazing election which has just taken place in Canada.

Never was there such an election in Canada . . . there are five different parties competing for the favour of the voters, and three of them—Conservatives, Liberals, and Reconstructionists—expect to have a nation-wide roster of candidates.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation are mainly confining their energies to the territory west of the Ottawa River, and the Social Crediters will not be a serious factor outside the prairie country. But the result is an unprecedented multiplicity of candidates, an unparalleled torrent of oratory and propaganda, and a state of low visibility about the outcome of the election. The battle is probably fiercest west of the Great Lakes, as in this terrain all five parties are engaged.

Thus *The Times* Canadian Correspondent in a remarkable article published last Saturday.

How the Parties Stand

The result has been a landslide for the Liberal Party, which has gained a large majority over all other parties. The complete defeat of the Reconstruction Party, whose leader, Mr. Stevens, alone was elected, has destroyed the chance that Social Credit had of holding the balance of power. Mr. Bennett, the former Conservative Prime Minister, was elected.

(242)	Liberal	170
(232)	Conservative	41
(47)	Social Credit	17
(118)	C.C.F.	7
(173)	Reconstruction	1
(82)	Other Parties	4

Other parties include U.F.A., Labour, and Communist. (The figures in parenthesis indicate the number of candidates contesting this election.)

A Triumphant Debut

The first entry of Social Credit into Federal politics is a triumph indeed. Six weeks ago no one thought of there being any Social Credit candidates at all for the Federal Government, and the Social Credit leaders have been burdened with the cares of taking over the reins of government in Alberta.

These facts make the results even more impressive.

Promised Liberal Support

In a pre-election interview, Mr. Mackenzie King assured Mr. Aberhart that if the Liberals should come into power at Ottawa, any requests from Alberta would be given fair consideration and that there would be no antagonism just because there was a Social Credit government there. And in a speech in his own constituency, Prince Albert, Sask., he said: "Social Credit will spread like wildfire over the whole of Canada and over the whole world if Premier Aber-

hart can make his scheme work. If Social Credit ever gets a chance to prove itself, it will be in Alberta. Mr. Aberhart has the whole province in his hands, and if a Liberal government is returned to power at Ottawa he will be given the fullest opportunity to work out his plan."

Mr. King Has Two Voices

An allegation by Mr. Mackenzie King that Social Credit candidates were being financed by Conservatives in order to split the Liberal vote was denied by Mr. Aberhart.

SHOT AND SHELL

In Alberta there are women who have worn nothing but gunny sacks, and children (living on farms) who have not tasted butter or milk for past three years.—Mr. W. Aberhart in "*Ottawa Citizen*," September 19, 1935.

In 1879, 41,695 men produced 3,070,815 tons of pig-iron in U.S.A.; in 1929, 24,960 men produced 42,613,983 tons. — Mr. J. H. Deventer, Editor, "*Iron Age*."

In seventeenth century, world's total debt to banks increased by forty-seven per cent.; in eighteenth century by 466 per cent.; in nineteenth century by 12,000 per cent.—Prof. Rautenstrauch of Columbia University.

Italy's action in Abyssinia was direct result of financial and economic distress of Italy.—Sir George Paish in "*The Times*," July 5, 1935.

The war is adventure by dictatorship at end of its resources, seeking to emerge from untenable economic and financial situation which it has itself produced.—Resolution by Geneva anti-Fascists ("*Daily Express*," October 9, 1935).

At the National Coffee Congress of Brazil in July it was decided to place a fine on the planting of new coffee trees excepting as replacement for old ones.—"*Guaranty Survey*," *New York*, September 30, 1935.

Commencing Sunday next, October 13, and until further notice, no boat will be allowed to shoot more than eight nets per man, with a limit of eighty-five nets for any one boat. Any boat infringing this direction will have its licence withdrawn for a period not exceeding five days." In this way there will be a satisfactory control system brought into operation.—"*The Eastern Daily Press*," October 10, 1935.

A Glimmer in the Tunnel

The labourer has to uproot his home, and family, and friends and "go where his work is." However genial his work, however "satisfactory" his wages, he is still an economic slave. His pay-roll indicates the extent of his freedom. Is this fate? Must it be? Is there no way of freeing workers from their dependence upon work? Is there no way out? Is it not possible to secure for all complete immunity from the necessity of having to work year in and out to keep the wolf from the door? Must the Standard of Living of individuals depend for ever on their "earnings"? The answer is definitely yes, under the present economic system.

Now it will be said (as is usual) "where is all the money coming from to pay for this?" The answer is: There is enough "matter" in the world and enough "energy" to supply every one with a high standard of living and security from the spectre of unemployment and want. So long as everything, even "money" itself, is "cornered" by groups of individuals, so long will these benefits fail to reach the masses. The coming generation is beginning to think in terms of what might be rather than in terms of what has been. Economic machinery can be invented that will be as effective as industrial machinery in raising the poor from their economic bonds.

These are two sentences lifted from an otherwise orthodox article by an otherwise orthodox economist in "*Pitman's Journal*."

Surplus Oranges

A scientific discovery of great commercial importance has been made at the Daniel Sieff Institute, in Rehoboth, near Jaffa. A German-Jewish professor, Dr. Bergmann, has found a way of extracting pectin, a gelatine used for gum, from the white inner skin of oranges.

Hitherto potatoes have been used to produce pectin, of which large quantities have been imported into Palestine for various uses. The discovery is expected to cause a revolution in the orange by-products market and to solve the problem of the disposal of surplus fruit production.

War Continues— Trade Improves

Italy has been named by the League of Nations the aggressor in the Italo-Abyssinian war, and sanctions are to be applied, so-called economic sanctions.

Exports from Italy are to be banned, thus freeing foreign markets of Italian goods and so making room for exports from other countries.

Foreign loans are to be withheld from Italy, which will show up again—as it did in the great war—the truth that what is physically possible is financially possible.

Meantime, war, the great consumer, is causing industrial activity. The Lancashire cotton industry may yet be saved by the war. Orders are coming in and prices are going up.

For the same reasons the rubber and jute markets are brightening up. Jute is used for sandbags.

The war is already helping to solve the unemployment problem.

At this moment the world in general, and Europe in particular, is undoubtedly settling down to a policy of intensive production for export, which must quite inevitably result in a world cataclysm, urged thereto by what is known as the Unemployment Problem.—Major C. H. Douglas, November, 1924.

Like Sorrel and Son

"My little boy and I lived like Sorrel and Son, but I had only twopence to buy food for both of us, and in a desperate state I altered the books."

This statement was made at Tottenham, N., by William Arthur Rous, aged 31, an insurance agent, of Monmouth Road, Edmonton, who was sent to prison for three months for obtaining £2 15s. by fraud.—*The News Chronicle*.

