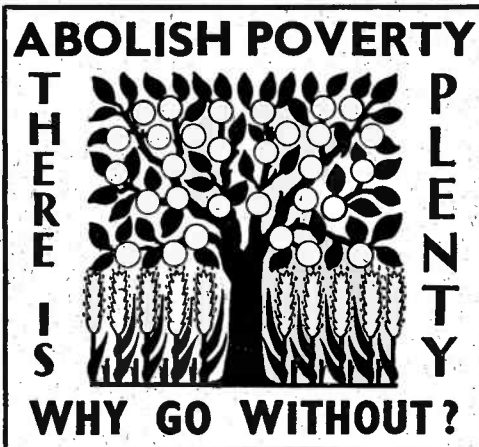


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Weekly Twopence

LORD TANKERVILLE on the SOUTH COAST Enthusiasm for the Electoral Campaign

Senior M.P. takes the Chair at Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON was stirred to enthusiasm for a demand for National Dividends and the abolition of poverty when Lord Tankerville addressed a crowded meeting in one of the town's largest public halls on Monday, October 28.

Until You Cry Halt!

Lord Tankerville vividly stressed the conditions of terrible insecurity and suffering under which a large and increasing proportion of the peoples of this and other countries were forced to live while witnessing at the same time the wholesale restriction of production and destruction of the very food and clothing of which they were in desperate need.

"Do you realise," said Lord Tankerville, "that we live to-day in an age in which science and invention have made it possible for all to have a reasonable degree of security?"

"Do you realise that poverty, when it appears side by side with a vast abundance, is utterly artificial and unnecessary?"

"And do you realise the great responsibility which this knowledge places upon each one of you to see that this mad situation is ended now? But it will not be ended until you act. It will continue until you cry halt!"

The Need for Pressure

Lord Tankerville believed that the will to end poverty was with each citizen of this country. It was only a matter of mobilising that will in a manner to bring direct pressure to bear upon Members of Parliament, thus placing them in the position of being able to give effect to the demands of their electors. Our Parliamentary representatives should be our servants, whose duty it is to give effect to our clearly expressed instructions. At present we were giving them no instructions, and so they were left to follow the dictates of the various vested interests which have taken it upon themselves to control the Government in our stead.

Demands for Methods a Perversion of Democracy

The Electoral Campaign had been launched to unite the people in a demand for something upon which there was no argument—the abolition of poverty.

If people voted for technical methods they would be tricked again and again. This was the perversion of democratic principle which had maintained poverty amidst plenty, and poverty amidst plenty we would have until we voted only for results—National Dividends and the abolition of poverty. The responsibility of producing those results would then rest upon the experts whom the Government would appoint if sufficient pressure was brought to bear.

The speaker's obvious sincerity and the sheer logic of the arguments by which he led his audience, step by step, to a realisation of the importance of a demand for results from the electors as opposed to the futility of engendering a demand for

methods for obtaining those results, was rightly hailed as a new note in democratic government.

The Chairman's Undertaking

Mr. W. Craven-Ellis, Senior Member of Parliament for Southampton, who presided, said that, like the audience he was addressing, he had come to the meeting to learn; he knew that poverty was quite unnecessary and he would not rest until it had been abolished. He did not care how this was achieved, and he agreed that he was the servant of his constituents and that immediately he was satisfied that a majority of his electors wished him to press in the House of Commons for the abolition of poverty, as outlined by Lord Tankerville, he would do so without delay.

Bournemouth

This meeting was held in the afternoon of October 31, and owing, doubtless, to very bad weather, the attendance was somewhat disappointing. Lord Tankerville's speech was received with close attention, but the enthusiasm shown at Southampton and subsequently at Parkstone was noticeably lacking. Poverty exists in Bournemouth, but is not so evident as elsewhere, and so perhaps the urgency of the campaign was not so fully realised.

Parkstone

Lord Tankerville's meeting here was in strong contrast with that at Bournemouth, for he had a crowded audience, and his speech was punctuated by enthusiastic applause. It was quickly evident that the audience had no wish to quibble or heckle,

but had come with a genuine desire to learn. They could not have gone to a better teacher, and they proved themselves apt pupils.

Demand Results

The idea of demanding results was obviously new to many present, but it went home and will undoubtedly be put into practice by many who were present.

At the close of the meeting a special vote of thanks to Lord Tankerville was passed with acclamation after the customary thanks to the speaker, who in this case, as elsewhere, earned the gratitude of all campaigners.

As a result of these three meetings seventy-six new workers have already signed on for the campaign and there are still some more to come in.

In Prison with the Door Open

ANOTHER very curious and almost universal form of resistance which is met with by credit reformers is the general determination to believe that any proposal which offers a radical amelioration in the economic situation must be a fairy tale.

Inspired by the bankers and orthodox economists, political spokesmen have been at one in asserting that there is no short cut out of our difficulties.

That is what they are paid to say, and it is perhaps not surprising.

But what is surprising is the unanimity with which most people accept the statement.

The world at large is in prison, and shows many symptoms of dying in prison, and there is nothing whatever to prevent it from walking out.—Major C. H. Douglas in "Warning Democracy" (pp. 8-9).

UNDERTAKING BY CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT

H. C. Bell of Birmingham
Reginald Kenney of Bradford

hereby undertake to carry out the expressed wishes of a majority of my constituents if returned as their Member.

I will consistently vote against any Government which does not, from its inception, call for qualified advisers who profess to be able to formulate a scheme for:—

(a) Issuing National Dividends to parliamentary electors, and their issue, resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; such dividends to be money to buy, when wanted, the goods we so often destroy and the potential production we now restrict.

(b) Abolishing poverty throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(c) Arranging that neither (a) nor (b) shall lead to increased taxes or prices, or to depriving owners of their property, or decreasing its relative value.

And I will consistently vote against any national or international legislative measure submitted in precedence of such a scheme.

If any scheme adopted is found, after trial, to fall short in any particular of the above demands, or any of the disabilities cited, I will immediately advocate and vote for that scheme's abandonment, and for the adoption and trial of another scheme, and I will keep on acting similarly with every scheme tried until that one which secures all the amenities above demanded, accompanied by an entire absence of all the disabilities cited, is found, installed and working uninterruptedly.

Signed (H. C. BELL
REGINALD KENNEY.

THE two candidates whose names appear at the beginning of the above undertaking are standing for Birmingham (Erdington) and Bradford (North) respectively. They have secured the distinction of being the first National Dividend candidates in any election, and, furthermore, of being the only truly democratic candidates, for they are demanding the results desired by their constituents, instead of cajoling votes for programmes or party labels.

We salute Messrs. Bell and Kenney as the swallows which presage the coming summer; the winter of our discontent is drawing to a close. We urge every reader to give them active and financial support. Their campaigns are making great headway, but workers and money are still needed. We feel sure that none able to give one or both will fail to do so.

Starving Amidst Plenty

WE resemble men possessed of a reservoir at one end and a parched multitude at the other, with only a small-bore pipe connecting the two and utterly inadequate to convey the abundance to the need. Every conceivable thing is tried save altering the distributive pipe. We pump water into the reservoir until it overflows. We dam up the springs. Our learned economists prove by all the laws of hydraulics that the pipe can carry no more water, but that, with time and patience, each particular drop of water will at length flow through the pipe: in the meantime, of course, people must die.

That connecting pipe is the monetary system, and the monetary system must be altered.—The Dean of Canterbury.



"Prisoner! The Key is in the Door!!"

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General Election

THE indications are that the public is frankly bored with this election, in spite of the press and the B.B.C. The vital issues which will bring voters flocking to the polls are still pigeonholed, although there are signs that this premature election is being held none too soon to keep them out entirely. In Bradford, Birmingham, the New Forest and Southampton the will of the people is making itself felt.

This election is only an incident in the forward march of our campaign to purify democracy — but what a chance has been missed. If only we had all heard the crack of the starter's pistol at Buxton in June, 1934; if only we had all realised that Major Douglas had hit the bull's eye once more! But it was not until nine months later that we were able to report the first thousand effective signatures and the first organised canvass for them. To-day, the leaflet containing the electors' demand is going out at the rate of one and a half million a year. It should have been so a year ago.

We thank all those who have got on with the job without bickering and contention, and we thank all those who have stopped arguing and started working, and we thank all those who will now stop talking and get to doing. The rest we cannot thank. But the work goes on.

The Pistol Cracks Again

Urgent and important instructions have been sent this week to every campaign supervisor. Properly carried out, the operations recommended will place each campaign team in command of the political situation in its constituency immediately the will of the electors in it has been crystallised. The Electoral Campaign pressure will make itself felt in any case as the pressure grows, election or no election. But if all supervisors carry out these special instructions, pledges or no pledges, there will be no waiting!

Now is the chance—now is the time—not next week.

How Shall We Vote?

Except in those constituencies where there is already a considerable pressure of will, mobilised effective use of individual votes along campaign lines seems to be ruled out. To penalise a candidate for not carrying out his constituents' will when that will has not been crystallised is scarcely fair, and in all our dealings let us be fair. Moreover, it is impolitic to risk asking an elector to change his traditional colour to no purpose. You risk irritating him, and losing his willing acquiescence when the time for effective action arrives.

It has been suggested that votes should be used for reducing the majorities of members at this election in order to diminish our task subsequently. On reflection, however, it will be seen that the advantage would be on paper and not in fact, as the majority would be reduced only by the actual number of votes so cast, and the balance would still remain. For example, 1,000 votes would reduce a majority of 5,000 to one of 3,000, and a further 1,500 would be needed to threaten the seat—2,500 in all, as originally required.

There is an interesting suggestion in our correspondence columns for spoiling voting papers by writing "National Dividends" on them.

