

Special
Albertan
Article
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AT WAR**
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SOCIAL CREDIT

WE live in the Power Age, with ability to produce wealth enough for all. This paper exists to champion The People's right to proper distribution of this wealth; to declare the subservience of all financial and other institutions to The People's will; and to demand the National Dividends our country can well afford, so that all may enjoy the Plenty that is now possible.

WOMEN
CAN END
CHILDBIRTH
SCANDAL
by Mrs. B. M.
Palmer—
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FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938

Weekly Twopence

The International Situation: Douglas Says

IN a recent issue of a City of London newspaper there appeared a letter from the Marquis of Lothian on the subject of a policy to be pursued by this country in the international aspect of the grave crisis with which we are confronted.

Lord Lothian belongs to a group, commonly known as the "Round Table" group, to which, in so far as politicians are responsible, can in large measure be traced the tragic misdirection of the affairs of this country from the time of

the South African War to the present day.

His recommendations are true to form—conscription of life and property with complete freedom in everything that is then left.

The limits of rapturous folly to which we may yet be committed by persistence in policies which have never yet succeeded, are difficult to estimate. But before we surrender the last of our liberties, may I suggest that, as an alternative, the Bank of England, the Joint Stock

Banks, Loan and Discount Houses, and Insurance Companies, be informed that on the outbreak of war or the conscription of life or property, whichever is the earlier, the whole of their shares will be taken over at the original issue price, payment being made in Government stock.

These Shares to be placed in a Trust formed by representatives of every ratepayers' association of Great Britain, and the whole of the receipts from them, and from the stock held by them, to be distributed

to the ratepayers. All war loans issued to be underwritten by this Trust.

I am confident that such an arrangement would be an effective guarantee against a very real, and possibly final disaster, with which we are threatened, and that even its proposal would do much to avert war.



Creeping Dictatorship

THEY ALL SAY—MAKE SACRIFICES

LORD BEAVERBROOK, in the *Sunday Express*, March 13, wrote:

"But with the policy of Isolation there comes the need for adequate defences. It is a clamant and an urgent need. It imposes a duty on all of us. A readiness to make sacrifices. A willingness to bear heavy burdens for the sake of our national security."

Said *The Times* leader of Monday, March 14:

"There will also be fresh support for the movement for a more rapid, effective, and even compulsory organisation of the people of these islands for civilian service of the type demanded by modern dangers, particularly that of a panic caused by sudden air-raids."

Lord Lothian's letter appeared in *The Times* the same day, an extract from which reads: "I believe that democracy itself will only recover its health and confidence if the democratic peoples are ready to place universal national service alongside universal individual liberty as the basis of society, and if national service includes compulsory service for capital—e.g., the registration of houses for hospitals, the limitation of war profits, and so on, as well as the organisation of universal 'fitness' and the allocation to every individual of his or her duty of service to the community whether in peace or emergency."

The same day Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P., speaking at Buntingford, Herts., according to a report in *The Times*, said he agreed with Lord Lothian's appeal for the institution of a national register of men and women throughout the country which would enable all to serve the State in their capacity should need arise.

The adoption of such measures and of universal military service for six months in the ranks of the Territorial Army for all able-bodied youths and men of military age, regardless of their walk of life and occupation, unless required in time of war in their own professions, as he had urged nine months ago, would do more to show the world that there were limits to our patience than any number of speeches in Parliament.

Again on the same day, Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., speaking at Northampton, is reported in the same paper as saying:

Continued on Page 2

DOUGLAS WRITES TO MACKENZIE KING

Full text of important letters which have passed between Major Douglas and Mr. MacKenzie King, Premier of Canada, appears on PAGES 5 and 7.

Birmingham Rates Wriggle Exposed

THE following is extracted from a speech written by Alderman S. J. Grey, chairman of the Birmingham City Finance Committee, and read by Alderman Sir Percival Bower, reported in *The Birmingham Post* on March 9:

"So often one sees letters in the Press on the subject of excessive amounts of loan charges. Only recently a statement appeared that out of the amount produced by last year's rates, £4,700,000, the Treasurer had to find the 'unbelievable amount' of over £4,000,000 to meet interest on loans, etc.

"It is quite unbelievable. I assure the Council that out of the £4,700,000 collected last year in rates, interest and redemption funds, i.e., loan charges, took £950,000—a 2s. 11d. rate after relevant income had been taken into account.

"It is wrong to suggest that the whole of loan charges in respect of housing are a burden upon the rates.

"They are not—they are partly covered by rents, and the rate fund liability is limited to an annual sum of £152,000. Nor do the loan charges in respect of housing are a takings fall upon the rates—they are entirely paid out of the profits of trading undertakings.

"Perhaps these few remarks dispose of the popular myth that eight-ninths of the rates go in loan charges."

We do not know what Birmingham ratepayers think of this apology for the moneylenders made by their elected representatives, but it does not deceive us.

Apart from the obvious fact that the rates would not be so high if the Council did not have to deduct loan charges from their total income from all sources, the fact remains and we repeat it now.

In 1936-37 the Birmingham City Council extracted the sum of £4,685,424 from Birmingham ratepayers in rates, and paid out £4,213,452 in loan charges to moneylenders.

We challenge Alderman Grey to refute that statement. If he fails to refute it, we advise Birmingham ratepayers to demand full particulars of the owners of the securities to whom this fantastic tribute is paid at their expense.

But what is more important still, let them demand to know who advanced the original money now represented by the loans.

L.C.C. RATES NEED NOT BE RAISED

IN submitting the London County Council Budget on March 8, Mr. Charles Latham, chairman of the Finance Committee, expressed regret at asking for an increase of 6d. in the rates, bringing the amount up to 7s. 9½d. in the £.

This was estimated to bring in £23,786,500 of the total required on maintenance account of £35,251,171.

He could have wished it possible to finance the work of the Council without raising the rate, but, he said, that could be done only at the cost of cutting or slowing down.

It is not reported that any member of the L.C.C. questioned that assertion; yet it should be disputed. Where, for instance, is the difference between the amount to be collected from ratepayers (£23,786,500) and the total amount to be spent—on maintenance only—(£35,251,171) to be found?

If it is possible to get this £11,464,671 by borrowing from the bank, why not get the extra amount of the 6d. rate in the same way?

Other Rates News—Page 8

CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER HOW SOCIAL CREDIT will help YOU

Chairman:

The Most Honourable the MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK

Speakers:

Mr. MAURICE COLBOURNE and others

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DIVIDEND

SOCIAL CREDIT action in the British Isles has begun to bear fruit.

It has been the means of relieving Belfast citizens of heavy increases in rates, while the two-year postponement of rating re-assessments in England, brought about by Social Credit pressure, must have resulted in thousands of individuals finding themselves a little better off than they had anticipated.

In effect, British Social Credit has declared an interim dividend.

If we estimate, even on the most conservative basis, the cash value to the community of our initial successes and set the total against the actual cash cost of maintaining the Social Credit headquarters and groups, it becomes clear that the movement has, over the last few months, "paid for itself" a thousandfold.

May I suggest to every reader of SOCIAL CREDIT (especially those personally affected by the new ruling on rates) that it would be a very happy and appropriate gesture at the present time to make a special donation to the Social Credit funds as a "thank-offering" in recognition of our first harvest.

Will YOU fill and sign one of the forms below and send it to me NOW.

W. WILSON

Assistant Director of Revenue

Every Man Is Worth Two — In Association

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FORM A I wish to become a Registered Supporter of the Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd. I can afford to pay

£ : : a week
month
year

and enclose my first contribution. I understand that this will entitle me to the Social Credit Monthly Supplement.

Name

Address

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

FORM B I enclose the sum of £ : : as a special donation to the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the sole discretion of MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS or his nominee.

Name

Address

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Expansion Fund, c/o Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd., 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

Belfast Rates

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Belfast: Re the success of the ratepayers in preventing a rise of rates in this city, it will be of interest to you that a rd. rate yields approximately £11,500, and had the "tentative" proposal of a 10½d. rise been carried into effect it would have meant an exaction of £120,000 and the "alternative" 4d. rise one of £46,000.

The amount of personal incomes the citizens have "held on to" is not small!

(Continued from Page One)

Sacrifices, Inconveniences—'In The National Interest'

"What were the two most seering morals of the last war? The first was that had we shown our mettle as a nation in time we might have prevented it. The other was that we won it, after four years of endurance, by terrible inequality of sacrifice.

