

SOCIAL CREDIT

A JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

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ALL ABOARD FOR UTOPIA!

Shall we Become Ants or Men?

TWO events in the scientific world which have been given publicity in the Press recently are ominous pointers to the way the world is going.

The first is the kidnapping—or shall I say the compulsory retention in Russia?—of Professor P. Kapitza, F.R.S. The other is the researches of Professor Dymond, of Ontario Royal Museum, into the behaviour of ants.

Kapitza is (or was) the Director of the Royal Society Mond Laboratory in Cambridge, where for the last twelve years he has been working on problems of pure science, financed from British resources. So brilliant a man is he that the Royal Society made a donation to build and equip this new laboratory where he could work at a series of special problems relating to the properties of matter at very low temperatures.

Last year Kapitza was on the eve of completing these experiments for which it had taken him so many years to prepare, and from which so much was expected.

Now the Professor happens to be a loyal Soviet citizen and every summer he visited Russia. But last summer just before his return to Cambridge he was officially informed that he must stay and work in Russia. He was not even allowed to return to England and hand over his work to someone else. His experiments were left completely in the air!

Although we can congratulate the Soviets on realising the value of a genius, the fact remains that detaining Kapitza by force is a direct blow at the independence of the individual.

During the last few years certain ideas have been gaining ground which are ominous signs to those with imagination. Chief of these is the idea that we are poor, futile creatures on our own, and can hope to become effective only if we give up a good deal of our liberty and independence and work like cogwheels in the Machine of State.

Now this is a subtle perversion of the truth that humanity is a connected whole and that a man cannot live for himself alone. But it is one thing to elevate humanity, or even the people of one's country, to a position of supreme importance, and another to elevate systems of government to a similar position.

It is one thing to say that we should not live lives of

empty selfishness, and quite another to say that we ought to let whoever happen to be running the country dictate to us as they think fit.

After all, what are we aiming at? Individual freedom, or mass slavery?

And this brings me to Professor Dymond and his study of ants. It seems they are a long way ahead of us, for 50,000,000 years ago they achieved in a final degree nearly all the aims of our present-day dictators.

Unemployment, for instance, they have cured entirely. Whenever you disturb an ant's nest you find every single ant busy. Each has an hereditary occupation. One is a soldier, another a domestic servant, and so on. No social changes or reforms ever take place. Each ant is held fast in a rigid system of mechanicalness which has reduced him to the absolute level of an insect-machine. Individualism is dead. Theirs is the perfect Utopian slave state.

According to some biologists the ants at one time represented the highest type of being on this planet. They had individuality and the power of acquiring greater freedom, but unhappily they took the wrong turning, became an evolutionary failure

and were reduced in size to make way for other experimental types, which culminated in Man.

If this is so, perhaps Man has now reached a similar cross-roads. Our wrong turning is obvious: it is to fall ever more completely into the grip of Finance, the world power which is rapidly stifling individual freedom.

All who urge an increasing degree of regimentation and centralised control can see the ultimate goal in an ant heap. There you have perfect organisation and subordination, and work for everybody. Even a bank chairman could find no fault with it. Really, a study of ants ought to be included in the syllabus of the London School of Economics.

The right turning is to hold on to the divine spark of personal freedom in Man like grim death and fight like devils against the petrifying systems of thought which threaten to close and harden about us, preserving us fixed and unchangeable like the lost people of Pompeii.

This is why the Electoral Campaign is being organised. It is a piece of steering mechanism whereby Man and his machine may change direction and put himself on a different road. G. W. L. DAY.

**Anyone Can
Make Work
But Only
Banks
Make Money**

An Increased Income for the Asking!

It would solve most of our troubles and remove the cause of war

IT is obvious, to all who have eyes to see, that the reason the peoples of industrial nations suffer poverty in the midst of plenty is that their incomes are too small.

2. Therefore, what the people need, in order that they may enjoy the plenty that is almost bulging out of the shop windows, is larger incomes.

3. Everyone is striving all the time to get his income increased, but nearly everyone is failing. Not merely is it extremely hard to increase one's income, it is getting steadily harder even to keep it up to its present level.

4. Every day people are losing their jobs because of cut-throat competition and the development of machinery. Every day, therefore, people are losing their incomes, and their ability to buy the things they want.

5. On the other hand, the producer cannot sell his goods. There are, of course, a few industries working all out, but there are many more languishing and dying because the incomes of the people, who want to buy their produce, are too small.

6. Thus, if people's incomes were increased, their greatest problem—both as consumers and as producers—would be solved. Always provided the increase were effective, that is, that prices and taxation were not allowed to rise.

7. Now who is to blame for the present absurd and intolerable state of affairs? Who is to blame that people's incomes are not enough to buy the goods that are for sale?

8. Let the blame be fixed: let the responsibility for our miseries be brought home where they belong!

9. *Who is to blame but you and us, dear reader?* What have we done to put things right? What can we do?

10. Yes, what can we do? This is the question.

11. Well, startling as it may seem at first, we can put things right by taking a very simple, straightforward, constitutional action. We can simply tell the Government that we want *higher effective incomes*—National Dividends, in fact.

12. But how, you may ask, can we tell the Government that? And how could we be sure that the Government would do as we told them?

13. The answer is that we have votes on which our Members of Parliament depend for election. We, therefore have the power to make our Members of Parliament do as we tell them.

14. If any candidate for Parliament refused to do as his constituents told him, he would not be elected. If, after promising to do as he was told, he was elected and did not carry out his promise, he could be unseated by his constituents.

15. The Government consists of selected Members of Parliament, selected to form an executive to carry out the instructions of the ordinary Members, who, in turn, are elected by the people to carry out their will.

16. Now is it not plain where the final responsibility for poverty amidst plenty lies? *The people themselves are to blame because they have not told their elected representatives in Parliament that all they really want are bigger effective incomes.*

17. Therefore, the plain duty of the people is to vote against any candidate for Parliament who does not agree to do the people's bidding.

18. The people must tell their Members of Parliament—by means of their votes—

that they want a National Dividend and the abolition of poverty amidst plenty.

19. In commanding their Parliamentary Representatives to do this, the people are not asking for the impossible. They are, on the contrary, demanding that what is obviously possible shall be done, and done at once.

20. Until they do this they cannot escape a share of the blame for all the distresses of the world to-day. They cannot escape a share of the blame for war, because war nowadays is caused by the economic struggle of nation against nation for foreign markets to dump the surplus goods their own people's incomes are too small to buy.

21. Those who understand all this bear a double responsibility to bring it home to others. The best way to shoulder that responsibility is to join in the Electoral Campaign of The Only Democrats, whose headquarters are at 8-9 Essex Street, London, W.C.1.

A NATIONAL DIVIDEND

is a share for everyone in our great inheritance of real wealth. It must be paid as an extra money income to everyone, apart from any other source of income, so that all goods, that can be made and are desired, can be bought. Therefore a National Dividend must not increase taxes or prices.

MEN AND MACHINES*

Mr. John Wilmot—To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education if he will state to what extent machines have been substituted for hand clerical labour in his department; and what is the estimated annual saving deriving from the substitution, allowance being made for the purchase and/or renting of machines, maintenance thereof, and material used in connection therewith.

Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham: The Hon. Member refers, I presume, not to the ordinary calculating and adding machines, which are a common feature of modern office equipment, but to the machines used for the preparation of the Board's statistics.

Owing to changes in the Board's work and staffing since the machines were installed in 1928 on the cen-

tralisation of their statistical work, it is not possible to indicate precisely the saving effected. It is estimated, however, that the annual saving, after allowance for the cost of renting, maintenance and materials, is approximately between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum.

NOTICE

Next week's issue of SOCIAL CREDIT will be a special Norway number. This has been arranged at the request of many Norwegians whose interest in Social Credit was quickened by the recent successful visit of Major Douglas and the Dean of Canterbury.

This number will include articles by Major Douglas, the Dean of Canterbury, Maurice Colbourne, Brynjolf Bjorset, and other well known writers. There will also be portraits of Major Douglas and the Dean of Canterbury.

* Questions and Answers in the House of Commons, March 4

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Notes and Comments

ONE after another the great industrial undertakings of this country, many with names so well known as to be household words, have been put through the bankers' mill. Iron and steel, coal, shipping, machinery, textiles, world-famous firms producing these and many other types of goods; firms which in some cases founded the particular industry with which they are concerned, have gone through the mill either to disappear entirely or to reappear under new names with boards of bankers' nominees to direct them.

Following the recent notice of the difficulties of the wool textile concerns connected with the name of Lord Barnby, comes a notice that a famous cotton textile firm is to be "reconstructed." Horrockses, Crewdson and Co., Ltd., are, in the words of *The Financial Times*, to undergo "a drastic capital reconstruction." Shareholders are to lose two-thirds of their money.

This is the third time that this firm has reduced its capital in the last ten years. Originally a private company with a capital of £5½ million, its capital was reduced by over a million in 1927, and by over 1½ millions in 1932, and, by the latest reduction, it is brought down to £1 million.

These capital reductions throw an interesting light on the shrinkage which has taken place in the demand for the firm's products—5% to 1. But *real* demand has not shrunk. Indeed, after ten years of slump followed by 3½ years of "National Government trade revival," it is likely that there are more people than ever in this country in dire need of cotton goods. But they have not the tickets which alone entitle them to buy, and so this firm finds it impossible to pay interest on its

capital, and thousands of shareholders must lose two-thirds of the money they have invested in it, although thousands of additional customers go unsatisfied.

Such things as this must continue until we pay out the wages of the machine as a Dividend, unless war, the biggest customer of all, intervenes.

