

For Truth and True Democracy

TODAY & TOMORROW

"What Alberta Makes—Makes Alberta"

VOLUME VI

TODAY AND TOMORROW, MAY 29, 1941

NUMBER 24

British Sea And Air Forces Sink Bismark

ERNEST BEVIN'S IDEAS

Mr. Ernest Bevin, speaking to the members of the London Rotary Club, said that the motive of our life was—"social security" (sounds like Dartmoor, doesn't it?). "Individual" security was not mentioned in reports. Also, as an effective answer to Hitler's new world we had got to build one 'preventing unemployment'. (Strangely enough, this is one of Hitler's ideals, too, the 'work' state.)

—"Reality" (England).

NEW DEM. WIN ASSURED, SAY EAST ED. WORKERS

Despite the quiet atmosphere of the East Edmonton byelection, workers of the New Democracy movement are confident that Orvis A. Kennedy will be returned as Member of Parliament it was learned this week.

Desire to avoid "old time" political animosities is expressed by the Social Crediters, it was stated, since the greater issues of the proper financing of the war and preparations for post-war reconstruction call for consideration by all party supporters.

"The greatest enemy we have in this election is not the opposing parties, but the apathy that has come as result of the war," it was stated. "The point we wish to stress is that while we fight for the preservation of democracy, we should also exercise our democratic rights by casting our ballots for the truly democratic candidate."

At the nominating convention at which Mr. Kennedy led other nominees for the candidacy, it was declared that Social Credit support was strong enough to win provided the voters turned out.

"The vote must turn out or let it be implied that democracy is dead," it was declared. "A turn-out will bring us victory."

BRITAIN LOSES 88 WARSHIPS

Since the outbreak of war Britain has lost 88 warships of all classes, including the ill-fated Hood, which went down when a shell exploded her magazines.

The losses include one battleship, two aircraft carriers, five cruisers, eleven merchant cruisers, twenty-five submarines, forty-three destroyers.

Message From Kennedy

FOLLOWING MESSAGE IS ADDRESSED TO EAST EDMONTON ELECTORS BY ORVIS A. KENNEDY SOCIAL CREDIT NEW DEMOCRACY CANDIDATE

Electors of East Edmonton—

On June 2 you will have a historic opportunity of declaring your stand on the vital issues of the hour.

This is not a by-election of mere personalities in spite of the confusing appeals being made to you on this score. I submit that if we permit democratic elections to be decided by sentiment at this critical testing for democracy, responsible democratic government will not survive.

Democracy is government in accordance with the will of the people and it is the supreme responsibility of electors to declare their will on vital issues.

The issues in this election are clear. You have a choice of voting one of three ways.

WASTED VOTE

A vote for the Liberal Candidate means a vote for the status quo—for the continuance of a financial system which is piling up an overwhelming debt and tax bill which you, as citizens of Canada, will be called upon to pay. A vote for the Liberal candidate means support for a system which inflicted unemployment, poverty, insecurity and financial bondage upon the people in time of peace and can only bring chaos and confusion to our country after the war. A vote for the Liberal candidate will be an unqualified endorsement of the present Liberal administration.

Then again a vote for the self-styled People's Movement candidate will be a vote against the present Liberal administration—but that is all. It means giving the recipient a blank mandate to represent his own views in Parliament without any definite instructions from his electors. That is not democratic and would give electors

no effective representation in Parliament.

Finally a vote for the Social Credit-New Democracy candidate will be a vote for definite, constructive and orderly reform in accordance with the fundamental principles of true democracy—for the full utilization of our vast resources in a maximum all-out war effort—and for the abolition of degrading poverty, vile housing conditions, crushing debt, unnecessarily harsh taxation, wage slavery, social injustice and the drift towards economic disaster.

CLEAR ISSUES

The issues are so clear and the choice so plainly definite that nobody should be in any doubt.

Not only is this realized in our city and in our province, but right across Canada many people will anxiously await your verdict.

At this critical time it is the clear duty and responsibility of every voter to exercise his or her franchise. In soliciting your support for the Social Credit-New Democracy platform, which is printed in full on another page, I solemnly pledge myself to the people of East Edmonton that if elected as their representative I will faithfully discharge my duties in accordance with their mandate.

Also may I thank all those enthusiastic workers and supporters for their splendid help in this campaign.

We must not flag or tire in the arduous task to which we have set our hands until we have built that better Canada of enduring peace, prosperity and progress.

AND BE SURE TO VOTE ON JUNE 2 AND VOTE RIGHT.

Orvis A. KENNEDY

EXACT RETRIBUTION FOR SINKING OF HOOD

In what was one of the greatest "grandstand" naval engagements of history, units of the British Navy and Air Arm sent the new Nazi Battleship Bismark to her grave after a spectacular chase which began with the sinking by the Nazi of H.M.S. Hood.

The Bismark's career at sea lasted exactly five days—probably the shortest in history. But her first success came after she was challenged by British vessels after leaving Norway on her maiden voyage.

The 35,000 ton battleship was hit by British guns. Returning the fire, one of her shells pierced the Hood's magazines and the great battle cruiser blew up. Bismark turned and fled.

CHASE ON!

While the world watched and waited, the Royal Navy went in chase. By means of air spotting, air torpedo attacks, destroyer sweeps and dive bombing the Bismark was disabled. The 9,975 cruiser H.M.S. Dorsetshire administered the coup de grace—torpedoes which sent the ill-fated pride of the Nazi navy plunging to the bottom 400 miles off the French coast. With her went the majority of a 1,400 crew.

The Admiralty announces that search is being continued for the cruiser Prince Eugen which accompanied the Bismark, but which scurried away when danger loomed.

Some of Britain's newest fighting units took part in the hunt, as well as Canadian Air Force planes and American built planes. Also operating was the aircraft Ark Royal, "sunk" on numerous occasions by the Nazi propaganda bureau.

THREE BILLION FOR U.S. PLANES

President Roosevelt, prior to his campfire chat Tuesday, sent a request to Congress for three billion dollars for the manufacture of warplanes.

It was announced at that time that "by Wednesday morning there will no longer be any doubt as to the U.S. National Policy."

Details as to the kind of planes to be ordered with the appropriation when granted were withheld. The major part, however, will be spent on army planes.

VOTE
Orvis A. KENNEDY
X
for ECONOMIC FREEDOM

THE WEEK IN EDMONTON

Brief Review of Provincial Matters

TORCH

Edmonton—Edmonton's Clarke Stadium, floodlighted and parked with people, was the scene Tuesday of a memorable ceremony when Canada's Victory Torch was the center of interest. Flown across Canada as part of the new War Loan campaign, the torch is symbolic of Canada's determination to assist the mother country in her hour of trial. A.R.C.A.F. bomber plane transported the torch across Canada.

MEDICO

It is possible that the University of Alberta medical school will operate through the summer recess in order to speed up the supply of medical men, now needed in Canada. The shortage is felt most in the Can. Army. Should proposals become effective, fifth year students will carry on with their studies and graduate that much sooner.

GIFTS

Northern Alberta has contributed more than \$140,000 to the Canadian War Services Fund, it was announced last week by Reg. T. Rose, campaign secretary. The goal set was \$120,000, and the present excess will be greater when all returns have been completed. Beneficiaries will be the Knights of Columbus Army Huts, Canadian Legion War Services, Y. W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army and I.O.D.E.

FAIR GROUNDS

Ottawa officials visited Edmonton exhibition grounds this week on an inspection tour prior to final arrangements being made for taking over by the Royal Canadian Air Force training scheme.

EMPTY

Edmonton is almost bereft of khaki these days, since most of the troops garrisoned here have been transferred "elsewhere." All active service recruits of the Canadian Army are in training at Grande Prairie or Camrose. They will receive two months basic training before being attached to specific units or training centres. The only soldiers left in the city were members of the Provost Corps, staff of No. 13A district and a handful of recruits. But there are plenty of airmen and navymen.

TILT

Edmonton will have a three-cornered election fight on June 2, when voters will go to the polls to fill the vacant seat in the House of Commons. Contestants are representative of liberal, so-

cial credit and a new "people's movement." The election was made necessary by the death of Fred Casselman, whose widow is contesting the seat.

ROADS

Alberta's representative at the May 22 road parley in Regina was J. H. Johnston, district engineer for the Peace River district. The parley was called by interested bodies in Canada and U.S. to stress the advantages of the inland route to Alaska and to have construction of any Alaska highway pass through Edmonton and Peace River. F. S. Wright, publisher of the Nor'West Miner, was present and C. H. Grant representing, with others, the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce.

ROYALTIES

A revision of royalties imposed on petroleum production on crown lands will be carried out shortly it was stated by the minister-in-charge, Hon. N. E. Tanner this week. "I feel that the people for whom I am acting as trustee are not receiving a fair share from the development of the natural resources," he said. He added that there will be a revision downward at some low-producing wells. Announcement came after a conference with leading oil operatives. For the current fiscal year the province has estimate income from petroleum and natural gas royalties at \$400,000, with fees and rentals of \$300,000.

ROYALTIES

Until definite information as to tax field adjustments is forthcoming from Ottawa, Alberta will not make any commitments. This was the gist of a decision announced this week after the return from Ottawa of Hon. E. C. Manning and Hon. Solon E. Low. They conferred with the federal finance minister in the Nation's capital, and "gave a clear picture of the essential requirements requisite to a fair deal in the interests of the people of Alberta."

SICKNESS HOLDS FALLOW AT HOME

Hon. W. A. Fallow was unable to attend the Alaska road conference held in Regina last week, at which important decisions were reached in regard to furthering the claims of the Inland Route to Alaska.

The minister had already delegated one of his engineers, familiar with northern construction problems, to act as representative.

BUTTER MAKERS CONFERENCE

The Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Butter Makers Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association, recently completed meetings held for butter makers at Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Camrose, and Vegreville. The meetings were well attended and much interest was taken in the discussions pertaining to the quality of butter.

Guest speaker at all meetings was Mr. H. A. Mason, Federal Butter Grader, Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Mason discussed in detail the British Columbia butter market and stated that Alberta exports annually to British Columbia between 15 and 16 million pounds of creamery butter. This butter has been eminently satisfactory and slides were used to show the butter cutting rooms and the methods of display and selling butter in some of the large Vancouver stores.

At all meetings the importance of dairying in western agriculture and the need to increase dairy production to supply Britain's needs were stressed. Butter makers were asked to put forth extra effort to eliminate fat losses in buttermilk and keep manufacturing costs at a minimum.

For the first four months of this year the production of creamery butter and factory cheese has been higher than 1940. Creamery butter shows an increase of almost 22% and factory cheese is up by almost 10% over the same period for 1940. Alberta is the only province in the Dominion to show an increase in factory cheese production in the month of April and also for the period January to April 1941. Cheese is of vital importance in Canada's aid to Great Britain.

All butter makers and creamery instructors derived much valuable information for maintaining the high standard of Alberta's dairy products from the instruction given at these meetings.

Alberta Bank Rejected

Banking and Commerce Committee Refuse Consider Principle

It was learned from the Hon. Lucien Maynard, upon his return to the city from Ottawa, that the Dominion Banking and Commerce Committee once more refused to recommend to Parliament the granting of a bank charter to the government of Alberta.

The committee took the position that the legal advisor of the Department of Justice having given as his opinion that the bill to incorporate an Alberta bank was ultra vires the powers of the Parliament, there was nothing that the Committee could do about the matter.

W. S. Gray, of the Alberta Attorney General's department, appeared before the Committee with Mr. Maynard and declared that in his opinion Parliament had undoubtedly the right to pass the bill. Mr. Gray supported his contention with well known legal authorities.

When the Committee still refused to proceed with the bill, Mr. Maynard suggested to the committee that Alberta would be quite prepared to have the bill referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for a decision as to its constitutionality, but before doing so, the government of Alberta was entitled to know whether the Committee was prepared to recommend to Parliament that Alberta be granted a bank charter in the event that its constitutional validity was upheld. The Committee refused this suggestion and refused to consider the principle involved until the Supreme Court of Canada has passed on the bill!

Furthermore the Committee refused this year to report any of its proceedings. The only evidence taken down was the evidence of Mr. Varcoe, solicitor in the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

The Committee rejected Mr. Blackmore's motion to take down all the proceedings. No other evidence but that of Mr. Varcoe was taken down, and the Committee were very keen to see to it that the Hansard reporter stopped taking down evidence as soon as Mr. Varcoe was through with his statement!



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Kennedy Cites The Real Election Issues

Speaking by radio to the people of East Edmonton during his campaign, Orvis A. Kennedy defined the real issues in the current byelection by declaring that there is only one right way to vote, but two wrong ways. "You are voting for monetary reform or against it," he declared. Mr. Kennedy was assisted by Hon. Solon E. Low, Provincial Treasurer.

Text of the address follows:

Mr. LOW: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. We all know what an election is like. What excitement there is! Wild statements fly back and forth and heated arguments develop on every street corner. Yes,—an election campaign is a time when wily politicians make a play upon the emotions of the voters in order to secure their support. They know that it is possible at a time when feelings run high, to move some voters through extreme sentiment into making an ill-considered decision which may be entirely contrary to their real convictions. Most electors guard themselves against being swept off their feet by an unbalanced emotional appeal. HUMAN EMOTION is a POWERFUL force for GOOD when directed by REASON but is disastrous when directed by prejudice or bias. The issues at stake in the East Edmonton byelection are of such tremendous importance that it would be regrettable, indeed, if the people were to fail each other on this momentous occasion. What these issues are, we propose to elaborate on a little to-night.