Perhaps the best tactics are to get a statement from your M.P., either verbally—at a meeting—or in writing in answer to the question: "If you are returned as a Member of Parliament, will you undertake to act promptly in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of your constituents, as manifested to you from time to time?"

If the answer is "Yes," it is safe to vote for him; if "No," it is best not to vote for him. And if he does say "Yes," the Director of the Electoral Campaign should be immediately informed, as well as the nearest Supervisor of the Campaign.

Bolting the Door After . . .

Expenditure amounting to millions of pounds is announced by the Government for improving the roads and railways. But the prime object is actually not to improve the roads and railways—that is only secondary—but to provide work. It is the unemployment problem that has driven the Government to promise this undertaking.

If the roads and railways had been improved long ago, as they could have been, thousands of those killed on the roads would have been alive to-day. When we get National Dividends these sensational schemes of public works will not be necessary, for then people will have incomes large enough to provide such a steady demand for the best kind of transport that roads and railways will be constantly undergoing improvement to keep pace with effective demand.

The Only Way

In *The Observer* of November 3, Dr. Schacht, the German Finance Minister, and therefore the real dictator of Germany, is quoted as follows: "There is no re-employment except through re-armament." Here is a bald statement of fact which all those who talk of "curing" unemployment should take to heart.

"There is no re-employment except through re-armament," and one might add, through the inevitable outcome of re-armament—war. This must be the final result of all attempts to cure unemployment even though such attempts take the form of public works.

Italy tried both re-armament and public works for four years, but unemployment remained, and in so far as the public works increased productive capacity, they intensified the problem they were designed to solve. Italy has now taken the next logical step, which, while it proceeds, cures unemployment, and if it succeeds will alleviate it by providing a market for Italian capital equipment to "develop" Abyssinia. But it can be only a temporary alleviation at best, and like public works, by increasing productive capacity, it will eventually aggravate the problem.

There is no cure for unemployment; it must increase with increasing industrial efficiency. It is only a problem so long as work in the industrial system is the only claim to money for the majority. National Dividends for all is the only way to solve this problem. National Dividends would enable those displaced from industry to employ themselves, and, by making the fight for export markets unnecessary, would remove the main cause of war.

The Apotheosis of Abstractionism

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* reports that the French Cabinet adopted 367 new decrees at its meeting on October 30. These are to come into operation immediately, for M. Laval was given a free hand from June 8 to October 31 "to save the franc," and measures to this end need not be confirmed by Parliament. According to *The Times* correspondent, "The decrees touch the affairs of 'the man in the street' at many points . . ." For "affairs" read "health, wealth and happiness," all of which will suffer in this noble cause of "saving the franc."

These 367 decrees were followed by two more on the following day, and were preceded by 199 promulgated earlier in the year. Thus the French people are to suffer financial repression under a total of 568 new laws, and all "to save the franc." This is indeed the apotheosis of abstractionism to save a system at the expense of the people it ought to serve.

"The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

The Twenty-Ninth

The world is given to-day a memorable reminder that amid all her internal difficulties, which to many must have seemed chronic, China is yet capable of evolving great constructive plans for a better ordered future. The Chinese Government's decision to conform in all respects with the best Western practice is a fact of which every well-wisher will take appreciative note. That the country has been given advice of late by a British expert does not alter the fact that the significant departures now announced are the outcome of its own good judgment.

China has suffered and she is to suffer further; that is the meaning of this panegyric from a leader in the *Financial Times* of November 4. Revolution, invasion, flood, famine, partition and now the banker. China is to have a central bank, independent of government control, and a new financial system which, again according to the *Financial Times*: ". . . will conform broadly

From a Seat in the Stalls

with that which is serving this country so well." Her worst enemy could hardly wish her a greater evil.

China is the twenty-ninth country to have imposed upon it such a bank, and, to the disgrace of Britain, those who call themselves British have had much to do with such activities. Only the success of the Electoral Campaign, which will make it clear to the world that the British electorate have also been the thirls of finance, can remove the disgrace of such impositions on helpless people.

Restriction or Destruction

From two quarters we are advised that National Government candidates—in one case Mr. Walter Elliot — have been indignantly denying that milk is being poured down the drain and fish being thrown back into the sea. This brings to our minds a fanciful picture of King Herod, having discovered and introduced effective methods of birth control, piously declaring that no first-born babies had been killed.

The fact is that the pouring of milk down drains, and other acts of pure destruction, are not recorded in official statistics. These things get reported in newspapers, but not in white papers. And as we have perfected the technique of restriction in this country, destruction is less spectacular than in some countries, where coffee is destroyed by the million bags, pigs and cattle slaughtered by the million, and milk poured not down the drain, but into the river.

Too Much Flour, So—

The sort of thing that is going on is exemplified by two quotations from the address of Mr. Joseph Rank to the shareholders of Ranks Limited last week:—

The fact remains that flour from certain countries still finds its way here at a price which is actually below the cost of production, and at much less than the price at which it is sold in the country of origin, which is to the detriment of the home miller and the British farming industry, as well as keeping out of employment a certain number of operatives whose services could well be utilised if this subsidised flour ceased to find its way here. . . .

The Empire Mills at London were planned and erected to replace some of the older plants which had been worked by one of the subsidiaries of Joseph Rank, Limited. One of these mills has been sold for purposes other than flour milling, and others have ceased manufacturing, because the whole of their production is being more economically and profitably carried on at the new Empire Mills.

Eat More Bread!

It is becoming dangerous to make jokes in this paper. A week or two ago we envisaged the possibility of an "Eat More Food" campaign, sarcastic like. But in the report of Mr. Rank's speech appeared the following "Eat More Bread Campaign":—

When I talk of the food which is being produced, I am reminded that the industry has felt it necessary to embark on a comprehensive scheme of advertising so as to impress upon the public what I cannot myself too strongly urge—namely, that bread is the best energy food for man. When all other foods have been compared, we find that bread remains the staple and cheapest and the most economical food for everybody.

Answer to Mr. Elliot

If milk is not being poured down the drain, milk producers have had their work cut out to find something else to do with it—for, of course, the idea of letting people buy it with National Dividends whenever they want it is one of these crank ideas!

Hear Mr. Joseph Maggs at the Annual Meeting of United Dairies Limited:—

You might well ask, in view of the great expansion of our business, why our profits in the shape of dividends from subsidiary companies have not increased to any appreciable extent. It has not been an easy matter to handle profitably this enormous increase in supplies. Except for about 1,000,000 gallons supplied under the milk in schools scheme, which, if properly costed, almost certainly shows us a loss, nearly the whole of the increased intake has been manufactured, and these manufactured products have to fight their way into a market already flooded by dominion and foreign supplies.

Vote for Sanity

The world has been following the advice of the economists for too long, and the results are not encouraging. Individuals and nations at each other's throats, poverty, crime, increasing insanity, riots and insurrections repressed with ever-increasing brutality, the return to many barbarities of the bad old days, suicide and child murder through "financial worry" occur daily.

Trade has become a thing only distinguishable from warfare by the absence of machine guns and poison gas — with every sign that these will soon appear on the field and put a stop to the whole "sorry scheme of things entire."

All this in a world admittedly choked with everything we could possibly desire and machinery waiting ready to make more as and when it is needed. The economists admit plenty but declare themselves baffled by "the problem of distribution." The usual method of distributing wealth is by dividends, and the method of arriving at how much wealth is available for distribution is by keeping a balance sheet and ascertaining by how much assets exceed liabilities.

Fantastic? Less so perhaps than deliberately destroying food, clothing and other goods and then taxing people to help to maintain those who are without these things. Vote for National Dividends with abundance and economic sanity.

This Fecundity Must Cease!

"Unless disease arrives," writes a Special Correspondent to the *Cape Argus*, "or disaster occurs, this will be a bad year for the wheat farmer. . . . There is every chance of a record crop of grain in the Transvaal, Free State and Western Province."

After describing how this time last year the welcome signs of "rust" were in evidence everywhere, he says: "If there are people who would welcome the appearance of rust to save the Union from the dilemma of a wheat surplus, they should pray for north-easters to bring the disease and for damp rains and mists to nourish it."

But there is a snag. The Stellenbosch-Elsenburg College, he says, have succeeded in producing practically rust-proof wheats. So "the very experts who have been devoting their lives to producing a stalwart and prolific variety of South African wheat are the first to recognise that if success crowns their efforts the Union will produce more grain than its inhabitants are in the habit of consuming."

Why not issue them with enough money to buy the wheat which is now being wasted?

Douglas a Business Adviser

Convinced that the Douglas analysis was correct, a Social Crediter engaged in business concluded that the growing deficiency of purchasing power in the hands of the public would automatically result in a shrinkage of demand, which in turn would force a reduction in price, to meet which lower quality materials would have to be used. His firm deals in certain raw materials for an industry producing consumer goods, and he decided that its future policy should be to lower the quality of materials bought every six months, and thus be in a position to quote lower prices to the manufacturers.

This policy has paid, for it has enabled the firm to continue to operate on a profit basis when many competitors were suffering losses, owing to the necessity to cut prices to permit the sale of materials of higher quality than those in demand.

This little story affords but one more instance of the evil effects of the present financial system. Our informant does not like selling poor quality materials, but he is forced to do so, and so of course is every other business man. The system results in a steady deterioration in the quality of all consumer goods, the debasement of the public taste and, in many cases, loss of skill by the workmen owing to the introduction of automatic processes to cut costs irrespective of standards.

The Benefits of Civilisation

Strange tales have been related about parties of men wrecked on desert islands who in the last resort have taken to cannibalism. In extreme cases of scarcity even human life may be outweighed in value by consumable goods. But what are we to think of this same relative assessment of values in a world which is groaning with surpluses of food?

According to *The Lokalanzeiger*, a smuggler who was shot by the German Customs officials on the German-Polish frontier was found to be carrying 10 lb. of butter. He was seriously wounded. Another man who was shot and killed was carrying 30 lb. of pork. And a third man was wounded.