Unemployment or War?

These are the alternatives before Great Britain and other industrialised countries so long as the system is maintained under which the only claim of the majority to live is by work, and human work is made decreasingly necessary by the increasing use of machinery. Machinery displaces labour and, therefore, reduces the demand for goods, while at the same time, it increases the ability to produce them. The difficulty thus created can be overcome only by exporting the ever-growing surplus which is unsaleable in the home market; the method chosen by every industrialised country. Hence the growing bitterness of international relations, the building up of economic armaments — tariffs, quotas, import prohibitions, managed currencies, etc.—and the need for war armaments so that in the last resource each country can fight for the right to dump its goods overseas.

Japan has seized Manchuria, practically closing the door to the trade of other countries, and may yet seize Mongolia and come to arrangements with the Chinese Government which will secure to Japanese industry the preponderating share of that market. Italy looks to Abyssinia as an undeveloped market to be captured and developed by force of arms. Germany demands the return of her colonies and talks of eastward expansion. And Great Britain having in the past staked her claim to more of the undeveloped countries of the world than any other great power, holds a peace ballot to demand peace and disarmament in a world dedicated by the financial system to war and rearmament.

Armed warfare has not yet broken out although economic warfare between nations grows more bitter daily. Great Britain can still show the way to peace and prosperity, by changing the financial system which makes economic war and its logical extension—armed war—inevitable. Let us make the most of the time left to us by demanding that the financial system be adjusted to permit the distribution of plenty to our own people, thus converting export trade to a friendly exchange of surpluses and so removing the main cause of war.

Nature Too Generous

Man's history on this planet has been a varied one. For the first million years (or whatever it was) he spent his time fighting the parsimony of nature, and now he spends his time fighting against nature's mistaken generosity! No matter whether it is food or whether it is metal, or some other raw material such as rubber, nature is far too lavish. In fact we have now begun to talk about tin *control* and rubber *control*, as if these unruly commodities were bucking bronchos which need breaking in.

Anyhow, we have a Tin Producers' Association which seems well up to the job. It has just issued a report of its progress, with an air of conscious pride. When it began operations four years ago, tin stood at about £100 a ton. Now it is about £225 a ton. Stocks of tin had reached the "abnormal level of 60,547 tons." By April, 1932, it had reduced them to "a more normal level of 20,000 tons." This last feat was carried out by forming the International Tin Pool (with the concurrence of Governments) which bought about 20,000 tons and held it until tin rose, whereupon it gradually sold it again.

Later, a Buffer Stock Sub-Committee was formed to accumulate some 8,000 tons of tin "to be held in reserve as an adjunct to the control scheme." Its members are producers, and these producers net whatever profits are made by its Machiavelian operations.

Meanwhile, we read of the disappointment of Dutch rubber growers at rubber, under the new control scheme, sticking at about 5½d. a pound, when they had expected it to reach at least 7d.

While congratulating, or sympathising, with all these producers according to their fortune, may one ask what about the Little Man—that is, the consumer? Somehow he seems to have been overlooked.

The Way the World is Going

Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, has got into the habit, these days, of reviewing the progress of the Great Depression at each of his annual meetings. This year his survey covers the fifth year of it, and unlike our splendid National Government posters, he describes the recovery made last year as superficial rather than fundamental.

He goes on to say: "There is still widespread distress and frustration of hope. The world as a whole is still groping its way painfully and fearfully." But he adds that some important psychological changes are taking place: that countries are all growing tired of waiting for the benevolence of economic laws to pull them out of the mud and are turning to, and trying to arrest, the depression on their own account.

And quite time, too, according to him, for "Relief of the unemployed wards off actual starvation, but does not prevent progressive under-nourishment and demoralisation of individuals and families where unemployment is of long duration. It affords no solution at all in the case of the young."

Mr. Butler then examines all the various remedies attempted, and a sorry lot they are—public works, reduction of hours of work, organisation of industry, bilateral trade agreements, and, of course, that hoary old chestnut, "planning."

Faute de mieux, he picks shorter hours as his fancy; but surely by this time no one can imagine that this is a genuine cause for anything so radical as the malaise from which the world is suffering?

Shorter hours mean smaller wages, or reduced purchasing power, which means a contraction of business, followed by still shorter hours, and so on. The only possible remedy is new money injected into the vicious spiral from outside it, in the form of National Dividends.

Spare the "Ready"; Starve the Child!

It seems a little odd, to put it mildly, that in an age of almost embarrassing profusion of food production we should need a Committee Against Malnutrition. It has been in existence just over a year and consists of a group of doctors and research workers who have chosen this name for it "because it expresses their frank opinion that all the factors necessary for the eradication of malnourishment are now completely within the power of society. Nutritional science has established the essential principles of human diet. The potential productivity of foodstuffs is almost incalculable. Man's capacity for social organisation has reached a high stage. Whatever degree of malnourishment might have been inevitable a century ago, it is now a social anomaly."

Well, there's the whole thing in a nutshell. You couldn't put it more plainly. Food is being destroyed in vast quantities in many countries because we don't distribute it. Is it reasonable to suppose there is not

enough to go round? Suppose you kept casting nets into the sea and netting such quantities of fish that the nets broke and allowed a good deal of your catch to slip through the holes, would you gravely declare that your nets were all right but that the fish were rather scarce and your fishermen must work harder and distribute fewer fish the bigger the holes became?

If the facts became known, somebody would tell you pretty straight to patch up your nets, or try new ones. If you had the mentality of a banker you would reply urbanely that nobody could hope to understand fishing except a fisherman, that you must not interfere with natural laws, and that the holes in your nets were caused by a piscatorial cycle which would pass away in the spawning season.

For "nets" read "financial system," and you have an unexaggerated picture of what is happening to-day. And the sickening part of it is that when the money monopolists hand us out this line of guff, hardly anybody has the guts to say "Aw, nuts!" and call their bluff.

However, the Committee Against Malnutrition has said it, in politer language, and we take off our hats to them for it. They are holding a public meeting next week, as announced on page 214; we wish them a good attendance, as what they have to say about the nation's health should be known to all.

The Fight Is On

Seventeen years ago the ideas for which this paper stands existed in the mind of one man; to-day they are spreading rapidly in every English-speaking country, and are coming to the fore in many countries in Europe and in Asia. Thanks to the tenacity and persistence of individual bearers of the new economic doctrine, that which was one man's work has gathered to itself a "credit in association" like the credit upon which the doctrine is based; an election has been fought upon it in Australia, and in Canada a Provincial Government has engaged the services of its founder as their principal reconstruction adviser. We publish on another page an article, "Fight On," which embodies the spirit of those who have performed the work of enlightenment which has achieved this truly startling progress, the grim determination to "hold on when there is nothing in you except the will which says to you—Hold on."

These have been the sowers of the seed, the harvest of which we are now called upon to reap. We have, in the fight which is on, in the campaign to purify democracy, an instrument which every Social Creditor can admire, for it is fashioned so that it can succeed only if the people want it, and if they do it must succeed.

Only if the people are really not ready for Social Credit, are really afraid of freedom, need we turn to consoling ourselves with the thought that even though we may not live to see it, here is the truth which is great and must at last prevail.

Rolling in Money

A sale of coins to be held in London this month will include a number of early American oak and pine tree shillings, recalling America's first money issue, and the origin of the expression "rolling in money."

New England received its charter in the seventeenth century, but it was given no coinage, and all sorts of substitutes were resorted to, including winkle shells and splinters of musket balls. In 1652 pine tree shillings were issued. Nathaniel Hawthorne in "The Great Carbuncle," makes his rich merchant, who possessed a large collection of pine tree shillings, roll twice a day among his coins so as to enjoy his wealth to the utmost. It is from that exercise that the phrases "rolling in money" and "rolling in wealth" are said to have originated.—"Peter Simple" in *The Morning Post*.

Economists Who Want to Talk Us Out

The Electoral Campaign will "Cut Out the Cackle"

"IT nettles men that truth should be simple," said Goethe. The simplicity of the Electoral Campaign is a rock of offence to many; they cannot conceive that it is possible to induce people to demand the abolition of poverty without understanding the technical method by which it is to be achieved, or that it would be desirable if it were possible.

All the signs are that the time at our disposal is limited, before disaster in the shape of the next world war, revolution or chaos descend upon us, and, therefore, what has to be done must be done quickly. If we have to wait until the whole of the populace understands A plus B, then indeed the crack of doom is likely to sound before the carillon of rejoicing, for those who are not particularly anxious to see poverty abolished and all men economically free will see to it that argument over the pros and cons of this theorem goes on for years.

Articles will appear from the pens of well-known writers on orthodox economics, lengthy and couched in technical terms calculated to confuse and fatigue the mind of the ordinary man and make him give up in despair all attempt to understand such abstruse matters. Orthodox economists seldom or never write in simple language, perhaps because "to be simple is to be found out," and millions of men and women, perfectly capable of understanding what is wrong with the world and what is necessary in order to put it right, by applying their own commonsense to proven facts which are common knowledge, cannot understand the jargon of economists.

Distrusting Their Commonsense

In many cases, however, they are impressed by it and inclined to say—"If this young man expresses himself in terms too deep for me, why, what a very, very deep young man this deep young man must be," and to begin to distrust their own commonsense.