The Social Credit movement, a movement of the People, has named Mr. Orvis Kennedy as its candidate in the East Edmonton byelection, but we are not asking you to vote for him on sentimental grounds. It is NOT FAIR to ask the electors of East Edmonton to sacrifice their democratic right to voice their decisions on vital issues by means of the ballot, for the sake of providing anyone with a gratuity of \$4,000 a year, for the next three years. That is not a proper way to be charitable. We think, rather, that the result of this election should provide a clear and definite reply to the question, "What do the People of East Edmonton Want?" It should be a ballot to declare the decisions of the electors on the issues of the day and not merely to elect a candidate on sentimental or other grounds. Therefore, let me urge you again to be guided by a reasoned analysis of the vital issues of the day as presented to you by your Social Credit New Democracy party. We have the pleasure of asking the candidate, Mr. Orvis Kennedy, to address you now.

Mr. KENNEDY: Thank you, Mr. Low. I am certain the elect-

ors of East Edmonton are too fully aware of the sober reality of the world-shaking drama in which Canada is now involved to be lightly swayed by mere sentiment when making their decision,—a decision which will again be anxiously awaited by the whole of a troubled world. Your verdict will be awaited fearfully by the enemies of Democracy and hopefully by the people everywhere who now realize that Democratic Freedom is the First Essential of Progress. May I repeat—Democratic Freedom is the First Essential of Progress.

KNOW THE ISSUES

In order that you may make a clear-cut decision about which there can be no mistake, it is essential that you know without chance of error, what the issues are.

Too often in the past, elections have failed to decide anything. Various candidates have talked about justice, liberty, employment, adequate incomes, and so on, but party-political lines have become so blurred that an analysis of the results of the elections fails to reveal what the voters really demanded. You must not permit this election to be so indefinite. Either it must show that you are satisfied with conditions as they are and that you do not want a change, in which case you will vote for the Liberal Candidate, or it must show that you believe that great changes are urgently needed in the economic structure if we are to make a greater war effort, and also avoid a disastrous post-war depression,—in which case you will vote for the Social Credit New Democracy Candidate.

That is one issue that is clear. You must either admit that you are satisfied with the present inefficient and haphazard methods which are leading us to the brink of disaster or you must demand a courageous application now of the principles of True Democracy in every phase of National Life. I know that Democratic Freedom is the First Essential of Progress.

This is NOT a three-cornered fight. There is only one RIGHT WAY to vote, even though there may be two WRONG WAYS. You are not voting for candidates, but for or against definite and vital principles. You are voting for or

(Continued on Page 11)

University Staff Expresses Loyalty

Confidence in the integrity of Dr. W. A. R. Kerr, president of the University, Premier Aberhart and H. H. Parlee, K.C., is expressed in a resolution framed and passed by deans, heads of departments and senior staff members of the institution.

The resolution came after Dr. Kerr and Mr. Parlee tendered their resignations following the recent political trick played by

the Senate on Premier Aberhart. Premier Aberhart later announced that the resignations would not be accepted.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The meeting deplored also the intrusion of political considerations into the conferring of honorary degrees or any other matter affecting the university as entirely contrary to the best interests of the institution.

Copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting have been forwarded to the premier.

Texts of the resolutions follow: In view of the reported resignations of the president and chairman of the board of governors of this University, this meeting of heads of departments and senior members of the staff of the University of Alberta hereby resolves to express its loyalty to, and confidence in, the capacity and the integrity of these officials, and to urge upon the government not to accept their resignations. Be it hereby resolved that this

meeting of heads of departments and senior members of the staff of the University of Alberta places on record its sincere appreciation of the work done by Mr. Aberhart in the field of education and in particular its appreciation of the sympathetic treatment which the University and staff have always received at the hands of his government.

HONORARY DEGREES

Whereas it is not the constitutional function of the University staff to confer or to advise on the conferring of honorary degrees, but whereas it has been alleged in the press and elsewhere that political considerations have influenced a recent decision of the University senate, then, if such be the case, be it hereby resolved that this meeting of heads of departments and senior members of the staff of the University of Alberta places on record its considered opinion that the intrusion of political considerations into this or any other matter affecting the university is entirely contrary to the best interests of the institution.

DOMINION BRIEFS

FIRST TANK

Montreal—Canada's first tank rolled off the assembly line of the Angus shops here recently. All but the engine and the transmission was built in Canada. Munitions Minister C. D. Howe was a witness. "With this tank we can offer Britain another and more important tool of war," he said.

FIFTY-FIFTY

Ottawa—Dominion government railway freight and passenger business is divided about evenly between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., according to A. S. Fraser, vice-president for traffic of the latter road. Speaking before the railway and shipping committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Fraser said he personally felt the C.N.R. should be used more extensively.

CANADIANS ALL

Ottawa—Closing the broadcast series entitled "Canadians All," Prime Minister King expressed confidence that Canadians of foreign racial origin would enlist in our armed forces to help preserve, restore and enlarge the "brotherhood of freedom in the world." This, he continued, demands complete co-operation and the utmost effort of every citizen.

THIRSTY

Toronto — Ginger ale, Pepsi-Cola and Orange crush will cost six cents per bottle according to recent announcements from officials of bottling works concerned. The increase is the result of the 25 per cent increase in the manufacturer's price of soft drinks imposed by the new budget.

SUGAR PRICES

Ottawa — Advances of sugar prices by some retailers since the end of April are not justified, according to the Wartime Prices and Trades board. A board statement issued recently said that "sugar prices to consumers should be no higher today than those prevailing in the first week of April."

DISCONTINUED

Winnipeg — Payments on account of grain storage of 1940 wheat will "definitely be discontinued after July 31, 1941," the Canadian Wheat Board announced last week. This means the price paid for wheat will revert to 70 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at that time. Because of the storage bonus farmers are receiving approximately 77 cents per bushel at Lakehead or Vancouver at the present time.

CONVOCATION

Hamilton — Foremost advocate for all-out aid to Britain, Claude Pepper, United States Senator for Florida, declared in a convocation address here that the time for hesitation in the present conflict "has long since passed." Speaking at McMaster University Senator Pepper was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree.

SCRAP

Ottawa—A steel rolling mill will be in operation in Vancouver shortly, it was announced by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe. He said the mill would "meet the increased demand for steel generally." It will consume only scrap metal available in B.C. and Alberta.



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DEBT ACT GOES FOR COURT TEST

The Alberta Debt Adjustment act and the subsequent amendments thereto will be tested for validity in Supreme Court of Canada on June 24th.

"The attorney-general of the province of Alberta, said an Ottawa announcement, has represented that it is urgently required in the public interest that an authoritative decision as to the validity of the debt adjustment act 1937, as amended, be obtained at the earliest possible moment.

"The minister of Justice is of the opinion that the questions as to the validity and operation of the said act, as amended, are important questions of law touching the constitutionality and interpretation of this provincial legislation."

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Social Credit Patrol

By SPITFIRE

Without Comment

Two interesting items appear in "The Social Creditor" of April 26, 1941.

The first is an extract from "The News Review" of April 3, 1941, and is as follows:

"A lot of talk is going on behind the scenes in Washington about President Roosevelt's long-range objective for a full-blooded Anglo-American Entente.

"In the last week or two both Premier Churchill and Aircraft Production Minister Beaverbrook have made public statements touching on the same subject.

"So far American leaders have given the idea a wide berth in their speeches.

"Reliable observers of events at the White House confess they cannot glean many hard facts but they say that Mr. Roosevelt is fashioning a joint British-U.S. social and economic programme to ensure that the benefits of co-operation exemplified by the Lease-Lend Bill are not frittered away after the war by fumbling politicians.

"What seems to be in the President's mind is a kind of Anglo-American New Deal, by which both countries would follow a basic common policy in labour, economics, and foreign relations.

"It is held that this motive inspired Mr. Roosevelt to select John Winant as J. P. Kennedy's successor at the U.S. Embassy in London, for Winant is a Left-Wing New Deal social experimenter who developed a close relationship with British labour during his terms as head of the I.L.O. in Geneva.

"W. Averill Harriman, who lately arrived in London as the President's special 'defence expeditor' is rated the most New Dealian business executive in America.

"Moreover, say Washington correspondents, regular correspondence has been passing for some time between Professor Harold Laski, Britain's foremost Socialist intellectual, and Mr. Roosevelt, through the mediumship of Justice Felix Frankfurter of the U.S. Supreme Court.

"Formation of an Anglo-American War Council is confidently predicted in circles close to the White House."

And This!

The other item deals with the findings of the Gillette Committee which enquired into the campaign expenditures in the last U.S. Presidential elections:

"Not long ago an act was passed in the United States to curb the practice of wealthy men and corporations contributing huge sums of money to political parties for campaign purposes, a practice that in effect meant that

groups of wealthy financiers drew up party programmes and selected the candidates to be presented for election.

"The Hatch Act (it was introduced by Senator Hatch) limited campaign expenses to three million dollars for each party. The New York Correspondent of the 'Catholic Herald' describes how the elections in November 1940, 'were accompanied by such an orgy of open, rollicking corruption that the Senate had to appoint a Campaign Expenditures Committee to investigate the matter.

"On March 7, that committee concluded its investigation with the announcement that the Hatch Act had been a total failure. No less than twenty-two million dollars were spent openly, but probably much more was spent indirectly. 'While there probably have been irregularities, frauds, violations and abuses in all elections of the past,' said Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, investigation chairman, 'I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that never before in American history has there been such an effort to debauch the American electorate through the expenditure of huge sums of money.'"

Oh! Oh! Oh!!

"The same correspondent reports from 'In Fact,' a small American news sheet which is attempting the difficult task of giving the news impartially, that, 'a small group of millionaire bankers and industrialists, headed by the Du Ponts, Pews, Sinclairs, Rockefellers and Morgans, contributed the bulk of both the Republican and Democratic campaign funds, and bought the Presidency. In one campaign the Du Ponts spent 800,000 dollars and the Pews 100,000. The total Pew contributions up to date are about one million dollars.

"One curious fact discovered by 'In Fact' is that the wealthy men whom Roosevelt denounced as 'economic royalists, found it to their interest to contribute heavily to the Democratic funds during the three Roosevelt campaigns. One contributor is a partner of J. P. Morgan and Company. Others are officials of the National City Bank, the General Electric, the Radio Corporation, National Broadcasting, and General Motors. While one of his partners contributed to the Roosevelt fund, Mr. J. P. Morgan himself put money into the Willkie fund. The Du Ponts also contributed to both sides—so as to make sure."

"The correspondent goes on to say that the New York papers hid the Gillette re-

port in out-of-the way corners, e.g., the 'New York Times' placed it on page 42. On January 17, the Senate Investigating Committee announced that the Rockefellers, Du Ponts and Pews had contributed 276,725 dollars to Willkie's election fund. Only one paper, the 'New York World Telegram,' gave this announcement prominence—for a single edition. It was then moved inside.

"The object of the big contributors is to get the Presidents; the object of the small contributors, to get ambassadorships for themselves or their relatives—a number of ambassadors from outside the diplomatic service had contributed to the campaign funds before they received their appointments.

"As the correspondent points out, at a time when representative government is on trial, it is at very least unfortunate that it should furnish the world with such a colossal example of graft and humbug."

These quotations should prove illuminating to anyone who, knowing that "two and two make four," can apply the same process of reasoning to events.

This "New Order" Talk

For a time many persons who have felt that they occupied a secure position within the social structure found it exceedingly difficult to swallow the fact that the old order is being swept away—that it is a thing of the past. However, the stark evidence of facts could not continue to be ignored and there are indications of a dawning realization that the world of yesterday has gone never to return and that willy-nilly, whether we like it or not, the world of tomorrow must be a very different place.

Strangely enough, as this fact has been forced upon people by the sheer pressure of events, we have heard comforting assurances that "after the war" a new world order will be established. And these statements have been coming from the most astonishing quarters — yes, indeed, straight from "the horses' mouths."

Now what is the purpose of this "new order" talk? Is it genuine? Let us consider the facts.

Except for a fantastic scheme to foist Financial Bolshevism on the British and American peoples under the impressive label of Union Now, no person in a position of influence or authority has put forward any specific outline of the "new order" about which there is so much glib talk. Why?

The next point to note is that, with all this talk of democracy and 'a new order,' there has been a steady drift in every country towards increased centralization of control and large scale centralized planning, with more and more State control over the economic life of both the nation and the individual. That is a

drift towards National or State Socialism—the very thing we are fighting.

"Coming Events"

What is responsible for this? A glance at the various means employed in bringing about this revolution leaves no doubt that finance is the instrument being used. The increase in the forms and the extent of taxation; debt; price and market control—all imposed in accordance with decisions taken by centralized bureaucracies without reference to the wishes of the people who are the constitutional sovereign authority—are essentially financial measures.

Now the effect of all these comforting assurances from 'high places' is to create a happy state of mind that once the war is over and victory has been achieved a new order will automatically be ushered in. Unfortunately things do not "just happen." Coming events are determined by those which precede them—and when an individual or a nation sets out along a certain course of action a set of reactions are set in motion which determine what happens at each succeeding step.

To be specific, each step taken now, under any pretext whatever, towards increased centralized control and greater consolidation of financial power will automatically lead to a greater need for still further centralization, until by an automatic process of action and reaction we end up with a full-blooded totalitarian tyranny fastened upon us.

So those who think that after the war a "new order"—or THE new order — will automatically be ushered in are quite right, but it will not be quite the "new order" they envisage.

A Voice From The States

Confirmation of this comes from an unexpected quarter. The following are extracts from a review of "The Managerial Revolution" by James Burnham which appeared in "Time" of May 19, 1941:

"...Author Burnham's theory: World War II is a social revolution, but not the kind of social revolution almost everybody thinks it is. When World War II is finished, capitalism and socialism will both be finished. After some 50 years of ruthless struggle, there will emerge a 'domination and exploitation by a ruling class of an extremity and absoluteness never before known.'"

"...We are now in a period of social transition... a period characterized... by an unusually rapid rate of change of the most important economic, social, political and cultural institutions of society... What is occurring in this transition is a drive for social dominance, for power and privilege, for the position of ruling class, by the social group or class of the MANAGERS..."