Notice

In order to avoid misapprehension it should be noted that no group or organisation which is not affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat has any authority to use Major Douglas's name for raising funds. A list of affiliated organisations may be seen on application to the Secretariat.

TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

The Policy of the Social Credit Secretariat

THE Social Credit Secretariat exists in order to implement the policy of Social Credit. The primary objective of this policy is to increase the economic power of the individual. The possibility and, indeed, the necessity of achieving this end rests fundamentally upon the demonstrable fact that the individual is a tenant-for-life of the heritage of civilisation, and if this heritage is not destroyed by misuse it is capable of assuring to him complete economic security.

The first necessity is that he shall be presented with a true balance sheet representing the condition of his assets and liabilities. No such balance sheet exists, because of demonstrated defects in the monetary system which is employed in the denomination of the assets, on the one hand, and the claims upon them on the other.

Certain sustainable claims arising out of the replacement of the labour of the individual by machines employing solar energy have not, so far, received recognition.

Many factors which are irrelevant to the presentation of an economic balance sheet, such as the insistence upon so-called moral qualities as a condition of participation in the assets, have further obscured the account.

It is considered that the steps to the rectification of this situation are as follow, and broadly in the order made:—

1. The regulation of prices, *i.e.*, the balancing of claims against assets.
2. The National Dividend, *i.e.*, the recognition of the tenants-for-life.
3. The separation of the Governmental or moral system from the economic system. This involves the abolition of differential taxation, *e.g.*, beer taxes.

It is a fundamental conception of the Social Credit Movement that group relationships, such as the State, are of importance only in so far as they conduce to the well-being and progress of every individual composing them. In consequence, the objective of the Movement is not to construct a Utopia, but to enable every member of the community to utilise his interest in the group inheritance that he may construct for himself an existence according to his own ideas. Social Credit is the escape from Utopia.

W. L. BARDSLEY, Secretary.

The Primary Object of the Movement

"To increase the economic power of the individual," is the primary objective of the Social Credit Movement, and distinguishes it at once and essentially from all other

The Ignorance of Lord Allen

IT is disappointing to find, late in 1935, a man in the position of Lord Allen of Hurtwood, who still believes that the banks lend their depositors money. Yet in *A Westminster Letter*, he reveals this ignorance.

If, before criticising Major Douglas, he would read, not necessarily even his writings, but some elementary text-book on orthodox economics, he would learn that money on deposit or current account at a bank is the property of depositors and, except in the rarest circumstances, is theirs at call. The money which the banks lend is new money created for the purpose.

Without grasping this elementary principle, Lord Allen has presumed to criticise the suggestion that there is not generally sufficient purchasing power to extinguish the costs of industry. Lord Allen confidently announces that when he pays for a suit of clothes the tailor will pay out every penny he received to someone as purchasing power. "Where else can it go?" asks Lord Allen.

The answer is almost too easy for anyone acquainted with the working of the money system. The bulk of the money received by Lord Allen's tailor will go to repay bank loans, and the elementary text-book, quoted above, would tell him that when banks receive money in repayment of a loan, the money ceases to exist.

Lord Allen next criticises the Douglas proposals on the ground that they would raise prices, apparently being in complete ignorance of the fact that the main feature of the scheme is to reduce prices.

Altogether such ill-informed criticism as Lord Allen's is scarcely worth a reply except to point a moral at politicians, and financiers, too, who attempt to run the country without the vaguest ideas of the mechanisms involved.

M. GORDON CUMMING.

movements, political or economic, not one of which has such an aim.

Owing to the development of applied science, which has made possible the harnessing of solar energy to drive machines, the productive capacity of industrial communities has increased at an enormously greater rate than the increase in man-power. If this were recognised and monetised, the whole output of the productive system could be bought and consumed; whereas at present not even all the available produce can be bought,* and the production is kept down, as far as possible,† to available purchasing power.

To Give People Purchasing Power

Production need not and should not be so restricted, and the Social Credit Movement aims at increasing the economic power of the individual by giving him enough purchasing power to buy as much of the available product as he wants.

Social Credit shares with other movements the belief that a community can supply its own wants better by co-operation than if each individual were to produce and consume independently. But it differs from others in that it distinguishes between necessary co-operation in the production of communal wealth, and free individual choice in the use and enjoyment of that wealth.

The present vast productive capacity has been made possible, not by the genius or industry of any one individual or group of individuals of any particular generation, but by the co-operation of individuals through-

* *e.g.*, the throwing of fish and fruit into the sea, the destruction of coffee and other crops, etc.
† Restriction of crop-sowing, breaking up of shipyards, factories closed and working short time, etc.

out the period of the industrial civilisation. The present generation has inherited the results of the labours of previous generations, and is virtually tenant-for-life of this heritage, which is capable of assuring complete economic security to every individual.

There is, however, a risk that, by misuse, the heritage may be destroyed. If, for example, the people do not soon recognise this heritage for what it is, and begin to enjoy it, they may unwittingly permit its destruction, not only by wars and revolutions, but by so-called "rationalisation," which is already destroying ships and machinery. Thus, the possibility of increasing the economic power of the individual rests upon this recognition, and it is vitally necessary that it should be recognised in time to prevent its destruction.

The first essential step to bring home the real position to the individuals constituting the community, is to insist upon the drawing up of a true balance sheet representing the conditions of their assets on the one hand, and the claims upon them on the other. This is what a monetary system should be—a correct reflection of facts; but demonstrable defects in the existing monetary system obscure the truth.

Displacement of Labour Benefit

The replacement of human labour by machines would be shown on a true economic balance sheet as an increase of assets and therefore the claims which can be distributed to the human being displaced.

In a purely economic statement of conditions, any mention of moral qualities as giving weight for or against claims is, of course, irrelevant, and may be misleading.

In order to rectify the present faulty situation, the three steps enumerated in the

statement above are necessary. The first will assure that money creation and issue shall serve its only proper function of distributing goods and services to consumers. It will prevent rises of price which cancel the effect of increases in money for buying, *i.e.*, it will prevent what is called inflation.

The second step will assure a personal income, by way of National Dividends, to every individual, apart from any income received in other ways. It will be the inheritance due to him from the accumulation of real wealth (*i.e.*, producing capacity) by past generations, and will be his right, just as at present certain individuals inherit legacies from their forbears who have accumulated wealth, or monetary claims to wealth.

It is not the business of the money system but of governments to govern. The money system should reflect facts and assist the distribution of goods. Taxation of beer, tea, theatre tickets, petrol, etc., hampers distribution, and represents ignorant misuse of the money system as a system of penalties.

The Only True Function of the State

Finally, the Social Credit Movement insists that the well-being of the State is of importance only as it ministers to the well-being of the individual members of the population.

As Major Douglas has said—"Any other conception, besides being pharisaical and sentimental, is an invitation to all those influences which stand ready to exploit the individual under cover of such phrases as 'public interest' and 'national duty.' But it is equally true, so far as we can see, that the expansion of the human unit is dependent upon the progress of society." ("Social Credit," Chapter VI.)

Social Credit can ensure the economic freedom of the individual so that he may live and let live. Its introduction will provide the only way of escape from Utopias, which aim at the standardisation of individual life according to a preconceived pattern.

Old King Coal in Queer Street

OLD King Coal was a merry old soul. Note the past tense and excuse the spelling. Poor old chap, we no longer seem able to pay for his kingly state. His pipe has to be filled with shag, his bowl with cheap lemonade, and as for his fiddlers three, they are playing to theatre queues.

All his retainers are in a bad way. The miners, who have one of the hardest jobs on earth and, admittedly, too little pay, say they must have more. The mineowners say they can't afford to pay it. And so another strike seems imminent.

This problem of the mining industry is like a circle of Eternal Recurrence. It crops up over and over again with only slight variations. Since exactly the same forces continue to act, the phenomenon just goes on repeating itself. Like the goitre, it is always endemic in certain districts.

No More Excuses for Delay

The entire stock in trade of Wait-and-See has been exhausted. There is no excuse for appointing a commission to enquire into the industry, because commissions have already enquired. It is no use asking the miners to wait for something to turn up because that is what they have been doing for years.

There may be a few die-hards who still believe that when the world returns to the Golden Age of "before the War," and Poles and Chinese and other impertinent foreigners cease working their own coal, South Wales and Durham may flourish once again. But most of us have sneakily abandoned hope, and either dismiss the problem from our minds or console ourselves with the thought that the young unemployed miners will find other jobs while the old ones will die off.

Meanwhile industrious bodies like the Coal Utilisation Council strive by every means in their power to get coal burnt or pushed out of the country!

Playing Ducks and Drakes

Every now and then some croaking professor gets up and doubts how much longer the sources of our mineral wealth can hold out, and even predicts a date when the last load of coal will be delivered at the pit-head. Burning coal is like spending capital because it cannot be replaced. It is even like playing ducks and drakes with a fortune, because in burning raw coal about ninety-five per cent. of the heat energy goes to waste.

But what of that? Real values don't count in this pound-struck world. All we can think of is wages for miners and profits

for mineowners. So long as the bonny banks and brass are all right what matters it if our national resources of fuel go to pot? Take our coal, you Argentines, Armenians and Greeks, and burn it to ashes; only for heaven's sake take it away and give us some little bits of paper we can show the banks to prove we haven't cheated!

Substance for Shadow

It is said there are times in history when men suddenly begin to throw away all those things which it has cost them centuries of painful effort and sacrifice to acquire—knowledge, principles, culture, religious feeling, liberty, craftsmanship, artistic taste, and so on. Without question this is what is happening to-day. We are throwing away the substance in exchange for the shadow. Our powers of discrimination are in abeyance.