The World's Strait-Jacket

World stocks of gold, says the *Sunday Express*, amount now to 695,200,000 ounces and are worth £5,063,075,000. All this could be stored in a room fifty feet long by thirty-five feet wide and twenty feet high—a room about the size of one of the chapels in Westminster Abbey.

The *Sunday Express* does not say how big a hall the world's production and distribution of goods is confined to, but it must depend on the size of the room described above and not on the world's productive capacity.



Social Credit lays the Axe at the Roots of War

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AT ZERO HOUR

This impression of the political situation in Canada was specially written for **SOCIAL CREDIT** by Mr. C. A. Bowman, Editor of *The Ottawa Citizen*.

DOMINION election results in Canada will be known before this summary of impressions is printed. Whatever the results, however, including the election of a strong group of Social Credit members to Ottawa, there is little or nothing to warrant the belief that the forces of the new economics have passed the stage of Somme fighting.

Lambs for Slaughter

While I am tapping out this opening comment, seated before a portable typewriter on an eastbound train somewhere between Medicine Hat and Swift Current, the picture outside is one undulating expanse of prairie land, brown and parched. At a wayside station where the train has stopped, there is a flock of lambs waiting to be herded into some cattle trucks. The lambs are quite easily persuaded, for the most part, to run up a gangway from the corral into the truck, whence they will be conveyed to an abattoir in Calgary.

Herders experienced in the technique of handling flocks have no need to belabour the lambs with the switches they carry. Once the gate is opened from the outer pen to the gangway, some of the lambs will trot expectantly up to the empty truck. The rest of the flock come pressing hard on behind. A pair of light collies, requiring the minimum of instructions, will keep the flock moving into the straight and narrow path, while the herders need do no more than stand at either side administering an occasional tap to stragglers.

The Old Order Changeth

It is a glorious day of prairie sunshine. The sky is blue flecked with white. There is shade for man and beast in a clump of willows and poplars, whose leaves have taken on the autumn hues of the prairie country. The leaves are rustling, too, in a welcome breeze. This is the season of Indian summer.

There is generally a note of sadness in the autumn, so the way back to the subject of electioneering in Canada would naturally be by commenting upon the probable defeat of the first crusaders for Social Credit in the Dominion parliament. The former member for Battle River, a constituency in Alberta about as large in area as the county of Yorkshire, Henry E. Spencer, is one of the best informed men in the country on the Douglas way forward. It would be a genuine loss to Social Credit to have Spencer out of the movement. He has preached the doctrine in the House of Commons and outside since he first came to Ottawa in 1921. But he made the mistake of campaigning on the side of the standpatters in the Alberta provincial election last August, against the popular demand for an effort to begin with Social Credit in the province.

A mistaken sense of loyalty to the discredited United Farmer administration in Alberta led Spencer into this negative position. The candidate of the Social Credit League, under William Aberhart's dynamic leadership, carried Battle River against the provincial U.F.A. man. It is confidently expected in the federal contest that a Social Credit candidate, Robert Fair, will poll more votes than Henry Spencer, whose political label is C.C.F., the hybrid Party of Socialist, agrarian and opportunist reformers.

It would be no great surprise in Alberta to see every C.C.F. candidate—former U.F.A. members of parliament—defeated. It should be to the advantage of the Social Credit movement to have some left at home, although they generally voted on the side of monetary reform when Spencer, Irvine, Coote and Garland tried to get action in the House. They have fallen by the way in a vain effort to run with the agrarian hare while hunting with the Socialist hounds.

More Farewells

Robert Gardiner, leader of the U.F.A., allowed the reading of G. D. H. Cole's academic arguments to confuse him. While he laboured to decide on the nice points of the argument about the flow of purchasing power through industry to the pockets of consumers, the people of Alberta decided that they needed purchasing power in this lifetime. They turned to the Douglas way to get it without waiting until banks and industries are nationalised in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. An honest dour Scot, Robert Gardiner, will probably have more leisure to study Cole, Durbin and other academic experts after votes are counted in the constituency of Acadia on October 14.

The Social Credit candidate against Will



THE SOCIAL CREDIT CABINET OF ALBERTA

From left to right, in front: Mr. C. Cockroft, Provincial Treasurer; Mr. J. W. Hugill, K.C., Attorney-General; Mr. William Aberhart, Premier; Mr. E. C. Manning, Provincial Secretary; and at back: Mr. W. A. Fallow, Minister of Railways; Mr. W. N. Chant, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. C. C. Ross, Minister of Mines; and Dr. W. W. Cross, Minister of Health.

Photograph by William Kensit, Edmonton.

GREENHORN GOVERNMENT?

A local impression of the new Cabinet in Alberta
by WILLIAM ROSE

OUT of the fifty-six Social Crediters to be returned at the election, there was not one of them, at that time, an M.L.A. (Member of the Legislative Assembly). That is to say, as far as governing was concerned, they were novices. From these Mr. Aberhart chose a cabinet, and from the material at his disposal he chose what I think to be an excellent team. Let us look at the qualifications of the new members.

Here They Are

Of the ability of Mr. Aberhart himself there is not the slightest question.

The post of Provincial Secretary has been filled by Mr. Ernest Manning, formerly Mr. Aberhart's private secretary and right-hand man. He was born in Saskatchewan about twenty-seven years ago, receiving his education at Rosetown in that province. Until 1928 he followed farming as a career, then going to the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute to study the Bible under Mr. Aberhart. The latter, seeing that he had more than the average ability, made him his private secretary. Since then he has been perhaps the closest to Mr. Aberhart of all his followers.

Dr. Cross, of Hanna, a small town of about 2,000 inhabitants, was elected Minister of Health.

The new Minister of Agriculture is Mr. Chant. Mr. Chant owns a large farm in Alberta and is noted for his up-to-date methods of farming.

The Minister of Public Works, Telephones and Railways is a former stationmaster, Mr. W. A. Fallow, of Vermilion.

The new Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs is Mr. Cockroft. He was formerly an accountant, and of late the runner of a general store in the small town of Gadsby.

You will notice that they are men with no previous experience in government affairs, and are citizens with just the average ability. Time alone will show whether or not they can successfully fill these important posts. At least we do know one thing. We have an honest government. We have a government that is conscientious. A government that will do its best. They will abolish graft and work along Christian lines.

A Significant Incident

Shortly after the election an amazing and yet annoying incident occurred in the capital city. Even before the old government had gone out of office a deputation of unemployed marched to the government buildings and told Premier Reid that unless they

Irvine in Wetaskawin, Norman Jacques, is one of the strongest Douglas men in Alberta. The fate of the prize ring playboy, Max Baer, is apparently ahead of Irvine, but he will probably take it without whimpering. At a caucus of federal U.F.A. members after the defeat of the provincial administration last August, Irvine moved, seconded by

received their basic dividends of \$25 a month within two weeks they would make plenty of trouble for the new government. In my opinion these men were stirred up by opposing interests, but fortunately nothing more of this nature has occurred.

