

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

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### THE BOOM OF DOOM

#### Gas—Bombs—Shells—Guns Make Work for Britain's Unemployed

##### WHAT IS DONE FOR DEATH CAN BE DONE FOR LIFE

**T**HOUSANDS of jobs have been created by the armaments boom, and the Government is well satisfied with the progress made. Wheels are turning, factories humming, men are toiling—all for death.

Why, oh why, has all this industry been turned on to procure death, when it could just as easily be turning out masses of food, masses of clothing, masses of housing, fuel, household equipment—all the things which are needed for LIFE?

"Sir Thomas Inskip began his speech by a declaration of *satisfaction* with the naval position . . . Mr. Chamberlain said the Government has every reason to be *satisfied* with the progress made in armaments . . ."

The Government prepares for war with a vacuous smile of slobbering complacency—when **the people want peace and life.**

##### It Can Be Done

And yet all this industrial boom is for death—and **we have been content with depression, unemployed factories and unemployed men while the people have been starving.**

Has the Government forgotten the debate

What, in the name of 13,500,000 starving Britons, does this man call an *emergency*?

##### What of the Opposition?

Taking what the Opposition denounced as a mean advantage, Sir Thomas disclosed that, in spite of their pacifist denouncing of the armament programme, members of the Labour Party—even on the Front Bench—have been begging him to let orders for munitions go to their own areas in order to provide work for their unemployed constituents.

**Openly or secretly all the political parties are gloating over the work that is being made.**

##### WHAT WE THINK

Make no mistake—we believe with all our hearts that this country must be prepared for war while war threatens.

We have no sympathy for the mock idealists who, like Mr. A. V. Alexander, will not support the armament programme except "on the one condition" that it was for the requirements of "collective security" and that there is to be *no use of British armaments for a national policy.* In a more outspoken

### PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION FOR WAR

#### WHY NOT FOR PEACE

Here are two aspects of Sir Thomas Inskip's report on the progress of arms production :

##### THEY SAY

**H**IS story was one of an achievement no doubt beyond popular anticipation, although **not remarkable to those who know what are the untapped industrial resources of the country.** With the new sources of supply that have been called upon seven-eighths of the total requirements of fuses and cartridge-cases have been provided for. An arms factory at Nottingham has been taken over. Makers of tools and jigs are working to capacity. Shell-filling is being transferred to three areas less open to attack than Woolwich. Practically all requirements in optical instruments are being met by our own optical industry. Preparations are advancing for a new Billingham to be erected in Wales. Aeroplanes are being produced capable of performance that would not have been possible two or three years ago, and three times as many have been delivered during the last three months as in the same period last year. Much of the additional work has gone to the areas where unemployment is heavy. Labour difficulties have been overcome, and additional skilled labour is being trained in the factories while work is in progress. **All this, Sir Thomas Inskip claimed, has been done without disturbing the normal industry of the country.**—From the "Daily Telegraph" leading article, July 21, on "Progress in Arms Production."

##### WE SAY

**H**IS story might have been one of an achievement, no doubt beyond academic anticipation, although **not remarkable to those who know what are the untapped industrial resources of the country.** New sources of demand from the shabby, down-at-heel and ragged could be calling upon most of the cotton, wool, drapery and hosiery firms now struggling for orders. Lace factories at Nottingham might have taken heart of grace. Makers of boots and shoes could be working to capacity. Practically all the output of our coal, cotton, wool, rayon, and indeed of all our industries could go to enrich the lives of our own splendid people. Every process is capable of performance that would not have been possible two or more years ago, and three times as much of everything the people want could be delivered to them during the next three months as in the same period last year. Much of the additional work could be done by machinery, leaving people more time to enjoy the good things available. Labour difficulties having been thus overcome, additional skilled labour could be trained to invent new labour-saving devices. **All this, we claim, can be done, not for war and death, but for peace and life, without disturbing the "normal" industry of the country.**

### THE DIE IS CAST

See back page.

on Malnutrition—the polite word for near-starvation? The dread spectre which, day by day, week by week, year by year, confronts three out of ten of our people. 13,500,000 persons have less than 6s. a week to spend on food.

They want bread, not bombs.

With regard to food supply, said Sir Thomas Inskip, a series of decisions had been taken which would increase output in emergency and provide all essential foodstuffs. In case of dislocation of trade shipping could be diverted.

age there was a word for that sort of thing.

But we know that the policy of preventing our own people from getting the goods they want means that we must force them on the foreigner—and that means war.

And, more important still, we know that the resources of this great nation are still not being used for what the people want—more food—more clothes—more shelter.

**When shall we be able to live more abundantly?**

**When? When we demand what we want so that no Government dare refuse it.**

##### DID HE WANT IT?

A case of food has been sent and a suite of furniture offered to John Goodwin, of Langley, Bucks., who collapsed at Chesham police court when summoned for non-payment of rates.

Goodwin, says the *News Chronicle*, fainted twice from weakness and hunger.

"**All I want now is regular work,**" he said.

Last week Goodwin lost all his furniture because he could not pay a debt, and his wife, who has been dangerously ill, was forced to sleep only on a mattress.

Mrs. Goodwin is now slightly better.

Why was he sent FOOD and FURNITURE? He wanted WORK! What did Mrs. Goodwin want?

"I believe the Government should set aside a portion of the ever-increasing wealth created by the constantly improving methods of production sufficient in amount to maintain the unfortunate unemployed in decency and comfort. The present state of things cannot go on."—*Mr. W. Saxon, President of the General Federation of Trade Unions, at Llandudno, July 2, 1936.*

*But why only the unemployed, Mr. Saxon? Surely there is enough for all?*

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## SOCIAL CREDIT

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### Big Medicine

"AMERICA has too much money," declared Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, on disembarking from the liner *Bremen* at New York.

According to a Reuter message, when asked whether he believed that stabilisation of the pound sterling in terms of gold would bring the metal to Europe, he said:

"I hope not. You can keep it. We don't want it. We have had enough trouble taking it out of the ground."

There is very little to be gained in speculating as to whether this is what he will tell Mr. Roosevelt and Barney Baruch, who, strangely enough, are taking a holiday in the same locality (quite by accident, of course), but the fact remains that in the view of Mr. Norman "America has too much money."

Over here in Britain there is a popular idea that the American thinks well of his own country. The ordinary American citizen is not prone to feel ashamed of the American Constitution, of American industry, or the general ordering of his own individual and national affairs.

He does not want to interfere with Europe, and, though polite, he does not enjoy being given advice by a foreigner. Any self-respecting foreigner, realising this, would hesitate before rushing in with his opinions, but that doesn't apply to our own Mr. Montagu Norman, who must possess an iron nerve to make a remark so naïve and blunt about a matter which concerns only the American people.

But such an assumption would be a mistake; it isn't "nerve," it is what is called in some quarters "sauce" and in others just "b— cheek."

Mr. Norman, like most others who love "telling others," is probably totally unconscious of his own "cheek." We must give him the credit of really believing that he knows what is good for America and the Americans; he no doubt believes in all sincerity that he knows far better than they can or ever could know what they ought to do, and how they should live, and work, and what is right and proper for them and what is wrong. He knows, he knows—but *how* he knows is his secret.

"Ah, the mysteries of finance."

Didn't he know the unemployed in Britain under the last Labour Government were getting too much money, and weren't mysterious steps taken to deal with such an intolerable situation?

Didn't he know that the people of Australia were living at too high a standard, so that Sir Otto had to go and tell them they must reduce their living by ten per cent.? And didn't he deal with it? Surely.

"America has too much money," says he—and he knows; but *how* he knows is magic. Gold! "We don't want it. We have had enough trouble taking it out of the ground."

Ha-ha . . . there's a little humorous mystery . . . that'll fool 'em . . . they can't make head or tail of that . . . "One step enough for me." Ha-ha . . . stiff medicine . . . "The dogs may bark," ha-ha, "but the caravan passes on." . . . he-he-ho . . .

That puzzled 'em, too . . . "the caravan passes on" . . . and only I know where it's going . . . ha-ha, because only I know where it ought to go . . .

"We have enough trouble taking it out of the ground" . . . and then burying it again . . . ha . . . ha . . . but I leave the Guards to protect it by night . . . Stone and steel, they both meet, in Threadneedle Street . . . ha-ha. It's quite safe under the bright bayonets . . . whilst I journey to and from the Black Forest, stop liners in mid-Channel . . . I inflate . . . ha-ha, good word that . . . I deflate . . . ha-ha . . . I reflate . . . that puzzles 'em again . . .

Eh, what's that? . . . Distressed areas? Starving children? Pooh, they don't know what's good for them . . . I'll arrange a little moral and nutritional education . . . The caravan passes on . . .

Don't blame Monty—we get the Governors we deserve!

# A Word to the Wise

### The Winners Lose

The *Financial Times* of July 13, reports the formation of a committee in London "to protect the interests of British holders of Alberta bonds." Three of the members of this body represent the financial interests directly, being concerned with investment trusts and insurance, the other five are members of the stock exchange.