"He begged the Government to act on those two morals at once by passing a measure appropriate to each through Parliament. The one was a universal register of the adult population, with liability on all as needed to train and serve for resistance to air attack.

"The other was a measure to put all the country's activities under Government con-

trol in case of war, so that none might evade his patriotic duty or make profit out of the nation's need, should war be forced on us."

And in Parliament (also on Monday) the Prime Minister said:

"No one, whatever his preconceived notions might be, could regard himself as precluded from any extension of the national effort which might be called for."

Same day, same place, Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, hastened to reassure everybody that he had the authority of the Prime Minister for saying that no intention of conscription was in his mind, but what he desired to convey was

that if the Government decided that the extension or acceleration of the Air Force programme was necessary the Government would, no doubt, have to ask both employers and workpeople to accept in the national interest certain inconveniences and, perhaps, sacrifices.

"Obviously any such matters would have to be discussed in the first instance with the accepted representatives of the employers and the workpeople. All my right hon. friend meant was that in a time when rapid action was necessary all concerned should abstain from making difficulties and join in the general patriotic effort." (Cheers.)

★ COMMENTARY

Perhaps you've read these items in your newspapers—our comment will give them a new significance

Slaughter on the Roads

EVERYONE knows that the massacre on the highways of Great Britain has become an alarming problem. Everyone knows, too, that we have three times as many deaths per mile of road as in America, where the density of cars along the roads is about the same.

It is obvious, then, that accidents could be reduced to much smaller dimensions if the roads were improved; but this is trespassing on the domain of Finance. What's to be done?

The Ministry of Transport issues a Gilbertian report "proving" that only 1.2 per cent. of all accidents are solely or mainly to be blamed on the roads!

Injured Workmen Scandal

ONCE again a Bill to compel employers to compensate workers for injuries caused by the negligence of fellow labourers has been rejected.

The injustice is admitted. The only excuse is, that nobody can afford compensation.

A Free Press?

MR. W. ORMSBY-GORE, Secretary for the Colonies, has been condemning Government control of the press.

In a recent speech he thanked God that public opinion was still formed by a free and unfettered press. Nothing was more important, he said, than the fearless expression of public opinion. The idea of Government control of the press was repulsive to British tradition.

So now we know that the unanimity of the press in misrepresenting events in Alberta is simply due to a freak of telepathy.

Path Rights

THE Access to Mountains Bill failed recently to obtain a reading in the House of Commons.

Can you wonder? This was a Bill allowing us to do something. All the Bills, with scarcely a single exception, which pass into law are Bills preventing us from doing something.

Suction Pumps

THE Chairman of the Prudential Assurance Co. gave some extraordinary figures at this year's annual meeting.

Over the past ten years the yearly income has increased by £14,586,000 to £54,370,000, while assets have risen by £121,000,000 to £330,000,000.

The effect of these concerns is to suck money out of the pockets of the public and concentrate it in the hands of a few.

Another American Crisis

IT looks as if America is heading for another unemployment "problem." The number of unemployed drawing pay from relief jobs provided by the Government last November was 1,500,000; it is now thought to be 2,500,000.

In New York City new relief applicants are being added to the rolls at the rate of more than 2,000 a week and unemployment is costing the ratepayers nearly £1,250,000 a month.

Tribute

THE Japanese are proposing to take over the control of the Chinese Salt Tax.

Next to the Customs revenue, the Salt Tax revenue is the biggest security for China's foreign debts.

The administrators of the Salt Tax income are a body of 25 foreigners, including six British members.

Over £12,000,000 is secured on the Salt Tax, the latter being collected at the places of production throughout China in order to pay interest to the foreign holders of the bonds.

Taxes are levies imposed by the Money Tyrants.

APPRECIATION

AT a meeting held at the Social Centre on Thursday, March 10 last, the following resolution was passed:

That having heard with deep regret of the death in Melbourne of Mr. Thomas J. Moore, late Editor of the "New Times," this meeting wishes to express to his widow and family its very sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained. The meeting also desires to place on record its high appreciation of Mr. Moore's devoted service to the cause of Social Credit.

The Debt Business

MIDDLESBROUGH is "issuing a loan" of £1,500,000—for the usual reason (as explained on page 6 last week in connection with Plymouth's £750,000 loan), namely, that the citizens of Middlesbrough cannot afford the expense of their own local services.

As the "borrowed" money costs the banks nothing to create, it is a pity to treat it as a debt repayable to them.

DOUGLAS AGAIN NEXT WEEK

In our next week's issue we shall publish a new address by Major C. H. Douglas.

Order extra copies next week, for a wide circulation of this particular address will have an important bearing on the safety of the country and the homes and people within it.

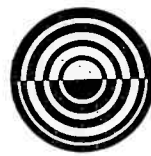
London Flats and Slag Heaps

LONDON—that great sprawling, blood-sucking financial spider—is fast becoming a city of flats in place of homes. Well, what can you expect when about one-fifth of the total population is herded in London? In addition, industry is camping on the outskirts, to be near the only market with a semblance of purchasing power left.

William Blake's vision of England was quite sound—we could have garden cities in place of smoke stacks and the muck of London.

The principle of Democracy is in correct alignment with the true development of human life, but until Democracy becomes effective and conscious of its great power, we shall be given flats and slag heaps instead.

Democracy is neither Right nor Left but STRAIGHT! Use the democratic way to get what you want—turn to the back page.



THE FIG TREE

A Quarterly Edited by Major C. H. Douglas

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Contributions by

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Major Douglas on The Policy of a Philosophy

R. L. Northridge, H. E. de Pré, E. J. Roberts, Bernard Rowntree, Geoffrey Dobbs, B. W. Kitching, B. M. Palmer, Herbert Bluen

The price of THE FIG TREE is 3s. 6d. quarterly or by subscription of 10s. 6d. for a year, post free everywhere. Please send your instructions to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Three Thousand Mothers Die Every Year In Childbirth . . .

Women, United, Can End This—And Every Scourge Of Poverty • By MRS. B. M. PALMER

IT is spreading! Listen to Constance Waller in the *Sunday Express*:

If every woman, when she knew she was going to have a baby, said to her local councillors: "I am going to have the finest medical attention there is. I am going to have gas-and-air analgesia. You are going to see that I get them, and if you don't, I'm going to raise such a shout that you'll never be elected again"—then we should get the things we need.

There are enough women to raise a big enough shout, especially if their husbands join in.

They simply could not be refused.

★

THREE thousand mothers die every year in childbirth, and for every one who dies, 20 are more or less crippled for life.

The Royal Commission on Maternal Mortality has announced that at least half the deaths are preventable, and that it is probable that undesirable after-effects could be cut down in a still larger proportion.

It is not a question of money or class. It is that the authorities have not troubled to provide proper facilities for this, the most vital of the health services.

Every general practitioner is supposed to undertake maternity cases, but many of them are not experts in this work, nor do they have the time to give proper attention to each case.

A maternity specialist should be within summons of every practising doctor or midwife. But in many towns there is not even a maternity hospital, and where these are provided, they are often unsatisfactory, while the stories one hears of small nursing homes are lurid.

In her fine article, Constance Waller says this is due to the basic attitude of women—

they don't insist upon having their rights. And she urges them to make the demand I have quoted above.

There is not the least doubt that by bringing pressure to bear in the right way we shall be able to get what we want, and this paper's purpose is to help towards that end.

★

THE part that women are going to play in battle for freedom is of the utmost importance, and it is most encouraging to find that in the recent rates campaign in Belfast, wherein 250 volunteers conducted a house-to-house canvass in four days, a woman was right in the forefront of the fight.

All honour to Miss E. M. Leech, whose hard work and enthusiasm did so much to bring it home to the Mayor and Corporation, that they could not go against the will of the people in their demand that the rates should not rise, even by a fraction of a penny.

Now some of our women members are getting into their local ratepayers' associations where, unobtrusively, but persistently, they are going to work for democracy.

We have all heard this word bandied about on political platforms—but Social Crediters know the true meaning of it.

They know that when true democracy is practised, whether in the local borough council or in national affairs, the people vote about something real; whether or not they want a new road, more schools, or better houses, or whether the rates shall be allowed to rise.

Having decided what they want, and expressed their will to their representatives, they leave the technicalities to the Council officials or the educational authorities.

A woman understands this very well. When her electric cooker ceases to function, she telephones to the local supply company to send a man round — she expresses her

desire for an efficient cooker, and leaves the technical details to the electrician—this is a truly parallel case.