Hard Times for Farmers

One unfortunate thing has occurred here; all the crops in Alberta have been frozen. Many hundreds of acres are to be burned—they are not worth the binder twine required for cutting. No one will gainsay that a good crop year would have been an aid for the new government. Instead the farmers will still be unable to pay off their debts. There will be more foreclosures and unemployment for the people to face. Of course, many farmers who voted for the old-line parties will now, having the basic dividend in view, support Mr. Aberhart, realising that they must give their full support if they are to expect the new government to succeed.

Fair Play from the Press

A question that is foremost in the minds of the people is whether or not *The Social Credit Chronicle*, now published as a weekly, will soon become a daily newspaper. Mr. Aberhart said shortly after the election that unless the press gave him fair treatment he would be compelled to make the *Chronicle* a daily paper. If, however, they gave accurate information to the public of the doings of the government he would not do this. Since that statement the treatment accorded the government by the press in general has been good. It would obviously be fatal to them if another daily were to be put into circulation in what is already a crowded field. There is no doubt that some of them would go out of circulation, as there is no doubt that everyone, for and against Social Credit, would become close readers of the *Chronicle's* columns.

What of the Future?

On the whole I think that this government has just as bright a future as any government that sat in the House. Admittedly it has more opponents. Too, its problems are greater, and it has promised more than any other government has ever done. Will it fulfil these promises? I fail to see any reason why it should not. In my opinion Mr. Aberhart made no rash promises. It need not be imagined for one moment, however, that their task will be very simple. Co-operation and trust must be given them by everyone, and then, and only then, will we see the results that we are looking for.

Garland, that they should all resign from the federal contest, acknowledging that they had made fools of themselves.

So goes the battle in the Alberta salient. Another month to organise before the election would probably have seen twice as many Social Credit candidates nominated in other
(Continued at foot of next column)

For New Readers

The Basis of National Dividends

SOCIAL Credit is the credit which society builds up when its individual members co-operate in industrial activity.

If people were all to work independently to gain their own food, clothing and shelter, as they did in primitive times, there would be no social credit, only individual credit.

The first necessity of man for mere existence is to consume. To keep body and soul together he must eat. To do more than that, "to live," as distinct from merely "to exist," he must consume more than food. He must have clothing, shelter, and other things. In order that his energy, which is renewed daily, may be used up, he must be active, mentally or physically, or both.

Man is different from the beasts in having reasoning power and conscious intelligence. To use his energy to the best advantage, therefore, he wants continually to see new sights and participate in new experiences.

He therefore co-operates with his fellow men to provide these. Men differ from one another in tastes and abilities. There is an almost infinite diversity, which, organised in industrial civilisation, can produce an almost infinite variety and quantity of things that can be used, not only for the satisfaction of their producers, but of those who want to use or consume them.

Working together in close association, men can produce far more and diverse things than working in isolation from one another. One man can make what another cannot. One man can do what would be impossible without the aid of a thousand others—as, for instance, the driver of a railway locomotive.

Think, for a moment, what an engine driver can do, and why he can do it! He could not *make* an engine from its raw materials of ore and coal. It has taken generations of men working in association to evolve the modern railway locomotive.

It is this willing association of men that has produced the abundance which men themselves are now trying to destroy instead of to enjoy! Was it not Mr. Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, who talked about "burdensome surpluses"?

Who has produced these surpluses—this abundance? To whom do they belong?

They are the "unearned increment of association"; the profit that comes from organised activity; and they are burdensome only because they are not got rid of. They are the result of social credit, and they can be passed on, to the individuals that make up society, by means of National Dividends.

The basis of National Dividends is Social Credit; and National Dividends should be money to buy the surpluses which, when there is still poverty, are wrongly called burdensome. W.A.W.

provinces across the country. It is perhaps just as well that there is no more time, however: it would afford too many tempting opportunities for fair weather trumpeters to climb upon the bandwagon.

There are some promising new men in the field, just the same, in other provinces. Because of the strength of the Liberal party in Quebec province, there is no likelihood of the old parties being eliminated. They can look with confidence, though with little inward satisfaction, to being in office again.

The Fate of Parties

The period of trench warfare ahead for Social Credit in Canada will doubtless see some reverses. There is a technique of parliamentary politics to be learnt, only by hard experience. While new members are learning in the next federal parliament, Premier Aberhart is getting invaluable administrative experience at the head of the provincial government in Alberta.

The learned elders of Social Credit will learn to be forbearing toward others in the forward movement, particularly toward political leaders who sometimes err from the strict letter of the doctrine. "For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office . . ." with some having gifts of prophecy, others of ministering, some of teaching while others exhort, victory will come only when there is unity as it is urged in Paul's epistle.

An Albertan farm manager, discussing the election results with a *Winnipeg Free Press* reporter, said: "The women's votes did it. They kept their mouths shut, but they were one hundred per cent. for those social dividends." This proves, of course, that women cannot be trusted with the vote.

Overseas Notes

Dominions Demand Results

Western Australia

THE Douglas Social Credit Movement of Western Australia is developing its Electoral Campaign for the abolition of poverty. Each elector is being asked to sign four demands, the first three of which call for the distribution of adequate purchasing power without confiscation, or increase of debt, taxation, or prices, "either now or in the future." The fourth clause runs, "I demand that this matter be given precedence over all other matters. I desire that you inform your electors of your decision, because I have decided that if you will not accede to this demand, I shall use my vote at the next election to elect a candidate who will. Because I am so sincere and earnest about this question, even if no such candidate offers, I intend to use my vote to defeat you." The last sentence shows that Western Australia means business. "With every desire to please," comments the *West Australian* (Perth), "the seeker after the suffrages of Douglas Credit disciples will be constrained to admit that he is being asked to do the impossible." In other words, what is physically possible is financially impossible. It is not necessary to be a "Douglas Credit disciple" to see the absurdity of that. It is only necessary not to be doped.