What makes us throw away our coal? Because we want more bits of paper to circulate among the miners and mineowners. The bits of paper are really less substantial than the good, solid wood pulp from which paper is made: they are mere figures in

books. Yet rather than adjust these figures in books we throw away the coal.

Crazy Arithmetic

We are living in a millionaire's household whose accounts are calculated on a system of crazy arithmetic invented by a mad professor, so that everybody, including the millionaire, has to go about in rags.

So long as we stick to this crazy arithmetic it is mathematically certain that the insoluble problem of the coal mining industry will remain unsolved. That is inherent in the arithmetic, not in the coal as our mad professors imagine.

The solution lies in issuing new money to everybody, whether employed or not, in the form of National Dividends.

This would at once solve the difficulty of miners' wages and mineowners' profits, and because unemployment would no longer be a dreaded curse, the number of men employed in the mines and the hours they worked could be arranged simply to suit the convenience of everybody.

Every possible labour-saving device could be introduced without fear of causing hardship, and since there would no longer be any compelling motive to burn coal and export it, we should cease to squander our mineral resources in return for bits of paper, but conserve them with the best possible processes which Science could devise.

G. W. L. DAY.

What Everyman Wants

IN *The Spectator* of July 26 there appeared an article entitled "£1,000 a Year Communism," by Mr. Thomas Burns, a manufacturer, who said he could produce three times as much as he does if he could find a market, and suggested that that was the quandary of most other producers.

In the next issue of *The Spectator* Mr. J. A. Spender denied the possibility of greatly-increased production.

Now, the facts of the situation are that the main problem of every producer is how to get rid of his goods at a price which will cover his costs. That implies that, not only is production no longer a problem, but that it is chronically in excess of consumption. How much greater productive capacity is than consuming power under present conditions is a matter of speculation.

Mr. Burns, a producer, suggested a method of distributing the production for which there is at present no purchasing power. He termed it "a nation-wide agreed wage-inflation," whatever that may mean; but it is not for producers, as such, to suggest methods of achieving the final results they want. Nor is it the business of consumers, as such, to suggest methods of achieving the results they want. The ordinary person should demand results, and leave the methods of achieving those results

to the experts, whose legitimate business it is to devise and apply them.

If a man wants a pair of shoes, he orders them without a thought of the way they are manufactured. He wants results, and normally is not concerned with the method of producing them. If ordinary citizens could agree what it is they all want, they could demand it by the constitutional means of the Parliamentary vote, and insist that their elected representatives should obtain it for them. They will get what they want just as soon as they agree what it was they all want, and demand it.

Now, what practically everyone will agree that he wants is enough purchasing power to buy the goods and services that are, or can be made available, *i.e.*, adequate effective incomes. The method by which such effective incomes could be provided is a matter for financial experts.

No one should tolerate for another instant any suggestion that everything is quite all right, still less should they vote for anyone who makes such a suggestion.

The plain issue to-day is between restriction of production till it fits our depleted pockets, or the filling of our pockets until we can buy all we want of all that can be made. Make your choice and vote on it.

Overseas Notes

A Helping Hand

"It had been agreed for a long time that if Aberhart came in in Alberta their plan would be to separate him from Douglas, and lead him bit by bit into co-operation with the banks, then put in banking committees to control finances of provinces as in Newfoundland."

THIS sentence was quoted in this column of September 13, and was taken from a letter describing the conversation which a personal friend of the writer had had with a leading Canadian banker. I make no apology for quoting it, because upon the future policy of the Alberta Government depends the lives and happiness of three quarters of a million people. This Government is composed of honest and resolute men, determined to produce results. Paradoxical as it may sound, in that very honesty lies their danger, because they may not, perhaps I should say they cannot, be expected to realise to the full the more subtle methods which Finance is prepared to employ against them. They are up to their ears in work, they have inherited an empty treasury, and winter is upon them. Above all, they are faced with an implacable enemy, controlling unlimited resources. That enemy is the enemy of Christianity, of happiness and of freedom, and it makes no difference whether you call it names like Satan or the power of evil, or give it more secular labels such as the power-mania or the Utopia-complex. It exists, and is the enemy of man.

Help from the East

The Devil does not prance about nowadays with horns and a tail tucked uncomfortably beneath his overcoat. It is perfectly obvious to anyone except an old-fashioned Communist that Mr. Mackenzie King, for instance, or Mr. Bennett or Mr. Wordsworth, are men sincerely anxious to do their best for Canada. It is equally ridiculous to imagine that Mr. Robert James Magor, the Montreal actuary whom Mr. Aberhart has called to Edmonton "to confer with us in order to clear up the financial situation left by the old government" (*Edmonton Bulletin*), is anything but a man of the highest ideals and the most scrupulous honesty. His career is, or should be, sufficient proof of that. The point to be remembered is that these men have been trained on certain assumptions, impalpable as the air they breathe, which lead them almost inevitably to regard the ordinary man as an irresponsible being who must have his freedom of choice curtailed "in his own interests." The right of a church to do this depends on what are called supernatural sanctions, but any other right, whether claimed by the money power or its unconscious servants, the politicians, has been stolen from the people. If the people want to get it back, as they can, they will have to fight for it.

Newfoundland

To return to Mr. Magor. His qualifications were noticed in SOCIAL CREDIT for November 1, and include an appointment as Relief Controller for the Government of Newfoundland in 1932. Later, on his "strong recommendation," the government was replaced by a Commission government acting in the interests of the English and Canadian bondholders, which is a polite way of saying that the bailiffs were in. They have been in ever since. How grateful the people of Newfoundland are for the blessings of sound finance may be judged from *The Times* of November 1. At "a crowded public meeting . . . with many hundreds outside listening to the proceedings through loud-speakers," a resolution was passed by a standing vote praying His Majesty the King to bring about "the speedy abolition of the present form of government by Commission." The report continues: "The results of government by Commission were claimed to have been detrimental to the country's progress, to have increased its financial burden, and to have rendered the people's lot worse than it would have been under responsible government." The truly desperate condition of an island rich in natural resources, inhabited by the finest type of settler from Great Britain, and proud of being the oldest of all the British overseas possessions, is not widely known here. It is not a pleasant story, and each chapter becomes less pleasant.

"Banking committees to control finances of provinces as in Newfoundland." The *Ottawa Citizen*, is an editorial headed "Alberta is different," points out that the two cases are distinct, since "the legislature of the province is made up of members who owe nothing to the dealers in usury." It reminds its readers that Aberhart is a stronger character than any of the unhappy political figures in Newfoundland, and suggests that

"he can take expert advice without being deflected from Social Credit policy." We echo that hope most fervently.

Wish Fathers Thought?

On November 1, the *Daily Telegraph* hopefully headed a Calgary message "Social Credit Rift," and claimed that "this may be assumed from Mr. Aberhart's statement this week that Major Douglas will not be called to Alberta until next spring, if at all, despite the fact that he is still officially adviser to the Alberta Government. Since Mr. Aberhart is now formulating his plans and legislation is due to be enacted by the Legislative Assembly before Major Douglas is summoned, it is obvious that the Alberta scheme will be carried out on independent lines." No confirmation of the accuracy of these suggestions is available, or perhaps likely. If the Alberta Government should in fact prefer to institute a Social Credit plan without employing outside advice, it would quite obviously be their own affair, and we could only pray that they would make a brilliant success of it. If taxation or prices rose, or property values fell, then it would not be Social Credit as we understand it. If taxation were not increased, prices tended to fall, and a basic dividend were issued unconditionally to all citizens, then it probably would be.

Albertans have, first of all electorates, issued a downright challenge to high finance, and we take off our hats to them. They have done it under a party label, and it would be particularly pointless at this stage to waste time discussing whether they might have done better by non-party action as in this country. At the same time a non-party

For Active Service Overseas—IMPORTANT NOTICE

IN view of the widespread and increasing interest overseas in the Electoral Campaign, and in the general principle of demanding results rather than discussing methods, it is hoped that any overseas group or organisation which contemplates action along these lines will feel free to make use of the practical experience gained in this country during the course of actual campaigning.

All questions will be welcomed, and specimens of the following campaign and organisational literature can be supplied on application to the Secretariat:—

I. Electoral Campaign

E.C.D.1.—Contains suggestions and a complete scheme for starting a team working the Electoral Campaign.

E.C.D.4.—Explains how a single man or woman may start the Electoral Campaign in their own district.

E.C.D.5.—Explains all the reasons governing the make-up of leaflet No. 5 (Elector's Demand and Undertaking).

Letter dated September 11.—Explains all the reasons why the Movement should try out the Dean of Canterbury's campaign.

Twenty-six Points.—This explains the results achieved by the Campaign to date and why it is advisable to secure additional recruits in preference to additional signed forms.

E.C.D.7.—Explains exactly the Secretariat's attitude towards Members of Parliament and discloses one method of negotiating with them.

Leaflet No. 5.—(Orange and purple or white and purple). Designed to get over as simply and briefly as possible the chief points of the Electoral Campaign to the elector, and to induce him to sign the form as a demand

Income Tax Paid with Bricks

A manufacturer of bricks near Lens, in despair at the insistence of the tax collector, has sent him 1,500 bricks in part settlement of his unpaid taxes.

Early this morning, escorted by forty of his workmen, each carrying a hodload of bricks, this determined taxpayer made his way to the tax collector's office and dumped 1,500 bricks at its entrance. Threading his way carefully past the bricks, he then walked into the office and asked for a receipt for 135f., which, he said, was the value of 1,500 bricks. The tax collector laughed heartily at what he thought was a good joke, and said that he bought bricks only when they were delivered in a plain van. But the brickmaker was serious. He went to the Mairie and had all his workmen registered as unemployed, with the consequent right to apply for relief. Unless the authorities revise their attitude towards him he intends to go out of business.—*The Times*, September 26.