The first simple exposition of Social Credit is understood by a great many people, but the matter is seldom allowed to rest there. Obviously it is susceptible of endless elaboration and argument. Very few people understand ordinary business processes, and if a business man of their acquaintance comes along and introduces into the subject a mass of verbiage culled from his own particular "shop," in a little while what is clear and simple soon appears to be tortuous and complicated. The mind again becomes tired and confused and gets lost in a maze of detail. The ordinary person is again in a position to distrust himself and think that perhaps the other fellow is right, although the latter's argument may—and usually does—ignore every law of logic and sense.

Assuming that our financial rulers are reluctant to relinquish the power which control of money gives them, they would be happy to see people occupied with endless discussion on technical points, because it would prevent them devoting their time and energies to taking some definite action.

They would be less happy if the people started saving in effect: We know that poverty can be abolished because we are constantly told that this is a crisis of abundance, and we know that where there is plenty all can have enough without depriving anybody else. As you are financial and economic experts it is clearly your

job to devise the technical means to achieve this end, and we, therefore, instruct you to do it within a reasonable time limit or to confess your inability to do so and retire from the field.

The issue would be straight and clear-cut. With negligible exceptions the orthodox economists have all admitted the existence of plenty; many of them have deplored it. It is demonstrably possible to distribute plenty. If they cannot do it, then either their expertness or their good faith must be impugned, but they must not be allowed to continue to occupy seats of honour and highly salaried posts without producing results acceptable to the community they are supposed to serve.

Imagine An "Orthodox" Chef!

As Major Douglas has stated, there is nothing more foolish than for the plain man to tell the expert how to do his job, but he can and ought to tell him what job to do, and to require the expert to give proof of his expertness. What hotel would continue to employ a person professing to be an accomplished chef, who instead of serving appetising meals, spent his time in destructive criticism of the methods of other chefs and lengthy explanations of the extreme difficulty of cooking owing to the over-abundance of food?

To insistent demands for Social Credit, orthodoxy can always reply—ah, you do not know what you are asking. Naturally this scheme appears attractive to you, but there are dangers that we see, which you, not being experts, cannot be in a position to see. We have made a life-long study of these matters and, therefore, are not so easily deceived.

To the demand for the abolition of poverty and for National Dividends, they cannot make this reply, because the onus is on them to devise the best technical methods of effecting this end, and they would have considerable difficulty in explaining that it was impossible to abolish poverty in a world which by their own admission contains too much of everything.

It would appear to be an easier matter to get people to see the general situation as outlined above, and to impress upon them why they should say what they want but never how it is to be done, than to instruct them in A plus B and other technicalities. Many of them admit that they have neither time nor inclination to study.

It does not require time and study to know that plenty can be distributed, and it does not take a great deal of time to explain to a busy man that he has certain rights before he loses them. Just as muscles which are not used atrophy, so democratic rights if they are not used tend to disappear. It is possible to awaken people to a sense of this danger.

Those in positions of responsibility, when faced with the alternative of obeying the will of the people or going out of office, may find themselves forced to use the very technical methods they have derided, because they find no other way of increasing purchasing power without raising prices and causing inflation, and of providing incomes for those discarded by technological improvements. The stone that the builders rejected would then have become the head stone of the corner and Social Credit an accomplished fact.

D. BEAMISH.

A Chiel Amang Us

THERE is a chiel amang us takin' notes. He is the eleven-year-old son of Dr. Marie C. Stopes, and she told the world about him in a letter to *The Times* of April 20. She has never given him any pocket money because "The prevalence of regular pocket money is one of the keys to that lack of adult responsibility about money which is widely deplored."

Dr. Stopes gives her son money on birthdays and other privileged occasions, but, in the normal course, this new Samuel Smiles earns his own spending money.

At the age of four, interested in the household wages book, he asked for a wages book of his own, and began to earn money, entering it up in the wages book and signing for it. Looking back in that little record one finds items such as this: "To cleaning white paint in the drawing-room, 2d.; to laying turf straight in garden, 4d.; to chopping wood, 2d.; to felling a tree, 6d.," etc.

You may smile and talk about sweated labour, especially in connection with the last item, if it was a large tree. But Dr. Stopes, in refraining from accustom-

ing her son to free gifts of money, is rendering him a signal service. She is protecting him from "the false idea that money is obtainable without work." So he carefully takes notes of all the work he does in house or garden, and signs on the dotted line when he gets his pay of a Saturday night. Were a wages book established in every home," declares Dr. Stopes, "the national character would undoubtedly gain by it."

So get busy establishing your wages books, and no more of this nonsense about National Dividends. Did Douglas as a boy use a wages book? Did Orage? No, and that is the whole cause of the trouble. These men, and others like them, became accustomed to "the false idea that money is obtainable without work."

Indeed, if Dr. Stopes, when she was a child, had enjoyed this training, it is doubtful whether we should have heard so much about Birth Control. Dr. Stopes has given unstinted service to a Cause, without asking,

one assumes, what was to be her monetary reward. Her son will possess a keener eye to his own interests. He is being taught that his faculties are something to be employed exclusively with a view to his own profit. He will no doubt observe that the rendering of free service has been the privilege of the natural aristocrat. And, observing further that the lot of the natural aristocrat is hard, he will no doubt go and do otherwise.

Yet one has an uncomfortable feeling that the training is incomplete. One assumes that the boy receives free board, lodging, clothing and tuition. He may argue that, after all, money's worth is obtainable without work. He may even grow accustomed to regarding his wages as merely a supplement to his main source of income. When the time comes, he may even display such a deplorable lack of character as to accept his share of the National Dividend!

TOM DRXON.

○ Wad Some Credit the Giftie Buy Us

To See Ourselves as S.C.'s Guy Us

IT is said that comparisons are odious, but at the risk of having some surplus fish, or redundant fruit, thrown at my head I am giving a few choice quotations from City Editors, or other items culled from highly respectable papers, such papers being so very highly respectable that they have not yet noticed the existence of the Social Credit Movement.

* * * *

"Every winter can be relied upon to provide its quota of colds and kindred infectious complaints. This year the influenza epidemic has surpassed its customary seasonal severity. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the scourge has, no doubt, invigorated the makers of tonics, patent medicines and other forms of bodily protection, and may prove to be an important influence on the current year's earnings." — *Daily Telegraph*, 30/1/33.

"Influenza kills mother of ten"—*Daily Herald*, 6/2/33 —thus invigorating makers of coffins, grave diggers and tombstone makers. It is a pity the ten children were left behind. They will probably be a burden on the rates. The woman should have been prosecuted for having them, thus invigorating magistrates, police and other forms of financial protection.

* * * *

"Driven from home by burning carcasses. Vast pall of smoke hangs over town." Two thousand two hundred animals slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease at Sturminster Newton, Dorset. — *Evening Standard*, 18/4/35.

The smoke of the glowing herd drifts homeward o'er the lea! Fewer animals to add to the surplus milk burden; less to be made into meat, thus lessening the meat plague. A few more sore throats to invigorate makers of tonics, etc. Truly an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

* * * *

"Pest damage helps markets. Markets are influenced by strange things. Many readers of these notes may be surprised to learn that I attribute a fair amount of the recent activity in the London Stock Exchange to an insect about 1/4 in. in length. This insect is known as the 'boll-weevil.' It is a pest which infests the cotton plants. It has been peculiarly active of late in certain of the American cotton fields, with the result that the cotton crop will suffer. This has caused the estimates of the world's coming cotton supplies to be materially reduced. In turn this has naturally led to a very sharp advance in the price of cotton. This rise in the price of cotton has provided a cheering factor for the commodity markets as a whole, and the lead given by cotton has been followed. This improvement in commodities has been reflected by renewed confidence in the stock markets. Thus I arrive at the conclusion that we have to thank this little boll-weevil for the capital appreciation we have seen in so many securities on the Stock Exchange during the past week or two."—*City Editor, Daily Mirror*, 27/8/32.

Good little boll-weevil, make yourself at home.

"A stronger position as to available stocks is telling favourably on the American cotton price. The price has been steadily recovering. Hard facts about the raw cotton position are that Liverpool's stock is little more than half what it was a year ago. Stocks afloat for Europe and Great Britain are also very much under those of a year ago."—Arthur S. Wade, City Editor, *Evening Standard*, 18/4/35.

Steady progress towards the abolition of plenty in the midst of poverty.

* * * *

A million oranges have been thrown into the Black Sea to save the Roumanian orange market. Thousands of people watched the dumping. There is such a glut of fruit that it was thought preferable to throw the oranges away rather than see a further fall in prices.—*Evening News*, 20/4/35.

It's an old banking custom! The idea is that when prices are higher people who can't afford the low price will pay the higher. If you have had a cut in income try raising prices, but don't ask for a National Dividend.

* * * *

A man broke a jewellery shop window and scattered jewels among the crowd at Peckham. He was detained and will appear at Lambeth Police Court. — *Sunday Graphic and Sunday News*, 21/4/35.

The moral of these two instances is that you may cast your bread on the waters, but don't cast pearls before swine. The fish are poisoned by the food, thus is a fish glut avoided with its consequent hosts of starving fishermen. The second has its sound points, too, because it keeps men employed in the police, and is invigorating for prison builders, warders, etc.

* * * *

While an old mattress was being burnt at Liverpool a boy noticed inside it a satchel containing banknotes. Many people risked injury to rescue it, but only the clasps were left.—*Daily Mirror*, 20/4/35.

Perhaps the Royal Humane Society will recognise the would-be rescuers? The banks having such a dearth of stationery they can't detach the figures from their ledgers, but I would like to know if the smoke of the burning paper compares with that of burning cattle gluts, or Brazilian coffee pyres.