It is probable that the majority of the Albertan bondholders in this country are financial institutions and their nominees. There is irony in the fact, therefore, that it is now considered necessary to take steps to protect their interests, consequent upon the success of finance in promoting the split between Major Douglas and Mr. Aberhart. That the nomination of Mr. Magor as financial adviser was engineered by finance is unquestionable, and the actions taken in accordance with his advice, led inevitably to the resignation of Major Douglas as reconstruction adviser. Had his services been retained and his advice accepted by Mr. Aberhart, these bondholders who are now squeaking, would have been offered repayment in full on the bonds upon which default has occurred, plus 15 per cent. Further, arrangements were to be made to deal with the interest on the other bonds upon which a forced conversion to a lower rate of interest has been imposed. (See letter from Major Douglas to Mr. Aberhart dated February 24, 1936, published in SOCIAL CREDIT for July 17, 1936.)

All our readers holding Alberta Government bonds are advised to write to the Alberta Government Bondholders' Protection Committee, c/o The British Empire Trust Company, 14-20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, drawing attention to these proposals of Major Douglas, which would give them not merely full measure, but pressed down and brimming over.

### The Gas Horror

Horribly matter-of-fact and realistic descriptions of what we should do to protect ourselves from poison gas fill the papers nowadays.

The difficulty of dealing with young children who will not keep masks on is to be dealt with, according to the *Evening Standard* of July 20, by preparing a gas-proof

## TIME AND TIDE

See back page.

room in every home. It foresees the probability that these precautions will be made compulsory.

This may be part of Mr. Duff Cooper's plan to frighten us out of our wits, but it is well to take the warning seriously. Those who now control the policy of Governments are determined to maintain the system of forced exports which will inevitably lead to the next war, and while we must continue unabated the struggle to change the policy to one of distributing abundance instead, we had better be prepared for the worst.

And, indeed, there cannot be anything much worse than to be poison-gassed.

### The Shame

The Northern Free State Agricultural Union has passed a resolution asking the Government [of South Africa] and Provincial Councils not to pay the natives more than 1s. 6d. a day, and recommending that they be given lashes for desertion from their employment, says the *Daily Herald* of July 3.

And here we have in its crudest and most blatant form the philosophy which is being forced on the people of every country in the world in varying degrees.

Except for a privileged few, and a hierarchy of head slaves, man is a vile creature whose life is intended to be a misery of unending toil. For natives the lash—for the people of "civilised" countries the degradation of poverty and the stigma called unemployment.

Rise up before it is too late! The writing is on the wall!

### A "Sound" Programme

On June 24, Mr. Van Zeeland, the head of the new Belgian Government, announced the programme of reforms it is intended to introduce. Like the programme of M. Blum in France, that of Mr. Van Zeeland makes many apparent concessions to the workers, but not one of its provisions will keep the financiers awake o' nights, for not one of them contains a threat to the rule of finance.

It is, in fact, a "sound" programme; that is, it sounds good to the electorate and it is good to the financiers. As in France, so in Belgium, the reforms will continue to sound

good to the majority of the electorate for just so long as it is not called upon to pay for them; and the longer finance permits postponement of settlement the worse its effect is likely to be.

It is noteworthy that the new programme makes certain concessions to fascist thought, by providing for "the establishment of a practical and supple *liaison* between the political organs of the country and its economic forces . . . on the basis of a simple and flexible system of occupational organisation." This looks like a sop to Mr. Degrelle, the leader of the Rex party, which was commented upon in these notes on June 19. But it is of no use throwing a cutlet to a lion when he wants the whole lamb; it only whets his appetite.

### Water Costs Nothing, But—

The Austrian Federal Railways have four power stations, with an aggregate capacity of 90,000 horse-power, which generate sufficient electric current by means of water falling from the mountains of the Tyrol, to propel Austrian trains for 6½ million miles each year, and to supply lighting to over a hundred passenger stations. The water itself costs nothing, but to run these four hydro-electric stations and maintain their machinery in good order costs £300,000 a year. Of this sum only £15,500 is spent in wages; but no less than £187,000, or well over half the total expense, is spent in paying interest charges on the money raised to pay for their construction eight to twelve years ago. And this goes on year after year, unless part of the original capital can be paid off, so that instead of these efficient power stations proving a blessing to the Austrians, a sum equal to 7d. for each person in Austria must be paid every year to clear off the charges of the money monopolists who have used Austria's credit for their own private ends.

### A Bright Idea

Writing in the current number of *Lloyds Bank Monthly Review*, M. Frideric Jenny, a French economist, gives his answer to the question, "How can the Prosperity of Europe be Restored?"

He argues that the present political tension in Europe is in a large measure the

Budapest paper, the *Nemzeti Ujsag*, which reports that sham suicide has been turned into a lucrative profession. The number of people who really desire death has been assessed at about ten per cent., but the other 90 per cent. of would-be suicides are bent on extorting money out of the charitable societies. Two or three attempted suicides occur daily, and it is no uncommon thing for 20 or 25 persons to be brought into the Rokus Hospital within twenty-four hours.

The suicides' day is Monday, as Sunday usually sees them "cleaned out" of money. By inflicting some small wound on themselves, they get two or three days' free food and rest in hospital. Others climbed to the top of the Hungarian eagles which surmount the Elisabeth Bridge, until wire netting was put up by the authorities. Then they took to aspirin and drowning, care being taken to fall in the Danube close to the police boats.

At the present moment the fashion has switched over to hanging. The professional practitioners have become expert in cutting themselves down in the nick of time with marks round the throats which entitle them to aid from a charitable society.

### Effrontery

There lies before us a charming little book-marker made of cardboard, with a picture and a verse. A grassy bank, a ridge of trees and sunlight glinting through the leaves, and underneath—

Good morning, Life—and all  
Things glad and beautiful;  
My pockets nothing hold,  
But he that holds the gold,  
The Sun, is my great friend—  
His spending has no end.

W. H. DAVIES

That is the song of one who has lifted, if only for a moment, the painted veil that masks life and real things, who has for a moment turned a deaf ear to the financial jargon of Mammon-propaganda, with its "safe five per cent.," "secure your old age," "save up against a rainy day," "count your change"—and has heard the living truth.

Take no thought for the morrow, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, the Lord will provide, give us *this day* our daily bread, forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, give all thou hast, high heaven rejects the love of nicely calculated less or more—that is what he heard and sang.

And on the back of the bookmarker—For your own spending save through National Savings, Post Office Savings Bank, etc., etc., issued by the National Savings Committee.

### Evil or Goodwill?

You are the greatest authority on earth as to what you want.

To quote Oliver M. Thomason writing in *Money*.

"Let's get down to facts. For years many have been saying we should take over and operate industry collectively. That is not what we really want. We want our share of the usable goods produced by industry. We can't eat nuts and bolts, wear sheet-iron clothes nor live in warehouses. We want to consume goods—we want to ride on the railroads—but *what we want when we want it, and not because somebody else wants it at the same time or any other time.*"

Demand results, ignore methods! Do your share in generating the WILL of the people! The will to plenty, the will to distribution, the will to consumption, the will to liberty and economic security.

Oppose with us the evil will to plan scarcity, the will to destroy food and wealth whilst people starve, the will to inflict unnecessary poverty, the will to regimentation and dictatorship, the will to dominate and enslave men to Mammon and his high priests.

There is a WAR on now. Which side are you on?

### Use More Tea

For the assistance of the British Tea Marketing Bureau, and the Empire Tea Marketing Board, whose campaign to induce people to drink more tea we reported recently, a correspondent has sent some valuable suggestions.

Tea, as he points out, is more than a mere beverage—strong tea is an excellent lotion for burns or scalds, weak tea is a lotion for the eyes. It can also be used for dyeing, as it imparts a creamy shade to white lace—particularly curtains. Many people have been known to shave in tea when they couldn't be bothered to boil another kettle.

Taking their cue from the mustard experts they should experiment with tea baths, they might cure something universal and harmless, and get tea used by the bathful instead of the cupful. A really good sales campaign might even hypnotise bathing pool syndicates.

result of economic nationalism and insists that so long as economic nationalism persists, both political appeasement and material prosperity are unobtainable.

M. Jenny advocates the formation of "a club" of nations disposed to carry out a system of greater freedom of trade and to induce other countries to join the "club" or to co-operate with it . . . The aim would be to make a breach in economic nationalism and then to vanquish it." But such a plan requires, in M. Jenny's opinion, concessions on the part of the strong nations to enable the weak ones to put their financial house in order.

Well, well! Poor dear League of Nations!

### Doctors' Dilemma

A resolution calling upon the British Medical Association to seek the co-operation of the medical professions of all countries to prohibit the manufacture of poison gas was debated at the annual representative meeting of the association, held at Oxford.

Dr. A. B. Murray (Banff) said that they must not be carried away by their emotions but must consider what was practicable. They knew that there should be no poison gas, but how could they prevent it? Was the B.M.A. able to prevent it? If they had not that power they were wasting their time.

The resolution was defeated but an amendment was carried reading:—

That this meeting condemns unreservedly the use of poison gas in warfare as inhuman in its results and degrading to civilisation, and relies upon the council to do everything in its power with a view to securing the co-operation of the medical profession in all countries in order to prohibit the use of poison gas.

What is the use of these pious resolutions? The primary cause of war is the struggle of each country to force its "surplus" on other countries while its own people go lacking.

Until one country learns instead to distribute the surplus among its own population, and the other countries profit by its example, we shall have war.

And all is fair in love and war—whether we like it or no.