Straws show which way the wind blows. A visitor to South Australia writes: "I was struck with the demand for information about the Electoral Campaign in the Old Country. Both here (Adelaide) and elsewhere the idea is spreading that the Electoral Campaign is the correct line of attack." The Douglas Credit Party of Queensland, which has hitherto been wedded to the idea of party action, reports in *The New Era* "an ingenious scheme for non-political lists of signatures" submitted by one of its officials, beginning, "We, the undersigned, who are electors in Queensland, hereby demand that our Queensland Parliament shall, at once, proceed to abolish poverty. If they are unable or unwilling to do this, then we declare that we shall find members who can and will." The Party Board of Management gives the scheme its "heartly approval." The League of Democrats in Victoria, of course, needs no further introduction; it is carrying out an Electoral Campaign along practically identical lines to that in Great Britain. N.V.T., in *The New Era*, describes the plight of the returned soldiers, "New Zealand's Forgotten Men," and concludes, "The Government has been put in office to express the will of the people, and we, the free people of New Zealand, demand that our paid economists and experts shall do the job for which they were engaged at our expense. They have had four years to do this. We now demand results."

So much, for the moment, for Australasia. From the Cape I have an Elector's Demand and Undertaking put out by the League to Abolish Poverty, which appears to be a development of the local Social Credit Movement. The pledge ends, "I demand more money to spend, without increasing prices or taxation or causing anyone to make a financial sacrifice. So that this be made effective. I hereby pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake that this, my declared policy, shall be carried out before any other legislation." *The Douglas Social Credit Advocate* (Alberta) recom-

mends electors in the federal field to "demand results from those who are seeking election. Then organise democracy to go into action if the pledges are not being fulfilled. That is the duty of democracy and nothing will be accomplished until democrats recognise it. They have recognised it in Great Britain and the Electoral Campaign is the result." Lastly, I quote from a letter by a leader of Social Credit in California: "Social Credit lacks the emotional appeal of these other movements (Townsend, Utopians, Epic), and in the opinion of many of us only a National Dividend Campaign will overcome this inertia."

When Douglas spoke at Buxton, he started something.

The South African Press

South African papers make more and more interesting reading. *Forward* (Johannesburg) carries a long and very sympathetic article on Alberta in its issue of August 30, and says, "The man in the street can make up his mind here and now that whatever may be the truth of the Alberta Social Credit experiment; he will be permitted to hear about it only if the experiment fails, and he can also bet his hat that the whole force and weight of international finance will be brought to bear to make it fail." It continues: "Social Credit is a threat to all three [finance, Communism, and orthodox Labour]. It wants to cut nobody's throat, to rob nobody's pocket . . . He (Douglas) has either to be allowed to make a success of the Alberta experiment (and he can if he is allowed to) or he will precipitate a constitutional issue which will not only shake Canada, but the whole world." The *Cape Argus* reports the presidential address of Mr. S. A. Hunt at the annual congress of the C.P. Agricultural Association, in the course of which he said: "We ourselves are floundering in the mire under financial despotism . . . the more we struggle to loose the financial bonds the tighter they become." The Afrikaans paper *De Volksblad* must now be added to the rapidly-growing list of those which take an unbiased view of Social Credit; it is published in Bloemfontein, and represents a welcome sign of interest from the Free State.

Victoria

The Civil Servants' Association of Victoria at its annual meeting in August passed a strongly-worded resolution on the subject of monetary reform. I take a couple of extracts from the report in the *New Times*: "That, as all money used in Australia is made in Australia, the obvious remedy for a shortage of money is to increase the supply of money, and the fact that this has not been done suggests that the community has been the victim of a swindle . . . That in view of the provisions of Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, which gives full power over currency, coinage, legal tender, banking, and the issue of paper money to the Federal Parliament, it is our conviction that the responsibility for such a deplorable state of affairs falls entirely upon that body." The first clause is excellent; but the second, I am afraid, is a mis-hit. The responsibility does not lie on their representatives, but on the people of Australia, who have not given them definite orders, and seen that they were carried out. J.D.B.

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 the final chapter is reproduced below. This work has now been published in book form at the price of one shilling, and we strongly recommend our readers to purchase a copy for permanent reference and enlightenment.

The Will of the People

SUPPOSE a town draws its water from a Water Supply Company operating under licence, and suppose this company has got the Borough Council deeply into its debt and makes a great mystery of the complexities of water supply.

Imagine an enormous reservoir on top of the hill, brimming over with water, yet in spite of this every household gets only a pint or two a day through its taps.

When the householders (who are charged thumping water rates) complain about it, the company takes no notice whatever except to say that there is really no abundance of water at all but a shortage of it, and that householders must drink less (because it is bad for people to have too much water), and not default on their water rates.

Meanwhile there are heavy falls of rain, but instead of getting any more water through their taps, the people get still less of it, and many become seriously ill for lack of water to drink. Discontent grows, and some of the householders have a good look at the company's supply system. They find that the pipes are absurdly small, so they work out new systems, with plans and diagrams, for supplying water.

Experts Should Decide on Methods

But all that the directors of the company do is to announce solemnly that supplying water is a matter for experts, and that nobody can hope to understand it except those who have been thoroughly trained in engineering.

They add that water obeys the law of gravity, and that rainfall depends upon weather cycles which no man can alter. And they end by warning everybody that if irresponsible persons monkey about with their system, the reservoir may burst and flood the town!

But Not on Results

Members of the Borough Council, professors of engineering and editors of the *Water Supply Press* all take up the cry. They declare that if the company gave householders more water they would drink too much and ruin their constitutions, and that the company is the safest and soundest water supply company in the world and the admiration of the Universe.

Now what should we do if we found ourselves in the position of these householders? Should we all take courses in engineering and spend the next fifty years arguing with the company's experts? Or should we hope against hope that the Borough Council would one day come to our rescue and assert itself?

No, we should probably kick up such a rumpus as would frighten both the Council and the company.

The Demand For Results

We shouldn't stop to argue about the sizes of water pipes, or inches of rainfall. We should say to the Borough Council: "Either you get this water supply system working properly, or there's going to be trouble."

And this is exactly how we ought to talk to the Government now!

It is not for us to say how Finance shall be made to work properly. Nor is it for the Government to say how. That is a job for the Financial experts.

But it is up to us to demand certain results, namely, the distribution of the plenty which exists, as we all can see. And it is up to the Government to pass this order of ours on to Finance.

If Finance refuses to carry out our order, then we can demand that it shall be replaced by a new organisation—a fresh lot of men who will deliver the goods.

The Forces Belong to Us

Make no mistake about it, Finance knows perfectly well that it *could* deliver the goods to us if it tried. But it doesn't intend to try unless it is forced to.

There is no way in which force can be used except with the aid, passive or active, of the armed forces of the crown. To attempt to oppose them is futile. On the other hand it is possible for us to use our political power as voters, and so have the armed forces of the Crown under our control through a Government elected to do what we want.

Now Finance has foreseen this danger to its power, and it has taken steps to try to frustrate such a move.

Confound Their Politics

At political elections, if you notice, we are never given any opportunity of voting for the *results* we wish for, but only of voting for the *methods* whereby certain other things are to be achieved.