It is only a question of time before women realise their power, and each one of us can help to bring that day nearer.

★

TWO very interesting examples of women getting what they want come to us from the United States; the first is from Chicago, where women were indignant at the rising price of eggs.

The line of least resistance would have been to grumble, and to buy fewer eggs, but these women knew of something better.

The women's associations in Chicago were so well organised that they were able immediately to ask every member to stop buying eggs, and eliminate every dish containing them from her menu.

This was done so thoroughly that the sale of eggs abruptly ceased. In a day or two eggs were back to their old price.

★

THE second story is from Detroit, where as a result of a sudden rise in the price of meat, the women arranged a week's boycott of the butchers' shops.

They got what they wanted. These simple methods succeeded because they were pursued with conviction and determination.

Very similar methods, combined with a similarly strong will-to-act, will be sufficient to free the English nation, indeed the civilised world, from the terrors of poverty, insecurity, and war.

The instrument is ready to hand—it is the elector's demand and undertaking printed on the back page of this paper. The driving power must be supplied by ourselves.

How splendid it is to find that WOMEN ARE ALREADY STIRRING.

ECONOMICS MADE EASY by 'Den'

Each problem has a simple key
If man could only find it;
The toughest task, it seems to me
Has one plain truth behind it
By which the riddle may be solved
As easily as winking;
Save when we make it more involved
By too much tangled thinking.

Take then, the question troubling all:
"The race, and how to feed it."
The answer's writ plain on the wall,
If we could only heed it.
Economists know of this thing
No more than I, or you, sir;
Since all is solved by balancing
Consumer and producer.

Can we grow wheat? Precisely, then.
Facts prove, statistics show it.
Then let's import a million men
To come along and grow it.
And when 'tis grown, and harvest's o'er,
How, ask you, should we treat it?
Simply import a million more
To come along and eat it.

Simple? . . . Of course, machinery
Comes in to complicate it;
That's why economists like me
Have rather come to hate it.
Indeed, I know one man can grow
Wheat to yield hundreds plenty,
And one bootmaker's week, I know,
Produces boots for twenty.

Still, let us get this problem straight,
Of non-essentials strip it,
So that, in its untrammelled state
The simplest minds may grip it.
While the producers grow the wheat,
What are consumers doing
To earn the daily bread they eat—
Apart, of course, from chewing?

They might—Yes, why should I begin
To plague my mind about it?
Take one another's washing in . . .
Oh! all right. If you doubt it
We'll stop. I had it plain for you
At first, and now I'm balking
It's all your fault, you always do
A darn sight too much talking.
From "The Queenslander," January 19, 1938

Brief Interest

RESIDENTS at Parliament Hill Fields are preparing a petition to the L.C.C. seeking amendment of the plans for the lido and swimming pool which is being built there at a cost of £33,660. They complain that the district will be spoiled.

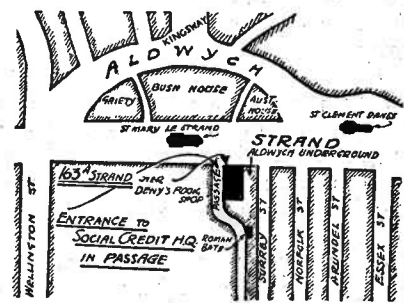
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Open meeting every Thursday at 8 p.m. On March 24, Mr. John Mitchell, "A Bold New Advance Ordered by Major Douglas." All are welcome.

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It was probably at Ernest Sutton's

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Making Boys Better Cannon Fodder

OUT of the 100 boys who have passed through the Physical Development Depôt, says Mr. Hore-Belisha, Secretary of State for War, 92 have now passed into the Army as fully-fitted soldiers.

Had it not been for the threat of war these C3 boys would have remained C3. We can afford money to make them fit to kill or be killed.

Our past failure to demand the abolition of poverty and issue National Dividends produced these C3 youngsters.

Simultaneously, our failure intensified the ever-increasing struggle for export markets, in which to sell goods unsaleable at home, because people lacked the money to buy.

Now the money is forthcoming, but only to make them fit for the war which is the logical outcome of the struggle for markets.

By making our country independent of this markets struggle, once again we might have "saved ourselves by our own exertions and the world by our example."

We still have this opportunity, for war has not yet broken out. But the time is short.

Food in Alberta

THE Free Press of Winnipeg estimates the Western wheat crop at 160,329,000 bushels. This is the smallest since Canada became important in the world grain trade. Two other careful estimates place the crop at 160,000,000 bushels and 162,000,000 bushels. Quality appears good. Alberta with 73,000,000 bushels is the biggest western producer. Saskatchewan, where the bulk of the acreage lies, is estimated to produce only 34,000,000 bushels. Manitoba with 53,000,000 bushels has the biggest crop for 16 years.—"The Times," September 13.

A Social Credit Dinner & Dance

Wednesday, March 30th
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Vol. 8. No. 6. Friday, March 18, 1938

**Resist
Creeping
Dictatorship**

NOT so long ago we reported a speech made by a Member of Parliament where the idea of compulsory physical training was advocated. We pointed out at the time that this was very probably only the thin end of the wedge of military conscription, and so it is proving.

From now on this idea will be more and more heard of. It will be dressed up in all sorts of guises, but it will be persistent.

It always has been the technique of the hidden money dictatorship to exploit every crisis—caused by their own secret policy—for the purpose of consolidating their own power and the furthering of their own plans.

If the people could see the aim of those "plans," there would be an immediate reaction against them, for if they mature personal liberty and individual freedom will be a thing of the past.

World dictatorship maintained by a rigid control of the "licences to live."

That is the objective.

MONEY, instead of being an instrument to ensure smooth distribution to consumers of what is, and can be produced—is being utilised as an instrument to rule.

The money-lending (and money-withholding) Institutions have become "governing" bodies. They decide what shall be produced and what can be bought, and our very lives are regimented by this irresponsible and arrogant power.

Individual freedom, true democracy, are ideas opposed to the "world-plan" for which the money power is working.

It is the policy of this power which makes it impossible for the people of any civilised country to buy the whole or equivalent of their own production.

This is the cause of wars, poverty and individual insecurity.

Every business man, every industrialist, who has an overdraft is working for this power, though he may think he is working for himself.

Every taxpayer, every ratepayer, is paying *tribute* to this power though the victims are told they are paying for social services.

EVERY native of these islands is put into debt for his own share of the nation's credit by this same power by a financial trick, which is fundamentally dishonest.

As a consequence, we live in a period of perpetually recurring crises, and at every stage a little more liberty is shorn away from us individuals who form the nation.

It is time we made a stand.

It is time we began to DEMAND our birthright.

If we do not do this fairly quickly, the very right to voice any demand, or even opinion, on the national policy which affects us all will become a crime.

The letter from Major Douglas printed on the front page this week points the way.

Here is an objective that is not aimed at enslaving the people, but rather one that will free us all to enjoy our inheritance of plenty in freedom and security, and which is now withheld.

But because there is a will *opposed* to freedom, the necessity of the will to claim it on the part of the people cannot be evaded much longer without serious danger to the right and power to claim.

RESIST regimentation. **RESIST** higher rates and taxes. **RESIST** the creeping dictatorship of institutions, financial or otherwise. Be positive and start making *your* DEMANDS for what you want from them instead.

WE ARE AT WAR

The following is an article issued by the Social Credit Board of the Province of Alberta.

DURING the past two years there has been a most deliberate and unjustifiable attempt to block every measure designed to relieve the suffering and want which exists throughout the Province.

Nothing that could be done to deceive the people has been left undone. Propaganda has been used over the air, on public platforms and in the newspapers, which are an iniquity and a disgrace to any civilised people.

The People elected the Government to accomplish a certain object, but every possible obstacle has been placed in its path; its legislation has been held up by the Dominion Government or by reference to the Courts. Every device has been used to thwart the *Will of the People* of Alberta.

ALMOST every country in the world is in a state of war or preparing for one. Solution of the unemployment problem and a state of so-called prosperity is being brought about by a programme of armament building, but by no other Government in any country except Alberta is the real cause of suffering and war being fought.

The final collapse is imminent; the signs are potent. Your children, whether you or they like it or not, will soon be drawn into the vortex of human sacrifice, where legalised murder, rape, pestilence and all the other foul passions of the pit will be let loose in order to do—what?—Bolster up an outworn money system that never, at any time, was made to function in the best interests of the masses of the people, but so that a few bloated madmen might be enabled to amass larger fortunes.