"...Says Burnham: 'We must be careful not to identify the New Deal and New Dealism with Franklin Roosevelt and his acts. Roosevelt is a brilliant and demagogic popular politician, who did not in the least create, but merely rides when it fits his purposes, the New Deal. The New Deal sprang from the inner structural drives of

modern society, the forces that are operating to end capitalism and begin a new type of social organization, the same forces which at later stages and under different local circumstances produced the revolution in Russia and Germany.'"

It will be obvious to students of finance that Mr. Burnham has been handicapped in his analysis of the situation by his apparent lack of knowledge on monetary matters and of the sinister intrigues of the International Money Power. However, the picture he presents should be sufficiently disturbing to at least jolt some of the complacency out of people and start them thinking along the right lines.

Let's Face The Facts

The kind of new order he envisages—and which he shows to be taking shape already—would involve the complete destruction of democracy and everything in social life which British peoples cherish. It would mean the triumph of totalitarianism with its materialistic and pagan philosophy; it would mean the triumph of absolute centralized control over all economic activity, and all the regimentation and tyranny which must go with it.

The connection between the world "planners," the New Deal, the rapid intensification of financial domination, the alarming growth of "State control" and the talk of a new order along the lines of Union Now is becoming transparently obvious. And in every case these alarming features of the kind of world which is being prepared for us can be traced to a small group of international financiers as the brain trust of the whole colossal conspiracy.

The British and American peoples remain the sole bulwark between humanity and this fantastic World Slave State into which we are being driven. Therein lies the doom, not only of the Hitler — Stalin — Mussolini gang but of those sinister forces, centred in the International Money Power, who seek to enslave us in their meshes, so cunningly hidden under a smoke screen of high sounding talk about new orders, democracy and what not.

That is the challenge which faces every freedom-loving Briton and American who realizes that only in a fully democratic social order lies any hope for the future. But its realization will mean effort—individual effort by every man and woman to ensure the complete and decisive defeat of all totalitarian enemies of democracy, both military and non-military.

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CHRISTIAN VIEWS ON MONETARY POLICY

From The Ottawa Citizen
May 20, 1941

In last Thursday evening's broadcast Cardinal Villeneuve reminded listeners of some papal words of warning on the need of economic reform before the world finally plunged over the cataract. Rev. Father L. A. Cormican, O.M.I., rector of St. Patrick's College in Ottawa, addressed a Catholic Action rally last Sunday night similarly on the subject of two papal encyclicals, notably one of Pope Leo XIII and the other of Pope Pius XI.

In the parliament at Ottawa, about the time when the Nazis were looming up as the revolutionary menace in Germany, E. J. Garland, one of the radical U.F.A. group, tried to interest fellow members of the House in the possibilities of reform along the path outlined by Pope Pius. It called for no conversion to Communist doctrines, nor the acceptance of Marxian Socialism. In effect, the Alberta farm member tried to interest the government in some elementary measures of monetary reform. The Pope had said:

Immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of a few. This anomaly of super-government by a few financiers must be corrected by securing the control of credit in the hands of responsible public authority.

It seemed almost as though Prime Minister King had become impressed, while in opposition, with the necessity of correcting this condition of the private monopoly of credit power. He made a much-quoted declaration on the subject, but did nothing to remedy the situation after taking office with an overwhelming majority.

Money power has been so long entrenched above political power, it is asking much of any political party to take on the task of "securing the control of credit in the hands of responsible public authority." Hence the process goes on under war conditions, as in the years before the war, of fastening more debt on the backs of the taxpayers.

Violent revolutionary forces have been let loose upon the world. The drift into another war during the twenty years before 1939 came about with private hands in control of national credit power.

Men of vision in the Protestant Church have similarly urged the need of steps in the direction of monetary reform. In the words of the Archbishop of York:

The trouble is that currency, or money, has been bound up with production, instead of being bound up with the capacity to produce. If you make that change in your mind, the result will be that you want money to be available for members of the community in relation to its capacity to produce. The aim of the new school of economic thought is to create demand by the distribution of such purchasing-power as will set all the nation's productive plant working.

It is vain to dwell on the failure of democracy to correct conditions in the years after the last war, but the expert advisers of government on Parliament Hill seem to be as incapable of producing anything more effective than the policy of

TODAY AND TOMORROW

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LUCIEN MAYNARD, K.C., Editor

VOTE KENNEDY

No political party has any claim on an electorate, but the electorate has a claim on every political party which seeks support from the mass of voting citizens.

This point ought to be kept clearly in mind when East Edmonton voters go to the polls.

The liberal party is seeking support under a number of banners—from sentimentalism to the war effort. The new party in the field is seeking support because of a recital of wrongs.

The Social Credit New Democracy candidate offers support to those who wish proper representation in Ottawa.

In the past Orvis Kennedy gave a good account of his stewardship when he represented East Edmon-

ton. He will give it again when East Edmonton returns him to Ottawa.

Orvis Kennedy represents a movement—not a party. That movement is representative of the people—the ordinary citizens of our country who work and seek work all their lives.

Mr. Kennedy represents a movement which already is known the world over for its progressive ideals, for its continued struggle against oppression, for its very honesty of purpose.

When East Edmonton votes Kennedy, East Edmonton will once again get into step with the vanguard of progress.

So vote KENNEDY.

Vote for the man who supports YOU.

Alberta's Bank Charter

It is rather difficult to understand the attitude taken last week by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons in dealing with Alberta's application for a bank charter.

Last year the Committee in reporting to the House did not make it clear but intimated that the reason for refusing the Bank Bill was because of the legal opinion given by one of the solicitors in the Department of Justice that the bill was unconstitutional.

In order to answer this objection the Alberta government sent to Ottawa one of its leading counsel, W. S. Gray, who gave it as his opinion that the bill was entirely within the jurisdiction of Parliament.

Mr. Gray however had difficulty in having an opportunity of giving his opinion because there were some members on the committee who would have no other opinion given than that of the employees of the Dominion government. Finally, however, common sense prevailed and Mr. Gray was allowed to present the legal aspects of the case for the Alberta government.

Much more difficult to understand is the refusal of the Committee to take a record of any evidence except that given by Mr. Varcoe in reply to Mr. Gray. This was the only verbatim report taken

debt finance in war as in peace. Under the limitations of debt finance, democracy has to fight with one hand tied, but necessity must eventually compel the responsible authorities in Canada to explore new paths as they are being explored in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

in the two sittings of the Committee. As soon as Mr. Varcoe completed his statement, the stenographer present was not allowed to take down another word of the proceedings, either evidence, submission or discussion.

What was the Committee afraid of? Did the Committee fear that its actions and decisions would not stand the test of public opinion?

Or was the Committee afraid to have on record the proposal made by Mr. Maynard that if the only objection to granting Alberta a bank charter was the constitutional objection raised by officers of the Dominion government, then the bill should be proceeded with and submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada?

Nothing could be fairer. The counter proposition that the Alberta government should go to the Supreme Court of Canada first and if a favorable decision was given then come back and renew its application for a bank charter was most unreasonable.

The Government of Alberta had already made its application twice. All the objections raised against the granting of the bill last year were fully dealt with and answered before the Committee by Mr. Low. If there were no other reasons that could be raised by the opponents to the bill, then Parliament should have decided the matter of principle.

Mr. Hanson, leader of the opposition was entirely right when he claimed in the House that the government should face squarely the responsibility of accepting or rejecting Alberta's application for a bank charter. Its failure to meet this responsibility and particularly the means used to avoid making a decision will not fool anyone outside the Liberal party!

DELIVER THE GOODS

President Roosevelt's address on Tuesday night brought cold comfort to the enemy. He made it plain that Uncle Sam is going to deliver the goods to Britain, come what may in the form of opposition from Hitler or his partners.

In declaring that a state of unlimited national emergency exists in the United States, the President placed himself in a position of authority from which he will exercise the power to order military or naval movements. Although his speech was carefully worded to avoid any challenge to Hitler, the definite challenge was there, with the warning that force will be met by force.

Britons were heartened by the address, as were millions of others in countries which Roosevelt declared were on the list of Nazi leaders for eventual enslavement.

In brief, the speech means that the United States is not going to permit Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin or anyone else to prevent the United States delivering ships, guns, ammunition and planes to Britain or others, and that any who try to prevent this will find themselves fighting the United States.

The warning comes at an auspicious hour, right at the moment when the struggling German Navy suffered its greatest setback of the war after a bit of devilish luck in sinking the Hood. The combined might of British and American navies will continue to uphold freedom of the seas for all nations with peaceful purposes. In the future, the freedom of the skies will be maintained by the combined British and American air fleets.

After that, freedom of the land will be but a matter of time to accomplish. Given control of two elements, the defenders of democracy will force the pagan invader to start living on his own corrupt flesh—and hasten his end.

SEA POWER

Once more the British have demonstrated their strength at sea.

Despite the loss of their greatest battleship from a mighty "unlucky" shot which hit the magazine of the Hood, the British did not flinch and did not take time off to mourn their loss but immediately set out to find and destroy the pride of the German navy which had been unfortunate enough to fire the "unlucky" shot.

Less than three days sufficed with the aid of aircraft to locate the Bismark. The German ship was crippled with torpedoes from airplanes and then placed at the mercy of the big guns of the British fleet. It was not long before the Bismark went to join the Hood at the bottom of the ocean after a chase of some 1800 miles.

Although the two ships were of approximate strength and manned nearly with the same number of men, the loss to Germany is considerably greater than that to England. German could ill afford to lose the Bismark which represented half of its effective remaining fighting strength of powerful battleships. England still has sixteen such ships to keep her master of the seas.

Germany's counter-blockade has received an irreparable blow.

With the promised help of the United States to see to it that American goods shall reach Great Britain victory is definitely in sight in the battle of the Atlantic.

Kuhl Raps Money Monopoly

S. C. M.P. URGES GOV'T. IMPLEMENT ITS 1935 MANDATE

Speaking in the House of Commons on May 12th, W. F. Kuhl, Social Credit M.P. for Jasper-Edson declared that the budget was unpatriotic because it did not permit a maximum war effort on the part of Canada and because its proposals will force the people of Canada still further into the clutches of the domestic enemy, the money powers. Part of Mr. Kuhl's address follows:

If the Minister of Finance develops a headache in the preparation of a budget of this type, then I say it is no one's fault but his own. I am quite satisfied that as a result of policies included in this budget many of the common people will develop more than a headache in trying to make their payments. So far as the minister personally is concerned, I am sure his task would be infinitely lighter and much more pleasant if he took his orders from the people who elected his government rather than from St. James street and Wall street.

Many hon. members on the government side of the house have expressed resentment at the criticism of the government's policy by hon. members of the opposition. I wish to repeat what I have said on previous occasions, that if the government wishes to be immune from criticism it must introduce measures which will remove rather than accentuate existing injustices. If every man-hour of work and every pound of material available and necessary to the war effort were being utilized, I am quite sure there would be little if any criticism from the opposition. Furthermore,

if every man-hour of work and every pound of material that cannot be used or are not necessary for the war effort were used to improve domestic conditions in Canada, I believe there would be still less criticism from opposition members. But neither the general policies of the government nor its present budgetary proposals will permit the attainment of either of these objectives. And I say that just so long as that position obtains, I shall consider it my duty as a member of the house to protest against these unnecessarily unsatisfactory conditions.

Because the budget does not permit a maximum war effort, and because its proposals will force the people of Canada still farther into the clutches of their domestic enemy, the money powers, I consider this budget unpatriotic. Not only is it unpatriotic, but it is unreal. It is nothing but a cold, callous arrangement of figures with little relationship to human life in Canada. It is merely a statement of what the government proposes to do with the pen-and-ink dollars which the banking monopoly choose to put into circulation in Canada.

NO RELATIONSHIP

There is no attempt whatever to establish a relationship between the financial proposals of the budget and the ability of the Canadian people to produce materials, either for the war effort or for the solving of their domestic problems. The minister states that if the war expenditures for the fiscal year 1941-42 reach the original estimate, they will be in the neighbourhood of two billion dollars. What does that statement mean in the real sense? Does it mean that two billion dollars worth of goods is the extent of the war supplies which the Canadian people will be able to produce during the coming year? If it does mean that, then I am quite satisfied with the amount of two billion dollars.

But I do not believe it means that, because there are thousands of available man-hours of work still being wasted, and that will be the situation next year at this time. Just so long as there are people without work or only partly employed, the budget proposals will not be providing for a maximum war effort. Why should the estimated expenditure for the coming year not be two and a half billion dollars, or three billion dollars, or even four billion dollars? The minister has not produced any facts to indicate that two billion dollars worth of materials will be the limit of Ca-

nada's ability to produce war materials during the coming year. So long as materials can be produced, why should there be any limit to the amount of money that Canada will use? So long as we have men and materials, it is just as ridiculous to say that we have no more dollars as it is to say that we cannot build a road because we have run out of yardsticks, or that we cannot use any more lumber because we have run out of feet. If the minister had stated that our war effort was being limited to two billion dollars because that will finance all the ships, all the aeroplanes, all the tanks, all the guns, all the munitions, and all the clothing that the people of Canada are physically capable of producing for war purposes, then his statement would have meant something. As it is, I do not believe that there is any real significance to the minister's budgetary statement.

The expenditure for non-war activities is to be limited to less than half a billion dollars. The same reasoning applies here. If half a billion dollars represents all the services which the government is physically able to supply to the people after war requirements have been met, then I can understand the minister's proposal. But again I contend that he has not produced any facts to indicate that half a billion dollars worth of services are all that the government can supply to the people. I should like to refer to the minister's budget address, as reported on page 2550 of 'Hansard.' Referring to the deficit which was anticipated for the coming year, he said:

For our present purposes, I think, we will not be far wrong if we assume the figure to be \$1,500,000,000. It is unnecessary for me to emphasize the staggering task which this places upon the Canadian people. It can be done without any doubt, but it will not be easy.