This is the sort of thing the harassed taxpayer does better in France. But when we remember that all money paid in taxes is bound, by the short route via the central bank, for extinction it becomes clear that goods—especially things like bricks—cannot be accepted by "sound finance" in place of figures on paper. If the central bank had been doing some building it might have been able to make use of the bricks, and incidentally to provide the taxpayer with an

pressure for dividends, as this paper has more than once pointed out, would be the strongest weapon a member anxious to obey the will of his constituents could have put into his hands, while for all others it acts as an effective threat. The *Citizen* for October 15 carries an interview which Major Douglas gave its London correspondent, Mr. A. C. Cummings, in the course of which he suggested that the occasion has arrived for Dominion Social Crediters to adopt the technique employed in Great Britain and "demand results, irrespective of party considerations."

What Douglas Says

"So long as we have democracy," said Major Douglas, "it is vital that it shall be continuous democracy—not operative once in five years. Therefore, in my opinion what is needed in Canada is not that Members of Parliament should consider themselves elected to act as experts, but rather to demand results. Pressure on them should be kept up continuously to this end and there should be some kind of organisation among the electors to see that it is. He concluded that this pressure should be kept up on Social Credit Members of Parliament just as on all others, "because of the psychological effect both on the electors themselves and on those who speak for them in Parliament."

Pressure for results, not argument about methods. (Some weeks ago Montreal financial interests asked Aberhart to submit a "detailed scheme.") I do not know where the heart of international finance is to be located, nor even if such an organ exists, but I strongly suspect that if it could be both found and cut open, the words "Divide and Rule" would be found there engraved in letters of gold. To put it at its lowest, Douglas has been right too often for his advice to be disregarded now without the gravest reasons for doing so. J.D.B.

A LUNATIC WORLD

ITALY threatens to reply to "sanctions" with "sanctions." We exposed the sanctions racket in our issue of October 18, when we pointed out that they are merely a special application of the economic war that nations have been waging against one another ever since "peace" was declared.

Sanctions against Italy mean refusal to allow Italian goods to enter those countries which support the League of Nations. And Italy proposes to reply by refusing the goods of such countries herself.

For example, Italy will not have any more British coal of which she normally imports millions of pounds worth because she herself has none, and already railway services are being drastically cut down because of fuel shortage.

Compared with this sort of grotesque stupidity, cutting off one's nose to spite one's face, is a simple, sane, and reasonable operation.

Economic Madness

Every country tries madly to export more than it imports, and, to achieve this, it must do all it can to prevent imports from other countries. There is Italy, in dire need of coal, refusing to take coal from England! Is it not mad?

Yet England, with millions of people on the poverty line, refuses to take fruit and vegetables from Italy! Is this madness or sanity?

This idiotic economic war will go on—unless sanity takes control—till the whole world is embroiled in another dreadful war of guns, bombs, and poison gas.

The nations are mad because the peoples of the nations do not control them. We elect governments without telling those governments what we want them to do. We give them no definite orders and, like rudderless boats, they drift about to the danger of all and the good of none.

We are to Blame

We, the people, are to blame for this state of things. Bodies without souls are lunatics; governments without control by their people are like bodies without souls, and, as we can see by the drift of events in the world to-day, are behaving like lunatics.

We have a remedy at our hands, but we must apply it quickly—or it may be too late. We, in this country anyway, must tell our Parliament, which we elect, what we want. We must be quite clear in our demand, but there should be no difficulty in deciding what it is we all want more than anything else.

It does not need deep thought to decide that we all want bigger incomes to enable us ourselves to buy the things we try to force on our unwilling neighbour countries.

Let us call these bigger incomes National Dividends, that is, money to buy the things that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted. It follows that National Dividends would have to be paid to everyone without increasing taxation or prices, or depriving anyone of what he already possesses, or they would not, in effect, be real increases of income.

A Clear and Simple Demand

Now that should be a perfectly clear and simple thing to demand, and it would soon put a stop to the mad scramble of nation against nation to export more than it imports, which is to get rid of or destroy its real wealth.

National Dividends must enable us to buy the things we now destroy. To export more than we import has the same effect as if the excess exports were destroyed.

National Dividends must also enable us to buy the goods that are now being restricted. We all know that most of our great staple industries are working far below capacity. Last week we gave figures concerning our shipbuilding and locomotive building industries, and showed that they are being destroyed by lack of orders.

Our farms are no better off. Mr. J. H. Maggs, chairman of United Dairies, Limited, speaking on November 1, referred to the greatest problem of milk producers, which is to dispose of the flood of milk we produce.

National Dividends would soon solve these difficulties. Picture also what they would do for the millions of our fellows who never get enough milk (even the children of farm labourers seldom get whole milk to drink); who long to travel but cannot; who would buy the goods that could so easily be produced and transported to where they are wanted—but cannot!

We ourselves are to blame for the madness and the badness of the world. We are to blame because we do not guide our Parliament, we do not tell it clearly what we want. Now is the time to make amends.

A. WELFORD.

New Scotland

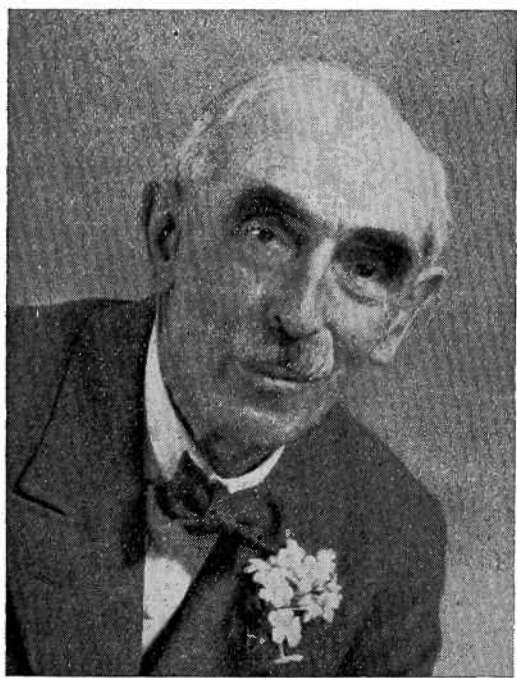
The first issue of a new penny weekly paper called *New Scotland* (with which is incorporated *The Free Man*) was published at 90, Wellington Lane, Glasgow, on October 12. Its policy is to obtain "the Sovereign Independence of Scotland," which "can be achieved only through the desire and will of the people" of Scotland. It stands for freedom of the individual against "the abomination of centralised control over mechanised masses of servile creatures."

Social Credit Secretariat

TREASURER'S REPORT

July 1934 to July 1935

THE Treasurer's last interim report, issued January 11, 1935, stated that the income of the Secretariat to June 30, 1934, was £857 19s. 5d., and for the half-year July-December, 1934, was £974 12s. 8d., while the half-yearly income January-June, 1935, was £1,427 17s. 5d., making the figure for the full year to June 30, 1935, £2,402 10s. 1d.



MR. J. E. TUKE, Hon. Treasurer.

The Treasurer budgetted in July, 1934, for £3,000 to meet the requirements of the Secretariat and the new paper SOCIAL CREDIT, which was then being launched.

The considerable increase in the sum obtained during the last financial half-year was largely due to the way in which Miss De Castro's challenge was taken up.

The consolidation of the movement throughout the world has placed a great strain upon the Secretariat. The staff has made able and strenuous efforts to deal with the work, aided by much voluntary help, greatly appreciated. The Secretariat, democratically elected, has established itself as the spearhead of the world movement for economic freedom.

Funds in the early stages were mainly required to spread Social Credit ideas throughout the world; to-day it is claimed that this has been done, and that funds are now urgently required to implement Social Credit through the Electoral Campaign. The work of the various Directors, each in his own particular sphere, has increased with the tremendous progress which has been made. It has all been done voluntarily and the strain has become so heavy that some paid assistance is now imperative. The records of press cuttings received monthly, averaging one hundred and twenty per month in 1934, and over four hundred per month in 1935, with nine hundred and sixty-seven in two weeks in September, prove that Social Credit is now news in the world's press.* There is no doubt that as the movement grows the work of the Secretariat will increase in proportion. It is hoped, however, that the larger circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT, with the consequent larger revenue from advertisements, will bring in greater returns, but it is certain that the continued support of all subscribers will be available to meet the coming year's expenditure, which will probably amount to £4,000 to £5,000.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the sum of £1,123 8s. 10d., used to establish SOCIAL CREDIT, will prove a splendid investment. The goodwill value of the paper should very soon far exceed the initial sums which have had to be provided, and it will constitute a great asset, economically, politically and from a propaganda point of view.

J. E. TUKE,
Hon. Treasurer.

* Press cuttings in November exceeded 2,200.

Photographic reproductions of the portrait of Major Douglas on this page will be available shortly at the following prices:—
Postcards 2d. each, postage ½d.
Cabinet size, unmounted 6d. " " 1½d.
Do. do, mounted 1s. " " 2d.

Those who wish to purchase reproductions will assist greatly by placing orders at once. Group Revenue Supervisors who wish to obtain supplies for resale in aid of Group funds, will be given a discount of twenty-five per cent. on all cash orders for one dozen or more of any one size. These special terms are also offered to all Social Crediters outside the British Isles.

From the Dean of Canterbury TO EVERY READER.

AT the conferences of supervisors recently held in London and Newcastle, stress was laid on the necessity for every member of every affiliated group to endeavour to support the Secretariat financially. Attention was drawn to the various methods provided to enable all to do so, not from their own purses but by extending the sales of our paper and by various other methods. I am sure that none will fail in this obvious duty.

One of the reasons necessitating increased funds is the tremendous increase in the amount of work the Secretariat is called upon to perform, and the resultant crying need for additional clerical assistance.

One of those who attended the London Conference offered to pay £1 a week for fifteen weeks for the specific purpose of meeting a part of the cost of employing additional staff.