WE, the people of Alberta, are at war with *International Finance*. It is a war that is worth while because it means freedom and security for ourselves and our children for all time.

It is a war in which human life need not and will not be sacrificed, but it is, nevertheless, a war that will be fought to a finish, and if we are forced to use more ruthless methods than that under which we claim access

**By A. J. ALLNUT, Bureau
of Public Relations, Social
Credit Board of Alberta**

to our Civil Rights as free-born citizens of this great Province, then let us be prepared.

We have so far answered those who seek to discredit us with two years of honest, progressive Government and persistent effort.

We have answered the destructive criticism of old party politicians with the mellowed tones of sound reasoning; we have answered the mailed fist of money dictatorship with the padded glove of peaceful fellowship, but war may have many phases, and if our battle must finally be won by measuring blade with blade, better we do it now, so that our children may enjoy the heritage it will be our privilege to hand on, in peace and security.

THERE is no argument that the root cause of all our ills today, as it always has been, is lack of money, leading to war, unemployment, poverty, with all their attendant evils of murder, suicides, desperation and madness.

The logical spot, then, at which to apply the cure is at the cause of our trouble. Even old party-leaders are now telling us they, too, believe we are right in our demands. If they enter the fight with their hands clean, we welcome them.

Social Credit is not a party issue, and we must never permit it to become a political party football. We are prepared to welcome people of every political creed into our ranks, but they must take up the fight on our terms and according to our rules.

We, who believe implicitly in the philosophy of this great movement and the justice of our cause, believe that not only our Province, but the Dominion and other countries of the world will gradually come to realise that only by removing the cause of the poverty so widespread all over the Dominion of Canada can we ever hope to bring order out of the chaos which exists today.

IT is, therefore, not surprising to find men who have in the past been leaders in the world of orthodox financing, having realised that its downfall is imminent, taking their places in the ranks of those who have challenged its power, and are determined to sever for all time the strangling effect its hold has on the very life of every country in the world.

Fable by Charles Jones

The Professor And His Child

ONCE upon a time there was a Professor of Moral Philosophy who hated Freud and all his works, but greatly loved the saintly Paul, pupil of Gamaliel, who, it will be remembered, wrote a number of letters which converted the teaching of Jesus into Christianity.

Despite his antipathies, a son was born to the Professor of his wife Purity, the youngest daughter of Major-General Doctrin, the celebrated expert in poison gas, and winner of the Basle prize for his earnest work in the cause of world peace.

Although the Professor was the occupant of an endowed Chair, which meant that his bank account was tidied up by half-annual increments supplied from the superfluity of an armament maker with Moral leanings, the child was born with a weakly body as though conceived during a fast, but with a face of remarkable maturity and illumination as though Wisdom had visited him in the womb.

DAY by day he was lain beside his mother, his little face radiant with Moral Truth. Later, the lady Purity, when she had risen from her bed, nursed him upon her knee, gazing at him with a mother's fondness, and marvelling at the exquisite light of his young eye which sought her own

constantly with an almost vocal solemnity, beautiful to behold.

But the babe would not take to the breast. The mother's breasts were swollen with milk, and painful, but the young child turned away, always with his solemn eyes fixed upon the down-bent face of his mother, which became drawn with anxiety.

ONCE in an interval between two lectures, the one upon the "Sanctity of Labour," and the other upon the "Sin of Repose," the Professor visited the nursery, and himself essayed to persuade the child to take suck.

But the infant regarded him with a

reproachful eye, and, with inspiration drawn direct from the hidden workings of his father's mind, miraculously gave tongue.

"Father," he said, "I have done no work; I may not eat."

Thereupon he expired, his features moulded to the perfect lines of a starved seraph. There was no burial, for the exquisite creature dissolved away like light in the caverns of darkness, having been from the first a Professor's Abstraction.

THE Professor, joyful with moral zest, travelled far and wide, using his child to point a homily for the unemployed who, to his sorrow, presented a moral problem which would not fade away.

Heard By A Traveller

Remarks made to a commercial traveller:

At Acton. Grocer: "I don't want anything this time, old man, unless you can give my customers another couple of pounds a week to spend with me."

At Barnet. Grocer: "Don't want any stuff this time; all I want is money."

At Kingsbury. Grocer: "Things are damned quiet. There doesn't seem any money about."

At Cricklewood. Grocer: "Eden's gone because Musso wants credit."

The Political Vapour does not steam up these windows quite so successfully apparently!

Major DOUGLAS WRITES TO MACKENZIE KING ON POWELL SENTENCE

Full Text Of Important Letters

From Major C. H. Douglas to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, P.C., Prime Minister, House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.

December 10, 1937

Sir,

I AM desired by Major C. H. Douglas to inform you that: (1) He has been requested by His Majesty's Government of the Province of Alberta to render assistance in the presentation to the Supreme Court of Canada, and in any reference to the Privy Council, of certain aspects of the policy of the Province.

(2) The views held by Major Douglas and the trend of the advice which would be given by him are substantially similar, though doubtless differing in form, to those of Mr. George Frederick Powell, a Temporary Member of the Social Credit Commission of the Province of Alberta.

(3) Mr. Powell has recently been sentenced by Mr. Justice Ives of the Alberta Provincial High Court, sitting without a Jury, to six months' hard labour for defamatory libel, having pleaded Not Guilty to that charge. Mr. Powell has appealed against the verdict and sentence.

(4) In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Ives recommended Mr. Powell for deportation.

(5) Since it can hardly be contended that a single case of defamatory libel, even if established, constitutes either moral turpitude or reasonable ground for deportation from Canada of a British subject of high reputation and unblemished personal character, the recommendation can apparently only be based on Mr. Powell's views and activities in rendering assistance to the duly elected Government of Alberta in accordance with, and with the approval of, the Premier, Cabinet, and Legislature of the Province.

(6) Mr. G. F. Powell is fortunate in possessing an established business and social position in Great Britain, and the suggestion that he was an undesirable citizen or visitor would be treated in this country with surprise and incredulity. Major Douglas does not, in his own opinion, possess any claim to more favourable treatment.

(7) Since the invitation, to which reference has been made, may involve a visit by Major Douglas to Canada, he would esteem it a favour if he might be informed whether the views expressed by Mr. Justice Ives on Mr. Powell's general activities can be taken to represent the official view of the Canadian Government, in order that Major Douglas may inform the Government of Alberta that the presentation of his views on the relations of the Dominion and Provinces, as these are affected by the matters under reference, does or does not involve a risk of detention or deportation.

I am to forward a copy of this letter to the Government of Alberta, and to His Majesty's Secretary for the Dominions, for their information.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

B. LAUB,

Private Secretary.

'Need Have No Apprehension'

From the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, P.C., M.P., to Major C. H. Douglas.

December 20, 1937

Dear Sir,

I AM directed by the Prime Minister to acknowledge your letter of December the 10th written at the request of Major Douglas, in which you state that Major Douglas has been invited by the Government of Alberta to "render assistance in the presentation to the Supreme Court of Canada, and in any reference to the Privy Council, of certain aspects of the policy of the Province."

You go on to point out that Major Douglas holds views and would doubtless give advice similar to that of Mr. G. F. Powell, who has recently been convicted of defamatory libel in the Courts of Alberta.

You state further that, "since the invitation, to which reference has been made, may involve a visit by Major Douglas to Canada, he would esteem it a favour if he might be informed whether the views expressed by Mr. Justice Ives on Mr. Powell's general activities can be taken to represent the official view of the Canadian Government, in order that Major Douglas may inform the Government of Alberta that the presentation of his views on the relations of the Dominion and Provinces, as these are affected by the matters under reference, does or does not involve a risk of detention or deportation."

In reply, I am directed by the Prime Minister to observe that Mr. Powell, to whom you refer, was duly convicted

in the Courts of an offence under the Criminal Code of Canada; that in Canada, as in other British countries, the independence of the judiciary is safeguarded; and that the Dominion Government cannot attempt to interfere with the free and unfettered exercise by the law courts of their proper functions.

I am directed to add that neither Major Douglas nor any other visitor to Canada need have the slightest apprehension of any interference by the police or the courts with his complete liberty of action so long as he observes the laws. The Prime Minister assumes that Major Douglas would not contemplate any breach of the laws in any visit he might make to Canada.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. HENRY,

Private Secretary.