Then a little further down on the same page he made this statement:

I need not tell the house that to raise such an amount will require such a great increase in the savings of the Canadian people that the help of every man, woman and child will be required.

MISLEADING

I object to the inference in those statements. They are not only incorrect; they are extremely misleading. If the minister had said that in order to meet the added requirements for war purposes, all the people of Canada must work nine or ten hours a day instead of eight, that the school children must go to work because there are not sufficient workers, then I could understand him. As I have said before, the people of Canada are more than anxious to work; they are crying for opportunities to work; they're anxious to apply their hands and their heads, and they are prepared to work long hours if necessary. It is the duty of the government to provide money or to see that it is provided in order that the people may have an op-

portunity to apply themselves. Unless the financial policy of the government is such that sufficient money is put into circulation, all the people of Canada cannot put forth the effort they would like to, no matter how anxious they may be to do so.

The minister has stated that the raising of the money will be a staggering task. That is untrue. The raising of money is the simplest task in the world because that is the cheapest commodity which man has ever used. Today money consists of nothing but coloured water and cheap paper. Money is practically costless to produce. The banks raise all the money they need at a cost of merely the ink, paper and clerical work involved. At no cost to themselves the banks have bought approximately one-half billion dollars worth of interest-bearing government war bonds. The money which they used to purchase these bonds was manufactured out of coloured water and cheap paper, just the same as another manufacturer would manufacture shoes. I wish to remind the leader of the opposition (Mr. Hanson) as well as the hon. member for Athabasca (Mr. Dechene) that the governor of the Bank of Canada said this himself. When testifying before the committee on banking and commerce in June, 1935, he made this reply to the following question:

When a million dollars worth of bonds is presented to the bank a million dollars of new money or the equivalent is created?

Mr. Towers: Yes.

The other day my colleague, the hon. member for Wetaskiwin (Mr. Jaques) emphasized the point that this creation of fountain-pen money is not a theory, that it is the fact that over ninety-five per cent of the money which Canada and all other countries use is nothing but pen-and-ink money. If the government would take back the sovereign prerogative of creating the money of the nation and exercise it itself, then it could raise money at the cost of merely the paper, ink and clerical work. Again I say that the raising of money by the government would be the simplest task in the world.

The Minister of Finance implied in the statement which he made on page 2550 of 'Hansard' that this deficit of \$1,500,000,000 would have to be raised from the savings of the people of Canada. As my colleague the hon. member for Acadia (Mr. Quelch) has already pointed out, this will not be the situation. The common people of Canada simply will not have the funds after they have paid their taxes and taken care of their own requirements. The money will not be in existence, and it will be obtained in the same fashion as the \$500,000,000 was obtained from the chartered banks. The banks will manufacture the money and buy the government bonds with their own manufactured pen-and-ink money.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Suppose the banks pay with Bank of Canada notes for these bonds which they take from the government. Do commercial banks not have to buy these notes?

DO NOT

Mr. KUHL: If the banks did pay for the bonds with Bank of Canada notes, but they do not.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): That is a dogmatic statement. The hon. member does not know.

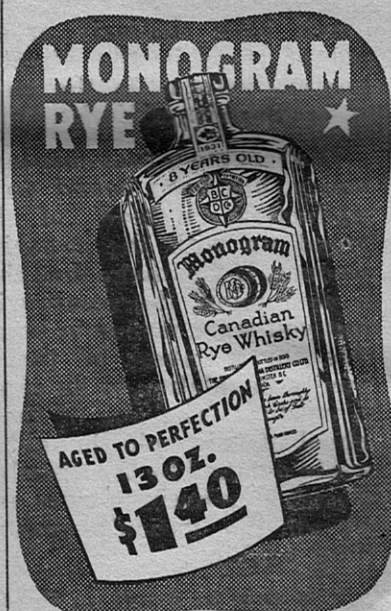
Mr. KUHL: The governor of the Bank of Canada said that one million dollars worth of bonds was bought by one million dollars of new money created by the banks.

Mr. BLACKMORE: What does that mean if it does not mean exactly what it says?

Mr. KUHL: This one and a half billion dollars required by the minister will be raised in identically the same fashion as the \$500,000,000 was obtained. The chartered banks will create the money, and the debt will be charged to the common people, who in turn will be asked to pay a perpetual toll to the banking monopoly for the use of the people's own credit. I consider such a policy an abomination. The creation of money is the crown's prerogative, and all money ought to be created by the government's own institution, the Bank of Canada. The present financial policy of the government asks the people to pay several times over financially, for a debt which they have paid fully, physically, and I cannot conceive of a greater injustice that could be done to a people than to be forced, they and their children, to continue to pay a toll to a private money monopoly for a war for which they have already paid fully in blood, sweat and tears. I see absolutely no reason for a national debt in peace time or for a war debt in war time.

I was tremendously inspired by the address of the Prime Minister of Australia when he spoke in this house, but he made one statement which caused me to reflect. His statement or the implication of it was that we ought to carry through this struggle even if the result were bankruptcy for us. I quite agree that we must press forward in this struggle and continue the war effort at all costs. But I do not believe that bankruptcy should necessarily follow. When this war is over, regardless of how long it lasts, our re-

(Continued on Page 12)



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AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Coccidiosis

This disease is caused by microscopic organisms known as coccidia. At least six species of coccidia produce disease in chickens and two produce disease in turkeys. Those which affect chickens, do not affect turkeys, and vice versa.

Some of the coccidia affecting chickens, produce acute disease in which the course is very rapid and death occurs soon after infection, others produce chronic disease, in which the course is slow, accompanied by loss of flesh and egg production.

The disease attacks growing chickens from two to sixteen weeks old, and commonly breaks out in warm weather, following rain.

SYMPTOMS:

Listlessness, drooping wings, loss of flesh and appetite, paleness of face, beak and shanks, emaciation, blood in the droppings and occasionally paralysis and blindness. Death is sometimes sudden.

POST-MORTEM:

A microscopic examination is necessary for definite diagnosis.

In a post-mortem examination, the intestine (and blind gut) must be opened the entire length. Inflammation, pin point haemorrhages, blood in the intestine, blood in the blind gut (frequently mixed with a cheesy substance) and thickened intestinal walls are characteristic. Frequently the intestine breaks apart when handled.

TREATMENT:

Put the birds on a mash consisting of 40% powdered milk, 30% bran and 30% yellow cornmeal, and feed for ten days. If possible, confine the birds during the treatment (providing this can be done without crowding), clean the house thoroughly every day and burn all litter. Kill and burn every listless bird.

Another home treatment is molasses 15 lbs., flaky wheat bran 85 lbs. Thin the molasses with warm water and mix into bran. (NOTE: the bran must be flaky and not ground). Feed the bran and molasses the first feed in the morning as soon as blood is seen in the droppings. Exclude all other feeds until noon, then feed usual mash, and feed grain in the evening. Repeat this method of feeding for three days. Clean the house each day and burn the litter, for one week. Keep the house dry and do not use liquid disinfectants on the floor.

PREVENTION:

Never raise birds on ground over which mature birds have ranged, or where poultry manure has been spread. Never raise chicks in with hens. Change the ground on which chicks are raised each year. Fill in mud holes and

low spots where water gathers. Since the continuance of the disease depends upon reinfestation, every effort must be made to prevent this, and the above methods assist in preventing reinfestation.

Avoid carrying infection on the feet from old birds to young.

Soil that is contaminated with coccidiosis should be thoroughly cultivated to destroy the parasites. The development of coccidia depends upon warmth and moisture, hence cultivation and the drying of the surface by the sun helps to prevent development and to destroy the parasites in the most vulnerable stage of their life cycle.

FLY SPRAY

A cheap effective spray can be made right at home on the farm. Into one gallon of high test kerosene (coal oil) add ¾ pound of fresh Pyrethrum Flowers. Allow the Pyrethrum to soak in the kerosene for 24 hours, stirring it occasionally, then allow this mixture to settle for another 24 hours, and then pour off the kerosene, which is used for the spray.

The common house fly is not only a nuisance but is dangerous as well, because it frequently spreads disease. This formula is one of a number for the control of insect pests which is contained in the Department of Agriculture's Bulletin No. 42.

CONTROL OF POTATO BUGS

The common potato bugs or the Colorado Potato Beetle, that round-backed, hard shelled beetle with black and yellow stripes on its back, are well known to most people. From early June until late August they attack potatoes, tomatoes and sometimes other plants. They eat the foliage, and if very numerous, will completely defoliate the plant.

To control potato bugs dust the plants with a poison dust made by mixing together 15 parts of Hydrated Lime and 1 part Paris Green. Another good dust is made by taking one part of Arsenate of Lead and 15 parts Hydrated Lime. The dust should be applied early in the morning or just after a rain.

A spray made up of 2 teaspoonfuls of Paris Green and 1 gallon of water is also effective. Mix the Paris Green with a little bit of water to make a paste and then stir it thoroughly into the full gallon.

BEE NOTES

W. G. Le Maistre, Provincial Apiarist, states that the activities of bees this year began somewhat earlier than usual in Alberta.

Wintered hives were bringing fresh pollen from alders on April 3rd, west of Edmonton, and April 7th, north of Peace River. Some nectar and an abundance of pollen have been available to the bees since the middle of the month. The fine warm weather of April enabled colonies to make up a great deal of their winter losses.

The results of wintering bees last winter were disappointing to some people. Heavy losses are reported because of either insufficient or poor-quality winter stores. Since last fall was almost devoid of a honey flow through dry weather, this winter loss might have been anticipated.

Early shipments of package bees from California have been delayed owing to the excessive wet weather there. Though big shipments are now arriving regularly, many will not arrive in time to benefit from the early pollen and nectar. The Apiculture Branch of the Department of Agriculture is advocating that colonies established from packages be carefully watched between now and the middle of June to insure that they do not become short of stores.

MORE EGGS NEEDED

Great Britain has ordered 5,400,000 dozen eggs from Canada for shipment during the month of May, 60% of which are to be Grade "A" and 40% "B." To fill this order the capacity of the flocks in Canada will be taxed to the maximum and egg producers will be faced with the problem of increasing their production.

To do so and to insure that the eggs marketed will be of the best possible quality, the following suggestions should be observed:

1. Do not sell producing hens in May.
2. Feed poultry a good laying mash.
3. Remove males and produce infertile eggs, they keep better.
4. Gather eggs four times each day. Keep them in cool rooms and market them daily if possible.
5. Keep all equipment clean.

The Poultry Branch of the Department of Agriculture will be pleased to offer advice on request concerning any poultry problem.

Farm and Home Week

The Olds School of Agriculture will be the scene of the third annual "Farm and Home Week" to be held from June 23rd to 27th, 1941.

Conducted by the Department of Agriculture, this week of lectures, demonstrations and recreation has been planned especially for farmers and rural home makers. All facilities of the School of Agriculture including the plots, herds of live stock, laboratories and the grounds are used to make "Farm and Home Week" a profitable and enjoyable holiday.

This year emphasis will be placed on those production problems which have arisen out of the war, and a number of prominent authorities will be on hand to take

Honour Roll

For some time the Co-operative Activities Branch has had in mind the publishing in the Bulletin of an Honour Roll of Consumer Co-operatives which do not carry Accounts Receivable or Payable. The monthly returns for February reveal the following Co-operatives are in this happy position.

Consort & District Co-operative Association Limited, Consort.

Grande Prairie & District Co-operative Association Limited, Grande Prairie.

Barons Co-operative Association Limited, Barons.

Newell Farmer Co-operative As-

sociation Limited, Brooks.

Beaverlodge & District Co-operative Limited, Beaverlodge.

It is quite realized by the Branch that a store may have received goods at the end of the month which have been taken into stock, but the draft not dealt with till the early days of next month. Such items are not regarded as payables, but cash items. We shall be pleased to be advised of such cases, where no receivables are in existence, as this should not prevent any association being listed as one which complies with the Act and Rochdale principles. We hope our Honour Roll grows.

JUNIOR BEEF CALF CLUB SHOWS

Dates for Beef Calf Club shows have been set. These are to be held during the last part of May and early June. The dates are as follows:

June 2, St. Lina

June 4, North Edmonton

June 4, Nanton and High River

June 5, Grainger and Balzac.

These Fairs or Achievement Days mark the end of the beef calf feeding project. Here the calves are shown and judged after having been tended, fitted and finished by the various members of the clubs. At the conclusion of the show, the calves are offered for sale and buyers assembled for the purpose of bidding on the animals. Some outlying Calf Clubs ship their calves to a central market for the sale, and in other cases, two or more clubs hold a combined sale.

The Junior Calf Clubs are directed by the Department of Agriculture and are under the direct supervision of the District Agriculturists. The aim of these clubs is to instruct young men in the principles and practices of beef feeding and to teach them how to select and judge beef animals.

Five additional Beef Feeding Calf Clubs have set dates for their spring shows. On May 30th, the

Lake Thelma Beef Calf Club will hold its show and sale, and on June 2nd, Silver Heights and Coronation Clubs will meet. Silver Heights show is set for 9:00 a.m. while for Coronation the time will be 2:00 p.m. The Scollard Junior Calf Club will hold its show and sale on June 14th and on the same date Lacombe and Innisfail will hold a joint show and sale.

Fifteen Junior Beef Feeding Calf Clubs have now made arrangements for their shows and sales. The remaining clubs will be setting dates shortly.

WESTLOCK IS SEED CONSCIOUS

Farmers in the Westlock District are giving more attention to good seed according to E. G. Wood, District Agriculturist.

Forty-five bushels of registered Erban Oats were brought into Westlock. They will be seeded on new breaking, the idea being to produce more oats of this variety for distribution in the District.