* * * *

The yards of Workman, Clark (1928) Ltd., at Belfast have been purchased for closing by National Shipbuilders Security, Ltd., a company which has a small capital and was formed in 1930 under the auspices of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, the undertaking formed to foster British industry.—*Sunday Dispatch*, 21/4/35.

Beneath the shadow of their wing our ships are built secure. Oh, yeah! I don't think! They mean "fester," not "foster." Anyway, why should "uncles" desire to foster British industry?

T. H. STORY.

Canada and the Abolition of Poverty

Signs of National Awakening

THE fact that Alberta is in the limelight at present does not mean that other parts of Canada are neglecting opportunities for Social Credit propaganda and action. But much of the work in other provinces which are not yet so highly charged with ideas of monetary reform has until recently been a hard, slow, and often discouraging matter of "sticking to it" on the part of a minority of enthusiasts; just as it still is in much of the United States.

Yet no one in the Dominion has any longer a good reason for remaining ignorant of the words Social Credit or without a general impression of what they stand for, for under the galvanic influence of the Alberta situation the whole subject has this year become front-page news from Victoria to Montreal. The members of the Federal House of Commons at Ottawa will soon be on their way home to their constituencies, where, regardless of party, they are likely to realise with added force that feeling of growing desperation, either on account of debt or of actual want, which, according to reports in the press, animates both the town and country districts to an increasing extent.

Right Up Against the People

The mayors of one hundred urban municipalities met at the end of March to consider ways and means in common of yielding to the pressure from their local unemployed and those on inadequate relief. Magistrates are more continuously accessible to local pressure than Federal members, and, as *The Western Producer* remarks, the mayors, after having had their lives made a burden to them for four or five years by determined and often desperate men and women, have taken a leaf out of their persecutors' book and met finally in such a mood that "no government, no matter how it may for the moment seem to shirk the matter, can afford to ignore the temper and the evident determination of the convention." As one of them put it, "We who are speaking to you are right up against the people," and it is clear that the big stick behind these men was the uncompromising demand of their citizens that they should take whatever action was necessary to end an intolerable state of affairs.

It is a safe guess that the Federal members will be increasingly subjected to the same kind of pressure from the electors, and it is evident that the opportunities opening up for propaganda in favour of the distribution of plenty are almost overwhelming, whether as the crystallisation of a simple mass demand for the abolition of poverty, or more strictly Social Credit propaganda, or both.

A Sinister Threat

That the attitude of the money monopoly and its supporters does not change in time or space towards such claims for social justice has been made clear enough by the reactions of certain Eastern papers towards the invitation to Major Douglas from the Alberta Government. Commenting on the appointment, the *Toronto Globe* remarks, "Alberta will not strengthen its position in respect of the Western demand for Dominion refunding of Provincial obligations if it ventures into credit experiments of the Douglas type," and suggests that "the real need is for a return to sound basic production" (my italics). It reminds its readers that Mayor G. G. McGeer, of Vancouver, who not long ago tried somewhat rashly to cut interest rates on the City of Vancouver's bonds, only succeeded in getting the issue dropped from the London Stock Exchange list, and

closes with the scarcely veiled threat that "any Province which tampers with the fundamentals of credit is likely to find itself soon in a position of distressing isolation as regards both sister Provinces and the money market, to which all (including Alberta) must look eventually for credit requirements."

Ottawa Under Pressure

Meanwhile, however, the House of Commons at Ottawa shows many signs of waking up in earnest to the realities of the situation, possibly assisted, as the *Winnipeg Free Press* suggests, by the fact that "each mail brings bags of tracts, resolutions, exhortations and petitions addressed to M.P.s; if they don't come through the mail they come by telegraph or by direct representation of their advocates." Last month George Coote, a Federal U.F.A. member, introduced a motion for a national dividend of fifty dollars a month for those over sixty, and asserted that no solution of the crisis could be found under the present orthodox financial system, but that this depended on the provision of adequate money for the nation to buy the goods it produced. A few days before this, William Irvin, in the course of a discussion on the establishment of an "economic council" for Canada, had suggested that its powers should include inquiring into and recommending "policies calculated to distribute the goods and services of increased production," and thirteen members supported his proposal.

In this connection mention should be made of a campaign lately started in British Columbia and elsewhere to circulate a petition calling for a royal commission on monetary reform, with special reference to the Douglas Social Credit proposals. This method of action is probably chiefly effective as publicity, but, as *The Ottawa Citizen* says editorially, "Just so soon as public opinion is awakened in Canada to demand action on the part of the Government to abolish needless poverty, the necessary steps will have to be taken. Under political democracy one government will do it as much as another," and it concludes, "The opportunity of the Canadian electorate in the weeks immediately ahead is to see that only candidates in favour of direct action to abolish poverty are returned to Parliament."

When Canada Is Roused

In conclusion, I should like to remind English readers of what it is very easy to forget—the fact that distances in Canada are so great, and the population so comparatively scattered, that it is a matter of considerable difficulty to get concerted action on a national scale in any question. This difficulty has been enormously increased in the past by the apparently conflicting interests of Eastern and Western Canada, of agriculture and industry, employers and employed, and all the other false antitheses which play into the hands of finance by setting its puppets one against the other. Once the true state of affairs has been realised by Canadians (and there are many signs that this will soon be the case) they are not people to lie down under it.

They are accustomed already to treat their representatives as their servants, which is exactly as it should be, and they are not yet accustomed to chronic poverty and the despair of spirit which it brings. There will be room for both provincial and federal action, indeed for action on any scale that will be effective in ending the enslavement by inches of a great and growing Dominion, and lead it to economic security and freedom.

J.D.B.

Banking Mysteries

The returns of the Irish banks for 1934 are of unusual interest this year. The net profits, amounting to £1,359,835, are but £12,218 lower than the previous year, and in every case the dividends declared are unchanged. Deposits which have been declining since 1932, showed a decrease again of almost three millions.—From an *Irish paper*.

It cannot be disputed that the deposits of the banks represent largely the savings and capital of the people.—Chairman of the *National Bank of Scotland*.

DEMAND RESULTS

I think that in every part of the country where a Social Credit group exists, or can be formed, an organisation should be set up at once for the systematic presentation of the situation to every voter in the district.—Major Douglas at Buxton.

Consumer Credit and Its Cancellation

An Explanation of a Factor in Social Credit which some Students Find Elusive

ONE of the stock criticisms of Social Credit by orthodox economists consists of a denial that the consumer credit (Price Discount and National Dividend), which Major Douglas proposes should be issued in order to equate incomes with prices, can be cancelled. This denial is usually coupled with the assertion that inflation will result.

Even genuine seekers after knowledge are sometimes uncertain in their minds on this question of cancellation. Recent correspondence on this subject voices these doubts. The following extract from a letter to the Editor seems to me to put forward this point of view clearly:—

"Any money created otherwise than as a loan constitutes an absolutely permanent addition to the currency, and remains in existence so long as the financial system within which it is issued remains in being; unless it is taken out of the system by taxation and destroyed."

This statement appears to assume that all money created by the banks automatically returns to them for cancellation, and on its return journey from consumer to bank liquidates all costs. In other words it ignores the point of Major Douglas' analysis of the present system in which he has conclusively shown that industry creates price values faster than incomes are distributed to the public.

If the statement quoted above was true there would be no debt, and quite obviously there is a rapidly growing burden of debt, which is fundamentally due from the community, in its individual or corporate capacity, to the various financial institutions.

Consumer Credit Cancels Debt

As Major Douglas has reminded us several times recently world debt increased during the 17th century by 47 per cent.; during the 18th century by 466 per cent.; during the 19th century by 12,000 per cent.; and to-day is increasing as the 4th power of time in units of 100 years, according to the calculations of Professor Rautenstrauch of Columbia University.

Therefore, the general answer to the question how consumer credit will be cancelled under Social Credit is that it will be used to write off the public and private debts which have been incurred in the past and must, without it, be incurred in the future.

It may perhaps be worth while elaborating this a little further. Under the present system the retailer, the person from whom the public buys consumable goods, has to charge all costs, including his own profit, into prices.

If he is successful in selling his goods, the retailer has recovered all these costs from the public, including all charges for supplies from wholesalers and producers. To meet the retailer's charges the public has only its current incomes: wages, salaries and personal dividends. As we know, these incomes collectively are chronically insufficient to meet the collective prices of goods which are produced, still less of goods which could be produced if industry was working at full capacity. An objective proof of this statement is that nine retailers out of ten fail to sell their goods and become bankrupt.

Major Douglas has enumerated at least five causes of this shortage of purchasing power: (1) Saving, in the sense of hoarding; (2) interest on bank loans and profits of all producers from the raw material to the retail stage; (3) investment of savings in new works; (4) the inclusion in prices of all plant charges and payments for raw materials brought in from a previous cost accountancy cycle; (5) deflation, i.e., sale of securities and recall of loans by the banks. (pp. 15 and 16. "The New and the Old Economics.")

Irrecoverable Costs

Let us glance at one or two of these causes from the point of view of consumer credit. No (2) is the most obvious. If during any period the banks advance £x to industry, and the latter attempts to recover £(x+y) through prices from the public, where y is bank interest plus the profit of all producers, we at once have a mathematical impossibility unless the £y are supplied by

new credits (i.e., future debt). Under the present system one industry can make a profit or repays its loan interest only at the expense of its neighbours; under Social Credit all industries which supplied a real demand would be in a position to make a profit and avoid debt.

Causes (3) and (4) both introduce additional costs into prices without any increase in the total incomes of the public. At present where these costs are met, the similar costs of other firms are not, and a corresponding amount of goods cannot be sold. Consumer credit is required to liquidate the vast number of these costs, which to-day are irrecoverable, and to ensure the distribution of consumable goods up to the limit of productive capacity or individual desire, whichever comes first.