### Roaring Trade In Suicide

One of the most amazing sidelights on this age of economic madness is provided by the

# A FAMILY NEEDS MONEY

## No Money Means the Status of Slavery

By Rev. F. H. Drinkwater

THOSE who want to abolish poverty can claim the authority of Pope Pius XI., who says that social organisation and productive technique have now made it possible to secure for every human being "all necessities and reasonable comforts, and to uplift men to that higher standard of life which provided it be used with prudence, is not only of no hindrance, but is of singular help to virtue." (*Quadragesimo Anno*, p. 75.)

Another ally is Sir John Orr, the food expert, whose recent Report says that a third of our fellow-citizens are under-fed from lack of sufficient money. Speaking over the radio earlier this year, Sir John Orr emphasised

sufficient money-income, and there is nothing more worth dying for, except the freedom to serve God. And even for that final end (as the Pope rather drily observes) the abolition of poverty could be a "singular help."

### The Necessity of a Money Income

The little newspaper paragraph which follows is just an ordinary Means-Test suicide such as happens every day. The only reason I choose it is because its special circumstances may appeal to some of my friends who (like myself) believe in the family and in small-ownership:

"Fearing that his unemployment benefit would be taken away because he had a cow and a few fowls, —, aged 59, an unemployed blacksmith, committed suicide. He drank poison and cut his throat outside his house in —. This was the evidence given by his daughter at the inquest to-day, when a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned."

Apart from the above paragraph my information about the incident is nil, and I am not quoting it to prove anything or draw any moral; but merely to record its suggestion to my own mind, that a little bit of "property," and presumably of land also, is not much use in these days unless it is joined to a little money-income of some sort.

It applies to things larger than a fowl-run — small holdings, for instance.

Subsistence-farming, even if carried on by devoted pioneers who ask for no individual income, needs to have some money behind it somehow. Either it will be financially parasitic upon the town taxpayer, or it will have some share in a socialised community credit.

Not long ago I was talking to an English-born couple who have come back from the United States and got work here. They had lived for many years in an American city, and their children (still young) had all been born there; and for three years since the "depression" they had endured continuous unemployment. They were "on relief," and all their absolute needs were looked after by some agency or other. Food-rations, second-hand clothing, medical attention, leather for boot repairs, were all provided by somebody; rent was suspended; cigarettes and even cinema tickets were served out occasionally. One thing only was never on any account given—*never any money.*

### Degradation

For four years this family had lived without handling any money at all — never a cent for a car fare, never a cent (ecclesiastics, please note!) to put on the plate in church. Rightly or wrongly they felt this a degradation. It seemed like going on for ever, so at last they remembered their British nationality and somehow got themselves repatriated to this country, where the father and one or two children immediately got jobs and have kept them. I forgot to ask what the jobs are—probably some early stage in the process of bombing human beings from the air.

Anyhow, you see the idea. For a family to be without a money-income is unendurable degradation. Money is the symbol of choice, of freedom, of independence, of any security at all that is higher than slave status. No, symbol is not the right word—a money-income is the *reality* of these things.

### Asking for War

If you decree that (for ordinary citizens) a money-income shall be obtainable only through employment, you are degrading the unemployed below a human level. You are also demanding that employment shall be



(Continued in next column)

these great facts, and went on to suggest a remedy—a remedy which shows that he, like all honest intelligent folk nowadays, is beginning to have a glimpse of the nature and purpose of money. He asks for a "national food policy" which will "put the glut of food-stuffs into empty bellies," and will follow that up with the abolition of slums.

### Taxation Is No Remedy

"These schemes need money and the money must come from the National Treasury"—(excellent so far, Sir John, but now—*alas—you go wrong!*)—"and this means an increase of income-tax.

"But let the Treasury and the income-tax payer take the long view. The money will all go in wages and be spent to the increased prosperity of our shopkeepers and our industries which produce for home consumption. It would come back into the hands of the taxpayer and reach the Treasury again. None of it will be lost. I am not talking of a great charity scheme. I am talking big business."

How tragic that Sir John Orr should come so near to the truth and then ruin everything by wanting the income-taxpayer to foot the bill!

The income-tax idea is simply not practicable. And even if it were it would be unworthy of the human dignity of the citizens who have to accept such relief. The authorities keep on changing the names—Poor Law, Guardians, Public Assistance; Unemployment Pay, Transitional Benefit, Public Relief; but it all comes to the same thing: so long as one section of the community is being taxed to keep another section, the relationship between the two will be poisoned—resentment and a grudging economy on one side, shame and a sense of injustice on the other.

### Slavery and Freedom

No, Sir John Orr, there is only one solution. "Everyone must receive HIS DUE SHARE of created goods." And there is no way of doing that, when we look at the facts, except by ensuring a "living wage" to all, whether actually employed or not. You can distribute free milk and potatoes, or sell fish at half-price to the unemployed, and you will indeed be filling "empty bellies," but they will be slave-bellies after all.

What I am going to say will scandalise more than half my readers, but it happens to be the truth; to-day the real test and symbol of ordinary human freedom is a

# SHOT AND SHELL

Great Britain has today 428 millionaires. In 1929 there were 819 of them.—*News-Chronicle.*

Mr. Lagarrie said that he earned about three dollars a week unloading boats for the Tree Line and he could not live on that amount. He said he had a wife and three children and his wife was an expectant mother.

Asked if he had any other chances for work, Lagarrie said that he had to be on the job when the boats came in and he couldn't take any other in case he lost his job with the Tree Line company.—*"Sarnia Observer," Ontario, June 16.*

Pig county demands forbidden factory. Lincolnshire is second largest pig-producing county in the North. Pig population was 273,096 last December, and it is increasing rapidly. Yet Lincolnshire cannot have a curing factory because the Pigs Development Board say one is not necessary. Pigs have to be sent nearly 100 miles to nearest factory.—*"Daily Express," June 18.*

"I will never adopt the attitude of restriction of production," says Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture.—*"Daily Express," June 20.*

The rise in the prices of raw materials, such as wool, is causing chain store retailers to seek new ways of reducing costs. They are anxious to avoid putting up prices to the public. The consequence is that instead of buying the highest grades of wool, they are purchasing lower qualities, and improving them by using softening agents. The price of wool has risen about 30 per cent. in past 18 months.—*"Daily Express," June 18.*

The hair of dogs and goats, if suitably treated with sulphuric acid as a softening agent, would make a cheap substitute for the good wool now being restricted in output owing to over-production. Why not try woolly caterpillars as a new source of supply.

Sir Hubert Murray, Lieut.-Governor of Papua, speaking of the head-hunting business, said: "One theory is that the business is a sort of fertility rite, the natives believing that plenty of fresh heads mean good crops for the village, and the crops will fail if there are none."—*"Evening News," June 4.*

Evidently those responsible for financial policy in civilised countries hold no such beliefs, otherwise a million suicides and two million deaths from malnutrition in one year would seriously affect the working of restriction of crop schemes.

Brokers feel that the commodity (rubber) is in a very healthy state. The restriction scheme seems to be firmly established, but at the same time it is not being used to force up prices to exorbitant levels.—*"Evening Standard," June 6.*

Students of the London School of Economics may find themselves asked in their examination papers: (i) At what point between reduction and abolition does a commodity attain its maximum state of health? (ii) When attempting to raise prices, where would you expect to find the danger point of exorbitant prices?

Farmers to plough in tons of unsold strawberries in the Wisbech district of Cambridgeshire, because fruit growers cannot sell them at a profit. Disease, uncertain weather, and foreign competition are rapidly putting English strawberry-growers out of business.—*"Daily Mail," July 1.*

"Relief recipients in Canada in May this year totalled 1,244,951," Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour, said recently: "The total cost of relief to the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments for April this year was \$7,771,271."—*Oshawa Daily Times, Ontario, June 18.*

The population of Canada is scarcely 10,500,000.

# INCREASED SERVICE

See back page.

## WHERE POVERTY REIGNS

### EXISTING ON LESS THAN 3s. A HEAD A WEEK

Maerdy, a place of about 4,000 inhabitants in Little Rhondda, is a miniature of the whole of the South Wales problem.

Only about sixty of Maerdy's 1,500 workers are employed. Stroll up Panter Road. There are sixty-three houses in it: there were sixty-six, but three have fallen down.

In one live Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rees and their nine children. Mr. Rees pays 11s. 9d. a week for five rooms and a cellar, and 1s. 6d. a week towards arrears, which he says now total about £50.

After he has paid that rent he has just under 3s. a head a week for food and clothing. One baby is just recovering from pneumonia; another child, aged 13, has already had it twice this year.—*"Daily Express," July 9.*

National Dividends would enable these children to eat. The conditions under which the moneyless exist are a disgrace not only to civilisation but to each one of us who are not *actively* doing something definite to change them.

(Continued from preceding column)

provided at all costs, which means (as all the European countries are now hastening to demonstrate) employment on armaments for armaments' sake. You are therefore asking (dear reader) for War; and by God you will get it, if you don't change your ideas very soon!

I am not a Socialist. Some vital services should be owned or controlled by the community, but apart from these I am all in favour of private ownership of property, provided everybody can HAVE some property. And to all fellow-believers in small ownership, I want to suggest that one form of "property" most suitable to modern circumstances is a small money-income. I do not mean invested savings. There is little to be said for savings nowadays. Savings (as a social institution) involve avarice almost inevitably; savings need "protecting" by class-legislation; savings enable you to live in freedom by enslaving somebody else. No! Not savings exactly, but a small money-income held as a right—not as an income you earn by work, but an income which enables you to work; in fact, that social dividend, and nothing less than that, is what modern society needs if ever justice and peace are to be firmly established again.