Besides introducing new seed the District has sold seed as well. Mr. J. Topping of Freedom disposed of 1,500 pounds of registered Grimm Alfalfa seed. This alfalfa was purchased by a group of farmers in the Boyle district.

SHEEP FIELD DAY

A Sheep Field Day will be held at the School of Agriculture, Vermilion, on Wednesday, June 4th. This event is being sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and it is expected that a large number of members of the Sheep Breeders and Wool Association will be in attendance.

The Field Day will begin at 10:30 a.m. with a Shearing and Fleece Tying demonstration. A talk will be given on Wool Production and Wool Grading, and during the afternoon speakers will discuss the sheep industry and its various problems. Demonstrations on docking and carcass cutting will also be provided.

In as much as the sheep industry, especially the small farm flock, is assuming greater importance in Alberta, under the impact of the war-time demand for wool, a large attendance is expected. All farmers interested in the raising of sheep are cordially invited to attend.

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Unemployment Insurance Failed

By 'Factory Worker'

Canada is to have unemployment "insurance" and the government responsible is feeling all perked up about it. But there are certain angles to the case which every working man and woman should consider before falling for what has been a failure in Britain.

In the first place, why should we have to try out unemployment insurance in Canada during the war, when there is—according to Ottawa—no danger of any unemployment. We are told that we must train workers for war in order to pay unemployment insurance premiums when there is such a drastic shortage of labor?

Does this mean that the Ottawa government knows there will be much unemployment after the war? If so, it is a tacit admission that they will be unable to solve the problem of post-war unemployment. A government that admits that much now should immediately call in members of other parties to help them get on with the war. Failure to solve the problems of one might easily mean failure to solve the problems of the other.

I speak from experience, for I was a working man in England when Lloyd George first introduced his labour exchanges and unemployment insurance before the last war.

Right after the war when a lot

of us came back we found our jobs gone, and with hundreds of thousands of others I walked the streets. We ex-service men got 29 shillings a week, but the unemployed war worker—military age or not—got a mere pittance. This was later levelled out. The ex-servicemen got less and the civilian got more. It was understood that Wall Street bankers set the rate for the British working men to draw in dole.

Practically every unemployed man was "in benefit" when he first drew the dole. After a while his benefit expired, and there was still no work. What happened? He was forced to go without. Then he had to go to the parish relief office and ask for relief.

Things got so bad they had to start a sort of supplementary benefit. "Uncovenanted" benefit, I think they called it. To get it you had to go before a tribunal and go through a 3rd degree to prove you had been looking for work that didn't exist. You had to say where you were morning, noon and afternoon every day for a week or two weeks past. Then somebody would say afterwards, "Where were you on Wednesday noon last?" You had to be quick on your memory or the gig was up—you were struck off.

Now, this system was not unemployment "insurance." It was only relief in a different form. You got just enough to exist, and if you worked half a day a week you paid a full week's premium

—kept out of your wages. Bad as it was, it reached the point where it didn't pay some men to take less than a full week's work, as they would suffer by losing their dole. Is this conducive to good citizenship?

What use is the dole? The Sun Life insurance company publishes figures showing that out of 64 men who reach the age of 65 years,

- 1 will be wealthy.
- 4 will be independent.
- 5 will be living on their earnings.
- 54 will be living off their relatives or the State.

Has unemployment insurance solved their living problems as a body? No.

The whole scheme is just another wage tax, such as we are now paying for defense tax—payable at source. It means red tape, regimentation, every worker doctored and indexed.

Since the employer has also to pay this tax, it is obvious that his costs must increase in proportion to the number of his workers. His costs go into prices. The consumer pays the prices. Even if wages are increased to allow the worker to meet the new premium obligations the wages still go into costs, which go into prices. In other words, the consumer always pays. The whole scheme is a fizzle.

To those who say "Look at Great Britain" I say all right. Look at Great Britain. After years of operation what did the scheme produce? In 1930 it produced 2,643,127 unemployed workers. In 1931 the number was 2,824,772. In 1932 it was 2,859,828.

The insurance fund was non-existent in 1931. In fact, it owed the taxpayer exactly \$377,000,000. How is that for a great social blessing?

There was a book called "Hungry England" written by A. Fenner Brockway in 1932. He said: "Actual hunger in the sense of nourishment less than enough to maintain bodily health exists widely in Great Britain."

"Wages are often too low to provide the elementary needs of human life."

"The conditions of the working classes involve the unnecessary deaths of thousands of infants, children and adults."

"A large percentage of working-class children are growing up under-nourished, ill-clad, and ill-shod, with disastrous results on the next generation."

"The full unemployment benefit received by the insured workers is NOT ENOUGH to provide most families with their bare needs."

"The meagreness of the unemployment benefit and the Means Test allowances mean that large sections of the unemployed are buying food of the poorest quality without the elements necessary for health."

Now, what I want to know is: Will unemployment insurance give any different effects in Canada when it is put to the test of post-war unemployment?

It may be answered: The federal government will start a big work and wages program. The returned men will be kept working.

Well, if they are THAT sure of work why take money to pay them benefits they won't need? But here is the real point—work

Credit Unions

(Continued from Last Week)

THE TEST

He kept up his payments to the Credit Union while earning more than he had ever been able to do before. Everything went smoothly until he became seriously ill and had to be taken to a hospital. Here was a case where the worker, under the old system, would have slipped into penury and financial helplessness. Any ordinary loan agency would have seized the truck to protect its loan. His wife and children would have been thrown on relief while hospital bills piled up. But this was not an ordinary loan agency. The officers and Directors were thinking in community terms. They decided that in this case the Credit Union must justify its existence.

A meeting was called and the Credit Union leaders worked out a plan. They hired a man to operate the truck and carry through the work which the truck owner contracted to do. The Credit Union collected the money due the truck owner. They paid the driver, kept up the installments on the loan, and turned over the balance to the family of the sick man.

Here was practical community service in action. That man while in the hospital was free of the strength-sapping worry that otherwise might have hindered his regaining health and strength. He was insured against the specter of the loss of his business and the piling up of debts against him. He knew that his family was not being forced to accept the humiliation of relief and charity. When he came out of the hospital, it was to take over his going business in sound financial condition.

In the Credit Unions of the United States thrift is encouraged. But it is little more than thrift for thrift's sake, giving the workman a wider margin of purchasing power, freeing him financially, and raising his standard of living.

In Nova Scotia thrift is encouraged for a totally different reason. The Nova Scotian, in the new and dynamic Credit Union setup through community action, sees thrift as but a step in the ladder that leads upward. In most cases the five-dollar share of stock bought by the member with his dimes and quarters represents the first five dollars he has ever saved. That five dollars becomes his stake in a new type of social finance and credit. In the same manner the group on the whole looks upon the few thousand dollars saved in the village as the lever to move rocks from the community path. It is a small pool, the sole func-

programs cost money. Money comes from the taxpayers. The more paid in taxes the less for living. Poorer living all round will be the result.

What Canada needs is NOT the dole but the DIVIDEND. Get control of the banking system, use it to finance the war, then when victory is won switch over from war production for destruction to peace production for consumption.

Only in that way will Canadians achieve the standard of living warranted by our vast resources. Only a government pledged to work to this end is worthy of support now or at any time. Take it from one who has lived on the dole—one who knows.

tion of which is not merely to take care of seasonal and emergency loans. It represents the first money ever gathered in the community, belonging to the community and working for the community. Because of this, within the next few years the Credit Union movement in Nova Scotia will develop into a banking system owned and controlled by the people.

PAST OF PATTERN

Today the movement is woven inextricably into the pattern of community regeneration. From a comprehensive study of credit and its uses through the Credit Union the farmer, for example, goes on to study in the same groups better methods of farming, the grading of stock, better utilization of the land on which he works. He studies these things and then turns to the Credit Union for the financial help that will allow him to put his agricultural education to practical use.

In every community, whether it be a fishing village or a mining town, the approach to the Credit Union is the same. The individual is taught that he is developing his own banking system that will eventually empower him and his fellows to take full control of every economic function of the community in which they live.

A new use of Credit Unions in the United States is necessary if the destroying system of share-cropping and enervating tenancy is ever to be broken. The Credit Unions must expand from their present position as mere lending agencies in the industrial areas into the field of actual regeneration in small communities and rural districts. To do this the same type of practical education adopted in Nova Scotia is needed.

Educational and social leaders can develop such Credit Unions. The machinery for setting up Credit Unions already exists. The Province makes possible the formation of Credit Unions anywhere. More important, there is now before them the vitality injected into the movement by St. Francis Xavier University—the vitality that proceeds directly from the action of an enlightened and awakened people.

REFORM NEEDED

Until such a reform is carried out the Credit Union movement will continue as a huge and fine personal loan service skirting the real and basic problems of the men and women who see no way of utilizing the finances that they themselves have created. The wide margin of their wages will continue to flow into a system that destroys individual ownership and keeps worker and farmer economically impotent.

The Credit Union that today does no more than take care of the necessary short-term loans of the workers and curtail somewhat the spread of the pernicious habit of installment-buying fostered by the commercial system is weak and antiquated in comparison with the Credit Unions of Nova Scotia. For the Nova Scotian people's bank today stands solidly behind, co-operative consumer, marketing, and producer action, housing, resettlement, and regeneration. It has become the active tool of the people rather than a medium that does little more than mitigate a few of the chronic and oppressive ills that beset the wage earner.



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Democracy On Display

By N. B. JAMES M.L.A.

We are in the midst of that most objectionable thing — an election campaign.

Due to the death of an East Edmonton M.P. this is the second byelection to be held in that constituency in four years.

On this occasion an actual campaign could have been avoided but for the unfortunate arrival of a stranger from Toronto, with political aspirations.

I predict that after June 2nd he will be "The little man who isn't here."

He never should have been anyway.

"East is East and West is West, And never the twain shall meet" may not be true of eastern and western Canada, at least we hope not. But this particular product of the East is not very welcome here, and cannot be assimilated by democratic westerners.

Its slogan is "Demolish"
Its motto "Tear Down"
And its platform "wreck."

It knows not the meaning of the word Build.

Or if it does it doesn't like it.

It protests vigorously that it is the Champion of Democracy but it's democracy strongly of the brand that Stalin uses, which is something that Canadians will not stand for.

We are very far from "The Way of Life" that satisfies us, but we certainly do not want to change it for Stalin's way.

This new party is careful not to mention Communism.

In fact they are so careful that one wonders.

However this is just a passing evil. We shall soon be rid of it.

I presume the gentleman had the foresight to buy a return ticket.

We have enough evils of our own in Alberta to combat.

One of them, — and a pretty black one at that — has just been dragged into the light to SHAME us.

We have got to get busy wiping out this STIGMA on our province.

What am I talking about?

Just this disgusting attempt to turn our University into a political arena.

The people of Alberta pay nearly half a million dollars a year so that our children can enjoy a university education, and though they perhaps do not get all they pay for, they are at least entitled to know that this institution is kept free from the defiling influence of politics.

This university has a Senate and this Senate is composed of

representatives of different professions.

Doctors, engineers, architects, agriculturists, educationalists, and lawyers.

The corner grocer, though AT LEAST equally intelligent, is NOT represented.

Perhaps if he had been this disgraceful episode would not have occurred.

Here are the facts.

Some weeks ago a responsible committee of the Senate decided to ask the Premier of Alberta to deliver the Convocation address on May the nineteenth. And it was unanimously decided at the same time to ask Mr. Aberhart to accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Law.

This invitation was conveyed to the Premier formally by Dr. W. A. Kerr, the President of the University, and Mr. H. H. Parlee, Chairman of the Board of Governors. Mr. Aberhart expressed his willingness to accept the honor.

And that was that.

Everyone, recognising the invaluable service rendered by Mr. Aberhart to the cause of education, as well as in other fields, was delighted.

Did I say everyone? That is an overstatement.

A few days before the Convocation the full Senate met to discuss final details, and among the full Senate were a number of men who, caring nothing for the reputation of the Province, and less than nothing for the cause of education, brought into the convocation an atmosphere that, to say the least of it, was lamentable in the extreme, and which brought about the disgraceful incident that has shamed every decent citizen of Alberta.

Political and personal spite motivated their speeches and actions.

And by using the SECRET BALLOT—an unusual procedure—they were able to obtain the co-operation of other more timid, BUT EQUALLY GUILTY POLITICIANS, and succeeded in getting a slight majority to vote down the offer to the Premier.

So that after the offer had been made, accepted and duly publicised, a few cheap and spiteful politicians were able to offer this insult not only to the Premier but to every citizen of the province.

We have had evidence before of the political prostitution of our university, but this is the first open and brazen attempt to use this Seat of Learning to vent the political and personal spleen of individuals, with the resultant degradation of esteemed institution.

It is unfortunate for the Alberta Law Society that some of their Members should be the chief culprits and this honorable body be brought into disrepute in consequence.

I do not know what disciplinary powers this body has, but in defence of their own reputation I hope they will hasten to dissociate themselves from this contemptible action of some of their members.

These politicians have at least partially failed in attaining the ambition of a certain falacious individual who wrote—

"I would I were a little egg,
As rotten as could be.
I'd perch myself upon a limb
Away up in a tree,
And you would come and stand
beneath
As close as close could be."

Then, standing there upon that limb,
And chortling in my glee,
I'd get to work and bust myself,
And cover thee with me."

They have succeeded in busting themselves, and the resulting effluvium has been most unpleasant, but the main result has been the discovery of the putridness of the eggs.

Now as to the remedy of the disease that has afflicted our province and university.

By the University Act these different "classes" or professions are able to appoint a certain number of their profession to the Senate; consequently it will require either the repeal or amendment of this Act to make such an indecency an impossibility in the future.

It is up to the PEOPLE to demand such action from the Government, and keep on demanding it.