For instance, we are offered the choice between Tariffs and Free Trade, but never between carrying on under "Sound Finance" and abolishing poverty by a sane system of distribution. And since all three political parties are staunch supporters of the old tradition — work for the sake of work, balanced Budgets, taxation, and so on — it really makes very little difference *who* gets in.

Nor do politicians seem to have any idea what they are supposed to do for us when they are elected. They should go to Westminster to see that the various bodies of experts put into effect the policy of the

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people. But all they do is to foist other people's policies on us, interfere with the experts (if they can) and try to do their jobs for them. Hence the present appalling chaos.

Frustrate Their Knavish Tricks

What is the policy of the people? It is what you and I and everybody else wants, and the only thing I can think of which we *all* want is our lost heritage—our share of the nation's wealth.

So how about letting all arguments about methods go for the time being, and simply demanding the distribution of the nation's wealth by National Dividends? How about letting your M.P. know that he is your servant and that you and everybody else in his division wish for the abolition of poverty?

All the people best qualified to judge know that poverty could be abolished now. But until we exert our wills there is very little chance of it happening.

It's up to us.

(Concluded)

The National Dividend Club

The National Dividend Club, the inauguration of which was announced in our last issue (page 70), has received promise of support which should ensure its success, as meeting a need in London which was becoming more and more apparent.

The objects and policy of the Club were set out in the note in last week's issue, but for the benefit of those who may have missed it, it is the intention that the club shall be the recognised centre in London and the country of all those interested in making the abolition of poverty an immediate issue by means of the Electoral Campaign, and in bringing Social Credit to a practical application by an exercise of the Will of the People.

A meeting of prospective members will be held on Friday, November 1, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of constituting the Club, electing officers, and formulating procedure. The place of meeting will be given in the announcements column in next week's issue.

If you have at heart the objects for which the Club is being formed, you should give it your fullest support. If you have not already done so, please apply to:— Miss M. T. Grace, Meadows, 12, Doves Lane, Potters Bar, Middlesex.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE!



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Since all ordinary forms of defective vision have been proved to be curable the widespread sale of glasses has become a Social Evil!

Fortunately the cures are mainly in the hands of the sufferers now that simple

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Write for full particulars and free copy
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"Why?" and "Farming First"

We have a small stock of *Why?*, the New Zealand Social Credit journal, and *Farming First*, the official organ of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, Auckland. Both are published in Auckland, but copies can be obtained at the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, price 4d. post free.

SLOGAN STAMPS



Stamps in two and three colours in this attractive design are now available at 1d. and 6d. each, or in sheets of twenty-five at 2s. and 12s. a sheet respectively, post free. The penny stamps are in two shades of green and white and the six-penny stamps in two shades of green and yellow.

SLOGAN LABELS at 16 a Penny

These labels are available in the Electoral Campaign colours, orange and purple, are ready gummed, and bear the following inscription:—

"The Abolition of Poverty. Demand it! Clearly, Simultaneously, Singlemindedly. Vote for it, Unitedly, Consistently and Parliament will obey you."

The price of these labels is 1s. for one dozen sheets, post free.

By using these stamps and labels and selling them to friends and sympathisers, you will extend our influence, increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT and help our funds.

Groups which have nominated a Supervisor of Revenue to work the Group Revenue Plan G.R.1, can obtain supplies of stamps and labels at special reduced prices for resale. Individuals who are not members of Groups, can also purchase supplies at special prices for resale by undertaking to work the Individual Revenue Plan P.R.1.

These two plans are intended to help finance the Secretariat, your paper, and local activities.

SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

GET TO KNOW ABOUT THEM

If supervisors will please add the name of their group on the report cards it will help in compiling these notes.

Kingsbury

The Kingsbury Group continues to make good progress in a district that is newly developed and covers a large area. The working party has settled down to work with a will, and an instructional party is prepared to visit any other London district to get other groups started.

Southampton

No report has been received from Southampton for some weeks, but perhaps this is excusable. We know campaigners have been busy there. There is to be a public meeting on October 28 addressed by the Earl of Tankerville, and an influx of new workers is expected. It has been suggested that a party from Kingsbury might visit Southampton for the purpose of giving a demonstration.

From North and South

In two weeks recently Liverpool has collected 1,289 pledges in 101 hours, which shows a rate of just under thirteen an hour. The rate in Wallsend is eleven an hour; Widnes, eighteen; Woodford, five. The hard-headed northerner knows what it is he wants, and wastes no time in saying so. Woodford is doing well, and should set an example to its neighbours at Romford, where everybody is complacently happy working in the soup-kitchen, and organising charity bazaars, or amateur theatricals.

Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., Technical Department

The increasing use being made of the Secretariat as an authoritative centre of reference for matters of a technical nature bearing upon Social Credit has rendered it necessary to establish a Technical Department.

L. DENIS BYRNE,
Director of Organisation.

To Revenue Supervisors

It is intended, in future, to pass on information and suggestions to Revenue Supervisors through the columns of SOCIAL CREDIT instead of by means of letters, when it is possible to do so. Supervisors are requested to look for notices each week.

1. Books of Half-Crown Receipts.—

The Group Revenue Plan, G.R.1, is intended to supersede the method of raising revenue by half-crown receipts, issued in books of ten by the Secretariat to the Groups. All Supervisors are requested to make sure that any books of receipts held by their Group Treasurers are returned at once. The Groups were debited with £1 on the books of the Secretariat for each book of receipts issued, and therefore a remittance should be sent with all books returned to cover receipts that have been issued from them, at the rate of 2s. for each receipt so issued.

2. Group Members' Quota Payments.—

The Supervisors of certain Groups report that they have adopted the practice of displaying G.R.3 prominently at all Group meetings. By this means all members are able to see the extent to which all other members, and the Group as a whole, are succeeding in meeting their quota payment. It has the advantage of indicating the methods of raising this sum adopted by each member, and those who are particularly successful in any one method can then be asked for information by other members.

It is suggested that all Supervisors should adopt this method of keeping this matter constantly before their members.

Victory Fund—Seventh List

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	138	0	5
Towards Freedom ...	3	3	0
Hall Green Group and Friends ...	0	16	0
Robert Hornby, Esq., W.1 ...	0	15	0
G.M.M., Aberdeen ...	0	10	0
R.D.M., Aberdeen ...	0	10	0
Aunt Jessie and the Wee Mater	0	5	0
Fed up with Finance ...	0	5	0
W. Dunsmore ...	0	5	0
Mrs. J. Scott, Calgary ...	0	3	0
F.A.H. ...	0	2	0
N.W., Heywood ...	0	1	0

£144 15 5

ACTIVE SERVICE

Fulham

A useful report has been received from the supervisor at Fulham. He has been carrying out an experiment. Using an envelope addressed: "To Every Voter in this House," an orange form has been left in the letter-boxes of ten houses. To ten other houses a propaganda leaflet was inserted in the envelope as well, and the Dean's letter was left at another ten houses. A personal call was made to a further ten houses with the orange form and a set talk held with the occupier. The results were:

Orange form, twelve per cent. of all voters in houses canvassed.