Clarification of Judge's Views Asked

From Major C. H. Douglas to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

January 5, 1938

Dear Sir,

I AM requested by Major Douglas to thank you for your letter of December 20th.

While Major Douglas welcomes the assurance contained in the last paragraph of your letter, he asks me to point out that the question as to the unfettered right of the Canadian and Provincial Courts to try, and under legal conditions to convict and punish Mr. Powell, was not in question. Various features of that trial will, no doubt, come under review, and it would obviously be improper to comment upon them.

The matters on which he desired to obtain an indication of the views of the Prime Minister have to do with the activities of Mr. Powell entirely apart from his prosecution for defamatory libel. Mr. Justice Ives, in sentencing Mr. Powell, is stated to have made the following observation:

"It would seem that when you describe yourself as a technician, it is a misnomer. It would seem to me that you are a propagandist, and nothing more. The character of the propaganda, as far as the evidence here has disclosed, is something which, in my opinion, as a judge of this court, we can very well do without." (Italics inserted.)

The recommendation for deportation could only have been, either (a) on the grounds of conviction for defamatory libel; (b) on the ground of Mr. Powell's activities as a propagandist. Assuming for the moment that he has so been active, his activities have, I think, been under the direction of the duly elected Provincial Government of Alberta, and his views have not been either disavowed or restricted by that Government.

Additional confusion seems to be occasioned by the fact that the Prime Minister, speaking at Saskatoon on September 21, 1935, prior to his election, is reported to have said:

"Canada is faced with a great battle between the Money Power and the People, a battle which will be waged in the new Parliament. I plead for a sweeping Liberal victory to carry out my policy of public control of currency and credit. Until the control of currency and credit is restored to the Government, all talk of the sovereignty of Parliament and democracy is idle and futile."

Major Douglas is unable to conceive of a Money Power which is not directed by individuals. Since Mr. Powell's efforts, whether they included propaganda or not, have been directed to the end apparently advocated by Mr. MacKenzie King, the suggestion that they are a proper ground for deportation from Canada would appear even more difficult to understand.

Major Douglas feels that it is perhaps unnecessary to assure the Prime Minister of his desire to observe, not merely the laws of Canada, but the ordinary courtesies which would properly be expected from a visitor, but in view of the experience of Mr. Powell, who was invited to Canada and accepted the invitation at considerable personal loss, he feels that there may be some local applications or interpretations of these laws and conventions which are new to him, and with which it would obviously be desirable he should acquaint himself in order that he may observe them, as occasion arises.

Major Douglas feels that, as a British citizen, he has some justification for concern as it is clearly prevalent in Canada. An instance of this is contained in a leader in *The Western Producer* for November 25, a transcript of which is attached (reproduced on Page Seven) in case it has not already been brought to the Prime Minister's attention.

He would therefore welcome any further clarification of the Prime Minister's views on the pronouncements of Mr. Justice Ives in reference to matters in respect of which Mr. Powell was not before his Court.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

B. LAUB,

Private Secretary.

'No Local Applications Of Criminal Law'

From the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King to Major C. H. Douglas.

January 13, 1938

Dear Sir,

I WISH to acknowledge your letter of January the 5th, in which you incorporate a report from the press of certain observations attributed to Mr. Justice Ives in passing sentence upon Mr. Powell, who has been found guilty of defamatory libel.

It is difficult to believe that Major Douglas would expect the Prime Minister to make any comment upon the observations of a Judge of a Superior Court.

It would probably serve to clear up any misapprehension which may still exist in Major Douglas's mind on the two matters raised in your letter, to point out to him that, with regard to deportation, proceedings are only instituted in Canada in accordance with the existing law, which does not depend for its operation upon any judicial recommendation. The only ground upon which Mr. Powell has rendered himself liable to deportation is his conviction under the Criminal Code of Canada. It should be added that there are, in fact, no local applications or interpretations of the Criminal Law of Canada.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. HENRY,

Private Secretary.

Judge's Words Appear Misleading

From Major C. H. Douglas to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

February 4, 1938

Dear Sir,

I AM to acknowledge your letter of January 13th, from which it would appear that the remarks of Mr. Justice Ives in connection with the nature of the propaganda for which Mr. Powell was alleged to be responsible, as apart from the matters on which he was charged, were irrelevant and that in using the words "as a judge of this Court" in connection with them and the recommendation for deportation, Mr. Justice Ives was merely making a political speech. He was, in fact, not a legal technician but merely a propagandist, holding views similar to those of the prosecution and given publicity under the shelter of judicial immunity.

In this connection it would appear to Major Douglas that the use of the words "as a judge of this Court" and the recommendation for deportation, which he understands from your letter carries no weight, were misleading to the public of Alberta and to others who read them.

Under the circumstances, he would suggest that it would be desirable that this correspondence should be published with a view to dispelling the misapprehension which is widespread in regard to the matter. He will, however, take no steps to this end pending the lapse of sufficient time for an expression of the Prime Minister's views upon such action.

Yours faithfully,

B. LAUB,

Private Secretary.

Premier Cannot Give Comment

From the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King to Major C. H. Douglas.

February 18, 1938

Dear Sir,

I WISH to acknowledge your letter of February 4th, in which you revert to the observations attributed to Mr. Justice Ives in passing sentence upon Mr. Powell. Major Douglas cannot fail to appreciate that it would not be in accordance with constitutional usage for the Prime

Continued on Page 7

Announcements & Meetings

All London Residents and Visitors are welcome at the Social Credit Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, W.C.2 (entrance in Strand Lane, close to Aldwych Station). Open meetings.

Thursday, March 24, 8 p.m., Mr. John Mitchell, "A Bold New Advance Ordered by Major Douglas."
Wednesday, March 23, 8 p.m., Mr. F. C. Feather, "The Way Out."

Bangor (Co. Down) Social Credit Group, 65b, Main Street, Bangor, open from 3 till 10 p.m. every day. **Public Meetings:** Every Wednesday at 7.45 p.m. **Reading Room:** Social Credit literature available. **Whist Drives:** Every Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Tickets 1s. **Meetings in the afternoons.** Refreshments. Bring your friends.

Belfast D.S.C. Group. Public discussion circles every Thursday evening, 7.45. Monthly group meetings first Tuesday of every month confined to members. Come plenty and come often. There is always work to be done for the cause, especially on distribution of "The Voice of Ulster."

Birkenhead Social Credit Association. Enquiries to the Hon. Secretary, 16, Tilstock Crescent, Prenton, Birkenhead. Phone B'head 4405.

Birmingham and District. Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Princes Café, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m. in the King's Room.

Blackburn Social Credit Study Group meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

Bradford United Democrats. All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply, R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

Brighton and Hove D.S.C. Group (Peacehaven Sub-Group). Meetings at "Skyros," Edith Avenue South, Peacehaven, fortnightly, at 7.45 p.m. Next meeting, Tuesday, March 22.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. A weekly business meeting is held on Wednesdays at 82, Bridge Street, at 7.30 p.m. Information given to workers and enquirers. Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Groveland Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff.

Farnham Social Credit Group. Members are invited to attend Farnborough (Hants) Group meeting at X.L. Café, Alexandria Road, Farnborough, at 8 p.m., on Monday, March 21.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Next University lecture on Friday, March 18, in the University. Mr. R. L. Northridge on "Money and Price," at 8 p.m. Members' Annual General Meeting at 7.30 p.m. promptly, March 18, before the lecture. Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

National Dividend Club. Help of all members most urgently needed every Thursday, any time between 5 and 8 p.m., Social Credit Rendezvous.

N.W. London. Contacts meet at 14, Richmond Gardens, Hendon Central. Phone for particulars, HEN. 3151.

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. SOCIAL CREDIT on Sale at W. H. Smith & Son, The Square, Bournemouth; Walker & Witterat, Post Office, Parade, Parkstone; and C. T. Snook & Son, Poole.

Portsmouth D.S.C. Group. Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

Southampton Group. Public meetings every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. for lectures and discussion. Advisory Council Meetings (open to all members) 7.30 p.m. first Friday of each month.—2, London Road.

Stockton-on-Tees S.C. Association. A public meeting will be held in the Allotment Holders' Assembly Rooms, Farrer Street, on Thursday, March 24, at 7.45 p.m. Speaker: Mr. C. R. Preston, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Admission free. Bring your friends. Enquiries to E. Blackburn, "Burniston," Barnard Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees.

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting Friday, March 18, at 8 p.m., in Central High Schools, Victoria Road. Discussion on Rates Question. Visitors welcomed.