Two Kinds of Money

An important point to note is that under Social Credit, just as under the present system, it is not necessary or even desirable that all money recovered through prices should be immediately destroyed. A prosperous industry requires liquid capital in the form of reserve and depreciation funds if it is to keep abreast of scientific progress and an expanding standard of living; unfortunately industries to-day, for obvious reasons, cannot all be in this position. The confusion about uncanceled money, and the fear of inflation, arises, I think, from the fact that many people, including some Social Crediters, do not observe that there are two forms of money: "capital money" and "consumers' money." "Capital money" consists of all money which cannot be spent on consumable goods *without first creating or transferring a cost*, e.g., a bank loan, or reserve profits used to build a new factory. "Consumers' money" comprises all money which can be used directly for buying consumable goods, thereby cancelling all the costs (including profits) comprising the price of the goods bought.

It follows, therefore, that the expenditure of "capital money" cannot cancel costs; it can only create or transfer them, and however much of it there is in existence it cannot cause inflation. Only an excess of "consumers' money" compared with costs can do this, and Social Credit is a device for ensuring that "consumers' money" and the prices of consumable goods shall equate with each other. Readers who require a fuller elaboration of this point are referred to the excellent article by "G.F.L.," entitled "Deficiency of Purchasing Power—A New Angle," in *The New Age* of February 21, 1935.

Major Douglas does not propose to interfere with the present practice by which the banks create credit to finance production. In other words "capital money" would, under Social Credit, still come into existence as a debt (but to the community instead of to the banks, which would then be the servants of the community). "Consumers' money" (incomes from industry plus consumer credit) would, however, always be sufficient to cancel it.

Depreciation Cancels Costs and Credits

Imagine a retailer whose goods during a given period cost him £1,000 to produce. Under his price discount scheme Douglas proposes that he should sell these goods to the public at, say, 25 per cent. discount, i.e., for £750. He is, therefore, £250 short of the amount of his financial cost. This sum would be credited to him by, say, the Treasury after the goods had been sold, his full £1,000 of costs would be cancelled, and the National Capital Account would be written down by £250. By this method provision for the automatic cancellation of the £250 consumer credit would have been made. It is immaterial whether this money goes directly to pay off a bank loan or to replace reserves of "capital money" used to finance the production of the goods; in either case it has ceased to exist as "consumers' money."

If those who are worried over there being "too much money about" under Social Credit will get firmly in their heads that all "consumers' money" is cancelled as such as soon as it has been used to purchase consumable goods, I think their troubles on this point will cease.

K.M.

Fight On!

IT is sometimes very difficult to perceive any progress in the crusade for Social Credit. One's faith in the movement wavers and one begins to wonder whether anything will ever come of all the effort being put forth in the service of this great plan.

At such times one is apt to look around through the spectacles of pessimism with the result that a serious attack of hopelessness ensues. Just as a man may contract billiousness, so the mind may (and occasionally does) become infected with a kind of unease at the appalling difficulties of overcoming the resistance to a fresh set of ideas.

I have heard many whose lives are given to the Church claim that no good can be done until men have had a "change of heart," and I have, I confess, felt some impatience at such an expectation. Man is, taken generally, concerned with little more than doing the best he can for himself in a world which appears to be censorious of anything happy or jolly. He submits to many things while he has no option. He follows slavishly many customs for the sake of respectability. With very slight training at school and little leisure thereafter it is hardly to be expected that many can think out things for themselves. The result is the "average man" to which our newspapers are said to appeal.

Considering the tremendous disadvantages under which these people exist, is it any wonder that more and more of them get sick of "playing the old game" and turn to Social Credit?

It is when we turn to our "monied class" that the real difficulties begin to appear. With the others it is merely a question of fright for their job or plain inability to think which has to be overcome. With the "monied class," however, one is up against a knowledge of the power which money brings and a determination to smash anything which threatens the loss of that power.

Moreover, one's difficulties are not eased by the undoubted fact that many persons who hold such power are benevolent and as far as possible do not misuse their power. The fact remains that they—no less than the others—see no good reason why their subjects should be released from monetary dependence.

Argument seldom produces more than the resurrecting of old shibboleths. As an intellectual discussion—yes. In practice—no. They decide at once that no one would work for them . . . then what? Regardless of the fact that many a man is content to serve what he feels is "his master," it is surely a rather pitiable commentary on their present positions as "masters." It is so very difficult to convince such people that each and every person is entitled by right of birth to a share in the common pool and that by introducing any such reform they would not themselves suffer, as there is plenty for all.

Nevertheless, as the generations succeed each other there is a difference in ideals and outlook. If there were sufficient time and we were content to peg away for the sake of those who will exist three generations hence, no doubt something like our ideas would have come about.

Our present discontent—that of my own generation—arises because we are striving to bring about this reform in our own time. Are we mad? God knows.

A friend of mine, after a long bout of argument (with most discouraging results) wrote me that he thought Social Credit was "a beautiful dream." His disconsolate remark—in spite of his convinced and passionate belief in Social Credit—proves how effective is the opposition from this "monied class" when they fear loss of their

privileges. One comes to realise how deep are the prejudices which people of this class hold and believe.

Within the term of my own life I confess to having accepted Socialism until I met the writings of Major Douglas. The acceptance of his thesis was something which affected my whole outlook. But I am by nature one who is not content to judge until both sides of any question are laid out, and while I take every opportunity of arousing interest in the subject my object is to attempt to persuade each separate person to investigate for himself—which to my mind is the best way to undermine previous convictions that Capitalism (as now constructed) is the best method of living.

Yet, after my own experiences, I sometimes wonder whether the dictum of my religious acquaintances is not right. In Social Credit we have not only a monetary reform, but a restatement of many of those things which have been handed down to us in the Bible.

If one starts from that point, it is possible that one has too much impatience and not enough faith, which may prove to be the cause of our discontent.

I do not suggest that Major Douglas should be elected the head of a new religious movement. My thought is that when Social Creditors feel discouraged and disconsolate they should ask themselves what exactly they are expecting of their own personal efforts. No doubt each and every worker feels some delight when he makes a new convert, but it needs a considerable faith to keep on, when the result of one's efforts is nil—or worse still, retaliation to one's own undoing. Still, it should be some consolation to those in need of it to say that no single reform has ever been won without tears, tribulations, hard labour and wreckage.

Consequently, though sometimes no progress can be perceived—yet genuine effort for a true cause never goes unavailing and therefore, though individuals may become casualties, the idea is never killed.

W. H. D. MANCHEE.

Fishermen Cannot Eat Houses

After hearing three heartrending letters from fishermen applying for relief, Banff Joint Council yesterday decided to defy an instruction of Mr. J. Gordon, Chief Public Assistance Officer for the County, that fishermen owning their own houses, but otherwise destitute, should not get poor relief.

The writer of one of the letters asked—"Could you do nothing for me without interfering with my house and belongings, as they are all I have left?"

Another wrote—"I am down and out. I would be only too glad to work if I could get food. We cannot get food or clothes just now."

"Circumstances have forced my hand," wrote the third applicant.

"It is with the greatest unwillingness that I would accept charity of any kind. All I have left are my house and belongings. It is heartbreaking to let your house go bit by bit after a life of hard toil."

The Chairman, Provost Christie, Banff, said when similar cases came before them at their last meeting they were informed by the Chief Public Assistance Officer that they could not give relief to persons who owned their own houses, but he understood that under the terms of the new Unemployment Act a man was entitled to relief even if he did own a house.

The Clerk, Mr. M'Pherson, said the Chief Public Assistance Officer knew that perfectly well, but he insisted in sticking to the terms of the Poor Law Act of 1845. Mr. M'Pherson said he had informed Mr. Gordon that he would never be a party to any man "eating his house."

Baillie Slorach, Banff—What is the use of property to these men if they have nothing to eat? We cannot allow them to starve.

It was agreed that the Clerk be instructed to give relief to these men.—From the *Glasgow Daily Record and Mail*.

The Game is With You!

Extracts from Major Douglas's Speech at Southampton on January 31.

NOTHING is more foolish than to tell an expert how to do a job, but you have every right, as a plain man, to say what sort of job you want done.

Saying what sort of job you want done is called *policy*; it is directing attention to *ends*, not to *means*. And the people of this country, in my humble opinion, have a perfect right to say, "We are tired of this game; we are no longer going to see piles of goods over there and hungry mouths over here. We do not know how you are going to get those goods from there to here, but we are assured that it can be done. Now you are business and financial experts and you must do it. . . ."

We of the Social Credit Movement have certain ideas as to how these things can be done. We know that these ideas are one way by which they can be done, and we think they are the best way. But so far as this matter is concerned we are saying: "We do not care how they are done so long as the doing of them does not involve a loss of freedom which is not inherent in the doing of them. Do them any way you like, but we will have results."

We are organising everywhere to get the people to sign a pledge demanding from their Member that he shall support the proposal for a National Dividend. **Do not suppose for a minute that we are getting up a petition for a National Dividend.** We are going to do something much more positive than that. We are going to say to your Member, "If you do not support this thing we will infallibly put you out." I am quite confident that, if the very carefully thought out lines of these proposals to get something done are followed, we shall get results. . . .

I want something from you. I want either your help, your work, or your money. Chiefly I want your work and your assistance. More really, more fundamentally, we want this than your money. If you give us your money we shall not be unduly grateful because you are merely helping yourselves; but we will guarantee so far as we can that your money shall be spent to the best advantage for the one single object of perfecting this mechanism towards the attainment of a National Dividend. . . .