Orange form and leaflet, sixteen per cent. Dean's letter, three per cent.

Contact delivery of orange form without envelope, twenty per cent.

A request was made for the signed pledge forms to be returned in the envelope, but only thirty per cent. of the envelopes were returned. All houses were of the lower middle class type. The Dean's form has been particularly useful in recruiting workers, and in making contact with organisations which would not have responded to the orange form. Five new canvassers have been recruited this week.

Appeal from Maryport to All Readers

On September 23 Maryport, Cumberland, headed the list of north-western towns with a percentage of unemployment of 56.8. National Dividends are definitely needed here, as badly as in any district of England.

SOCIAL CREDIT has been brought before several groups of the dwellers in this town,

during the last year, by Maryport enthusiasts. The news from Alberta has increased the interest, and an audience of sixty-three men of the Free Church Men's Association turned up last Monday to hear N. R. Temperley on the Abolition of Poverty and National Dividends. The keenness shown then encouraged the promoters to arrange for a big public meeting on Sunday, November 10, at 8 p.m., in the Empire Theatre, when Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott will address us on "Poverty CAN be Abolished NOW." We are hoping for great things to follow this meeting, as the noise of it cannot fail to be heard at Workington, Whitehaven and Carlisle, where Douglas is yet little known.

Help will be gratefully received from any sources, to make this big meeting (the first in Cumberland or Westmorland), a "thundering" success. We want to fill the 850 seats; we want local helpers and attendants; we want every one within 100 miles to come and to hear about it. All this means cash, the one thing Maryport has not got. So we want guarantors of money for expenses. If you can't come, we want a postal order. Write to Mr. C. Rushton, 30A, Wood Street, Maryport.

And please do this at the cost of one penny: Write a postcard to anyone you know in Cumberland or Westmorland, to tell them of this meeting where they will learn how Prosperity and Peace can be brought even to this "distressed area."

Note particularly that this meeting is for the special purpose of getting recruits to work the Electoral Campaign — the action that will most quickly bring Social Credit into operation.

T.H.S.

The Newcastle Conference

MR. Edward Hewlett's impression of the London Conference of Secretaries and Supervisors, published last week, was that of most who attended its counterpart in Newcastle on October 12 and 13. There were perhaps twenty fewer present, but the spirit and the result were in no way different. The conference was conducted on similar lines, and gave opportunities for the efficient discussion of problems, the exchange of experiences, the clearing up of difficulties. Those secretaries and supervisors who were not present should lose no time in getting into touch with their nearest counterparts to learn from them what transpired. It must suffice here to say that the particular problems and tasks of each department were fully explained by their respective directors, who were also able personally to answer the questions of supervisors, to give direction, and to receive as well as to offer advice.

In the final session Mr. L. D. Byrne explained the Secretariat policy as well as the organisation which had been built up to direct the action designed to achieve the objective. A great change was inaugurated at Buxton when Major Douglas announced the time for action had come. The Social Credit Movement had then accepted the Electoral Campaign outlined by Major Douglas, and had subsequently appointed an executive board with Major Douglas as chairman to direct its activities. The board was held responsible for results. Personal responsibility was the keynote of the whole organisation, from the members of the board to the supervisors in the groups. Each was personally responsible for his own clearly defined department, and no one else could make decisions for them.

Mr. A. L. Gibson urged that all secretaries and supervisors should re-read the standing orders that had been issued from headquarters, those on organisation, the Electoral Campaign, and revenue most particularly. Their thorough understanding was vitally important, and what internal difficulties had arisen were nearly all due to a lack of their appreciation. It was not easy to turn from propaganda to action, nor, at once, to appreciate the vital necessity of distinguishing between specifying methods and demanding results.

None who attended the two conferences could go away with any doubt as to the paramount importance of the Electoral Campaign to demand results and avoid scrupulously anything in the nature of suggesting how those results should be attained.

Internal difficulties had now been dissolved, and there remained only a few external problems the solution of which could be found in loyalty to Douglas to whom we owed the whole philosophy of Social Credit in all its implications. No one had added anything to what was laid down by Douglas seventeen years ago in "Economic Democracy." Alone among statesmen

and prophets Douglas had been proved right in all he had said and written subsequently. Not only had events vindicated him, but he was the centre of information from every quarter of the globe, and it was a very dangerous proceeding for any who had not such access to information, and who professed to be aiming at the Social Credit objective, to defy the direction of Douglas.

Mr. Gibson concluded by quoting a famous general who, on the conclusion of a difficult but successful campaign, had said to his troops: "You were not only loyal to me when you knew I was right, but you were loyal when you thought I was wrong. And your loyalty to me when you thought I was wrong meant more to me than anything else in the world."



This design sets forth in symbols the basic realities which underlie our movement. The ears of corn represent the abundance made possible by the power age which—pictured as cogwheels—is, in producing "plenty," by that same act breaking the chains which bind humanity.

This poster is the enterprise of the Women's Section, the Women's Crusade to Abolish Poverty; and it provides—since ample space is left for overprinting—a distinctive background for announcements of meetings and other forms of advertisement. Miss Nowell Edwards has attained, in this design, an interesting and strong arrangement of sound symbolism.

(Miss Edwards was a student at the Royal College of Art, and was awarded the Travelling Scholarship in Design for 1934.)

It is available as a poster, 20in. wide by 30in. deep, with a space of 4in. at the top and 5½in. at the bottom for overprinting with particulars of meetings, etc.

Orders for these posters should be addressed to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Price 10s. 6d. for 25, carriage paid. Extra for over-printing in black or colour 12s. 6d. up to 50, or 14s. from 50 to 100.

CORRESPONDENCE

"Feed My Sheep"

The old conundrum you give in October 4 issue — which came first, the chicken or the egg?—suggests another question having particular bearing on the campaign for National Dividends—which came first man or his food?

According to Genesis the first man was the last to be created and came into a well-stocked world. It is obviously true that this order has ever been so.

Man has always been an "inheritor" even before the coming of machinery which is driving this fact more firmly home every day. Man has never lived on "reward" but has always been an inheritor, each generation entering into the enjoyment of the labour of others. Had Adam delved and waited for the harvest as his "reward" he would have perished and mankind with him, and we should not to-day be worrying about National Dividends.