Tyneside Social Credit Society invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply, W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

Wallsend Group. Those willing to assist in Lower Rates Campaign please communicate with G. M. Musson, 23, Queen's Crescent, Wallsend-on-Tyne.

Wallasey Social Credit Association. Public Meetings first Tuesday in each month at the Sandrock Hotel, New Brighton (Rowson Street entrance) at 8 p.m. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

Wolverhampton D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, March 22, at 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

READING

WILL all Social Crediters living near or around Reading please take note that SOCIAL CREDIT is sold there between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturdays, opposite Woolworths, Broad Street? Helpers welcomed.

PRESS CUTTINGS BUREAU

Scrutineers wanted for the following papers: "Daily Herald," "Daily Mirror," "Daily Sketch" and "Sunday Referee." Please write to: D. A. Watson, Summerhill Villa, Samarès, Jersey, C.I.

NOW Is The Accepted Time

THERE was an account in the papers a short time ago of a man who was found gassed. There appeared to be no reason why he should take his life, and it was surmised that he had turned on the tap and committed suicide during his sleep. He was a sleepwalker.

Is the human race going to commit suicide in its sleep? Sometimes it looks very much like it, although on the other hand there are some encouraging signs of a struggle to awake—a struggle to overcome the deadly fumes of finance-inspired political gas which threaten to suffocate civilised man.

One of the signs that we are asleep is that we are always going to do or have something, but never reach the point of actually doing so. It is said that in dreams we may be just going to mount a bicycle, eat our dinner or go for a swim, but we never actually do those things.

OUR rulers are quite willing to envisage the possibility of the world being a wonderful place in some indeterminate future, when all will have plenty to eat, and wear, good houses to live in and much leisure. Even Mr. Neville Chamberlain once referred to the coming age of leisure.

But those few (already awake) who venture to suggest that as we can produce plenty now, we might enjoy it now, are sternly rebuked or else simply ignored. The immediate problem, we are told, is to cure unemployment, remove the barriers to world trade and resume foreign lending, etc.

Our rulers would have us believe that these are the indispensable prerequisites to plenty and leisure for all.

Yet the world's great glut occurred six years ago at a time when there were millions of unemployed. In other words, plenty and leisure for all were there for the taking.

A "WAYSIDE SERMON" outside a church says: "Those who live for the future of this world are gaining their citizenship of the next." Always "the future"!

It is also said: "Except ye become as little children ye shall in no wise enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

This, of course, is susceptible of different interpretations. Young children cannot be induced to live for the future. A child is not interested in the future, except the immediate one of "after tea," "tomorrow morning" or "next week." Perhaps when we lose our preoccupation with the future (a preoccupation which shows a woeful lack of faith) and insist on enjoying the gift of life now—having become like little children—we shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth.

Conditions will never be more favourable in the future than they are now.

SIX years ago there was a headline in one of the Sunday papers—"Enough Wheat to Last for Two Years" . . . "The world today is overflowing with the greatest surplus of goods in history . . . Wheat, tea, sugar, coffee, to mention a few of the household necessities, and cotton, tin, copper, and rubber among the primary commodities of industry, are rotting in warehouses or being stored away until world conditions improve." (*Sunday Express*, August, 1932.)

The italics are mine. Since then some "improvement" has been effected. There is considerably less of most things and the process of restriction is still going on in this and other countries. The Minister of Agriculture now calls it "quantitative regulation."

Many good folk scout the idea of plenty for all, saying, "but that would be the Millennium." The subconscious implication is that the Millennium is, of course, an event always belonging to the future. In other words, it can never come!

CAN anyone tell me what time could possibly be more suitable for the realisation of plenty for all than a time when the world is "overflowing with the greatest surplus of goods in history"?

NOW is the accepted time.

D. BEAMISH

AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE

MR. FRANK PICK, vice-chairman of the L.P.T.B., has been drawing attention to things which are usually kept secret. The public, he says, fails to get any benefit from the increase of land values.

When a London railway is built, he said, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Location of Industry, the price of land in the neighbourhood goes rocketing up. This increased value, he pointed out, is created by the public as prospective users of the railway; yet the rise in value of the land is pocketed by private institutions, never by the public.

This, says Mr. Pick, is unfair; the public should get some of the benefit, either in the form of tube extensions (which are not self-supporting) or in reduced taxation.

He gave some examples of increased values. A North London farm was bought at £130 an acre and resold at £1,000 an acre when a railway was projected. And when the Edgware-Morden tube was extended from Hampstead to Golders Green, land belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was multiplied six or seven times in value.

THESE instances provide a good deal of food for thought. It is not only land in the vicinity of new railways that has risen in value: wherever expansion or industrial development takes place, land values go up.

Over the whole of Great Britain the net rise in land values during the last half century must be colossal.

Nor need we stop at land. The total capital value of industrial plant, shipping, transport, residential houses, etc., etc., has increased enormously. The assets of Great Britain Ltd. are continually on the up-and-up.

And just as it is the British public which, as users of the railways, put up the price of adjacent land, so it is the British public, as consumers, residents, and so forth, which put up the value of these other national assets. If you doubt it, ask yourself how much our land, our factories, our rolling stock, etc., would be worth if some terrible epidemic killed us all off.

THE community is responsible for the rise in value of our assets, therefore, by all that is reasonable, the community should receive a share in any rises of value. Mr. Pick is quite right; but he might have said a lot more. Not only should each one of us be credited with a little some-

thing because as prospective travellers on a new railway we are helping to increase the value of adjacent land: we should also receive a little something every time the total real wealth of the nation is increased by any other means.

As things are, the real wealth of Great Britain has been increasing for hundreds of years while the money "benefits" issued to the people have lagged further and further behind until the issuable surplus of money is of staggering dimensions.

Finance is thus in the position of a commercial board of directors who make perpetual calls on the shareholders in respect of shares which they never issue to them but appropriate for their own use.

By
G.W.L. DAY

Each year they circulate the shareholders with falsified accounts, showing only liabilities and suppressing all mention of assets. At company meetings they sit on the platform with long faces and make noble speeches, exhorting the shareholders to pay up cheerfully and tighten their belts.

THE existence of astronomical sums of issuable money which is withheld from the people is a terrible two-sided evil. In the first place, it makes the people economically impotent, causing unparalleled distress.

In the second place, it provides a vast power house for misuse by mischievous anti-social forces.

The Devil, they say, finds a use for idle hands; he certainly finds a use for mis-placed credit.

A few years ago somebody who is in the know told me "They" had fixed the date for the next war. The date corresponded pretty well with the opening of hostilities in Spain.

What can you expect? When you allow a band of international burglars to monopolise the creation and issue of thousands of millions of pounds, it is daring the Devil to do his worst; the Devil is mightily fond of power.

All this vast financial wealth is handed over to the Devil because, up to date, we have not claimed it. We should claim it without the slightest delay.

IRISHMAN'S ENGLAND

IF matters only get critical enough in England they are always tackled at last with proper zeal. Another big jump forward is now due. Not in the name of Socialism so much as in the name of Social Credit.

The Government has already taken the step of paying out handsome wages to those engaged in making "not-goods"—armaments. Ministers are bound to recognise that, from an economic point of view, they might as well hand the money, the purchasing power, straight across without demanding the "not-goods."

But it is a first step. The New Economists call it "Social Credit," and do not demand that the money shall come out of the taxpayer's pocket, or that the receiver of the money shall produce a gun in exchange.

From "AN IRISHMAN'S ENGLAND," by J. S. Collis (Cassell).

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

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Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

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For 12 months I enclose 10s.

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Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Douglas—MacKenzie King Letters (CONTINUED) (FROM PAGE 5)

Minister to comment upon the observations of a Judge of a Superior Court.

As for the publication of the correspondence, the Prime Minister fails to see wherein it is of public interest, but the question whether it may properly be published at the instance of Major Douglas is one which Major Douglas must himself decide upon his own responsibility. The Prime Minister assumes, of course, that the correspondence, if published, will include this letter.

Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. HENRY,

Private Secretary.

Matter Is Exciting Great Attention

From Major C. H. Douglas to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

March 10, 1938

Dear Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter of February 18. Major Douglas is surprised that the Prime Minister of Canada fails to see that correspondence bearing upon the circumstances surrounding the commitment to prison of a reputable British Subject is of public interest, more especially since the Premier of a Canadian Province has expressed a wish that such commitment should be reconsidered. He can, with confidence, offer the assurance that not only is the matter of considerable public interest, both in Great Britain and, he understands, in Canada, but is exciting much attention in Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere.