The game will not wait. It will take one direction or another at the very longest within the next five years. That is not merely my view, it is the view of many people who hold widely divergent views from mine, and perhaps we agree only on that. The fate of the world for the next four or five hundred years will be settled, probably within the next five years. . . .

I can do nothing but lay the issues before you. . . .
The game is with you.

Offers of help should be sent to The Secretary, The Only Democrats (non-Party), 8-9 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

Gifts of money to The Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, cheques payable to J. E. Tuke, Treasurer, Social Credit Secretariat, 8-9 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

ELECTORS— DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

Leaflet No. 4

For Recruiting.—The leaflet is designed as an aid to recruiting and contains a space in which the address of the local group or District Supervisor can be inserted with a rubber stamp.

It can be used for distribution at meetings, or for delivery by post or from door to door, and is admirably suited to be left behind after collecting signed demand forms.

It is printed in purple and orange, as these two colours emphasise each other, and the latter will always catch the eye whether it may be lying amongst other papers or by itself on the floor.

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—This is the instrument of the Electoral Campaign, fully described in our Special Electoral Campaign Number, April 19, 1935, and can be obtained either in purple on orange or purple on white, the latter only for experimental purposes until it has been proved by results to be the superior in use in a particular locality.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Contains space for twenty-four signatures. Also described in our Special Electoral Campaign Number, April 19, 1935.

Prices of Leaflets

Leaflet No. 4: 6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).

Leaflet No. 5: (post free) 12s. 6d. for 1,000; 6s. 3d. for 500; 3s. 2d. for 250; 1s. 7d. for 125; 10d. for 60; 5d. for 30.

Leaflet No. 6: (carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 9 Regent Square, King's Cross, London, W.C.1.

DEMAND RESULTS

Nothing but the rehabilitation of democracy in a genuine sense, and with an understanding of its limits, will enable Social Credit to become an actual fact.—*Major Douglas at Buxton.*

DEMAND RESULTS

Democracy is to elect representatives who will insist upon results, and will, if necessary, pillory the actual individuals who are responsible either for the attainment of results or their non-attainment.—*Major Douglas at Buxton.*

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An Electoral Campaign the Only Way to Social Credit

Major C. H. Douglas.

... nothing but the rehabilitation of democracy in a general sense, and with an understanding of its limits, will enable Social Credit to become an actual fact.

One section of the Movement, the largest, has been charged with the task of purifying the desires of the general population, by which I mean the integration of popular will to a united objective without specification of mechanism. One of the most effective methods is by explaining what would be the result of Social Credit as compared with those we know to arise out of the present system.—*The Nature of Democracy.*

The late Mr. A. R. Orage.

... but neither a sufficient number of people will trouble to understand the Plan, nor will any responsible official draft a clause of an enabling Act, until, by one means or another... the objectives, implied in the Plan, are earnestly and unequivocally desired.—*The Fear of Leisure.*

Nothing Prevails Against the Will of the People

Major C. H. Douglas.

If this collective will can be mobilised in times of so-called peace as it has been mobilised in times of war, nothing can resist it.—*The Nature of Democracy.*

The late Mr. A. R. Orage.

I am so far from thinking that any Grand Conspiracy could succeed against the community without at least the passive consent of the community itself that... —*The Fear of Leisure.*

Active Service

We invite contributions to this column. The experiences of workers in the Electoral Campaign will be especially welcome. Questions asked and answers given, humorous incidents, brief reports of meetings, and anything relevant to the prosecution of the campaign to bring about Social Credit, will be acceptable. Please mark postcards or letters "Active Service."

Well Done, Newcastle!

Not content with a trifle like collecting 1,076 signatures last week in 118 hours, which has taken them well past the 5,000 mark, the Newcastle supervisor has been getting busy with his new-found freedom. Now that after thirty days of "regimentation," thirty days of doing the "impossible" (for so we have heard E.C.D.1 described by certain groups who have not tried, and in some cases have not read it)—now that he is at liberty to make any innovation he likes, he has made one which we commend to the attention of all other supervisors who have done their thirty days' hard.

In future every Electors' Demand and Undertaking delivered in Newcastle will be contained in an envelope bearing these words: National Campaign to Abolish Poverty. How long are we going to tolerate poverty and Means Tests, when there is abundance for all? Demand the abolition of poverty now by signing the enclosed form. This envelope will be called for (followed by the day of the week).

In addition to this departure from precedent, upon which, as Major Douglas has said, all progress is based, he has had the most useful co-operation from the Newcastle group, who have converted to the Electoral Campaign the local Science of Life organisation and have joined forces with them to open an office from which to conduct operations, and they will meet there daily instead of once a fortnight as hitherto. This

innovation has provided the Newcastle Social Credit Group with a permanent headquarters for the first time, and we heartily congratulate all concerned, and extend a welcome to the members of the Science of Life organisation into the ranks of the campaigners for National Dividends.

Thoughts of a Campaigner

It has been pointed out that if 5,000 canvassers in the British Isles would work one hour per week at the Electoral Campaign, and only obtained ten signatures per hour, they would collect 2,400,000 signatures in twelve months. And it is not difficult to calculate that twice that small number of canvassers working four hours a week would collect signatures equivalent to a straight majority in every constituency.

But what is more important is that once we get moving in a sufficient number of constituencies we shall gather support, so that new canvassers will be added to our ranks. And as news of the campaign spreads the people will become readier and readier to sign, which will speed up the rate of collection. And as this all will happen not secretly but openly, it is not too much to suppose that there will be a strong popular feeling in favour of the policy we are offering to the electorate.

I have heard it suggested that the British elector will not honour his signature when it comes to polling day. While I believe this kind of opinion is on a par with the idea that nobody will do any work if they receive a National Dividend, I should like to point out that when people dishonour their signatures it is because they do not want what they signed. In this case I cannot believe this to be a likely contingency.

Special Campaign Notice

To All District Supervisors

A limited quantity of the Elector's Demand and Undertaking (Leaflet No. 5), printed in purple on white, is available for experimental purposes. These white forms may be ordered at the same prices as the orange forms, on the understanding that repeat orders will be accompanied by figures showing comparison of results in use between the orange and the white forms.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The twenty-four-page Special Electoral Campaign number of April 19 was possible at the ordinary price only because the monetary guarantees of certain friends enabled us to have a much larger quantity than usual printed.

We advised the ordering of not more than three months' supply of Leaflet No. 5 (The Elector's Demand and Undertaking) in view of possible alterations. In the present instance, on the other hand, it is advisable to order immediately sufficient quantities of the Special Number for at least six months' requirements, while the type is standing. After this edition is exhausted, the price of a further reprint will have to be increased.

It should be borne in mind that this Special Number is eminently suitable to put into the hands of all enquirers and new adherents.

CORRESPONDENCE

Permanent Headquarters in Newcastle

Will you please allow me to draw notice to the fact that the Newcastle-on-Tyne Group has now established a permanent Group headquarters at 24 Leazes Park Road? In future all Group meetings will be held there and all information regarding the activities of this Group may be readily obtained there especially on the Electoral Campaign.

The headquarters requires furniture and offers of the following would be appreciated: Tip-up chairs, typewriters, trestle table, gas stove, a woodcut of Major Douglas and other suitable pictures, filing cabinets. Offers of transport for Campaign workers.

Will all Social Crediters in the district make a visit, please, as soon as possible?

MRS. J. W. COWARD, *Hon. Secretary.*

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Bravo, Local Press!

Under this heading, if there is one paper in Great Britain that deserves a laurel wreath it is *The Shetland Times*. I published my first letter on October 10, 1933. Correspondence has proceeded ever since, and is still proceeding. The Editors refuse nothing, and I think they deserve a special paragraph of recognition. The Shetlands are aflame.

Also *The Orkney Herald*. The Editor of that paper refuses nothing, and only recently in a leader expressed the view that D.S.C. must come. The Orkneys are aflame, too.

Okehampton.

J. CREACH SCOTT.

[We do indeed most cordially congratulate *The Shetland Times*, and have followed the long and well-fought debate therein with great interest. This paper has set a great example, and we hope to announce the reprinting of these letters in the not too distant future, with a foreword by Major Douglas.

The Editor of *The Orkney Herald* we salute — a prophet.—Ed.]

Application of the Price Discount

The application of the Price Discount to the retailer is necessary to ensure the successful working of the National Dividend. But as there is no check on the manufacturer and wholesaler, would there not be a tendency for them to increase their price to the retailer on account of the abundance of "cheap" money, and so nullify, to some extent, the all-round benefit aimed at?

Hexham.

R. W. HORNSBY.

[The object of the Price Discount is to equate the collective cash credits of the population with the collective cash prices of consumable goods for sale. The object is to release and not to check enterprise. Competition may be expected both to keep prices reasonable and to improve quality. It is only if excessive profiteering takes place that measures against it need be considered, and the device of making the discount conditional on a limitation of profits could be used, and, if necessary, all business could be included in a registration scheme, as in the Draft Scheme for Scotland. Competition to sell to the retailer is very keen.—Ed.]

Money Does Not Cross Frontiers

Dear Sir,—I must compliment you upon your very live paper. I am busy in pushing its value each week. I am writing to say that I endorse the views put forward by C. Chas. Burnham. In fact, I did intend writing you in these terms. I do not follow the editor's note: "Money does not cross frontiers." If I hold ten marks in Germany I get as much value there for them as I get for my ten shillings here in London. About this there is no doubt at all. I am allowed to bring away ten marks or I can in any one month have ten marks sent to me. For ten marks I get 16s. 5d. (just now). I have 6s. 5d. more to handle over and above the ten shillings first referred to. In purchasing value in the country of

the currency I am no better off, but as soon as the frontier is crossed in my example I am 6s. 5d. better off here. This is a part of the banking stunt, of course. I imagine, however, the money has crossed the frontier.