And in the meantime?

Two highly respectable gentlemen have been forced by the shame that has been brought on them by these lawyers and their confederates, to resign from their positions.

Mr. H. H. Parlee, K.C., an honoured Member of the Bar, and Chairman of the Board of Governors has shown his disapproval of the action of the majority of his colleagues by handing in his resignation.

D. W. A. R. Kerr, the President of the University has shown HIS disgust by similar action.

These resignations will be received with regret by all of us. Their presence is badly needed on the Senate, and their absence will lower the whole tone of that body.

And how about the Premier?

Although he has been the target of all the filthy mud slinging possible for crooked politicians to sling, this final insult must have hurt.

But this contemptible insult will unite the people behind him more strongly than ever, so their main purpose will have been defeated.

But while two Canadian gentlemen have seen fit to resign from the Senate thus lowering the mental and spiritual standing of the body, the cheap politicians who instigated the plot and the snivellers who hid behind the secret ballot to aid and abet them in the crime, still refrain, AND WILL RE-

Money Illusions

From Western Producer

A Short time ago "The Banker," a British publication, printed an article entitled: "Monetary Illusions and the War Effort." Readers of these columns might not find anything new or startling in it, but it is of interest chiefly because it appeared in a periodical dedicated to defending and explaining the banking system.

The first illusion which the article undertakes to dispel is that money can do anything and without it nothing can be done. It says:

"In recent weeks a remarkable new institution has leapt into popularity—the 'Spitfire' Fund.

"On sober reflection it must be obvious to anybody that the mere collection of a sum of money cannot hope to augment our air force by a single unit. Are we to suppose that if these Spitfire funds had not been raised the production of Spitfires would have been any the less? Clearly not. The factories would have been producing to the limit of their capacity in any case. Money to buy Spitfires has no more connection with the production of Spitfires than have the spring flowers."

Next the contributor to "The Banker" goes on to attack another hardy illusion. It is the commonly held belief that the amount of money in existence is limited to what is carried in the pockets of the public or in the form of bank deposits:

"But it is not in the least true that the production of arms could not take place, or could take place only on a smaller scale, if the public were not providing the money in the form of gifts or loans or taxes. If the money were not forthcoming in one of these ways it would have to be created. And this the State, as the monetary authority, can do perfectly well, at negligible cost and practically without limit."

The other contention, namely, that taxation and loans help to divert money from use for consumer goods and force it directly into the war effort, is dealt with thus:

"Nor can it be argued that in present circumstances additional taxation or loans to the Government will throw resources out of employment in consumption goods industries and so facilitate the expansion of the war sector of our economy.

"The Government is being compelled all the time to create additional money to supplement its receipts from the public.

MAIN until public opinion forces their resignation, or until the Act is changed.

Therefore it is up to the public to incessantly and audibly DEMAND their immediate resignation from the Senate.

Let's have a clean up campaign and wipe out our disgrace.

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"...it cannot be said that the public, by failing to cut down its consumption expenditure sufficiently, is preventing the release of resources for the war effort.

"It is for the Government to decide what shall or shall not be produced, irrespective of the way the public disposes of its money."

The argument so frequently heard that saving money for the purposes of gift, investment in war loans or taxation increases real wealth is given short shrift:

"Thus it can be said with only the slightest qualification that the level of monetary contributions to the Exchequer has no direct connection whatever with the size of the real war effort. Voluntary subscriptions, increased taxation, additional saving, cannot give us more aeroplanes, for the only limit on the output of aeroplanes is the physical capacity of the aircraft industry. When the savings appeals argue that 'every pound that flows in from the sale of Defence Bonds increases the flow of molten steel from the crucibles and blast furnaces,' this is a plain mis-statement of fact, which may or may not be justified by its results."

Let us emphasize the fact that the above are opinions of a contributor to "The Banker." They do, however, disclose a point of view which from that source at this juncture is both interesting and significant.

Dechene "Error" Exposed In Commons

J. H. Blackmore, S. C. Leader, Exposes "Base Misrepresentation" of Athabasca M.P.

On May 12th, John H. Blackmore, Social Credit Leader in the House of Commons, charged that J. M. Dechene, Liberal M.P. for Athabasca, had "spent half an hour sowing seeds of suspicion, distrust and disunity" and "slandered and maligned with base misrepresentation, Mr. Aberhart, a great public spirited and noble statesman." Following is Mr. Blackmore's reply to Mr. Dechene starting on page 2968 of Hansard.

Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to speak in this debate, but the other day the hon. member for Athabasca (Mr. Dechene) rose in his place, launched into an ecstatic flight of partisan rapture and spent half an hour sowing seeds of suspicion, distrust and disunity. I think I should make an answer. He slandered and maligned with base misrepresentation, Mr. Aberhart, a great public-spirited and noble statesman.

There were many other problems which needed his attention. There was the gasoline tax which will prove absolutely ruinous to the province of Alberta which the hon. member has the honour to represent. This tax will prove injurious to the farmers who, in the main, make up his constituents, and it will prove injurious to the truck drivers upon whom they depend in a large measure for transportation. There is the sugar tax, which is almost a disaster to Alberta. There is the abolishing of relief which will hurt thousands in the province before we are finished. There is the agricultural policy of this government which is a tragic farce. There is the mounting debt that no one can see how we can ever repay. There is our present unemployment which is a reflection upon the government and there is the threatened unemployment after the war which is likely to overwhelm the country. There is the question of our disappearing markets.

There was plenty for the hon. member to spend his time upon; he did not need to go dragging in provincial politics. There are plenty of dominion problems here to take care of. If there had been an election in the offing, it would have been different, but since there is no election in the offing,

the words of the hon. member amounted practically to subversion of the government which is in power in Alberta. That government was returned by the people of Alberta after four years of successful operation, and that ought to entitle it to the respect of every person in the Dominion of Canada, no matter who he is or what he thinks.

An indication of the sort of thing we were going to have to listen to appeared early in his speech when the hon. member referred to the splendid young man who is the hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Shaw). I think this hon. member gave one of the most constructive, advantageous and profitable speeches heard in this house. During the course of his remarks he happened to refer to the pioneers, and the hon. member for Athabasca broke forth with these words:

It amazes me to hear him speak of pioneering in the west and refer to the terrible treatment of the pioneers by this government. With reference to the hon. member's use of the word "pioneer", it is with pride that I say that fifty years ago last fall I had the honour, as a little boy, to become a settler of the great province of Alberta. I ask him, as a friend of Alberta, to leave this word alone in the future.

WHAT GROUNDS

Upon what conceivable grounds can the hon. member ask the hon. member for Red Deer to leave the word "pioneer" alone? If the hon. member for Athabasca had taken the trouble to inform himself as he seems to think he is informed on everything, he would have learned that the father of the hon. member for Red Deer is a Nova Scotian who moved to southern Alberta near the United States boundary in 1885. He was employed by a Hudson's Bay Company trading post and ranching there for twenty-five years. He was in the Alberta provincial police for fifteen years as a stock inspector and detective. I ask whether or not such a record does not give his son the right to speak of pioneers? His mother is of United Empire Loyalist stock, and she went to Alberta in 1899 to teach school. She is somewhat of a pioneer herself. The hon. member for Red Deer was born in Alberta in the year 1909. Although he did not come quite as early as the hon. member for Athabasca, he did his very best to come as soon as possible. He is one of the seventh generation on his father's side and fifth generation on his mother's side born in Canada. He is related to two fathers of confederation, namely, Tilley and Tupper. He taught school in one of the oldest settled parts of Alberta for eleven years and lived right among the

pioneers. During most of his speech he advocated old age pensions, and the hon. member for Athabasca knew full well that he was unable to answer his arguments.

Mr. SLAGHT: Is the hon. member going to leave it without dealing with the grand-parents of the hon. member?

GETS LIBERAL GOAT

Mr. BLACKMORE: I could deal with the grandparents if the hon. member wishes me to. If he knew what was coming, he might not want me to continue. The remarks of the hon. member for Athabasca about pioneers reminds me of a story about the Dey of Alexandria. It is said that the British sent a squadron to deal with the Dey of Alexandria for misdemeanours in the high seas, piracy toward British ships. It happened that the young man in charge of the British squadron was exceedingly youthful looking. When he appeared before the Dey of Alexandria, the latter said, "I am surprised at the Queen of England's audacity to send a beardless boy to deal with me." The young man said, "Had the Queen of England known that wisdom was measured by the length of the beard, she might have sent your deyship a he-goat." It would seem that the people of Athabasca measured wisdom by the length of the beard when they sent their present member to parliament. They got a man to represent them who was apparently unable or unwilling or indisposed to get the facts in several important directions.

I am going to quote as evidence, from page 2863 of 'Hansard': I would like hon. members of the Social Credit party to tell the Premier of Alberta that he has not been pulling his weight in this war. The province of Alberta has not yet done one solitary thing to help this government in carrying on the war. So far as I have been able to ascertain it has not offered to the government a single building to be used for war purposes.

LAME EXCUSE!

Mr. GERSHAW: Mr. Speaker, might I interject with your permission? The hon. member for Athabasca (Mr. Dechene) is not at present in the chamber. There was a mistake made. He either said or intended to say "with the exception of providing a building or buildings." He meant to make that correction to-day, and probably will make it to-morrow. He meant to say, not "So far as I have been able to ascertain it has not offered to the government a single building," but that the province had offered some buildings to the government.

Mr. BLACKMORE: I accept the explanation of the hon. member for Medicine Hat (Mr. Gershaw) and I appreciate it. I am anxious to give the hon. member for Athabasca all the benefit of the doubt, and so I accept my hon. friend's explanation. Personally I did not hear him. I assure the hon. member that it is rather spoiling the enjoyment I am getting out of making this speech to find that the hon. member for Athabasca is not in his seat. Again, may I assure the hon. member for Medicine Hat that I accept his explanation?

May I now read the statement

issued by Premier Aberhart from Edmonton? Before I do so, may I draw to your attention, Mr. Speaker, the down-right shame it is to make it necessary for the premier of a province of this dominion to defend himself against attacks which are uncalled for?

Mr. QUELCH: And scurrilous?

Mr. BLACKMORE: They are scurrilous. May I read Premier Aberhart's statement? He said:

I was astounded and very much disappointed to learn that Mr. Dechene, the representative for the Athabasca district, should be so disloyal to his own province as to make such untrue statements and create such a false impression in his unwarranted attack on Alberta during Thursday's debate.

I could not understand how ministers of the crown could allow his statements to go uncorrected when he said that we had given no buildings to the federal government for war purposes.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. The hon. member is now reading a statement which, if the hon. member were to make it himself, would not be allowed in the house. Much less can statements that are contained in a communication from someone outside the house be read here. The hon. gentleman cannot quote a statement from one outside the house as against a member of the house.

SUMMARY

Mr. BLACKMORE: I bow to your ruling Mr. Speaker, and I will simply summarize the facts, without using the actual words, which are contained in the statement. It is pointed out in this statement that the Edmonton normal school, the university dormitories and the Edmonton exhibition buildings have been placed at the disposal of the commonwealth air training plan. The Calgary normal school the institute of technology and art, the Camrose normal school and the Vermilion school of agriculture have also been given over gladly to the dominion government, and the public works department of the province has granted the dominion government the use of its machinery—a point with which I shall deal more fully a little later on. I am sorry that the whole statement cannot be read. It is unfortunate. Your ruling Mr. Speaker, shows how helpless a man is, even one who occupies the position of premier of one of the provinces of this dominion, when a member of this house maliciously attacks him; for your ruling makes it impossible for a member to defend the premier by reading his statement to the house.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Let him defend himself in Alberta.

Mr. BLACKMORE: It just shows how careful a man ought to be before he attacks a man in high position of premiership of one of the provinces of this dominion.

I have learned this, that there was \$100,000 worth of machinery of the public works depart-

ment of Alberta turned over to the dominion government without cost, without charge, voluntarily, to be used in the construction of airports, aerodromes, and other important public works in connection with the war effort. In Grande Prairie, the province of Alberta even sent its own personnel to work, I am told crushing materials, surveying, and in various other ways contributing to the construction of the airport. I understand that there is a big Jaeger paver, worth \$26,000 at work on various projects. Then there are huge machines, mixers, bulldozers and caterpillars, worth tens of thousands of dollars, which have been lent freely to the dominion government. There are 600,000 acres of land in the Tilley East district which, I am told, were offered to the dominion government at \$1 for ninety-nine years to be used in connection with war work.

It is difficult, Mr. Speaker, for a person to restrain himself under such circumstances as that. Are we to suppose that he did not want to know? It is difficult to keep from suspecting that he did know and then disregarded the facts. What for? To sow the seeds of suspicion and distrust in this country in time of war simply

(Continued on Page 13)

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Kennedy Cites Real Issues...

(Continued from page 8)

against Monetary Reform as a further and more complete means of successfully financing the war, as well as the peace which will follow. Do not be deceived into believing that the so-called prosperity brought on by the war can be lasting. It is a top-heavy structure at its best, and is creating enormous debts. Our only hope is that it will not collapse before we have a modern, streamlined model ready to take its place.

In case you may be one of those who are complacently satisfied with the apparent prosperity we are experiencing as a result of the war, let me analyse it a little for you, for I am convinced we should see the real dangers that threaten the Democratic Liberties we now have. I would warn you that if we lose these we cannot hope to gain the economic liberty so essential to permanent peace and lasting prosperity.

PRE-WAR DEPRESSION

Before the outbreak of war, we went through a period of depression, the most intense in the history of the world. On every side we saw unprecedented unemployment, relief, hardship and suffering on a world-wide scale. When we complained of these deplorable conditions and demanded that they be remedied, we were told to tighten our belts and wait patiently for prosperity which would come by and by. In the meantime we were told that nothing could be done as there was no money. We pointed out that while people were unemployed and starving, warehouses bulged with food and other necessities; that men and machines capable of producing more were idle. We suggested that a scientific money system could be put into operation which would make an abundance of goods available to our needy people and again we were told it was sacrilegious even to suggest that there was anything wrong with the money system.