In the New Testament this view is fully supported, as for instance in the parable of the unemployed labourers who are not penalised for their unemployment, which was no fault of theirs, but receive a like share with others. And the thrice repeated command "Feed my Sheep" coming almost last in the Gospel supports the view of all Social Crediters that neither man nor beast can work unless first fed. Therefore feed him as his divine right and inheritor of the kingdom of plenty.

Liverpool, 8.

G. A. LLOYD.

The Socialist Attitude

Attacks on Social Credit theories were made at yesterday's conference. The Executive supported and the conference carried a resolution declaring that no scheme of monetary reform, whether in the guise of a national dividend or otherwise, must be allowed to deflect the Labour movement from the pursuit of its declared financial policy in respect of the Bank of England, the Joint Stock Banks, and the formation of a national investment board.—*Brighton and Howe Herald*, October 5.

This frankly lets the cat out of the bag. The Socialists seem to care nothing for the sufferings of the people. They want to own the banks (and all their enormous profits) and so control and own the people. They fear and hate Social Credit because it will make the people free from any domination.

Brighton.

L. WYLDE.

Your reviewer, in his comments on the Labour Party Sub-Committee's report on Social Credit, makes a remark which is dangerously likely to continue the vitiation of Social Credit's appeal among a great mass of the people. He says: "Social Credit is not Socialism," and he bases his remarks on the report of Messrs. Durbin, Gaitskell and Hiskett, who, he clearly demonstrates, neither understand Socialism nor Social Credit.

It is unfair to lay the limitations of three victims of the Bankers' School of Economics at the door of the great philosophy of John Ball. It is equally unfair to open wider the door to the prevalent misapprehension that Social Credit is compatible with capitalism.

When the Labour Party is able to come up to date—and it is coming—it will begin to understand that its present programme advocates in every detail the technique and policy of finance-capitalism and that Social Credit alone, can implement its ideals.

At present it advocates capitalist technique because, not knowing Douglas, it knows no other. There is no other. When its members understand Douglas they will realise that not only is Social Credit the deliverer of their ultimate ideals, but is, like all honesty, the best policy also.

Oxted.

GLADYS F. BING.

It is of no use trying to win Socialists to a favourable consideration of Social Credit by misrepresenting their political views.

M. Jacklin's "obviously, that the right way to cure poverty is by taking from those who have and giving to those who have not" is not Socialist philosophy, as he imagines. The Socialist is fully aware that plenty for all is a fact, and has for many years realised that the problem of production has been solved. Neither is the Socialist "manual-labour-minded."

Finchley.

F. MAXFIELD MATHER.

Recurring Explosions

Living, as I do, a great distance from London, has certain disadvantages, and not the least of these seems to be that I never hear the frequent "explosions" of the Douglas Credit proposals.

If you look at this week's *John Bull* you will see in an article on the Alberta elections that the Douglas theories have been exploded time and again by competent economists.

Now, sir, I was quite unaware of this. As I say, I live too far away even to have had

my windows rattled by the concussions, but London Social Crediters ought to have known it, and I marvel at your effrontery in continuing to advocate Douglas Credit theories.

I'm not sure that I could not proceed against you for obtaining money (not a lot as I never have much) under false pretences. I want to abolish poverty. I want everybody to enjoy the fruits of civilisation. I have advocated Social Credit and made quite a number of converts, and all the time Social Credit, which pretends to be able to do all these nice things, has been blown sky-high over and over again. You must have known this, and yet you keep on as if you had never heard even a squib go off.

However, I, and the thousands who buy *John Bull* for insurance and competitions, now know that Douglas is "bust": in fact he keeps on getting "busted." How he survives so many "explosions" I don't know—but "if you read it in *John Bull* it is so."

WM. J. CAIRNS.

Bangor, Co. Down.

"Suddenly and Unexpectedly"

Frotti has missed a point.

Before concluding his excellent and poignant letter referring to the "absorption" of the surplus population in wars, he might have added that "Muscleeny" had adopted a very effective alternative to "permanent" workhouse accommodation, to wit, sudden and unexpected "absorption" by vultures.

No one who has ever seen the useful work so rapidly performed by these great birds, can doubt that even the delay or expense of burial will be "SAVED" when the dead and dying men and beasts are left by the wayside, after a "successful advance" into territory which is surveyed by, and scavenged by them.

The "absorption" and the "last homes" will be permanent!

M.C.

Douglas Social Credit in Scotland

An organisation proposes to operate in Glasgow under the title: "The Scots Movement for Douglas Social Credit." The Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association has no connection whatsoever with this movement.

The various Groups and Associations throughout Scotland are autonomous; there is no central body.

H. C. MUNRO,

Honorary Secretary.

Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Assoc.,
6 Greenlodge Terrace,
Glasgow, S.E.

Steady Does It

The Movement needs money increasingly, but it also needs it STEADILY, and we all drink tea STEADILY. So I sent for a sample of Chota Hazri Tea. I and my household liked it, so I have now sent for a 10lb. packet, and I shall send for others, as needed, STEADILY.

Northiam.

MAURICE COLBOURNE.

Spreading the Idea

Christmas is coming and we shall soon be inundated with appeals for bazaars and so forth.

Now for a brain-wave (suggested by my friend) and we have put it in action promptly. It is to present, in answer to the appeals, as a gift a batch of Social Credit literature, the proceeds of the sale to be devoted to the cause of the charity appealing.

I think this idea is worth a place in our journal, don't you?

London, N.W.8.

E.M.

Foundation of Credit

The front page of our paper recently broadcast a forcibly clear statement by our Leader as to the nature of Social Credit. The following fell to my hand this morning:

"In his opinion, the real foundation of credit was the energy, the freedom, the reliability and the economic sense of the people."

Evidently credit is a social creation. Major Douglas says it should be socially owned, and is damned for saying so.

The above citation is from a speech at the Bankers' Dinner to Mr. Philip Snowden (as he then was) by the Chairman, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, of the sound orthodox school, and is reported in *The Times* of May 6, 1930.

Maryport.

JOHN PEEL.

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For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.

6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.

(post free) 10s. 6d. for 1,000; 5s. 3d. for 500; 2s. 8d. for 250; 1s. for 80.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.

(carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

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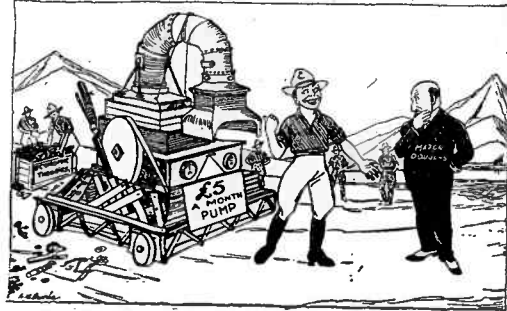
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MAN FROM ALBERTA—Here's your Social Credit machine, Major. Now we'll watch it work.
DOUGLAS THE PROPHET—Mm—yes. But are you sure all the parts I specified are really in it? "Bulletin," Glasgow.