Streatham.

WM. BRONSON.

[Perhaps the following will help you:—
"People often talk of money going abroad or of foreign money coming here, but as a fact when gold is not in use money is incapable of migration. The title to the money may change... but the change of ownership does not remove the money, which necessarily remains and can only be expended where it was created. No exchange transaction, no purchase or sale of securities, no import of foreign goods or export of our own can take money out of the country or bring it here. Bank loans and their repayment, bank purchases and sales are in substance the sole causes of variation in the amount of our money."

Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna.

Extracted from the leaflet which was inserted in our last issue.—Ed.]

The Will of the People

Your contributor, J.D.B., in his article, "Abolish Poverty!" has chosen an unfortunate example to support his arguments. The success of the Sheffield demonstration of February 6 against the Unemployment Assistance Board was the clearest proof of the breakdown of the Parliamentary voting system and the necessity for direct action to secure results.

The Board set up by Part II. of the Act was, as J.D.B. points out, removed from the control of Parliament; members were therefore unable to amend its regulations. The unemployed of Sheffield, realising this, formed a demonstration, not of 1,000 men (as J.D.B. says), but of 10,000, and later of 30,000, men and women, and brought about the suspension of the regulations, not by the pressure of voting power on their M.P., but by direct and violent action against the local representatives of the Board.

The stages are clear:

- (i) The giving of orders by the Bankers and the impotence of Parliament to amend them.
- (ii) Direct action by the unemployed on the streets against the Bankers' Board itself.
- (iii) Panic-stricken withdrawal of the Bankers and suspension of their orders.

This sequence shows plainly the failure of the vote and the success of direct mass action.

PAUL LAURENCE.

["No conventions or laws can stand up for any length of time against the will of the people." This, from Major Douglas's Buxton speech, is a fundamental premise of the Electoral Campaign. There may be many ways in which the will of the people can be expressed; direct action being one, the *correct* use of the vote being another. It is probable that direct mass action is the quickest way of having an oppressive law repealed; but to obtain a positive result the pledged vote, for a policy correctly estimated as representing the will of the majority, is the only effective technique. We agree that Parliamentary voting has broken down, but not that the vote has failed, since it has yet to be used rightly.—Ed.]

Social Credit and Education

The following is drawn from a pamphlet called "An Educational Vision," by Mr. F. J. Gould, which has been laid before Inspectors, Directors, Training Colleges, Principals, Teachers, Heads of Practising Schools, Lecturers and Writers on Education, Economic and Political Reformers, etc.:—

With regard to the finance of the Scheme, our assumption is that the economic doctrine known since 1919 as "Social Credit," and framed by C. H. Douglas (or some such doctrine on a like basis), points the way to the material conditions necessary for the realisation of the scheme in Britain or elsewhere. We stress the general significance of the Social Credit theory without suggesting any special political or international outlook. So also, and even while we deem it useless to argue about the equality in basic value of all children of humanity, we can cheerfully support a tendency toward an ultimate economic equality and educability. The stress is on the term, *tendency*, used in an undogmatic spirit.

Bucks.

R.R.M.

A Chance for Our Readers

I challenge you to insert the enclosed verses in your next issue of SOCIAL CREDIT.

The queries raised require an answer, and until this is successfully done your scientific enigma will remain where it is—in the backwoods.

6 Newton Road,
Harrow.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

A SOCIAL CREDIT QUERY

"EX NIHIL NIHI FIT"⁽¹⁾

I have laboured in vain
For "experts" to explain
From what bottomless mine we shall find
The wealth to endow
The nation⁽²⁾—and how
Will the washing be done for mankind?⁽³⁾

SOCIAL CREDIT I find
Is the guide to the blind,
And its claims are both modest and shy,
For I read in cold print:
"There'll be 'Divis.' *sans* stint,
If the mine doesn't 'fault' and run dry!"⁽⁴⁾

Now a bird in the snare
Is worth two in the air;
Might this gamble be worth a bold risk?
For unlimited "Credit"
That carries no "Debit,"
It's a certainty trade will be brisk!⁽⁵⁾

The "just price" is the thing!
Now "consumers" can sing,
For the bankers will soon get the jerk:
No rates, taxes or rent,⁽⁶⁾
Food down fifty per cent.,
And when volunteers do all the work!⁽⁷⁾

Then all hail to the day
That gives Douglas the sway!
When "production" is not an obsession;
And our birthright we'll share,
To the winds throw all care—
Till the brokers come into possession!

L'ENVOI.

How'er it be, it seems to me
(And logic needs no boost!)
That "Debit Notes" must be redeemed
When they come home to roost.⁽⁸⁾

[We publish this little effort in order to give our readers the opportunity to supply the answers, and we shall be happy to publish a selection of the best answers received. For convenience the questions may be stated thus:—

1. Is it possible to get something for nothing?
 2. Where are the goods to come from?
 3. Who will do the dirty work?
 4. Is there any limit to the issue of National Dividends?
 5. Is there a method of keeping account of the process?
 6. Is taxation necessary?
 7. What will happen if nobody does any work?
 8. How is the new money cancelled?
- We certainly seem to have heard them before!—Ed.]

Basis For a National Dividend.

The new bridge across the Little Belt in Denmark, which is to be opened this month, is a real, tangible fact. Its use will release five train ferry boats for other purposes, save hours of time to every traveller using it, and is expected to make a financial saving of two million Kroner a year. Will this saving be issued as a National Dividend to the people of the country that built the bridge that would be useless without their existence to use it?

London, S.W.

L. E. H. SMITH.

Mr. A. L. Gibson

Mr. A. L. Gibson, the Director of Internal Relations of the Social Credit Secretariat, who has been ill for some time, is, on medical advice, taking a complete rest, and will be away for several weeks. During his absence Mr. D. L. Byrne, Director of Organisation, will also act for him. Meantime we feel sure our readers will wish to join us in wishing Mr. Gibson a rapid and complete recovery, so that he may return to his duties fully restored to health and strength.

Mr. Gibson stood out as long as he could against acceptance of the medical advice he has now been compelled to take, and his recent speech at the Central Hall, Westminster, is an example of magnificent endurance, amounting indeed to heroism. There, on March 20, Mr. Gibson, although seriously ill, spoke for over an hour to an audience of nearly 3,000 persons whose attention and sympathy he completely captured. The speech he then delivered is to be printed as a pamphlet. Meantime, we draw attention to the announcement below of a new four-page leaflet by Mr. Gibson, which will be widely welcomed.

A London Club for Our Readers?

A chance presents itself to start a really useful club in London for our readers. While seeking to house the Secretariat and Editorial offices together, we have come across premises which might form an ideal headquarters for all who are interested in the ideas and policy of this paper.

If our readers can give us an immediate indication of how much support there would be for such a project, we will investigate the matter closely; but we shall have to decide quickly as we must secure new offices, and those in view are too large for offices alone.

The accommodation would include clubroom and cloakroom, with a tea, lunch and dining room adjoining, where light meals could be obtained at moderate charges. There are garage facilities nearby.

Suburban or country members visiting London would find it convenient as a centre from which to do shopping, or to meet friends, as it is close to an underground interchange station and the junction of numerous bus routes.

It would be possible to arrange for regular lectures to which members could bring friends, and the literature sales department would prove extremely useful.

Nothing effective can be done, however, unless we hear *at once* from those who are interested—within the next seven days.

Subscriptions would largely depend on numbers, but we have in mind 10s. 6d. a year for London members, 7s. 6d. for country members, and 3s. 6d. for associate members admitted to lectures only. These subscriptions would probably have to be increased, but those who respond now would be admitted on these terms as foundation members.

Please send a postcard to the Social Credit Secretariat, 8-9, Essex Street, London, W.C.2, marked "Club"; no responsibility will be incurred on either side, but we must have an idea at once of the numbers likely to join, or the project will have to be abandoned for the present.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT PROPOSALS

of Major C. H. Douglas, M.Inst.Mech.E.
re-stated by

A. L. GIBSON, F.C.A.

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What to Read

Books by Major C. H. Douglas:—

Economic Democracy 4th Edition, 1934. 3s. 6d.
The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.

Social Credit, temporarily out of print ... 3s. 6d.
Contains the philosophical background and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.

The Control and Distribution of Production. 2nd Edition, 1934 ... 3s. 6d.

Credit Power and Democracy. 4th Edition, 1934 ... 3s. 6d.

Warning Democracy. 2nd Edition, 1934 ... 3s. 6d.

The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.

The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet ... 5s. 0d.
A Douglas concordance and a valuable reference book.

Economic Nationalism, by Maurice Colbourne. 3rd Edition, 1935 ... 3s. 6d.
For readers with no previous knowledge of the subject.

The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter ... 3s. 6d.

Ordeal by Banking, by W. Allen Young ... 2s. 0d.

Books bearing on the subject, but not solely devoted to Social Credit:—

This Age of Plenty, by C. Marshall Hattersley. 3s. 6d. and 6s. 0d.

A very popular exposition of the paradox of Poverty and Plenty.

The Coming of Community, by W. T. Symons ... 7s. 6d.

Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy ... 2s. 6d.

The Community's Credit, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 1s. 0d.

Pamphlets by Major C. H. Douglas:—

These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit ... 1s. 0d.