This offer has been accepted and already an additional typist has been engaged. The donor of this £15, who wishes to remain anonymous, writes, "I feel sure that the remainder of the additional salaries for a year will be made up by others who feel something must be done at once to relieve the pressure on the staff of the Secretariat."

I am convinced that this faith is not misplaced and shall welcome contributions for this specific purpose.
HEWLETT JOHNSON.

SHOT AND SHELL

Robot booking clerks at Liverpool Street Station issue tickets at the rate of 240 per minute, to any of 3,040 stations. — "Daily Mirror," May 2, 1935.

Mechanical egg-breaker handles 3,600 eggs per hour, and separates yolks from whites, as against 640 eggs per hour by hand. — "Daily Mirror," April 30, 1935.

Steel production in U.S.A. is now forty-seven per cent. of the capacity of the mills. — "Times," April 29, 1935.

While there might be few cases of actual starvation, subnormal nutrition might be more prevalent than was generally admitted. — Medical Officer for Health for Sutton Coldfield, "Birmingham Post," June 25, 1935.

Leach's Argentine Estates propose to double the quantity of citrus fruits marketed in the next few years. — "Daily Express," October 12, 1935.

Rubber shows sharp advance on reports of further tightening up of restriction schemes in Dutch East Indies. — "Daily Express," October 12, 1935.

"The bugbear of the dairy industry to-day was the milk surplus. . . hundreds of calves were being slaughtered every week." — Mr. G. H. Llewellyn, at the Central Council of Milk Recording Societies, "The Times," October 23, 1935.

Glut of fruit and vegetables in Bulgaria. Every evening in Sofia, basketsful are tipped into the Danube. — "News Chronicle."

Rubber showed sharp advance in price, on reports of further restrictions in the Dutch East Indies. — "Daily Express," October 12, 1935.

Poland and "Sound Finance":—Government employees to have higher income tax, reduced pensions, and reductions in staff. — "Financial Times," October 28, 1935.

Surplus of herrings despite restrictions at Yarmouth. Area Committee further reduce number of nets per boat, and prohibit drifters from leaving port, except between 6 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. — "Eastern Daily Press," October 24, 1935.

Unless the Milk Board can raise £3,000,000 overdraft from banks, farmers will have to wait more than two months for payment. — "Daily Express," October 11, 1935.

Opponents to the Lancashire Cotton Surplus Spindles Bill have passed a resolution asking the Government to postpone passing Bill, and to set up a Commission to enquire into the degree of obsolescence prevailing. — "News Chronicle," October 19, 1935.

Ministry of Health state that death rate of babies under one year of age has risen from 3,500 to 3,800 per week in the last month. "No special reason can be given for the increase." — "Sunday Express," October 6, 1935.

How To Get What You Want

SPECIALLY written by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell to bring home to electors their responsibilities and their powers, this

2d. Pamphlet

will serve as a very powerful Education in Social Dynamics.

Price to affiliated groups in minimum lots of one gross (144); One Penny each, smaller orders at 1s. 6d. a dozen, carriage paid. Retail price of single copies 2d.

BOOK REVIEWS

Social Murder

This pamphlet* will supply Social Credit workers with some useful ammunition on the subject of starvation in the midst of potential plenty—and, in particular, of the vitamin starvation which is steadily undermining the stamina of a section of the population which includes far more than the registered unemployed.

This indictment of a social system, under which more trouble is taken to supply our cars with suitable fuels and lubricants than to supply our citizens with suitable foods and vitamins, culminates in a protest against capitalism; and the workers are urged to use their combined strength to overthrow the capitalist system.

This is a counsel of despair. Labour is a factor of progressively diminishing importance in production, and its "combined strength" will be found unequal to the task. The only system which it is necessary to overthrow is the one which has delivered the national credit, bound and gagged by archaic conventions, to a non-elected group of financiers, and only the combined strength of consumers, concentrated upon their elected Members in Parliament and insisting on results, can accomplish it. A.C.

* Social Murder. Labour Research Dept. 2d. net.

A Message from MAJOR DOUGLAS

8 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.4.

October 22, 1935.

Dear Tuke,

I have read your Treasurer's Report and Accounts of the Social Credit Secretariat for the year ending June 30, 1935, and I think that no one who examines these documents in the light of what has been done in the year under review can fail to be struck by the fact that it has been done at a cost to subscribers of less than £2,500.

Obviously, no human institution is perfect or even achieves reasonable perfection except through a process of trial and error. What is undeniable is that in one year more solid progress has been made than in the five years before. In saying this I do not, of course, minimise the more favourable circumstances, but advantage could not have been taken of these circumstances so fully if the Secretariat had not been in existence.

The most valuable work which is being done is, of necessity, hidden from the public, although I think that the effects of it are already visible in the politics of this country.

The outstanding visible achievement is the establishment of the paper SOCIAL CREDIT, which in one year has increased its circulation from under 5,000 to over 11,000, whereas no Social Credit paper previously has reached even a quarter of this circulation even after many years' effort.

In addition there has been organised an overseas intelligence service which is both authoritative and conservative.

These two achievements are themselves sufficient to encourage subscribers to do their utmost to increase the funds in order not only to consolidate the work which has been done but to press it forward towards the success which they must regard as vital.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. DOUGLAS.



A NATIONAL DIVIDEND is money to buy goods that are now destroyed, and production that is restricted.

Fruits of Freedom

This excellent pamphlet,* though primarily intended for the Irish Free State, is of general interest. It is surprising how few people are capable of visualising the material and spiritual benefits that will accrue from the leisure and economic freedom that only Social Credit can bring. It is just like slum dwellers who cannot visualise what the country is, to whom a green field is an unintelligible phrase. In this sordid age of induced scarcity many people have acquired what on analogy may be

described as a slum mind. To help the propagandist with such people is evidently the aim of Mr. Roberts in writing this pamphlet.

There is a clear and simple introduction of general Social Credit arguments, full of choice and vivid phrases, leading up to a general survey of the fruits of freedom. It leaves much to the imagination as a short treatise should and must; but definitely acts as a stimulant. The Irish are born poets and pride themselves on their imagination. Here is a pamphlet no Irishman, and if it comes to that, no Sassenach, who wants or needs such stimulation, should miss.

* "The Fruits of Freedom," by H. Neville Roberts (Y.E.S.). Dublin: Talbot Press.

ACTIVE SERVICE

PROBABLY the most interesting item this week is the publication in the *Evening Standard* last Thursday of the Campaign pledge in full, together with a brief but very clear report of our activities. It states that hundreds of thousands of voters are being handed this form by missionaries of Major Douglas's Social Credit policy, with a request to sign it. After reciting the seven points, the report goes on to say that the work of delivering the forms to every house in the British Isles will go on throughout and for long after the election. This is the first time that any "national," as opposed to "local," newspaper has given publicity to the Electoral Campaign. It is now "news," and sales resistance will begin to lessen more rapidly as other papers discover what is going on.

There is an excellent campaign letter in the commercial travellers' journal, *On The Road* for October. It is from Mr. R. Johnston, of Romford, who has not only given his brethren on the road something to think about, but sets other campaigner-propagandists an example to emulate. Others should back up Mr. Johnston.

Tynemouth

In forty-eight man-hours 642 pledges have been collected during the week ending October 19. This gives a collection rate of 13.4 per man-hour. The supervisor gives the following account of how sceptics can not only be convinced, but converted into first-class workers. Two young solicitors, after hearing the Earl of Tankerville, were rather sceptical about the results of the Electoral Campaign in Tynemouth, and having no canvassing experience whatever, nevertheless, determined to test for themselves the will of the people regarding the abolition of poverty and issue of National Dividends. Two entirely different districts were chosen. They obtained forty-five per cent. results in the better class district, where they also encountered smug indifference and lack of knowledge of present-day conditions, but intelligence, courtesy and bonhomie greeted them in the poorer district, where they obtained ninety-five per cent. results. In three hours they had a total of 145 pledges, and are now not only convinced that a very large percentage of the people are definite about desiring a National Dividend and the abolition of poverty, but they have decided to continue canvassing during the next few weeks.

The National Dividend Club

An enthusiastic meeting of the foundation members of the National Dividend Club took place at the Cora Hotel, London, on Friday, November 1, and formally inaugurated the Club.

It is the intention of the members that the Club shall be the recognised social and instructional centre in London and the country of the Electoral Campaign, where enquirers regarding the Campaign and Social Credit may obtain the information they desire.

The objective of the Club is the Abolition of Poverty and the issue of National Dividends in Great Britain, and the policy of the Club is to attain this objective by the principles of social dynamics, as exemplified by Major Douglas at Buxton on June 9, 1934.

Several of those present welcomed the Club as forming a meeting and recruiting ground for those who hitherto had been pursuing the objects of the Club in isolation.

Rules for the Constitution of the Club were approved and adopted, and it was decided that there should be the following classes of members:—

	Subscription With SOCIAL CREDIT	Without SOCIAL CREDIT
Full Members	20s.	12s.
Country Members	—	2s. 6d.
Members in both these classes being those who subscribe to all seven points of the Electors' Demand and Undertaking as set out on the back page of SOCIAL CREDIT.		
Associate Members	20s.	12s.
Being members who on joining are prepared to subscribe to points one to four inclusive only.		

During the meeting some very satisfactory reports of the progress of the Electoral Campaign were made, indicating that its influence would continue to be effective after the General Election.

All that is now necessary to ensure the success of the Club is that all shall do their utmost to bring in new members as rapidly as possible.

Applications for membership should be sent to the Honorary Secretary: Miss M. T. Grace, "Meadows," 12, Doves Lane, Potters Bar, Middlesex.