## LAWS MADE TO BE BROKEN

### INIQUITOUS TAXATION

Here is Coleridge's considered opinion on the iniquity of taxation:

If I were a clergyman in a smuggling town, I would NOT preach against smuggling. I would not be made a sort of clerical revenue officer. Let the Government, which by absurd duties fosters smuggling, prevent it itself if it can. How could I show my hearers the immorality of going 20 miles in a boat, and honestly buying with their money a keg of brandy, except by a long deduction which they could not understand?

### NUTRITION!

The policy of restricting the imports of cheap food is beginning to have the effects that were predicted.

This is the chief conclusion to be drawn from a survey of "Dairy Produce Supplies, 1935," just issued by the Imperial Economic Committee.

The survey shows that imports of dairy produce were successfully restricted in 1935 and that, as a natural consequence, prices rose. Although the prices of dairy products did not fall nearly as much in the depression years as the prices of other agricultural produce, they have now started to rise faster than the average.

Butter imports in 1935 were 1 per cent. less in quantity than in 1934, but they cost 18 per cent. more. As a result, the increase in the consumption of butter by the British public was not continued, and consumption of margarine, in place of butter, began once more to rise.

Imports of condensed milk, which is of peculiar importance to the poorer family, diminished by as much as 15 per cent. in 1935. Imports of cheese and bacon also declined.—*"News Chronicle," June 17.*

Fresh milk, which the poor cannot afford to buy, is produced in England in such abundance that it must be poured down drains or used in factories.

### THE SOVIET PRINCIPLE

Article 12 of the new constitution of the U.S.S.R. (June 11, 1936) reads:

Work in the U.S.S.R. is the obligation of each citizen capable of working, according to the principle: "He who does not work shall not eat." In the U.S.S.R. the principle of socialism is being realised: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Even when labour-saving devices can ensure abundance and render compulsory work unnecessary, compulsory work is made a condition of life. Where is freedom? What is the object of existence?

Rewards and punishments are perpetuated, and necessitate judgments. "Judge not," said Christ. Beware Antichrist.

# MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

Correspondence between Mr. Aberhart and Major Douglas—VIII

**WE** conclude publication of the complete text of all letters and cablegrams exchanged since the victory of the Social Credit Party in Alberta to March 24, 1936:—  
Major Douglas was at no time under any obligation to produce a "Social Credit Plan" for Alberta. He stated specifically in his First Interim Report, dated May 23, 1935, to the Provincial Government that "plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained." This report outlined the first steps necessary to attain it. Major Douglas has repeatedly given the warning that to prepare any kind of cut-and-dried plan prematurely is merely to give valuable information to the credit monopoly whose interest it is to frustrate such plans. Emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.

To Douglas, London, March 4, 1936.

Social Credit members in caucus unanimously request you come Edmonton as per original Contract about March thirtieth cable reply.—Aberhart.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart, March 4, 1936.

Desirous to assist. Please communicate to caucus confidential sealed advice sent you Campbell. Also cancel additional suggested taxes. Substitute Interim Budget last year's basis. Reject Loan Council. Cable decision caucus on foregoing.—Douglas.

To Douglas, London, March 7, 1936.

Cannot discuss details by cable await reply re arrival March thirtieth.—Aberhart.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart, March 9, 1936.

Early reductions of taxation on individuals and property, rejection of Loan Council's redemption, and eventual extinction of Alberta's debt by Alberta's credit as explained not details but urgent primary and essential steps to Social Credit and Social Dividends. Until main policy agreed visit by me premature.—Douglas.

To Douglas, London, March 13, 1936.

Your refusal to come makes co-operation most difficult. We whole-heartedly accept the Social Credit principles underlying your suggestions. Government willing to cooperate fully when you come here.—Aberhart.

## THE CRISIS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS IS SUMMED UP IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart, Edmonton, from Major C. H. Douglas, London, March 13, 1936.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, may I again make clear to you the nature of the problem confronting Alberta and the world, as I see it? In order to emphasise the consistency of the view that I am putting forward, I would refer you to page 7, paragraph 1, of my first Interim Report.\*

Since your election you have taken the view that my function in connection with the Government of Alberta was to provide a "Social Credit Plan." The only meaning that I can attach to this attitude may be illustrated by a homely simile. You appear to consider that the problem in Alberta may be compared to the provision of an improved automobile, while I have consistently endeavoured to make it clear that there is a monopoly of gasoline and that the problem is to get sufficient gasoline before worrying about improvements to the automobile.

As I have been compelled, by the prevalence of this misconception, to make public, my original Contract with the Alberta Government was concerned, primarily, with the existing economic system in its relation to credit supply, and only by implication with what is referred to as a "Social Credit Plan."

In pursuance of your conception of the position, you have deemed it desirable to appoint an Adviser to deal with all questions (pursuing the above simile) concerning the control of the gasoline, with the result that further to restrict the supply, and, although I have from time to time made you specific and important recommendations in regard to this matter, you have suggested that they are matters of detail and in any case have

[The passage referred to reads:

"At the outset, it must again be emphasised that a distinction should be drawn between any particular plan for the utilisation of the public credit, when control of it has been acquired, and a strategy for acquiring the power to deal with the public credit. If this distinction be understood, it will be realised that plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained. For this reason, I propose to confine myself in this preliminary report to possible methods and strategy in regard to the preliminary objective, that of obtaining access to the public credit."

The full text of the Report was published in SOCIAL CREDIT for June 21, 1935.—Ed.]

not taken any action with a view to accepting the advice I have felt it necessary to offer. I can only assume, therefore, that in the matter which is of primary importance, you prefer other advice to my own.

I feel bound, again, to make it clear, in the words of my first Interim Report, in the paragraph to which reference is made above, that "Plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature while the power to deal with it has not been obtained."

I am fully conscious of the difficulties of your position, all of which were considered in the same Report, but **I am equally conscious of the absurdity of supposing that you are going to win a war of the nature of that with which you are confronted and to which by your Mandate you are committed without fighting a battle.** In my opinion, the advice I have already given you is still the best which can be applied to the situation, and I suggest that if you do not wish to challenge Financial Dictatorship, the matter may be made as clear as possible to the public of Alberta by the publication of the whole of the correspondence, both mailed and cabled, which has passed between us from the date of your election to the present time, in order that your constituents may **judge which of the two policies considered in my First Interim Report they wish to pursue, instead of, as at present, pursuing under a misconception, the policy of capitulation to orthodox finance under the label of a Social Credit Government.**

Until actual steps are taken to carry out the advice I have already given to you I feel that further advice would be useless and even presumptuous. As you quite specifically warn me with complete propriety in your letter of January 24, the responsibility for any action taken or not taken is yours, and I am merely concerned to see that so far as is possible the situation is widely understood.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart, March 13, 1936.

All action taken to strengthen your Social Credit hand propose should send qualified colleague assist implement suggestions already made followed by visit from me initial cost expense basis strongly advise acceptance.—Douglas.

To Douglas, London, March 17, 1936.

Whom do you propose stop for what length of time estimated expenses therewith when could you come.—Aberhart.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart, March 17, 1936.

English professional administrator stop about three months stop about three thou-

sand dollars stop about August if policy pursued stop congratulations pass buck where it belongs.—Douglas.

To Douglas, London, March 20, 1936.

Send contract suggested for your colleague stop accompany same with letter stating qualifications and experience.—Aberhart.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart, March 21, 1936.

No contract stop terms Plan Two letter February eighteenth offer of colleague for acceptance Tuesday latest otherwise do best locally.—Douglas.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, March 24, 1936.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

I have received your cable reading as follows: "Send contract suggested for your colleague stop accompany same with letter stating qualifications and experience," to which I have replied in the following terms: "No contract stop terms Plan Two letter February eighteenth offer of colleague for acceptance Tuesday latest otherwise do best locally."

I feel obliged to point out that the assistance and advice which it is desired to render to the Alberta Government in connection with the reformation of the monetary system is offered at considerable personal loss and inconvenience to those who offer it, since they are not remunerated by financial institutions, and in every case have important responsibilities outside the question of monetary reform, which require their attention. Although I have, on my own account, kept myself at the disposal of the Alberta Government from time to time, I do not feel that it is reasonable that this principle should be extended indefinitely, more especially as it is difficult to see why the generous offer on the part of a colleague to visit Alberta on the terms that I suggested to you on February 18 for my own visit, that is to say, on an expense basis and without fee, should offer any excuse for delay, if the best available advice is desired.

You will remember that I have already strongly advised the acceptance of this offer, and I much regret that, in common with all the previous advice given to you, you have felt unable to take advantage of it. I can only assume that you must have in mind the pursuit of some policy which does not require the assistance of those who are familiar with the advice already given, and I feel that it would be much better if this policy were disclosed, in order that the public may not be confused in regard to the steps to be taken to implement your Election promises.

Should you feel that you can proceed without further advice from outside Alberta, I am confident that it is desirable that you should obtain the co-operation of Mr. Spenser, the late Member of Parliament for Battle River; Mr. Herbert C. Boyd, M.A., of Edgerton; and Mr. Larkham Collins, F.C.A., of Calgary. I trust that you will feel, as I do, that the issues involved are much too serious to allow any question of Party affiliation to influence the action taken.

C. H. DOUGLAS

## UP, DOUGLAS CADETS!

See back page.