The Use of Money ... 6d.

The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.

Money and the Price System (Speech before the King of Norway) ... 3d.

Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

Pamphlets by other writers:—

Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 6d.

Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway ... 6d.

An Outline of Social Credit, by H. M. M. ... 6d.

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Short Papers on Money, by the Marquis of Tavistock ... 6d.

The Nation's Credit, by C. G. M. ... 4d.

The Abolition of Poverty: A Brief Explanation of the Proposals of Major C. H. Douglas, by R. S. J. Rands ... 4d.

Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? by the Dean of Canterbury ... 4d.

Men, Money and Machines, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 3d.

The Douglas Theory and its Communal Implications, by Fred Tait (revised edition) ... 3d.

Outside Eldorado, by J. E. Tuke ... 3d.

False Prophets and False Profits, by Capt. W. Adams ("Daran") ... 1d.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

We suggest more extensive use of this column by affiliated groups for making their announcements. At present many groups notify their members by post, which costs both labour and expense that might be greatly reduced by a notice in this column. It would then only be necessary to draw the attention of the members to the fact that they would in future find all announcements concerning them in SOCIAL CREDIT.

Notices must reach the publishing office by the Monday morning before the date of issue.

To Let Furnished

Cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds); Bournemouth 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope, to The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne. Terms: Easter to end of June, 30s. weekly; July to September, two guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, less 15 per cent., as a contribution to the funds from the owner. Vacant dates: May to June 14, June 29 to July 6, August 3 to 31, September 14 onwards. The response to this advertisement has already secured over £15 for the funds.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Public Meetings. — A meeting will be held at Headquarters, 72, Ann Street, on each Thursday, until further notice, at 7.45 p.m. prompt. Admission free.

Reginald Kenney. Will Secretaries of Groups and friends please send all letters until further notice to:—15 Mordaunt House, Larkhall, S.W.8? Tel. Macaulay 3959.

Visitors to Norway

Will any Social Crediters who are intending to visit Norway (for however short a period) and who are willing to do a little light and pleasant holiday propaganda there please write to the Director of Overseas Relations, Social Credit Secretariat, 8-9 Essex Street, London, W.C.2, as long before their visit as possible?

Committee Against Malnutrition. — Public meeting 8 p.m. Thursday, May 16, at Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1. Chairman: Prof. V. H. Mottram. Speakers: Miss E. Rathbone, M.P., Prof. J. R. Marrack, Dr. J. Needham, Dr. Janet M. Vaughan. Tickets at 1s. from Secretary, 19c, Eagle Street, W.C.1.

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Portrait by
H. R. Purchase

Signed copies of the lino-cut of Major Douglas, as reproduced in Social Credit of November 30, can be supplied at £1.1.0 each, post free. A small number of copies, signed by Major Douglas, and mounted at £2.2.0 post free.

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1932 Austin 7 h.p. Sunshine Saloon de Luxe, Taxed year, colour blue; excellent condition	65	0	0
1933 Austin 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, black and brown	97	10	0
1933 Austin light 12/4 (Tax £9) Saloon de Luxe, colour blue; exceptional condition	99	0	0
1934 Austin 7 h.p. Saloon, colour brown, one owner, small mileage; faultless condition	85	0	0
1933 Austin 7 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, blue, one owner; exceptional condition	70	0	0
1933 Austin 7 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, fawn and black, one owner since new; excellent condition	67	10	0
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1933 Ford V.8 drop head Coupe, 5 practically new tyres, Lucas dippers, faultless condition	77	10	0
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1930 M.G. Midget 2-seater, £20 overhaul just completed	55	0	0
1934 Singer Sports Saloon, green and cream, fast	130	0	0
1935 Singer Le Mans 4-seater 4-light Coupe, 3,000 miles	155	0	0
1933 Standard 9 h.p. (Tax £6 15s.) 4-door Saloon de Luxe, in really excellent condition	80	0	0
1933 Riley 9 h.p. Sunshine Saloon de Luxe, maroon and black, one owner; faultless	155	0	0
1929 Riley Mark IV. Fabric Saloon, maroon and grey	57	10	0
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Rip Van(couver) Winkle

DUSK had settled over the airport on Lulu Island as we made our landing, yet, after so many years away from civilisation, I found it good to be back in Vancouver, even if I could not see it; still—I decided not to approach the city till daylight.

Everything in the airport hostel seemed to be automatic, and the electric restaurant reminded me of one I saw in Antwerp years ago, but much as the shining airplane I had just left reminded me of the pioneering past. Not a waiter was to be seen, and when I telephoned for breakfast it arrived by my bed, prepared by robot hands and served through an elevator system connecting every room.

More excited than I cared to admit at the surprises I knew to be in store for me, I hired a car to Vancouver.

Here at once was the first surprise, for I immediately remarked to the driver on the absence of noise and evil-smelling fumes. "Why, you're a stranger," said he, "we get all our 'juice' from the power radio under license—all the petrol is used in airplanes nowadays." "Gosh!" I said, "then all the petrol stations have gone: what do they use corner sites for now?"

"Lawns, mostly," was the reply, "they give a better view of crossing traffic, and look better, too." I thought of the old days of banks on every city corner and petrol stations on those outside, and silently blessed the passing of "sound finance."

Speeding along, we finally arrived at the Vancouver Hotel. "Not a room vacant," said the clerk. "You see, the *Empress* came in this morning and we are swamped by tourists. Since National Dividends came in ships have been crowded with middle-aged people enjoying their well-earned leisure." I noticed that mostly young people were employed in the hotel, but kept my counsel, intending to make enquiries later.

Well! I was out of luck in that place and was considering what was the next best thing to be done when I thought of the Canadian National, that white elephant that "sound finance" had kept empty for years. Now I was lucky to get a room near the roof, facing the harbour. This was just what I wanted, a panorama of the city.

From a youth employed in the hotel I learned what the magnificent buildings on all sides were. Pointing to the North-West, down near the water, "That," said he, "is the Seamen's Mission." "My!" I remarked, "I bet if Elkington is still there he's like a dog with two tails. What a contrast to the old barn they used to have!"

"Look! that is the Post Office down there," said he, "but the annex has at last been added." I recalled when a bank could put up a million dollar structure and the Government could not raise a dime without borrowing from a bunch of money monopolists. "Where is the building that Gerry McGeer in an election speech called a Babylonian monstrosity?" I asked. "He made the bankers beautify it," said he.

Now the conversation became personal and I asked the young man about himself. He had left school two years before at twenty. His final course was economics, and he seemed to have learned a lot. "Who taught you that stuff?" I enquired. "No economist could teach that in my day and keep his job." "It is all changed now," he said. "They teach what they please and the financier no longer has any say in the matter."

A bell rang and my companion had to leave me, so

I descended to the street and visited a boot shop. Selecting a pair I enquired the price. "\$6.00, sir, less the Just Price discount of twenty-five per cent., which makes the article to you \$4.50." "That sounds fair enough," I said. "How do you find it works?" "Work!" said he. "All those who were against it, and predicted all kinds of terrible things, are now on it like a ton of bricks. We've sold more shoes in the last twelve months than in the previous four years under the old system."

Such happy and contented faces I saw on the streets, I wondered what was the cause of it. It was just economic security coupled with freedom from perpetual anxiety about money.

No longer were people living in fear of to-morrow; no longer engrossed in seeking the almighty dollar. Their energy had been released to build up intellectual and spiritual power, and the Church had certainly gained headway which could never have been achieved on an empty stomach.

Chimes emanating from Christ Church Cathedral! Bells peeling forth for a congregation which once struggled to pay for building the crypt, let alone a tower and spire with bells.

Down by the Cenotaph I paused to wonder if the dead had really fought in vain. We had all gone overseas and fought for the money power, the god mammon that was at the root of it all. Years had rolled by and dawn had come, and with the light the financial hierarchy was gone.

Ye gods! There's a fine building; what can it be? Well, for the love of mike, if it is not the City Hall standing where the dilapidated Centre School had stood! "Here, indeed," said I to myself, "is a building worthy of Vancouver, and they couldn't build one before."

Dropping into the bank I found they had installed a more modern type of a machine than that used in the banks of England in 1934 which could handle 60,000 ledger entries an hour. "You see," said the attendant, "everyone who has been three years in the country gets the National Dividend, so everyone has a deposit account. Naturally this entails a certain amount of work, but the machine does most of it. So in spite of the number of accounts the staff is only half of what it was."

Next on my list was a tailor. I chose a cloth and asked the price. "\$25.00, sir, less, of course, the Just Price discount of twenty-five per cent.," said he. "By the way," I said, "what was the last accounting period discount?" "Thirty per cent.," he replied. "You see, consumption is catching up to production, so the discount decreases." "Do you understand how the scheme works?" I next asked. "I never understood the old method, except that it didn't work," was his response, "but this present system I do know functions. One need not be a vet to drive a horse."

Leaving the tailor to get on with the job, I decided to visit the police station. I had heard that ninety per cent. of crime could be traced to finance. Was that estimate correct? Well, I certainly found the police force had been halved and the smart young members could now patrol the streets alone where before they had to go about in pairs.

Retracing my steps back to the hotel, as the sun was casting long shadows, I could not help but ruminate on the changes that had taken place. To the people about me life was a thing of joy which in the past had been a vale of tears. Who was responsible? Entering the hotel I noticed, for the first time, two large paintings on the wall, one of a man of medium build and the other of one more heavily constructed.

"Would you mind informing me who those two are?" I asked at the desk. "Those two?" said the clerk. "The one on the left is A. R. Orage and the other is Douglas of Scotland."

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