The Campaign Spreads

There are Campaign workers in 150 constituencies. Daily they meet the sceptic who says: "Nobody will dream of signing No. 7," or "You can't get people to vote for what they want." If each would only test his theory as these two lawyers have done, the requisite number of pledge forms would soon be signed, sealed and delivered, and the cult of party politics quickly determined.

Stranraer

We were guilty of hiding the light of the Stranraer campaigners under a bushel in the notice of their activities published last week. Mr. James C. Robertson, the Campaign Supervisor, points out that ten per cent. of the electors in the town have signed the demand and undertaking, or eighty-five per cent. of those so far canvassed. The campaign continues to go well, and the local M.P., who has been returned unopposed, has promised to meet the local group shortly after the election. In the neighbouring town of Glencue distinct progress has been made, and approximately forty per cent. of the electorate have signed.

Widnes

Steady progress continues to be made, and though workers are few, pledges are coming in at the rate of nearly eleven per man-hour, and a very fine total is already held by the Group. We do not publish totals because the information would be useful to our enemy, but many a doubting Thomas would have a surprise to see a few of the reports which come in from time to time.

Gateshead

Another Group running Widnes pretty close for a total is Gateshead, where during the week ending October 12, in twenty man-hours 200 pledges were obtained.

Kingsbury, N.W.

This Group has now amalgamated with Golders Green to form a large N.W. London centre, to work all districts on the Golders Green-Edgware Line north of Camden Town.

The Kingsbury Supervisor for the Electoral Campaign will in future act in a similar capacity for the N.W. London Group, and he desires it to be generally known that the offer to send teams to any part of London, for demonstrating their "intensive" methods reported in SOCIAL CREDIT on 4th October under this column, still holds good. Applications to 73, Princes Avenue, Stag Lane, N.W.9.

Correct Approach to M.P.s

Many Campaign workers appear to be very anxious to approach Parliamentary candidates and M.P.'s. The Director wants each candidate to be asked before the election if he will obey the people's will when it has been proved. The form of undertaking will be supplied by the Director.

Will all groups who invite speakers from a distance please bear in mind that out-of-pocket expenses must be paid, and all speakers should make this their general rule. T.H.S.

Elector's Demand and Undertaking
30 per cent reduction in price.

Now 7s. 6d. a thousand.

There is no better investment than a supply of these forms plus the determination to get them signed.

Important

AT all Campaign meetings, the new 2d. pamphlet, "How To Get What You Want," should be on sale. It is a simple explanation of the motive behind the Electoral Campaign, and is written in a simple way so as to be readily understood by the general public. Costing only 2d. it should command a large sale.

Price to Affiliated Groups in minimum quantities of one gross (144): one penny each, smaller orders at 1s. 6d. a dozen, carriage paid.

Take Care!

A PERUSAL of contemporary journalism . . . would lead one to suppose that the sole object of man's existence is material production. . . For this reason it is necessary to examine any proposal for the rectification of the existing situation with **at least as much care** as the policy now operative.

Political democracy **without economic democracy** is dynamite. **The need is to abolish poverty, not to represent it.**—Major C. H. Douglas in "The Monopoly of Credit" (pp. 85 and 86).

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 1s. od.
- Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem.*
- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. od.
- 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.

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Explains the principles underlying the Campaign, what it will achieve, and how everyone can join in it.

BY OTHER WRITERS:—

- The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet 5s. od.
- Economic Nationalism (3rd Edition, 1935), by Maurice Colbourne 3s. 6d.
- The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter 2s. 6d.
- Ordeal by Banking, by Allen Young 2s. 6d.
- An Outline of Social Credit, by H.M.M. 6d.
- Banking and Industry, by A. W. Joseph 6d.
- Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by the Earl of Tankerville 6d.
- Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by the Dean of Canterbury 6d.
- Economics for Everybody, by Elles Dee 3d.
- How To Get What You Want, by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell 2d.

Postage extra.

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

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

All Secretaries and Supervisors are recommended to keep for reference any paragraphs appearing in this column that may concern them.

Important Leaflets.—Special attention is drawn to the advertisement of Electors' Leaflets on the back page. It has been possible to reduce the price of Leaflet No. 5 owing to its greatly increased sale. Leaflet No. 7 is the new special leaflet for getting workers and funds.

General.—Supervisors wishing to get into touch with others they may not know personally should apply in the first place to the secretary of the group concerned, or to the Secretariat.

Emblem for Approved Literature.—The Director of Publications is always pleased to receive for approval or advice manuscript intended for publication in pamphlet or book form. Writers or publishers of MSS. which are approved will be authorised to use the Secretariat emblem reproduced below. This course will in time ensure that all officially approved literature is distinguished by the emblem.

Social Credit Christmas Cards and Calendars.—Will all those who are prepared to place orders for Christmas cards send word immediately to the Secretariat marked "Christmas," giving the following information:— (1) Number of cards at not more than 2d. each, (2) Number of calendars at not more than 3d. each. These calendars will bear a greeting, thus being suitable for use in place of ordinary Christmas cards. An attractive design is now being prepared and will be reproduced in SOCIAL CREDIT next week. This is in addition to the special card advertised below.

Termination of Affiliation.—The affiliation of Manchester Douglas Social Credit Association to the Social Credit Secretariat was terminated on November 6, 1935.

Leeds Douglas Social Credit Society terminated their affiliation to the Social Credit Secretariat on October 28, 1935.

The names of groups which have failed to affirm affiliation in the terms of O.D.2, and have thereby terminated their affiliation to the Secretariat will be published shortly.

L. D. BYRNE,
Director of Organisation.



This emblem 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.



The Christmas Card here reproduced by permission of the artist, is on sale at the Secretariat Offices. Readers who wish to purchase copies should send their orders and remittances to

Box X,
Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Prices, post free, including envelopes:—
10 for 1s. 8d. or 50 cents.
25 for 4s. or \$1.
50 for 7s. 6d. or \$1.75.
100 for 14s. or \$3.25.

The owner of the card has kindly promised to turn over any profits derived from its sale to the Campaign Fund.

No orders can be accepted for fewer than 10 cards. The above is a special offer and is additional to the cards and calendars referred to under Secretariat Notices.

CORRESPONDENCE

"Seasonable Gifts"

To help spread Social Credit and at the same time add to the funds, I have decided to send appropriate Social Credit literature as Xmas presents to those among my friends to whom I usually send books.

This idea might appeal to others among your readers.

London, W.C.2.

BRUNO BARNABE.

A Correction

A reader has pointed out to me that Major Douglas actually met Mr. Orage in December, 1918, and that his first article appeared in January, 1919. I hasten to ask you to make this correction, as it emphasises the fact that Major Douglas has been standing as the champion of Social Credit even longer than I indicated, for we all know that he spent many months on the subject before he took his theory to Mr. Orage.

Bournemouth.

M. B. DE CASTRO.

The Cost of Creditworthiness

Only on one assumption does there seem to be any possibility that the pursuit of war in Africa and the saving of Italian finances from ruin can be compatible, that is a swift and overwhelming conquest of Abyssinia, a quick establishment of that country as a complementary province of a strengthened and credit-worthy Italian Empire.—*"Daily Telegraph,"* October 7.

In other words, if enough people are murdered to cow the proud fighting spirit of a semi-savage race, if sufficient of their land is stolen, the Italian people will receive the bankers' blessings and will become credit worthy!

This wants thinking over. The facts it conveys are perhaps already patent to thinking people; but it is not often that one gets it "straight from the horse's mouth."

Broadstone.

JOHN R. HILLS.

Individual Action

Apart from signing any pledge forms, I would urge not only those within our ranks, but all who agree that abundance exists, to write his or her M.P.

State in strong language that if as an M.P. he is prepared to act as a servant of his electors and demand the payment of a National Dividend (without anyone suffering for it) — thus demanding the abolition of poverty—you shall vote for him and use all your influence among your many friends to give him their support.

Failing his adopting such a course, you regret to say your vote will be cast against him.

The fact of a batch of these threats arriving by every post will help to keep the subject foremost in his mind. Also all envelopes should have the red label stamped on the front.

17 Southway, Gateshead.

W. S. MUNDLE.

Don't Waste Votes

As one who took part in the earliest activities of the Social Credit Movement I welcome the new phase which insists upon individual action.

May I urge Social Credit adherents to take the simplest possible action during this Election?

As a newspaper man I know the value of election "stunts" just as I know their futilities. A good "stunt" — for lack of a better term—is the "spoiled ballot paper." I am certain that if every person believing in Social Credit in this country will go to the ballot on November 14 and write "Social Credit" and/or "National Dividends" across his paper it will be the biggest thing in the Election. Such a mass of so-called "spoiled papers" cannot be ignored.

Think what happens just now. We have no candidate worth going out to support. We stay at home. Both sides talk of the "apathy of our supporters." We are not their supporters at all but have no candidate.

The electoral machinery is such that any citizen can use his ballot paper as he or she thinks fit and now is the time for us to do it. Personally, for my own satisfaction, I have done it for years—so have a few friends and we have been rather surprised at the talk our "spoiled papers" created.

I do earnestly appeal to all Social Credit supporters to deliberately go to the poll and see the subsequent announcement that never in the history of British Elections have so many people declined to accept the candidates thrust upon them.

Newcastle.

W. L.

[W. L. should most definitely use his vote as advised by his local supervisor of the Electoral Campaign. Five years ago his suggestion would have been admirable. There are arguments in favour of it where no canvassing has been done. But in Newcastle—! For individual action we commend him to what Mr. Mundle says above.—Ed.]

Increasing the Circulation

In canvassing various districts I have come to the conclusion that we are apt to allow valuable material to slip through our fingers. The value of a steady force of public opinion growing during the next few years cannot be over-estimated.

I suggest — possibly this is being done already in some districts—that SOCIAL CREDIT should be used as the medium for building up that necessary public force.