### PROGRESS

#### SERMONS BY 'PHONE

From the tower of the new St. Saviour's Church, which is nearing completion at Iford, on the eastern borders of Burnemouth, the parishioners will soon be hearing peals of bells, but the belfry will contain no bells. Instead, the tower will be equipped with loud-speakers and an amplifying apparatus, which will be used to sound peals of bells recorded on gramophone records.

The same equipment will be used to amplify the small reed organ in the church, so that the tones of a full pipe organ can be produced at a strength more than adequate for the needs of services. Loud-speakers are to be installed in the church for this purpose.

These loud-speakers and the amplifying apparatus can be used also to relay broadcasts of any special national services. It will also be possible for the Bishop of the diocese, sitting in his palace at Winchester, to preach

a sermon to St. Saviour's parishioners by means of a telephone line.

#### MORE POETS NEEDED

##### MR. BALDWIN'S PLEA FOR FINANCIAL SECURITY

Speaking at the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, Mr. Stanley Baldwin said:

"I ask you to produce poets in your universities who will inspire Europe and the world once more with a sense of unity and a sense of freedom."

"I always feel that those who are engaged in your work—I won't speak of my own—should at least be relieved from any financial anxiety."

"They should be relieved from such financial anxiety as may destroy that peace of mind which is essential, from such household difficulties as destroy the possibility of proper and reasonable leisure, and, above all—I think this is true of my profession—from such a need to augment their income as may draw men from their own proper and peculiar avocation and task."—*The News-Chronicle.*

This wish can be fulfilled only by the distribution of National Dividends.

### DEMON LANDLORDS

#### NIGHT WATCHMAN TO PREVENT MIDNIGHT FLITS

It is no credit to us that something like nine-tenths of the houses in this country are built without the services of an architect.

On the contrary: it has long been the contention of all who care for the beauty of England that no public money whatever should be spent on buildings unless a qualified architect is employed...

I heard yesterday of an estate where the owner employs a nightwatchman to prevent the inhabitants of his tumbling houses flitting in the small hours.—*News Chronicle.*

### A NEW CRIME

Jack Young (28), of 215, City Road, Sheffield, was unemployed.

The unemployment assistance authorities, at their discretion (!), sent him to their instructional centre at Allerston, near Thornton Dale, to take a course lasting from January 23 until March 15.

Young went to the centre, but left of his own accord the next day, telling the officials that he would be wasting his time by taking the course.

In consequence of his refusal to undergo the course, his unemployment pay was stopped, said Mr. Chant, the prosecuting solicitor, and the result was that the local relief authority, having no alternative but to relieve destitution, had to maintain Young until such time as his unemployment pay was restored.

He was charged with "neglecting to maintain himself" at the Sheffield City Court on July 17 and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

### SOFTENING THE BLOW

#### WHERE THEY PAY THEIR TAXES AND HAVE CHANCE OF A PRIZE

Prompt payment of taxes is being encouraged in Harbin, Manchukuo, by means of prizes.

These are bestowed in the form of lotteries, and for the half-year ended on June 30, a total of nearly £400 was paid back to the taxpayers who paid up willingly, according to the British United Press.

The first prize for those paying commercial and industrial taxes was £12. In addition to this there were three £6 prizes, two of £2, and 50 of 12s. 6d.

Smaller prizes were also given for prompt payment of income-tax.

### PEACE PLEDGES AND GAS MASKS

If you had a nail in your shoe and were almost certain that it was going to cause a blister—what would be the best thing to do?

To declare, with vows and protestations, that there must be no blister? *That's pledges.*

To provide bandages and fomentations, ready to deal with the blister? *That's masks.*

There is another way—putting first things first—to remove the nail. *That's "Douglas."*

Social Crediters know all about that rusty old nail, the cause of war. All readers who are members of the League of Nations Union, the British Legion, peace organisations; all such can help to pull it out. They are asked to write to X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

### PAYING FOR THE BANK

Once again the provision of the military guard for the Bank of England will be the subject of questions in Parliament.

A Socialist Member wants to know how long the practice of guarding the Bank has been in existence and whether the Bank pays.—*Evening Standard.*

If the cost of the guard were worked out, it would come to some infinitesimal fraction of a penny per head of population. Yet the Socialist member complains about this and says nothing of the Bank's monopolisation of national credit, which has continued for over 200 years.

### PROSPERITY RETURNING!

An even better index of national recovery and optimism than dry statistics is to be found in the sale-rooms. When men are poor and frightened they will not buy Rembrandt etchings and Italian majolica. The prices in the Oppenheimer sale were very high indeed. Almost every important piece showed an appreciation over its price on the last occasion it changed hands.—*The Observer.*

All those millions who are living near the border-line of starvation will now realise how absurd it is to worry.

## G. W. L. DAY discourses on WHIPS AND SCORPIONS

TWO men who lost their jobs, a bank clerk and a Yorkshire farm labourer, have caused a discussion in Parliament.

The bank clerk, Mr. W. E. Notman, was dismissed by the Commercial Bank of Scotland because he married—at the age of 29. This bank forbids its clerks to marry unless they are getting £200 a year. Mr. Notman, after serving for nine years, was earning only £180.

Although his father offered to pay the balance of £20 a year, permission to marry was repeatedly refused. So at last he went and got married, whereupon the bank gave him his dismissal for a wedding present. Although this was a year ago, the unfortunate young man has not yet succeeded in getting another bank clerkship.

As to the farm labourer, who lives near Rotherham, he complained to the Ministry of Agriculture that he was not receiving the wages due under the Agricultural Wages Act. When a Ministry Inspector went down to the farm and proved underpayment, instead of receiving his deficit he got one week's notice from his employers, followed by a solicitor's letter demanding possession of his house! Later, the doors were taken off his house although he was still living there.

Consider the first case. The Commercial Bank of Scotland announces to enterprising young men who are anxious to embark upon the stirring adventures of bank clerkship that it will allow them to marry only if and when they are receiving £200 a year and upwards.

One may urge that there is no obligation to become a clerk in the Commercial Bank of Scotland, nor to remain in their employ if one wishes to marry. Surely the bank may accept men's services on their own terms? If they wish, haven't they the right to stipulate that all employees who go bald, attend football matches, or become addicts of the crossword puzzle should be rendered liable to

instant dismissal? They are providing a field of employment; why then shouldn't they be allowed to lay down whatever conditions they wish?

This is a question which has been hotly argued for more than a hundred years and still remains unanswered. A century ago employers had things almost entirely their own way. Workers and their families poured into the towns from all parts of the countryside. Labour was at a discount. Employers made their own terms, and very terrible these terms often were.

Endless rows of "back-to-backs" were run up to provide some poor pretence of homes. Men, women, and even six-year-old children were worked to death in factories, tanyards and brickfields. It was an age of cruel commercial exploitation.

As a result, there arose the trade unions. The strike weapon was used and the Socialist Party came into existence. The employers countered with lockouts and organised opposition to Socialism in Parliament. Friction between capital and labour grew exceedingly bitter.

But gradually two new factors crept in. The first was a stirring of the public conscience. Those twisted moral precepts and distortions of Darwinism with which employers bolstered up their tyranny no longer cut much ice with us to-day. The sufferings of the millions who live joylessly in the spiritual deserts of offices and factories are much more widely realised. There is far more sympathy for the workers.

At the same time the advent of machines and technological progress has robbed nearly all classes of workers of an advantage which they originally possessed. What is the good of striking when hundreds of thousands of surplus men are queuing up eager to take up our places in the workshops? Once again the employer finds himself in a commanding position as regards his workers. There is nothing to prevent the Commercial Bank

of Scotland or any other firm from sacking its employees if they bite their nails or don't go to church on Sundays. It could fill the vacancies a hundred times over.

So helpless are the workers that the Government has had to come to their rescue. For example, minimum scales of wages have been laid down for farm labourers. But in spite of this, employers if they are unscrupulous can still underpay them. The labourer at Rotherham was not getting his full wages. When he complained, his employer sacked him. Eventually his house was partially dismantled. His last state is worse than his first.

The Government might decide it was intolerable that a man of 29 should not be allowed to get married after waiting nine years. It might even pass legislation forbidding firms to prevent their employees getting married for financial reasons. But how could such a law be enforced? The firm could always find some excuse for dismissing an employee if he refused to toe the line.

We could argue the pros and cons of these problems indefinitely; there are arguments on both sides, but they remain insoluble under the present conditions. They are insoluble because we, the people, dare not withdraw from the service of employers whose rules are objectionable without incurring a terribly disproportionate penalty.

We are helpless because our employers crack the whip of dismissal over our heads, and because dismissal means relegation to the outer darkness where we lose both liberty and economic security.

Nothing can save us but a restoration of our birthright. Very few employers are naturally inhuman, but they are sometimes driven to act inhumanly because they are hard put to it to balance their accounts. National Dividends would not only remove the lash from the whip but also any temptation to use it.

has meant a great loss to the movement, as so many [government] officials, churchmen and business men . . . cannot show their hand in any way."

It might be thought that this same objection applies to some extent to the adoption of Electoral Campaign methods, but experience in Great Britain shows that this is not so.

### The Use of the Label

A report from B.C. states that the primary reason for the formation of an organisation on political lines—the British Columbia Social Credit League—was the wish to prevent the use of the description "Social Credit" by any political party for some spurious imitation. The intention was commendable, but the action taken in support of it, like that of the man who murdered his mother-in-law to secure peace at home, is open to question.