Major Douglas notes with equal surprise that the Prime Minister in a telegram to the Premier of Alberta is alleged to have stated:

"In the opinion of the Government attacks upon the judiciary and the administration of justice can hardly be expected to be conducive to an exercise of clemency."

Major Douglas has, himself, refrained from commenting upon the case of Mr. Powell while this case was *sub judice*, but it is to him an entirely new principle that the law and the execution of it is above comment, particularly as he understands that Mr. MacKenzie King stands solidly for the Freedom of the Press. He finds it still more confusing that, if he understands the alleged statement of the Prime Minister aright, Mr. Powell is more likely to be released if it is agreed that he ought to be imprisoned, and less likely to be released if there is any suggestion that a miscarriage of justice has occurred. Major Douglas is reluctant to draw the more obvious inference from the Prime Minister's statement in regard to the responsibility for the publication of this correspondence. He feels that the question of responsibility for any consequences which may or may not ensue can safely be left to the judgment of the Canadian public.

Yours faithfully,

B. LAUB,

Private Secretary.

Judge Was Condemning The Government Of Alberta

—says Western Producer

WINDING up a smug editorial on the trials and sentences of Messrs. Unwin and Powell, *The Calgary Herald* says that "the Law has taken its course," and goes on to express satisfaction with the result. The law has taken its course, but the course has not yet finished, for the cases are being appealed. It is usual while a matter of this kind is still *sub judice* to refrain from emphatic comment, but the *Herald*, apparently unable to restrain its pent-up feelings, hastened to express its pleasure. We would also like to pass a few remarks on the proceedings, but feel that it would be more appropriate to await the final outcome before doing so.

There is one phase of the affair which may at this stage be commented upon with propriety because it does not really affect the case. We refer to some of the remarks of the trial judge in passing sentence on the accused. In dealing with Mr. Unwin, he dwelt on the high honour which the constituents of Edson had conferred on him (Unwin) in electing him to the legislature. Then the court proceeded to state categorically that the accused had not lived up to that trust. No doubt the judge was within his right in thus lecturing a prisoner.

He must have known, however, that not only was Unwin elected to the legislature, he was chosen also by his party as their chief whip, a position of responsibility, which indicated that up to that time he commanded the confidence of the Government of the Province.

It follows, therefore, as we see it, that Judges Ives, in thus censuring the prisoner, censured the Government of the day in Alberta, and, as far as we know, it is not usual for a judge, even by inference, to do that.

In passing sentence on Mr. Powell, Mr. Justice Ives was even more emphatic. Amongst other things, addressing the accused, he said:

"It would seem to me that when you describe yourself as a technician, it is a misnomer. It would seem to me that you are a propagandist, and nothing more. The character of the propaganda, as far as the evidence here has disclosed, is something which, in my opinion, as a judge of this court, we can very well do without."

Again, in saying this, the judge may have been observing the decorum of his highly responsible office. Nonetheless, he was, even if indirectly, condemning the Government of Alberta.

It must be remembered that, unlike the majority of

adults in that province, Mr. Powell did not go there uninvited. On the contrary, he went at the specific request of the representatives of the Government to undertake and carry out work for which, in their opinion, he was especially qualified. He continued to carry out his duties up to the time of his arrest, during his period on bail, and as far as we know is still carrying them out.

He, therefore, must still merit the good opinion of his employers as a technician qualified to perform the services for which he was retained. When the judge states that the work Powell was doing was of a kind "we can very well do without," it might properly be asked whom he meant by "we."

It could not very well include the present Government, nor its supporters, who, by their actions, show that they hold an opposite view. In short, with all the will in the world, it is difficult to interpret that as other than a partisan remark and that the "we" stands for those opposed to the Government of Alberta.

The Canadian Bench has an enviable reputation, which is all the more creditable and remarkable in view of the manner in which it is recruited. Rarely within our knowledge has it allowed its judgment to be open to the charge of any tinge of partisan bias.

It is, therefore, the more regrettable that in his remarks Mr. Justice Ives should have laid himself open to even a suspicion of partisanship—and in this connection the merits of the cases are beside the point.

The judge again commented upon a growing turmoil amongst the people; a growing disrespect for the law. Evidence was adduced in the case to show that public opinion was in an inflamed state. If this be so, then it was all the more necessary for the judge in the exercise of his high office to be doubly circumspect.

There has been in Alberta some loose talk about the courts—irresponsible allegations of partisanship. The spread of such an attitude would be highly undesirable. For that reason we believe that it was unfortunate that, more particularly at this juncture, Mr. Justice Ives should have found it necessary, in the discharge of his duties on the Bench, to give utterance to opinions which would possibly be open to any interpretation of partisanship.

At all times, but especially at this time in Alberta, it is incumbent on the judiciary to be as meticulously careful in these matters as Caesar's wife. The Bench must be above suspicion.

From "The Western Producer," November 25, 1937.

★ News From The Albertan Front ★

DOMINION RELIEF CHEQUE IS DELAYED

THE Hon. W. M. Cross, Minister of Health, stated, February 15, that the Federal monthly cheque to cover the Dominion direct relief grant to Alberta is a week overdue.

Alberta had previously protested against the Dominion proposal that the grant be reduced from \$130,000 (approximately £26,000) to \$125,000 (approximately £25,000) per month until March 31 next.

Alberta M.P. Is Busy At Ottawa

JOHN BLACKMORE, M.P. for Lethbridge, in an interview, February 15, referring to the Libel Case sentences, said:

"It is a grievous matter, for which we must ask redress . . .

"Alberta has a big case and a big cause to present in this matter. It must be put to the people so they can listen to it and so they will understand it. Any man who refuses to listen, to ponder and to seek a solution is not fit to occupy a position of responsibility."

Board Flays Finance Press

THE Publicity Department of the Alberta Social Credit Board issues from time to time topical articles outlining Government actions and objectives.

In the article appearing in the press, February 19, mention is made of an attack on the Alberta Government appearing in the *Toronto Financial Post*. This paper boasts the "Largest circulation of all Canadian Financial Papers."

The Social Credit Board article says: "Who's Boss in Alberta?" asked the *Financial Post*, and in a cunningly concocted article endeavours to give the answer to that question. It is a futile effort, at best, for the people of Canada know that under the Aberhart Government Albertans are boss in their own Province, so far as results they desire are concerned . . .

"In Alberta the democratic system functions more perfectly than in any other state, in spite of the banker masters of the *Financial Post* and of everything else except Alberta . . .

"Some years ago the *London Times*, to which the *Financial Post* no doubt bends a subject knee, said this of the democratic method of government: 'The constitutional position is that the executive, that is, the Cabinet, presents its proposal to the Legislature, which has absolute control over the executive. To bow to the will of the Legislature may be a magnificent vindication of democracy, but it is not a cause to be welcomed.'

"There you have it. In Alberta the constitutional position obtains, and works perfectly. But in the eyes of finance, it is not a cause to be welcomed.

"Draw your own conclusions!"

POWELL, UNWIN MODEL PRISONERS

IT was reported from Edmonton, February 21, that Warden McLean, calling Mr. Powell and Mr. Unwin "model prisoners," said he wished all his charges were more like them.

Both are doing clerical work at the institution, Mr. Powell is engaged in the Bursar's Office and Mr. Unwin in the Chief Guard's Office.

Dole Plan: Test In Legislature

PREMIER ABERHART, in a letter to Prime Minister MacKenzie King regarding the proposed Unemployment Insurance Scheme, said that it was the intention of the

Alberta Government to submit the matter to the Legislature.

The Premier added that he would advise the Prime Minister "what they (the People's Elected Representatives) tell us regarding the will of their constituents."

"Mac" On The British North America Act

IN *The Albertan* of February 16, "Mac" says: "We have advocated a round-table conference between Provinces and Dominion for a long time, but the only response we get is that the Provinces should do as requested without any such consideration.

"When we find, as we do, that the B.N.A. Act has degenerated into a legal tangle, then surely the time is ripe to find out what the document means today and bring it up to date. It was merely a schoolboy suit anyway, and we have grown up." **R.A.D.**

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FARMERS HEAR COL. CREAGH-SCOTT THEN SEND 'END POVERTY' POLICY DEMAND TO N.F.U.