The Publications Supervisor in each group might well consider:

1. Supplying, with a few words of explanation, a back number of SOCIAL CREDIT for a few weeks to "signed" electors who have been noted by canvassers to be above the average in keenness and intelligence. (Back numbers can be bought very cheaply from 163A, Strand, W.C.2.)

2. Arranging for unemployed electors of similar qualities to be supplied weekly with a free copy of SOCIAL CREDIT by an "adopting" member of the group.

A sharp eye can be kept on the disposal of each copy under (1) and (2) by personal contact on delivery by the supervisor and his assistants. I fear that the same workers would also have to collect the twopences promised by those group members who would be farsighted enough to "adopt" an intelligent unemployed elector. Coppers spent in this direction might well turn out to be more than normally profitable.

This means work, but it will not only help to build up SOCIAL CREDIT circulation by introducing it personally into new homes, but will assist in no small way in the moulding of an intelligent opinion among unemployed men and women. Twopence may not appear a big sum, but when one is unfortunate enough to be unemployed, every halfpenny counts.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

E. G. ROBERTS.

Effects of Mechanisation

Could you not print special numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT, or at least special pages, devoted to the effect of modern mechanisation on various staple industries, say, mining, steelworks, farming, textiles, transport, etc., and having a special message for each industry in successive weeks? It could be quite clearly shown how the lot of the present-day workman is becoming increasingly difficult and how this could be remedied by National Dividends.

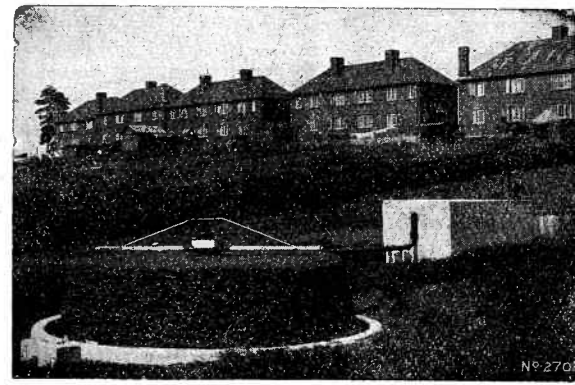
If this scheme were announced previous to publication each group in the affected areas could make a special effort to distribute as many copies as possible to the general public. Also reprints of the section could no doubt be distributed by Electoral Campaigners.

I, for one, would be pleased to do my share in the textile section and offer any assistance I can give in compiling the articles.

Keighley.

A. JONES, A.T.I.

[We welcome this suggestion, and although we could not at present issue special numbers, we hope readers will provide us with such information as they can.—Ed.]



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- 1935 Citroen super modern 12 h.p. sunshine front wheel drive Saloon. Grey and Red. 7,000 miles. £145.
- 1932 Series (delivered Sept., 1931) Chrysler £1,300 model Imperial seven-seater Limousine. Black and blue with cloth trimming to rear. A handsome and dignified carriage and as modern in appearance as any current model limousine. £295.
- 1932 Essex Pacemaker 6-cylinder 21 h.p. drop head Coupe. Fawn colour. £75.
- 1933 series Packard, 8-cylinder 33 h.p. drop head coupe, late property of wealthy American lady. Fitted left hand steering. Very small mileage. £265.
- 1935 Vauxhall 20 h.p. chassis with special Wingham 4-door Cabriolet coachwork by Martin Walter. 3,000 miles. As new. Cost £395. £295.
- 1934 Austin 10 h.p. Tourer. Most exceptional condition. Dark blue. £95.
- 1929 Riley 9 h.p. 4-door fabric Saloon. A very sound useful little car. £40.
- 1935 (August) 10 h.p. Ford 4-door Saloon. 15,000 miles. Quite unsoiled. List £145. £105.
- 1934 Vauxhall 12/6 Saloon de Luxe. Grey. Small mileage. £105.
- 1933 Standard Big Twelve de Luxe Saloon. Wilson preselecta gear. Faultless condition. £95.
- 1933 Morris Minor Saloon. Small mileage. £55.

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Things in General—and

FROTTI'S QUERIES

No. 11—Arms and Which Man? Most Honorary Eddy

Will you so kindly elucidate how it becomes the case that awesome *Times* newspaper publishes Royal Arms of England upon its front page just over the titles? Hereinbefore have I understood that only Princelings of Blood can have the right for using this, or, of course, hairdressers and caterers if they will also write up below "By Royal Appointments."

But here is *Times* with Royal Armorial just as to the manner borne. One is irrefragibly led to suppose that there is some Royalty behind the *Times* somewhere, probably upon its Bored Governors. And when you are thinking of such possibilities, much other things are explained, O dear Old Man, arn't they?

I mean, here is a newspaper absoolutely rapped in mistry, whose aim is obviously benevolous and philanthropical. It isn't any ordinary papers of common commercial bloodiness. A smallish circulation, in comparisonings with the other dailies, is renditioned even smaller by many copies either given away to charitable institutes or sold half-pricings to clericmen, teachers, doctors, students and other leaders of the hoi polloi (Greek: it means the sort of people who shout "hoi" at you). Nor indeed surely are its advertisings so profitmaking as the penny mailies?

Yet with it all it is printed upon finest magnificence of paper with truly palatial print: its photogravels are uniuquitus and it has a Specious Co-respondent in every town of the seven continents.

Of course all this implicates an obvious deducement, that some kindly Royalty, wishing to remain pseudonymous, grants it bounteous subsidies in the interests of the interest of the human race. It is not the low ideals of a paying concern to which he aims, but a great Bonevelent Institutions.

But who is he? Mong ammy, I have inspected names of Bored Governors and this is what I find. I will tabletate them.

The Lord Bishop of Loganberry,
The Hall Porter of the Bodleian,
A Penguin from the Zoo,
Two Stationmasters from Pwhell,
Mr. Montagu Norman,
Professor Clarence Skinner.

Here, Edit-Blake, there are only two real possibles, the two last cove-fellows. Mr. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, sits, as the Latins say, ex officiousness. I can find Prof. Skinner in no academic listings of any university, except a correspondence course list from Alberta. Norman is most likely name, having good old Plantagenet smackings, and the Montagus were pretty blue-bloody, too. On the other hand there is Noble Dukes of Clarence drowned in a Spot of Mumsey—he too was equally' azure-gasy. Either, then, might be this Bony

Nothing in Particular

Prince (Monty or Clarence) the Jung Pre-tender. Either might hold the proudful motto *Dieu et mon droit* ("God Save the Income-tax") or *Honi soit qui mal y Pense* ("Who mucks about with the pence gets the honey").

But—O, tell me, Sir—WHICH? I cannot decidueate.

Yours on the thorns of a
dilemmary,
FROTTI.



O what more fully can afford
The AAA elation
Than to regard the porcine horde
And their regeneration!

When forth the order went to cut
The porkers' population,
Our pigs were living in a rut
Of sordid propagation.

Undreamed, the sweet, serener lives
That celibacy brings,
All they knew was to be wives,
Nor hoped for higher things.

They could not sit and contemplate
(Though pigs are noble sitters)
The thoughts that soar to heaven's gate,
All they had was litters.

So if we cannot now afford
Either ham or bacon,
Still we are in full accord
With the way they've taken.
We know we have done something big
For the morals of the pig.
K.K. in "Controversy," San Francisco.

GOLD IS OUR SALVATION

The following extract is taken from a New Zealand paper: "As the train drew in, the combined Salvation Army bands struck up, 'Praise Gold From Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

We trust that the collection which was taken subsequently no doubt, was generously supported by the representatives of the banks. Is this, by the way, the new international anthem of the Bank of International Settlements, Basle?

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 (1/4d. 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.

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 in H.Q. as follow:
Tuesdays—Technical Lectures. 7.45 p.m. Admn. 6d.
Thursdays—For Unemployed, 3 p.m. Free.
Thursdays—Public Lecture, 7.45 p.m. Admn. Free. (Questions and Discussion at all meetings).

Cardiff Social Credit Association
Meeting at 10, Park Place on Monday, November 11, at 7.30 p.m. A short address by "E.F.M." on "The Industries of South Wales" will be followed by a discussion.

Douglas Social Credit Association (Jersey Group)
A meeting will be held at the R.J.A. and H.S. Rooms, 3, Mulcaster Street, on Wednesday, November 13th, at 8 p.m. Will all members make a special effort to attend and to bring as many friends as possible. In future all meetings will be advertised in this column and no notices will be sent to individual members.

Kingston and Surbiton
Will all persons wishing to form a D.S.C. Group in Kingston and Surbiton, Surrey, districts and to work Electoral Campaign, write to W. DARNELL, 5, Hazel Bank, Tolworth, Surrey.

Liverpool Social Credit Association
Special meeting of members, Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, 7.45 p.m., Friday, November 15th, to hear Mr. A. L. GIBSON, Director of Internal Relations. Members of neighbouring groups invited.

Newcastle-on-Tyne
Jumble Sale on November 22nd. Contributions of clothing and boots, etc., urgently required. Notification of offers to Mrs. J. W. COWARD, Deepdale, Holly Avenue, Fawdon, Newcastle, 3. Campaign funds wanted.

Sheffield Social Credit Club (Cambridge Arcade)
"FRIENDS ... LEND ME YOUR EARS."
A SPEAKERS CLASS, Alternate Fridays, 7 to 8 p.m.—Next NOVEMBER 15th. E.C. Meeting EVERY FRIDAY 8 to 10 p.m. WED., Nov. 20th—Open Discussion. WED., Dec. 4th—Mr. G. H. EFFRON.

Wavertree Social Credit Association
Meetings open to the Public, held 2nd and 4th Friday in the month at Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, 15, at 8 p.m. Hon. Secretary, Miss N. Lunt, 40, Grant Avenue, Wavertree, Liverpool, 15.

Nursery Home for Small Children
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Electoral Campaign figures climbing.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4
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.
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