The existence of the League will not prevent candidates lacking its approval from standing as Social Crediters, nor will their denunciation as impostors lead to anything but confusion in the minds of the electorate, the majority of whom are uninterested in technicalities. And even if the League succeeds in securing the election of a majority of 100 per cent. pure Social Crediters, will not the position then be, and I say this with no disrespect for its members, that of 'a lot of second-rate experts giving instructions to first-rate experts'—the financiers?

In a resolution passed at its recent convention, the League expressed its support of Major Douglas. His advice on party politics is to be found in his Buxton speech and recent meetings.

### It is possible to demand results even from Spurious Social Credit Candidates.

### The 104 per cent. Tax

The latest news regarding the plan of Mr. Aberhart's government to pay the unemployed by certificates, which will require stamping at regular intervals to maintain their face value, is that the wholesalers and manufacturers' section of the Edmonton and certain other Chambers of Commerce, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, have condemned the scheme and advised their members refused to accept the scrip. This, according to the *Financial Times*, follows a statement by the bank presidents that the banks will refuse them. Opposition is also reported from organised labour, which threatens to refuse wages paid in scrip.

The opposition press is making the most of the opportunity afforded it, and is digging up the records of previous experiments of this nature which have failed, notably one at Portland, U.S.A., where such scrip is now being redeemed at 10 per cent. of its original face value.

Of course, the scheme is being generally labelled "Social Credit," and it is therefore gratifying to report a leading article entitled "It Is Not Social Credit" in the *Albertan* for June 20, denying such statements.

Those who hope this scheme "will educate the public to the practicability" of Social Credit are either intentionally misleading, or fail to understand the meaning of the one or the implications of the other.

### HOLLAND

De Nieuw-Economische Group reports slow but steady progress. Contact has been established with members of the different political parties, and in common with Social Crediters in other countries, with the notable exception of New Zealand, the Group finds the Labour Party least ready to consider the possibility of more for all instead of less for some.

The Electoral Campaign has been launched and is already making its influence felt on the political parties. Naturally the party bosses do not like it, for its success would destroy discipline; in other words, it would free members from the necessity of voting against the wishes of their constituents in obedience to the party whip.

*Volkswelvaart*, the Dutch paper, having published successfully several pamphlets, is now producing the Report of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce on the Economic Crisis, which it is hoped to issue subsequently in pamphlet form. This report, despite the efforts of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce to suppress it, looks like becoming an historic document; it must by now be a best seller for a document of its type, for it has circled the world.

Efforts are being made to extend the circulation of *Volkswelvaart* in Belgium amongst the Dutch-speaking population, and it is also hoped that Social Crediters in South Africa will find in it a means of arousing the interest of the Dutch-speaking community there. The co-operation of readers in the Union in the production of the Southampton Report as a pamphlet is invited by the Editor of *Volkswelvaart*, who should be addressed at 69/3 Maria Straat, Apeldoorn, Holland.

### Overseas

## THE UNFAILING TALISMAN

U.S.A.

### The Political Kaleidoscope

AS the presidential election approaches, the political scene tends to change with bewildering rapidity, and what is written may be out of date before it is in print. Probably there is one political factor only which, despite all the shouting, the manoeuvring and the "ballyhoo," remains unchanged—the longing of the majority of the common people for security. It is this emotion to which every political platform must appeal, whether in the United States or elsewhere, and the fact that it remains unsatisfied in an age when security is possible for all is evidence of the flaw in the working of the democratic machine to which Douglas drew attention in his Buxton speech.

"A Word to the Wise" in SOCIAL CREDIT for June 26 expressed regret at the news that

York correspondent of *The Observer*, does not mean that yet another presidential candidate is to enter the lists, for "The strategy is to concentrate upon the congressional elections in the manner adopted by the Anti-Saloon League in behalf of prohibition. Here Townsendites will form a solid voting minority, banded together to ensure the return of legislators committed to their extravagant scheme."

### Out of the Frying Pan . . . ?

It is a truism to say that none lacking long residence in the country, or, preferably, American citizenship, can hope fully to understand the politics of the U.S.; they are beyond the comprehension of all but the elect by birth or initiation. This makes comment difficult. In the new light thrown on the question of political democracy by the

The way out of the "no man's land of politics" does not lie in the formation of new parties supporting technical programmes, in pressure on existing parties in favour of such programmes, or in compromises on principle; yet unity is possible between all those who realise that the oft-quoted paradox—"poverty in the midst of plenty"—is a statement of fact. All such can, without any sacrifice of principle, unite in demanding the abolition of poverty from every candidate for office whatever his party label, and, as the satisfaction of this demand would go far to meet the deep longing of the majority of the common people for security, it cannot be doubted that they would rally to its support. It may be that it is the intention of Father Coughlin and Dr. Townsend to concentrate on some such demand for results. If so, in view of the success of the American War Veterans using similar methods, their ultimate success would seem to be assured.

### Not Even Clever

A correspondent has sent in a copy of the American journal *Banking* for April which contains an attack on the technical proposals of Major Douglas, by one C. M. I. Short, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

As is not unusual in such cases, Mr. Short shows complete ignorance of the Social Credit proposals, indeed, it would probably be safe to say that he has never read one of Major Douglas's books through, and has relied for his matter on previous critics, notably H. T. N. Gaitskill. This author is quoted to the extent of about 150 words and Major Douglas to the extent of seven!

Having mis-stated Major Douglas's analysis of the present system, the writer mis-states his proposals and then concludes triumphantly that they are unsound. He allows himself one deliberate lie, when he says that Douglas "makes the demagogic mistake . . . of regarding money itself as purchasing power, instead of recognising it as a symbol of purchasing power," and winds up by quoting, of all things, the report of the British Labour Party.

Mr. Short should go far.

### CANADA

From a correspondent in British Columbia comes yet one more argument against the formation of political parties. He writes—"Social Credit having been made a political issue in Federal as well as Provincial politics,

## THE MOVING FINGER

See back page.

Father Coughlin had come out in support of a technical measure all the implications of which could not possibly be understood by his followers, and that he was joining forces with the Townsend (Pensions for All) and Huey Long (Share the Wealth) factions, in support of William Lemke, one of the two promoters of the technical measure in question, as candidate for the presidency. Further editorial comment was made on the subject in SOCIAL CREDIT for July 10. Now it would appear that the political kaleidoscope has been given another twist, for, according to a report in *The Times* of July 17, Father Coughlin announced, at the Convention of the Townsend Movement, that the National Union for Social Justice, of which he is the founder, is not to support Lemke, but is joining forces with the followers of Dr. Townsend. In the "keynote speech" at the convention it was stated that "We are not going to lose with Lemke; we are going to triumph with Townsend." This, according to the New

social dynamics of Douglas, however, it can be said that support of a Townsend platform, or one based on some compromise with Dr. Townsend, appears almost as dangerous as support of the Union Party platform of Mr. Lemke.

Judging from the information on record here, the Townsend proposals are technically unsound; this it may be hoped to overcome by other planks in the platform, but the question of first importance is not the soundness or otherwise of these proposals, it is the policy of asking electors, in effect, to tell lies, by demanding a technical programme that most of them cannot be expected to understand. This is the falsity in the democratic system that has defeated all past attempts to turn the money-changers out of the temple. The adoption of this same falsity is likely to prove equally disastrous in pressure politics, which, rightly used—for demanding results not technical methods—could revitalise the sorely threatened democratic system.

## I.L.O. CONFERENCE

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GENEVA, JULY 1

Item VII on the Agenda—"Reduction of Hours of Work in the Textile Industry"

### III—Results.

THE Director, Mr. Harold Butler, is as much beyond criticism as a doctor who simply encourages his patients in their own belief that they are poached eggs. It is his only method of getting them quietly on toast.

He began his reply to the discussion of his report by stating that 65 speakers had contributed "an extraordinarily interesting summary of current views and feelings." That was nice; but they had described his Report as optimistic, pessimistic, idealistic and materialistic in turn. A debating twist with moss on it!

However, he was pleased to see a change of outlook in favour of "some measure of social justice," and discerned ground for optimism in that "the system of social insurance had weathered the storm." Nay, more. It was expanding, and the conviction had become general that it was "really economic" both in "bad times and in good."

### All Looking For Trouble

Progress could not be said to be arrested when public policies everywhere continued to aim at maintaining "the volume of employment" and purchasing-power.

It was indeed very important that "the flow of migration" be once more got going, as that would help considerably to restore "economic equilibrium."

In respect of shorter hours, Mr. Folsom had shown that in America they had "produced more employment." At least, he would say they had "prevented more unemployment." It would very likely be found, he argued, that costs would not increase so much as theoretical calculations showed, owing to "offsetting factors." There always had been offsetting factors, and there always would be.

An "expansionist policy" was good, but public works could not be carried out indefinitely "on borrowed money." A time must come when "a balanced budget became an essential element of confidence."

The displacement of men by machines might be one cause of unemployment. The fact that "employment had not recovered so rapidly as production" was undoubtedly due to new labour-saving machinery. But Mr. Hedges had pointed the way. We must "master and control the machine." *The Office was constantly engaged on this problem.* Before long he hoped to publish "a fresh attempt by a well-known economist to analyse the problem."