LT.-COL. CREAGH-SCOTT has been having great success with his meetings in the North. His message met with an exceptionally enthusiastic response at a gathering of farmers in the Village Hall at Knayton, near Thirsk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and as a consequence the meeting adopted unanimously a resolution to be sent to the National Farmers' Union headquarters embodying the new policy.

Dr. R. Frankling, as chairman, in his introduction, said the Colonel wanted nothing from the farmers, but rather had something of vast importance to give them.

The Colonel, speaking on "Agricultural Policy in a Power Age," captured the attention of his audience from the first word.

He pointed out, by giving first-hand instances, certain evidence of a "conspiracy of silence" operated in the press concerning a Farmers' Policy based on the financing of consumption, and which is of vital importance to every farmer.

CORRUPTION

"The corruption and injustice which is being conducted behind the scenes is a matter of such vital consequences to you and your industry that nothing I can say could exaggerate the danger to you of those consequences."

"The remedy for your plight is to be found, not within the fields, but in the banks—the only place where money is made."

"That thing which is created in the banks is the one thing that no farmer, or other industrialist, can produce without finding himself lodged in jail, but without which all the labour of both agriculturist and industrialist is in vain . . ."

"The average farmer doesn't need to be told how to produce food. He knows already . . ."

"What the farmer wants to know is how to sell his potential output with an adequate return for his services—how to make a decent income out of managing and working the land . . ."

"The 'aptitude for producing' requires a balancing 'facility for consuming,' a vital item not included in any Agricultural Policy as yet put forward by the industry."

"The wealth, prosperity and progress of agriculture and all producing enterprise can be estimated only by what it sells . . ."

TO SATISFY NEEDS

"The sole aim and object of agriculture is to satisfy human need . . . there could be no possibility of a state of over-production if potential output were governed by total effective consumption . . . and if the industry were controlled by that economic law, and not by Government departments, it would be faced with no serious difficulties today, beyond those imposed by nature."

"The scandal is, agricultural output is controlled chiefly by unnatural causes, which it is unquestionably within the province and power of farmers to abolish if they choose to go the right way about it. Neither restriction of produce or the restriction of money is pardonable while there is lack of potential agricultural produce in a single home in the land."

"I know, only too well sympathetically, that this challenges your mentality about many things, but I submit that it is upon that very change of mentality wherein lies your escape from the shackles, which, at present bind you and your industry, and enslave all humanity . . . to come down to brass tacks, money is neither goods nor services, but a mechanism of access—a ticket system to enable humanity to get what no man has the right to withhold—access to the potentially producible fruits of the earth."

"This access can only be present when those who produce money are forced by you to produce it in sufficient volume and have it distributed in such a manner as to equate the total amount of money with the total prices of available consumable produce."

"The combined action of agriculture and the Banks should be governed by the factor—'Give ye them to eat' . . ."

"I do not see how you can reasonably expect to run any business profitably if the policy of Distribution is governed by interests which are divorced from the common interests of both Producer and Consumer."

ONE IN POLICY

"And that is precisely how things stand. Consumers being one in actuality, they should, and indeed can be, one in policy."

"If you can formulate a policy which, while acceptable to you, is at the same time acceptable to Consumers, i.e., the public, you need have no fear of your action nor of your future."

"With all the emphasis at my command I would remind you that the pressure politics of public policy, backed by the sanction of the collective vote, is a power against which no other earthly power can stand. Get the people on your side, and you need fear nothing."

The Colonel wound up his address by referring to a resolution which had been passed only a day or two before at Cambridge by farmer members of the N.F.U.

This he read through, and there was some discussion and questions. At the request of a farmer member of the N.F.U. present, the Colonel read out the resolution clearly and distinctly, again. Whereupon Mr. M. Bell, of Richmond, moved that the resolution be adopted by the meeting. This was seconded by Mr. C. Pratt, of Reeth.

"This meeting of farmers at Knayton considers that:

(a) The N.F.U. lacks force and fails to achieve results for its members consistent with its great potential power

because it has no definite, coherent policy of its own, with a limited objective.

(b) Such a policy could and must be agreed upon.

(c) The policy should be: That the community should be provided with a flow of purchasing power adequate to ensure the distribution of as much as we can produce and for which potential demand exists. That in its use individuals shall be free to exercise their choice, and that farmers shall be free from restriction and control in order to fulfil the demand. And that the measures taken to put this policy into effect shall not be such as to cause an increase in taxation, or debt, or an undue rise in prices.

(d) A system of Compensated Prices for British Farm Produce would provide a simple way of achieving this objective, and that with this should be coupled a stipulation that there should be no consequent increase in taxation or debt.

(e) A campaign should be organised throughout the country by the N.F.U. to exert pressure on the Government, through our representatives in Parliament, regardless of party, in order that this policy, which we know to be in the best interests of the nation, shall be put into effect, and the result we want provided."

The resolution was carried unanimously, with the request that it be sent to the N.F.U. headquarters.

Great credit is due to the initiative and hard work of Mrs. E. M. Clarkson in arranging and organising this meeting for Lt.-Col. Creagh-Scott, who expresses his appreciation of her capable and enthusiastic help.

Mrs. Clarkson herself writes in to say she was discussing the meeting next day with a local farmer in Swaledale, and he made the very pregnant remark, "In my opinion Col. Creagh-Scott ought to be heard all over the country. It's about time everybody know what he told us."

ON TO ANOTHER VICTORY

OF the Government decision, to postpone action on the revaluation for assessments, Major Douglas said:

"I regard this as a signal victory for our tactics, the first definite and practical achievement of Social Credit in this country."

Now on to another Victory. Full details of the next move appear in the Supplement next week. This is a direct attack on the money power in which all can take part.

Douglas has made it clear that here and now is the time to strike. All who are genuine in the desire to have their Social Credit are enjoined to get this Supplement—study it carefully—and ACT.

Director of Local Objectives

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The NEW ERA

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Rates Prospects In Birmingham And Cardiff

THE Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Birmingham City Council warned ratepayers that in future years they would be called on to meet increasing expenditure.

He said: "I tell the Council plainly that the task of limiting the increase to 6d. this year has been so difficult that, in my opinion, another increase is inevitable next year unless ways and means can be found to keep our expenditure within reasonable bounds . . ."

Birmingham's rate is now 15s. 6d. instead of 15s. Before the war it was 9s.

This opens out a gloomy prospect for the Birmingham ratepayer, with the rate increasing steadily through the years. And it will increase unless the ratepayer himself takes action.

IN CARDIFF the rate has been fixed at 12s. 7d., which is 1d. more than last year. In his speech to the Council, Alderman F. H. Turnbull, chairman of the Corporation

* Further comment on his speech is given on page 1.

Finance Committee, gave ratepayers a similar warning.

He said: "I believe we all understand and realise that our expenditure is bound to go up. We cannot go on keeping our expenditure the way it is. The ratepayers ought to be told that in future years we shall probably have to levy a higher rate and want more money from them . . ."

"We cannot go on with the rate as it is now. We must tell the ratepayers they cannot have their bun and eat it. We should take a note of warning that the ratepayers of Cardiff must expect an increase in future. . ."

"We are not here to spend money recklessly."

And yet during the next year Cardiff ratepayers will only "eat" about half that bun, although they will pay for the whole of it.

The total expenditure for next year was put at £1,122,000. Total loan charges, excluding electricity and transport, were £563,000, more than half the estimated total expenditure.

These loan charges are money paid for the privilege of borrowing money, and where the lenders are banks (in about 85 per cent. of the cases all over the country) this money is created for the cost of the book-keeping.

So that a large part of these tremendous sums paid yearly by Cardiff ratepayers is for the service of book-keeping. The same is true of Birmingham.

Is the price of book-keeping not a little exorbitant?

We are given the alternative of paying an exorbitant price for one article and economising on something we really want, or paying a fair price for the first article and having enough of the things we want. There can be no doubt as to the

The solution for ratepayers, who are the buyers, is to instruct their councillors to obtain MORE SOCIAL SERVICES with LOWER RATES. Action carried out on the lines of Sheffield, Belfast and Poole will give them the results they want.

URGENTLY NEEDED

Names and Addresses of Secretaries of Ratepayers' Associations

WILL all readers find out the names and addresses of the Secretaries of all the Ratepayers' Associations in their district—as many as possible—and forward them to:

The Secretary, United Ratepayers' Advisory Association, 2nd Floor, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. These are wanted in connection with the Drive against Rates.

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Address