WHERE FROM?

When the war broke out, however, the money that we were told didn't exist and couldn't be found, suddenly appeared in huge sums of billions of dollars. The wheels of industry began to turn again, men went back to work, and the box-car tourist began to ride in the first class coach. There was no money for education but now there is enough to train thousands of men. There was no money for food, clothing and shelter, but now there is enough to care for thousands of families, who formerly were destitute. There was no money for buliding purposes but now there is so much money for that purpose that we have run out of lumber. It took a war to demonstrate that the scarcity of money is a myth deliberately perpetuated in order to enslave credulous people.

Though we may rightly view with alarm the doubtful prosperity brought on by the war, we all know that our first objective must be to bring about an early victory in order to safeguard the measure of democracy that we possess. If we lose the measure

of democracy which we now have, how can we hope to gain MORE democracy? But more we must gain, for Democratic Freedom is the First Essential of Progress. We are therefore glad that the Federal Government has managed thus far to finance the war effort. We must give them due credit for what they have done in this regard, even though they persist in doing so within the narrow confines of an outmoded money system. But if they can finance the war even that well, why could they not have financed the peace which preceded it? Moreover, why cannot the war be financed without debt or at least without interest charges through the Bank of Canada. And why could not the peace that preceded the war have been financed in the same way? These are questions you must ask and continue to ask and for which you must demand an answer.

We pledge our wholehearted support to all action taken which will lead to a speedy victory but we cannot agree that the present method will not need to be supplemented in the efficient financing of the war. We know that we are not yet making full use of all the men and materials available; and as long as men are unemployed, and the materials for the manufacture of essential war supplies are unused, then a complete war effort is not being made. If the price of Victory is the deliverance of our people into perpetual economic slavery to the money monopolists, then we have won only to lose. Then we might well question the term "victory" for our last state would be worse than our first.

We maintain that in winning this war, which we shall do, we must do it in such a way that we will also have won the Peace by giving our people a full measure of Democratic and Economic Freedom—the First Essentials of progress.

SYSTEM INADEQUATE

We have long maintained that the present monetary system is unscientific and out-of-date. It has failed miserably to keep pace with the phenomenal development of machine power and mass production. The money system has proven woefully inadequate in solving the problems we faced in times of peace. In fact it can be blamed for creating most of these problems. The war hasn't changed the financial and economic system by one iota. Our hope for the future, therefore, lies in our ability under difficult circumstances to change the outworn, inefficient financial system that is burdening us with oppressing problems. If the system is allowed to continue much longer, it will undoubtedly create conditions following the war which we hesitate to picture even in our imaginations. Our people should realize before it is too late that a time-bomb has been placed under their homes, and that it will some day explode under their feet and blow their homes and cherished liberties sky high. We are dancing on a fiddle-string stretched over the mouth of Hades itself and some permit themselves to believe that they should hack away at it with their jack-knives, having been told that there is no danger.

The time has come when we must begin to calculate what will happen after the war is won. If you do not make your voices heard to the Federal Government and throughout the world on this occasion in support of Democratic Freedom, you have no right to hope again for progress. Surely you must realize that without Democratic Freedom you cannot have economic security of any kind. This is the year and now is the time to give your verdict to the world. The issue is clear. There is only one **Right Way** to vote. Give your answer in a voice of thunder to those international gangsters who are seeking to destroy your democratic Freedom, both from the outside and from within this nation. I solicit your support—not for me as a candidate—but for the cause of Democratic Freedom—the people's cause.

Mr. LOW: Thank, you, Mr. Kennedy.

ON SHIFTING SANDS

I am sure Mr. Kennedy has impressed the Electors of East Edmonton with the importance of the issues involved and he has made it quite clear what those issues are. We are experiencing a measure of prosperity as a result of the war, but that prosperity is built on shifting sands and is propped up with debts. It could crumble without a moment's notice, leaving us to face again a state of unemployment and depression unparalleled in history. We are indeed living in a fool's paradise. Because we see some increase in men's wages and because many housewives have a few more dollars to spend, we may be lulled to sleep by a false sense of security.

A prominent business man said the other day that money is being poured down the streets like the Johnstown Flood and everybody is out with his little tin pail to get some. They haven't noticed that the money monopolists have seen to it that the little tin pails are full of holes, nor do they realize that a drought may follow as usual through which they would stagger with parched tongues and glazed eyes.

Let me assure you that this present, little prosperity is superficial and deceptive. Surely no one can believe for one moment that such astronomic spending can continue. Every thinking man knows that the present flow of money comes from heavy taxation and the piling up of a huge public debt, and that we cannot hope to pay even the interest — let alone the principal, after the war is over. Before the war began we could not pay even a portion of the public debt which had accumulated, and now in a few months that public debt has been doubled. No sane man can believe that even the interest can be paid when post-war conditions bring on, as they surely must, widespread unemployment and dwindling incomes, the closing down of war industries and the decreased demand for war materials; the return of thousands of men to civilian life without jobs or incomes for their families; huge relief rolls; all of these, unless in the meantime the money system is overhauled and its control return-

ed to the government of the people. Why not let our voices be heard in no uncertain fashion in regard to these matters? When we know what we may expect, why should we continue to support the system that produces such results, by voting for its continuance.

This money system of extremes, that now provides billions to be spent for war, but which allowed people to starve before the war and would allow them to starve again after this war, must have its claws clipped and its fangs removed. More than that, it must be domesticated so that it may serve rather than destroy our people.

CONTROL MONEY

The power of money must be controlled and directed so that our British Empire may indeed be assured of victory. An early victory in this great struggle would be greatly facilitated and hastened if the power of money was controlled for its proper purpose. Our people should not be required to carry this outworn, treacherous system on their backs while they are fighting so nobly for the coming victory.

The people of Canada will go the limit in their effort to insure victory for the British Empire; meeting cheerfully every demand upon their resources to that end. It goes without saying that the people of East Edmonton are also prepared and eager to make an all-out effort to win the war. We are in this struggle to the very end and we are determined that every contribution made by our people shall be properly and effectively used to that end.

Furthermore we are determined that the most scientific method of financing shall be adopted, and that the domestic economy of our people shall be so protected and ordered that Canada will be able to make an exceedingly greater contribution to the Empire in her hour of need. Such scientific financing and economic planning will pave the way to rapid and permanent recovery after the termination of this titanic struggle.

It is our purpose to place before the people of Edmonton East, in a clear and straightforward fashion, the method by which the reforms we propose can be accomplished, reforms that will prevent plunging the country into a morass of debt and bondage out of which it can never hope to emerge.

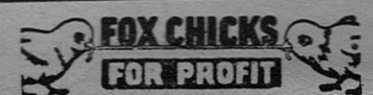
LACK COURAGE

The record of the Liberal Party would make us believe that they lack the courage to take the steps necessary to bring about these results. Is there anything to indicate that returning another member of that party to Ottawa will bring about any change? Or will it signify that you are satisfied with half-way measures? Is it your wish to elect another member who has no definite solution in mind for our ills? I am convinced that if you understand the situation you will be constrained

to add your voice to the voices of those who demand a maximum war effort, and in addition to that, are determined to modify the monetary system so that we in Canada may enjoy real Democracy and economic Freedom. These are matters you must decide. You cannot secure abiding happiness or contentment of home life until the people secure democratic freedom; and let me repeat, Democratic Freedom is the First Essential of Progress, whether we are at war or at peace. In fact the stringencies of war-time are such that men may more easily lose sight of the fundamentals necessary to the preservation of Democratic Freedom, and therefore at such a time we must be even more watchful than in times of peace.

It was the intention of the Social Credit people of East Edmonton, in the interests of national unity while we are at war, to refrain from taking part in this by-election unless some other group forced an election. However, another group did force an election. This second group speaks vociferously of all the ills, real and imaginary, which afflict the Dominion, but to date they have not shown that they have any solution whatever for the serious problems that face a nation at war, nor have they any practical suggestions to meet effectively the equally serious problems of the post-war period. If the people of East Edmonton had been left to decide whether to elect the Liberal Candidate or the Candidate of this new group, the result of the election would have shown exactly nothing. All monetary reformers would thereby have been deprived of the effective use of their franchise. If they voted Liberal it would have meant that they had forsaken their monetary reform principles. If they had voted for the self-styled "People's Party" candidate, it would have meant that they were starting out to sea without a compass and without a destination. Now they have a three-way choice. They can vote for the Liberal candidate for sentimental reasons without any hope of changing by one particle the present trend of things. Or they may vote for the new party candidate and declare to all the world that do not care where they are going. Or finally, they may vote for the Social Credit, New Demo-

(Continued on Page 16)



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Social Credit League Activities

Protest From Calgary

To The Senate of the University of Alberta, and Any Others It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to make vigorous protest concerning the rejection by the Senate of the University of Alberta of a proposal made by their own Committee to award to the Premier of Alberta, The Hon. William Aberhart, an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, do make our protest as follows:

WHEREAS the educational system of Alberta during the past five years has been advanced to a very marked degree until it ranks very high in comparison with the other provinces, and many educationists concede it as leading in some respects, and an international periodical of recognized standing has lauded the system as leading the way to progressive educational reforms; and

WHEREAS this marked degree of progress in education is generally conceded, by those who comment, as being directly due to the vision, courage, and executive ability of Premier Aberhart, who is also Minister of Education, and he is referred to in one particular instance as "The Great Emancipator of Canadian Education," whose educational policy as stated by himself is as follows: "It is our policy to give every child in Alberta, rich or poor, rural or town dweller EQUAL opportunity for an education. That education must be suited to their natural aptitudes and abilities"; and

WHEREAS aside from this distinction as educationist and educational reformer, Premier Aberhart has shown a deep concern and personal interest in the social

and economic welfare of the great common people, and because of this fact has a very large and respectable citizenry who would wish to see him receive the award of as great an honor as the province is capable of bestowing, such as an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree; and

WHEREAS since the University of Alberta is the crowning feature of Alberta's educational system, it would be most fitting that such a degree should be granted by that institution; and

WHEREAS after their own Committee had recommended an honorary degree be conferred on Mr. Aberhart, the Senate by a vote of only one majority (and that in the absence of fifteen senators) refused to honor their committee's recommendation to grant a degree to the man so deserving of the honor, it would seem that certain members of a body that should be cultivated by the highest of ideals were, in fact, in this instance swayed by petty politics and prejudice;

THEREFORE, Be It Resolved: That we must strongly and emphatically protest this most discourteous act of the Senate of the University of Alberta, and the insult and indignity heaped alike upon Premier William Aberhart, Dr. A. R. Kerr, President of the University, and the University itself; and

FURTHER Be It Resolved: That we demand the immediate Resignation of these Senators responsible for bringing disgrace upon Alberta's leading citizen: William Aberhart, Gentleman.

CALGARY NORTH HILL
S.C. GROUP No. 1.

PROMINENT S. C. PASSES

Members of the Social Credit Movement lost a worthy colleague and friend recently, when Mr. Walter L. White, of 11340-90th street, Edmonton, died at the age of 64.

Mr. White had been active in many and varied fields. Since 1936 he had been an enthusiastic member of the Macaulay Social Credit Group and for three years has been its able president. He was one of four members appointed by the Provincial Government in 1939-40 on the Milk Commission. He was Organizer and Past Commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans in both Edmonton and Vancouver, and at the time of his sudden death, was an adjutant of the lodge.

In spite of the many calls upon his time, Mr. White was never too busy to assist a needy comrade. Only recently he drove over 100 miles to pick up a sick friend and bring him in for hospitalization and proper care.

Mr. White is survived by his loving wife, one son, Sergeant John White, of the Edmonton Fusiliers, on the West coast, and one daughter, Katharine.

Political Manoeuvring "Wrapped"

The following resolution was passed by the Calgary No. 1 Social Credit Group, at the meeting held on May 21st, 1941.

WHEREAS, by ignoring the recommendation of the committee of the Board of Governors, re the conferring of the Honorary Degree of L.L.D. on Premier Aberhart, the people of Alberta have been insulted by the action of the Senate of the University of Alberta; and

WHEREAS, The Senate passed a blanket resolution to abstain from conferring Honorary Degrees, for this year; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That Calgary No. 1 Social Credit Group denounces the cellophane wrapped political manoeuvring of the Senate; and,

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, That the committee of the Board of Governors and Dr. Kerr be commended for the honorable part played by them in this matter.

Wellington Park

At a well attended meeting of the Social Credit Group, the topic of the day came up for lengthy discussion. Namely: the Senate of the University of Alberta. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that this is one of the most disgraceful, low-down, narrow-minded acts ever promulgated by old line party politicians, but it shows them up in their true

Kuhl Raps Money...

(Continued from Page 6)

sources will be in a better position to be used for the benefit of the people of Canada than they were before the war started. Our agricultural soil will be in just as good a condition as it was in before, and if all the rest of our resources are properly managed during the war we should have a far greater capacity to produce the necessities of life after the war is over than we had when it started. No nation is bankrupt until either the people have all perished or unless it is without resources. If all our minerals have been consumed, if all our forest wealth has been used up, if all the resources of the country have been consumed, then the nation is bankrupt. But certainly that will not be the situation with Canada or with any other part of the empire after this war is won, and I see no reason why there should be any suggestion that in order to win this war we must go bankrupt. The financial balance sheet may be arranged in such a way that it will indicate that we are financially bankrupt. But that is not true in a real sense. That will be the situation only because we have been using during the war a financial policy which does not reflect the facts. If the financial policy were such that it reflected the facts it would indicate that when we have paid for the war in blood, sweat and tears, there is nothing owing and the accounts would be marked "Canada's part in the war paid for in full."