"Free" England

"In some respects England is still a free country."—S. M. Bensusan, in the "Daily Herald."

It is—is it?

Well now, let us just count up and note down those "respects."

Men can all choose their own jobs—eh? No! by Gad, we can't; don't we wish we could, or get a job of any old sort even without choosing? No—that's not quite it.

We can go to the sea and bathe— Oh, my dear man, we can't; we haven't got a bean for fares.

We can go for a walk and enjoy lovely scenery, and— Well, perhaps you can; we can't, because as we live a mile and a half from anything green we can't walk far enough to get in sight of the country, and you know what I said about beans. And the kids' boots are on their uppers now.

Well, we can sit at home and stew in our own juice if you won't agree to do anything. Oh, no, we can't. This ejection order came this afternoon; the man from the building society brought it round; he said he was sorry but we had not paid our instalments. And we owe the last rates, too, and Mr. Gee, the Grocer, has not been paid for months, and won't, probably can't, send any more on credit. So what about it?

Well, we can sell up and go. Where? To the —

WELL?

Yes, we must own that every Englishman and every Englishwoman "is still free" to go to — their own way; that is something to be thankful for in this vale of tears. We don't get put into Concentration Camps—at least—not a lot of us—not yet—and what are concentrated are only just "moved from distressed areas" or "replaced on the land," or "publicly assisted to"—whatever it is they should, could, would or might, be, do, have, or receive—"by order."

Yes, we are all free—"in some respects" at any rate those who still have a bean or two of their own—but how many of those are there? And how many fewer can there be to have England a free country in "any" respect? FIREWORKS.

Nothing in Particular

Choose Then—

Bring in the rye and the harvest of corn,
Round up the sheep and the calves newly born,

Gather the coffee, the cocoa and tea,
Spread out your nets for the fish of the sea.
Delve in the soil for potato and beet,
Draw down the bough for the fruit ripe and sweet,

Up on the ladders for hops for our beer,
Speed up production, you good engineer.
Oh, plenty is here!

Draw up a pact your crops to restrict,
For nature's good bounty a scourge may inflict.

Pay the Yank farmer for not raising hogs,
Your cotton won't grow if you plant it in bogs.

Cease using your nets, Oh, fisherman mine,
You'll catch less and earn more if you fish with a line.

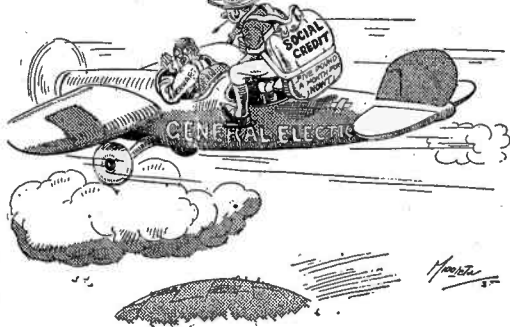
Abandon your liners and leave 'em at anchor,

Tighten your belts with submission not rancour.

Oh, God bless the Banker! M. C. BOND.

HE'LL SOON KNOW

By MIDDLETON



Alberta (preparing to jump): I'm taking your word for it it'll open, but supposing it doesn't?
Pilot: You'll have to try another parachute!
[Alberta's experiment with the social credit plan will either confound the sceptics or prove a complete fallacy.]
"Northern Echo," Darlington.

Portentous Announcements

Following the news that a Social Credit government had been returned in Alberta, the Mayors of Edmonton and Calgary both announced that their financial position was such that large sums would have to be borrowed.

The chief interest in these two items is that they were announced to the public after the election and not before it.

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.

Cardiff Social Credit Association

Meetings will be held fortnightly at 10, Park Place, Cardiff, commencing Monday, October 28, at 7.30 p.m. These meetings will have as their objects the elucidation of Social Credit principles and the training of members for propaganda work. After a ten-minute address by the chairman, questions will be invited from the audience and will be answered by members nominated by the chairman. Mr. P. D. Pratt, chairman of the Association, will preside at the first meeting, when his subject will be "What Is This Social Credit?"

Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association

Public meeting in the Rooms, 200, Buchanan Street (adjacent Subway), on Friday, October 18, at 7.45. Speaker: Mr. A. McLellan. Subject: "Social Credit—What Is It?"

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 7.45 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 follows:— Tuesdays—Study Lecture Course, 7.45 p.m. Ad. 6d. 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

The Electoral Campaign Meeting is held every Friday, 8 to 10 p.m. Workers, although increasing, are not flocking in as well as we should like. Please come along and do your bit.

The Group meeting will in future be on alternate Wednesdays:— October 23.—Mr. G. A. Hall. November 6.—Mr. F. Longley on "Why a National Dividend?"

Will all members give their support to these Wednesday meetings? Only by the guarantee of a good-sized audience can the Propaganda Supervisor widen his programme and invite outstanding speakers. The support we get is the support YOU give.

Blindley Heath

White Lodge Guest House, Blindley Heath. Every comfort, central heating. Two guineas weekly. Free garage. Highly recommended. Phone Lingfield 172.

The National Dividend Club

A meeting of prospective members of this Club will be held on Friday, November 1, at 6 p.m. The place of meeting will be announced in the next issue. (See note on page 76.)

For Sale

"The White Cottage," Mundon, Essex. Brick and Timber Built House. Freehold. Four bedrooms, three living rooms, main water supply. With orchard, garden, garage and lawn, also some 10 acre pasture, main road Maldon to Burnham-on-Crouch. Well served by buses to all parts. Land sold separately if desired. Viewed by appointment.—Tarlton, 133, High Street, Maldon (Phone 108).

Comfort at Croydon

Large, sunny bed-sitting room. Breakfast or board as required. Suitable for business lady. Highly recommended.—Box CC, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Nursery Home for Small Children

Healthy position, facing south, in country (between Newbury and Basingstoke). Entire charge taken of not more than four children, who lead a happy, normal life. Special care given to health and feeding (and much success has been achieved with "difficult" children). First lessons if required. Trained experienced nurse. Miss Douglas, Lane End, Brimpton Common, Reading. Heath End 36.

MISSES KATE and GRACE TAYLOR.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Duplicating.
Good Work Speedily Finished.
524, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2.
Whitehall 2515.

THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE FOR THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY

A MEETING will be held at the
Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea
on
Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 8-45 p.m.

Speaker:

The Rt. Hon.
EARL OF TANKERVILLE

Tickets 2s. 6d., 1s. and 6d. can be obtained from Miss Leadbitter, 69, Overstrand Mansions, S.W.11.