They could not blink the fact, however, that "the main cause of unemployment was the shrinkage of demand, which meant the shrinkage of buying power." He would like to praise the unanimous opinion of the Conference on the iniquity of the tariffs and trade-barriers imposed by other people. He deplored the sole dissenting voice of Mr. Ferguson, whom he considered a diehard 100 per cent. high-tariff man, who ignored the "problem of raw materials."

### The Geneva Holy Office

Mr. Butler warmly commended the Santiago Regional Conference, which had not in any way tended to diminish "the authority and universality" of the Office. On the same terms an oriental conference might later take place.

Mr. Mertens had advanced a valuable idea. The double-discussion method was perhaps not the best one for the Conference. It might be better to have two discussions on the substance, and leave the drafting of the convention to "a more technical committee."

Mr. Butler appeared shocked by suggestions that the I.L.O. should extend its activities to cover investigation of the financial system. He thought that the past history of the I.L.O. and the *esprit de corps* of its members gave grounds for confidence. He did not judge it wise that the "stability of the structure" should be endangered by "trying to add another storey to it." For the present let them "reflect with satisfaction" how "great and growing" was their contribution towards the social problem. (Shades of Lossiemouth!)

What was now needed was the isolation of the economic element at the root of international differences.

**The darkness of the present outlook was largely due to the fact that no such**

## ACTIVE SERVICE

In spite of the fact that this is the season of holidays and many people are away, reports coming in from Campaigners show increasing profits. Determination is having its inevitable result, as can be seen in the growing enthusiasm and increasing experience of the workers. In turn this is causing an increase in the numbers of pledges collected.

East London report the collection of another thousand signatures. Last week a squad of seven secured over 300 pledges in less than one-and-a-half hours. This was in

forms, and distributed 80 forms. They encountered difficulty in getting women to sign when husbands were out. It was a working class district of Labour Party faithfuls. Figures sent in by Fulham Group show two workers collected 66 pledges in three hours from 87 houses with 168 voters, and another two took 67 signatures in three-and-a-half hours from 127 houses with 227 voters. In one hour three workers gathered 46 pledges from 33 houses with 101 voters.

While others may be splitting hairs, those who saw wood continue to do so in



Cardiff United Democrats on Poster Parade. They hope to make it a weekly event.

a district near the docks, where there is no need to waste time telling people what is going on; THEY KNOW. They have seen rats fed better than they are fed, and they are fed up.

Another 1,030 is the number collected in Newcastle, and Liverpool reports 1,369, which were obtained by a total of 58 workers calling at 1,093 houses.

The canvass is proceeding as usual in Wallasey. Four workers in bad weather picked up 105 signatures in one-and-a-half hours. One member of the Group has been working alone in a difficult area, but before going on his holidays he handed in 134 pledges. If every Social Crediter would do likewise we should be very much nearer National Dividends. Two Northampton workers, helped by a Bedfordian, collected 38 signatures in one-and-a-half hours on 22

Hastings, and three of them collected 52 signatures in one hour. Another collected 51 pledges among his friends in a week.

F.H.S.

### POVERTY ENDS

#### CAR SIGNS

Suitable for sticking on the back-windows of motor cars, the slogans shown above and below, printed in black or red, ready gummed on the face, are available from Publications Dept. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2, 6d. a set, post free.

WITH NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

## FUNCTIONALISING

See back page.

**synthesis of politics and economics had as yet been undertaken or even contemplated in the international field.**

In these words the Director ended his speech with a flat lie.

### Rule by the Expert

One section of this reply is worthy of closer attention: the double-discussion point. As Mr. Butler left it, delegates might suppose that their two debates on the "substance" would be sufficient to safeguard the results they wished to obtain; and the expert committee might safely be left to embody these in a convention. If the Conference demanded certain clear results, this might be so; but Mr. Butler knew very well that the "substance" of the delegates' wishes would be vague and ill-defined recommendations on methods to achieve nebulous and abstract results, so far as they thought about results at all (e.g., "migration," "shorter hours," "public works," etc., to achieve "stability," "equilibrium," "a better atmosphere all round," etc.). So that the experts would be left to decide policy and pick and choose amongst all the recommendations. (Note, the only member who got anywhere near discussing policy was Mr. Ferguson (I.F.S.))

What the Committee did produce was this epoch-making suggestion:

That reduction of hours in the textile industry might form the subject of a Draft Convention, and that this be adopted without further discussion.

The Conference rejected the second part. So it is all to be brought up again next year.

THE END

### LIAISON

Group Secretaries and Supervisors who have not already done so are asked to suggest the dates that will suit them for visits from Liaison Officers (see SOCIAL CREDIT, June 12 and July 17).

Liaison Officers are ready to visit any Groups in the following areas:

- Southern England
- London and Home Counties
- East Anglia
- S.W. England
- Midlands
- N. Ireland
- Liverpool and District
- N.W. England
- Scotland.

It is hoped that all other areas will shortly be covered in the same way. Meantime, Liaison Officers are prepared to try and arrange visits to groups in such areas.

As the Liaison Officers are doing this work in their spare time and at their own expense, please give the Director of Organisation as much notice as possible for arranging meetings.

### Notices of Meetings

Whenever possible, particulars of meetings arranged will be given in SOCIAL CREDIT.

Col. Creagh Scott will be passing through Aberdeen at the end of August or beginning of September and spending September and October in the Shetlands. Will local group secretaries who would like him to address meetings please arrange dates among themselves to avoid overlapping before writing to the Director of Organisation. Dr. Tudor Jones and Mr. Herbert Dixon have consented to act as Liaison Officers, in addition to the gentlemen named in our last issue.

### ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

*Demand National Dividends*

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

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Leaflet No. 5

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Major C. H. DOUGLAS

The first number was published on June 24; subsequent issues will be in September, December and March

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A penetrating survey of current affairs

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Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### YOU and 2,000 Posters

Responses to my letter in last week's SOCIAL CREDIT from Glasgow, Cardiff, Newport, Boston Spa, and Swindon, indicate that many people want to see thousands of Baruc's cartoons issued as posters. But prosperous London is silent.

One letter says that "posters were the big factor in abolishing slavery in U.S.A.," while a lady artist, realising the enormous potential value of art as propaganda, writes: "I have long felt that vast opportunities of education in our cause THROUGH THE EYE (now so much more trained by the cinema) have been woefully (possibly unavoidably) neglected," and backs her words by deeds—a subscription, plus a donation as a token of gratitude for Baruc's cartoons.

May I repeat that if sufficient write to me sending 3s. quarter subscription (or 2s. 6d. per annum county members) to the National Dividend Club, I will arrange for as many thousands of Baruc's cartoons as the response justifies to be issued in poster form free to Groups throughout the country for use on poster parades or in other ways.

One or more county members from every Group which wishes to get these posters free would help to wake up London. And Londoners, please take up the challenge before the list of subscribers is published!

G. R. TREEN,  
E.C. Supervisor,  
National Dividend Club

14, Richmond Gardens,  
London, N.W.4

### Technical Monetary Discussions

I was surprised to read in Mr. Bohn-Krumpett's letter in SOCIAL CREDIT for July to that you had placed a veto upon technical monetary discussion.

Why is this?

Edinburgh

A. BRAY

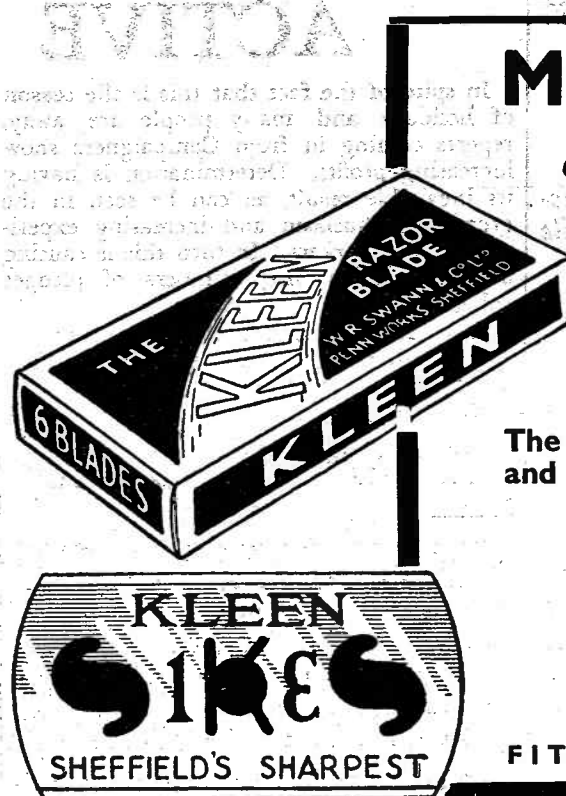
[We have not placed a veto upon technical

monetary discussions, but we did not want to give space to a discussion of a particular and very localised monetary experiment which, as our correspondent showed, broke down almost at its outset.—Ed.]

### For the New Reader

1. We live in an age of applied power.
2. We can therefore produce plenty.
3. Yet there is poverty!
4. The plenty can be distributed, because in fact it only means taking goods from one spot where there is plenty and putting them down in another where there are not enough.
5. Therefore poverty, fear and want can be abolished.
6. The manufacturer's problem is not how to make, but how to get paid for the goods he makes.
7. The consumer's problem is not how to find, but how to pay for the goods he wants.
8. If consumers received NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, they could pay for the goods the makers can't now sell.
9. Thus at one stroke the makers' and consumers' problem would be solved.
10. For lack of that, makers have to destroy goods, and the Government helps in restricting their production. So all we want is a NATIONAL DIVIDEND which is really only a monetary or other claim to goods we now destroy and production we restrict.
11. Such a personal income, whatever form it may take, is what every man and woman in this country really wants.
12. And they will get it WHEN the people VOICE their OWN WILL unmistakably and with pointed insistence that a NATIONAL DIVIDEND shall be distributed and poverty abolished.
13. The rule of fear will be ended and poverty abolished, when individuals realise that Members of Parliament are there to insist that the will of the people shall PREVAIL.
14. Your Member of Parliament is your servant. Use him. ACT NOW. Do not delay.

Tell your Member of Parliament (and get as many others as you can to do the same) to insist on the abolition of poverty BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE, and the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS. Don't be put off; don't be side-tracked by party issues; secure the homes and hearths of Britain first.



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- 1935 Renault 24 h.p. Super Six Saloon, blue, faultless, £175.
- 1935 Rover 12 h.p. 6-light Saloon, faultless, £195.
- 1935 Ford V.8 Coupe, positively as new, £145.
- 1935 Talbot 75 Sports Saloon, faultless, £245.
- 1933 Daimler 15 h.p. Saloon, £145.

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## MAKING HISTORY

See back page.

### Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

#### Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street

Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m. Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

#### Liverpool Social Credit Association

Next public meeting, September 4. Meeting place to be announced later. Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

#### National Dividend Club

Electoral Campaign

At all meetings time will be set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed. The Campaign Supervisor invites enquiries from all.

There will be an Open-Air Meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday, July 27, at St. Leonard Street, S.W.1, near Victoria Station. Please support.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

#### The United Democrats

WALLASEY DIVISIONAL GROUP CAMPAIGNERS WANTED Members and enquirers meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8 p.m., at 48, Church Street, Egremont.

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Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bournemouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley,

Wimborne. Booked June 20 to July 4, July 27 to August 24, August 24 to September 5. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2½ guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

### Holiday & Shopping Guide

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#### Opportunity

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#### Bound Volumes

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# UP, DOUGLAS CADETS!

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### MORE TECHNICAL ARTICLES

## MORE WORLD-WIDE NEWS OF DOUGLAS MOVEMENT

**T**HE decision to make this paper bigger and better has met with a response so gratifying that it has exceeded the most optimistic hopes.

#### THE FREE SUPPLEMENT

There seems a complete assurance among those who have now expressed themselves that the issue of a free supplement is just what was needed. "It will be a confidential news letter reserved exclusively to followers of Major Douglas," they say. "It will assist the realisation of the invaluable credit inherent in their several associations and knit it into one powerful and effective whole."

#### SOCIAL CREDIT

The paper which is intended to reach the World and his Wife will now be devoted to showing every one of **THE PEOPLE** that the organisation that has Major Douglas at its head concerns itself first, last, and all the time with **action** to achieve and secure the complete political and economic freedom of each individual.

Every taxpayer, too, has to be shown what a cruel, swindling system has done for him, and what worse still it will do unless he joins us in **action** to alter it.

People who "don't believe in the Electoral Campaign" (heaven cure their blindness!) must be afforded an opportunity to learn why the Conservatives at Ashridge, all of a sudden, devote a whole precious week-end to Social Credit. There's a reason for it—the age of miracles is over.

#### DOUGLAS CADETS

Cadets who want people to know how they and others who understand Douglas **philosophy** view the principal items of news every week, will now have a paper which they can put into the hands of any intelligent friends, and be certain that, without risk of being mothered by it, they will be enlightened, and that every paragraph from first to last will interest and please them.

DOUGLAS CADETS will find that the greater and more widespread the circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT, the more it enhances their influence and prestige and the respect with which what they have to say is received.

#### NEWSAGENTS

who are among our most influential friends, will now have a paper which can be offered with confidence to any adult customer: a paper which will

reward any effort they make to secure an initial order with a long succession of repeat orders and recommendations.

**MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC** will realise more and more with every number of SOCIAL CREDIT they see that really they have everything in common with Douglas men and women, and that the latter are true friends **working** to obtain for all, at the least, a **secure sufficiency in freedom**.

#### IT MEANS A LOT OF HARD WORK

and no less a labour, because it is a labour of love. Nevertheless, this new venture has been resolved and entered upon and is the first of many items in the long list of additional and improved services which the Secretariat has set itself to give to those affiliated to it.

If you are a true DOUGLAS CADET you will do all you possibly can to assist us. Because in one way or another everyone can do so if they have the will. By pushing sales, sending news,

writing articles on fresh aspects of Douglas Social Credit, whether technical or popular.

Neither new technical and fraternal supplements, nor columns of additional popular expositions of Douglas **philosophy**, grow ready to pick off trees, so all those who **work** to blaze the trail to victory are worthy to receive help and encouragement from everyone, including **YOU**.

**YOU** have responsibility.

#### DON'T MISS THE FIRST HISTORIC NUMBER

Fill in and post the form below at once. Time is creeping on. Remember only the exact number of supplements necessary to supply those who are registered as subscribers to the Secretariat **and** as direct subscribers to SOCIAL CREDIT will be printed and we have to go to press with them nearly a week before August 15. There will be, therefore, none for late-comers. "**YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!**" as the motoring notices have it.

#### SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT TO SOCIAL CREDIT

##### Form of Application

I wish to receive the Special Confidential Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT, and if I am not already qualified for this I wish to become so. I hereby undertake to treat the contents of the Supplement as strictly confidential.

Signed.....

Address.....

POST THIS FORM TO SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

## TRANSLATIONS FROM THE CHINESE

**T**HE honorific language of the Chinese which describes a handsome house—if it is one's own—as a "mean hovel," and a wife or daughter as "the stupid person in the inner apartment" is amusing. Why the daily newspapers of European countries, however, should be written in a sort of Chinese, describing nearly everything as the opposite of what it really is, it is difficult to understand. As an instance, the *Daily Telegraph* refers to the possibility that world stocks of wheat may increase to "burdensome proportions."

Why use the word "burdensome" to describe an abundance of one of the most valuable foodstuffs?

It is true that this extract is taken from the *Telegraph* of a year ago. A recent headline referred to the "Peril of Food Shortage," which, of course, is plain English. If it is to be taken as indication of a return to that language, it is to be welcomed. The intelligent reader understands that a possible shortage of food is a peril, but when he reads that an actual plenty of it is "burdensome" while millions of people are on the verge of starvation, he is puzzled, especially when he gathers that every single wheat-producing country is willing and anxious to export as much as possible without requiring in return an equal quantity of some other commodity.

The following are a few extracts taken from the daily papers during the past year together with the English translation:

#### EXTRACT

"Crops and livestock have increased but the land workers still decline. . . . Fruit has increased by 6,200 acres (in two years). . . . We have increased both our milking herds and our output of milk per cow. . . . Pigs increased by 8.1 per cent. to create a record pig population.

"The blot on this otherwise good record is the decline of 27,800 workers on the land."

#### TRANSLATION

Crops and livestock have increased with fewer workers. Fruit has increased and there is a larger output of milk, while the number of pigs constitutes a record.

This is altogether a good record, especially when it is realised that this all-round increase has been effected with a decline of 27,800 workers—27,800 men released from hard manual toil.

#### EXTRACT

"A scheme for the rationalisation of redundant [cotton] plant was produced at the end of 1931.

Yet no proposal has found general support until now. The scheme at long last adopted is drastic. It is proposed to reduce the number of spindles by 10,000,000 (nearly a quarter of the total). The owners of the redundant plant are to be compensated out of a loan of £2,000,000, to be repaid over 15 years by a levy on spindles still operative. By this reduction of plant price-cutting and short time are to be brought to an end . . .

#### TRANSLATION

It is proposed to destroy 10,000,000 spindles (nearly a quarter of the total). Money is to be created out of nothing by the banks to the amount of £2,000,000 for the purpose of compensating the owners of the spindles to be destroyed. The owners of the spindles still operative are

to be taxed over a period of fifteen years in order that they may repay the banks. By this reduction of plant cotton goods are to be more expensive and hours of work lengthened . . .

#### EXTRACT

"Outlook for wheat much brighter. Prospects of poor crops in all the major exporting areas have combined to maintain the recent recovery in wheat prices. The Argentine has had only one day's rain during the past few weeks, and as it is now too late for further sowing the new crop is nearly certain to be lower than last season's. The market regards the United States estimate as encouraging since the new figure is 123 million bushels less than the July estimate . . ."

#### TRANSLATION

Outlook for wheat less bright. Prospects of poor crops in all the major exporting countries will send up prices. The Argentine is not likely to have much for export, as it has only had one day's rain during the past few weeks, and the United States' estimate is discouraging, the new figure being 123 million bushels less than the July estimate.

#### \* \* \*

Now the Chinese gentleman may call his house a hovel and his wife and daughters stupid persons, but despite this disparaging language he probably takes great care of the former and lavishes petting and presents on the latter.

But when our economists, politicians and financiers call plenty and leisure misfortunes, and long hours of toil a blessing, *it is not so amusing because they mean it.*

There is only one thing that will cure them of this unfortunate tendency to turn everything upside down, and that is for us to tell them that we consider plenty of everything to be a very satisfactory condition and that we demand our share of the plenty which is now available; and to make it perfectly clear to them that **WE** mean it. D. BEAMISH

## ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

**BELOW** is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read *Bit carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (1/2d. stamp) to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.*

### 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 Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed.....

Address.....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

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