If the government had carried out the mandate which it received from the people in 1935, and had used the Bank of Canada since that time and were using it to-day, in the fashion in which the people of Canada were led to believe it was going to be used, then this war to-day could be financed

color and size.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

WHEREAS we believe no greater insult could have been levelled at the people of this province from the recent action of the University Senate in refusing to accept the recommendation of its committee for the conferring of an honorary L.L.D. on Premier Wm. Aberhart; and

WHEREAS as long as we permit men who are so terribly small and biased to be at the head, or in the control of this Institution of learning, we can expect this same smallness and narrowness, to some extent at least, to find its way into the learning dispensed to the students of the University of Alberta.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that we go on record demanding that the Senate be dismissed, immediately, and a new senate be appointed by the Government of Alberta.

without debt, and not only that but the war effort could be at least doubled or trebled. It would also have enabled the government to deal effectively with all the agricultural problems not only of the west but of the whole country. The problem is merely one of finance, and not one of dealing with physical things. There is no reason why, if the government controlled the financial policy of this country and used the Bank of Canada properly instead of bonusing the non-production of wheat, it could not have bought every bushel of wheat which the farmers were able to produce, paid them the cost of production plus a fair profit, and stored that wheat in properly constructed elevators until such time as it could be disposed of. Whatever is physically possible can be made financially possible. There is no lack of man-power thus far; there is no lack of gravel or cement. Then why could not elevators have been constructed, using our idle resources and our idle man-power, and the grain stored in these elevators? The time will probably come when we shall be sorry that we ever thought of restricting production in this country. The storage of other kinds of food could have been handled in the same fashion.

UNNEEDED

A proper Bank of Canada policy would have enabled the government to provide the highest possible standard of living for the people during the war. Naturally there must be sacrifices, but what many of the people of Canada are being called upon to endure to-day as has been emphasized and re-emphasized here, is unnecessary sacrifices. So long as there is the wherewithal to satisfy the desires of the people of this country, there should be no lack of funds to enable them to satisfy their desires. If the Bank of Canada were used as it should be, the government could to-day be providing our soldiers with free transportation at least for their annual furlough. Furthermore, the government would be enabled to set up policies to deal effectively with post-war problems. But as it is now, there is no policy to deal with post-war problems. The Bank of Canada, if properly used, would have enabled the government to finance any undertaking without debt.

In conclusion, the British empire is to-day facing the greatest crisis of its history. The help of every man, woman, and child in Canada is necessary to avert the danger. The Canadian people are ready, willing, and almost over-anxious to exert themselves to the maximum, but they cannot do so until the government adopts a proper financial policy. The government has not done so. Until it does so, I consider it my duty to oppose and protest against the existing financial policy.

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"Playing Politics"

Editor, Today and Tomorrow,
Dear Sir,

I have read with indignation in a daily newspaper, a very glowing account of the insult heaped upon the people of Alberta, by the Senate of the University of Alberta: I say the people of Alberta, because any indignity shown to our worthy Premier is without doubt shown to the people who placed him at the head of the ship of state of this Province by an overwhelming majority. What a state of affairs as exists in Alberta today! When men have to bring their dirty politics into the realm of Education.

Are we fighting Dictators abroad! and yet it will be said of us, that our own house we have not kept, if we allow these Financial Dictators to usurp all power and sap the very heart out of our nation. There is an old adage, "Charity begins at home." I think it never applied better than in this case. I'm sure these men with their big Financial bosses felt highly pleased with themselves at being able to heap such an insult on Wm. Aberhart, but I would like to say to those men, that Wm. Aberhart is far removed from them and their low tactics, that he can afford to ignore their insults.

It was a nice gesture of the committee to offer this honour to Wm. Aberhart or rather not an honour, but an acknowledgement of his worth, but the action of the Senate, well all one can say is that it shows the calibre of the men, which I regret to say was not that of gentlemen.

I once read an address given by the Hon. Mr. Herridge previous to the last election, in which he said that in an election campaign we are tempted to say things regarding our opponents that would have been better left unsaid, but after the election and the smoke has all cleared away every one settles down and does what he can to help the victor but I said then and I say again, you don't know Alberta, Mr. Herridge, or you would not say that. All the villainous slandering and muck throwing still remains. I never knew men could stoop so low, as they have done in this Province—or are they just finding their own level and this has only shown a little of the scum boiling to the top of the pot.

Mr. Aberhart does not look to this world for his reward. When he hears his master's voice saying, "Well done good and faithful servant," then he shall get the

reward he is striving for.

I trust that every sane Albertan will let his voice be heard in no uncertain manner regarding this "playing politics." Who I ask has merited more than cognition of his merit more than our worthy Premier? Who has done so much for the youth of our Province? And those youths are being poisoned against their Benefactor. The name of Wm. Aberhart will stand out among the foremost of our great statesmen in the annals of Canadian history, and here's hoping he be long spared to govern our Province with the same Honesty of purpose as he has done heretofore.

Mrs. Jean HOWARD,
Rainbow

"Bitterest Sarcasm"

Editor, Bulletin: The report of the nutrition survey conducted by Dr. Hunter showing that 60 per cent. of the average families which came under the test were undernourished should cause the people of Edmonton to do some real thinking.

This city is in the centre of a fruitful district which is both able to and does produce all the food necessary to raise strong, healthy people; but the fact remains that there is poverty in the midst of plenty right here.

These facts as recorded should convince all thoughtful people that there is something fundamentally wrong with our present economic system and if an unbiased investigation forces us to the conclusion that social credit is the only available human remedy, surely we should be sane enough to exercise the faith that is within us; i.e. of being capable as a people of producing in abundance everything necessary to maintain health, and give it a fair trial.

Otherwise the rising generation will be under the difficult and unjustifiable handicap of being subnormal, mentally and physically, because the country in which they were raised was administered by a government too blind to have any vision, and "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

To hear the Liberal candidate for East Edmonton talk of the present government having raised the standard of living for the people of Canada during the last few years sounds like the bitterest sarcasm at this time in view of the facts brought out by this report.

H. E. Nichols

12119 95 St.

Mise au point

Editor, Today and Tomorrow:

In your issue of 15 May 1941 I have just noted a Letter from New York signed Griffin. The signer appears to be more of a single taxer than a Social Creditor; at any rate, he is unknown to Social Creditors in New York and, to judge by the surprise he manifests over Mr. Gwathmey's plan, he knows nothing of the Social Credit movement in the U.S.

Mr. Gwathmey is a teacher of chemistry at the University of Virginia. He was an early subscriber to the New English Weekly which led him to a thorough study of Social Credit. He was for several years one of the leaders of the Charlottesville Social Credit Group and in that capacity was instrumental in securing the appearance of a group of Social Credit speakers at the Institute of Public Affairs, Charlottesville, Va., in the summer of 1936. Since 1938 he has been a member of the Central Committee of the American Social Credit Movement. The occasion on which his plan was presented on May 2nd was an important one, namely, the annual meeting of the Virginia Academy awarded Mr. Gwathmey its First Prize in Chemical Research, and he presented a paper on Applied Science, the Financial System and Democracy.

It is obvious from the foregoing that Mr. Gwathmey is not just another half-baked economic planner trying to plough with Douglas' heifer but a scholar of scientific weight presenting an authentic version of Social Credit. I do not think your correspondent made this plain.

Social Credit is coming!

Gorham Munson,
Acting General Secretary
American Social Credit Movement
New York, U.S.A.

Byelection

Sir:

I have only one complaint to register regarding the entry of New Democracy in our byelection. The decision should have been made earlier.

It is quite understandable that our leaders should endeavour to save the expense in time of war, but apparently there are others in the field who would take advantage of our reticence, and who have done so.

Now that we are definitely committed to action, it is up to each one of us to get into action immediately. After all, while we fight a war to maintain democratic privileges, there is no reason why we should cast them aside by not bothering to vote.

East Edmonton needs Social Credit representation in Ottawa. East Edmonton is going to have it again. There is no reason in the world why a constituency largely composed of working people should vote for the party which supports reactionary big interests. Then again, it is in ridings like this that the great need for post-war reconstruction will be felt. Returning men will desire the kind of reconstruction that Social Credit New Democracy fight for, rather than a return to the stupid liberalism that produces only depressions, and freight trains loaded with unwanted workers rather than wanted goods.

Get out and work, East Edmonton. Show King and Co. that you are still true to your 1938 trust. Jane Murphy.

Dechene "Error" Exposed..

(Continued from Page 10)

because—well, what was the reason? Just because the people in charge in Alberta now do not call themselves Liberals, I suppose. But there are plenty of people in the government of Alberta now who were Liberals ten years ago.

Mr. MacNICOL: They saw the errors of their ways and changed?

BUDGET

Mr. BLACKMORE: I do not know. I am going to read two or three extracts from the last budget speech delivered in the legislative assembly of Alberta on March 10, 1941, and inasmuch as these quotations do not bear on this debate, Your Honour, I presume it is in order for me to read them. I read from a little pamphlet of the budget speech of the Hon. S. E. Low delivered on March 10, 1941. At page 8, he says:

With respect to the advances made in the year 1937, under the guarantee of both the dominion government and the province, the arrangements provided that the banks would carry the loans for a period of 3 years from the date the loan was made. I am glad to say Mr. Speaker, that the province was in a position to take up the unpaid balance which totalled \$519,098.13, and thereby relieved the dominion government of any liability under its guarantee. The amount outstanding on these loans, you will note, was since reduced to \$452,532.60 as at December 31, 1940.

All those familiar with public affairs will readily appreciate how great was the service done there by the province of Alberta.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Did they not just do what any honest man ought to do?

Mr. BLACKMORE: Exactly, but it seemed to me that the hon. member for Athabaska was trying to convey that they were not honest men.

Mr. BLACKMORE: I read now from page 15 of Mr. Low's bud-

get speech:

The figure shown for the dominion and provincial youth training programme (\$78,975) is the net amount after deducting reimbursements from the dominion government. You will note that this activity has been extended to include a special course of training for war services. In Calgary the technical school has been turned over to the dominion authorities for training purposes, and other premises were secured by the province to carry on the technical schools. At Camrose, the normal school is being utilized by the military authorities and we are cooperating in every way—

Note these words:

—and we are cooperating in every way possible with the dominion government in carrying on whatever training services they propose in this province.

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, how could the Alberta government do any more?

I turn now to page 17, and read:

Let me also add, Mr. Speaker, that this government is anxious and ready to cooperate with the dominion government and the other provinces of Canada in any undertaking which will render more effective and complete the Canadian war effort, to the end that the empire of which we form a part may be preserved and that man's free agency as embodied in democracy may not perish from the earth.

DO HARM

It is time that there was a secret understanding among the members of every party in this house that hereafter they will refrain from such malignant utterances as we listened to the other day, because they can do no possible good, and must do harm all over this country. I find myself disgusted with the whole situation. I cannot understand why it is that the mere fact that a man stops calling himself a Liberal or a Conservative brands him as a disloyal member of the British commonwealth. I cannot see through that thing at all; it does not make sense, no matter how one looks at it.

Prize for Dirt

To the Editor:

I see where the Edmonton Junior Chamber of Commerce is giving a prize for a photograph of the dirtiest lot in Edmonton.

I suggest that a picture of the University Senate political faction would beat all comers. There isn't a dirtier lot in Canada.

Yours,

Bill Bee.

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Social Credit Board Report

(Continued from last week)

A further consideration which cannot be ignored is in regard to the impact of war conditions on the basic industry of agriculture.

While a great deal of lip-service is given to the indisputable fact that agriculture is the very foundation of the national economy, yet there is no evidence of any reversal of the consistent policy which has been pursued for years by the responsible national authorities in permitting agriculture to bear the full brunt of the havoc to the economic structure that has been caused by the collapsing monetary system.

A stable, healthy and progressive national economy can exist only if the country's primary industries in general, and agriculture in particular, are flourishing. Apart from the lessons which economic history provides this is just sheer common-sense. Man is dependent upon the products of the land and the waters for the satisfaction of his economic needs. The industries engaged in extracting these products constitute the foundation of the national economy. All other economic activity is incidental to these primary industries. Unless, therefore, the economic organization of a nation provides strong inducements to ensure adequate supplies of primary products, the entire economy will languish. An economic structure built on the sound foundation of flourishing primary industries — and agriculture in particular — alone can prove enduring and prosperous.

Yet we find that, by means of a system of figure manipulation and centralized control of markets, farmers have been reduced to a condition of abject serfdom. The technique employed is childishly simple. During a period of credit expansion and boom conditions farmers are induced to borrow money from the financial institutions at fixed interest rates and conditions for repayment. Their ability to meet the interest and repayments of principal is dependent upon the price they obtain for their product. At the appropriate time those in control of the monetary system can curtail credit. Markets collapse and economic depression follows. Farmers suddenly find that they are forced to accept very much reduced prices for their products. If these prices are halved, it has the effect of doubling their debt in terms of the goods they produce. Land values fall. Before long farmers find that they owe more than their land is worth and they are being forced to accept prices which yield them less income than their production costs.

The farmers of Canada have been in this plight for years. And under this condition of financial serfdom agriculture has declined, and the entire national economy has suffered correspondingly. Failure to meet this disastrous situation has been excused on the ground that agriculture was the victim of inexorable economic laws, when in point of fact it was being subjected to unscrupulous exploitation by deliberate manipulation under a vicious monetary system designed primarily to centralize economic power and con-

trol over human life in the hands of a few individuals.

The plight of agriculture has become even more desperate under war-time conditions. The collapse of international markets for wheat and the rigid control of prices for certain other agricultural products at unremunerative levels are imposing upon farmers hardships and sacrifices which it is impossible for them to bear. Consequences, both economic and psychological, constitute a menace to the stability of the national economy which it is impossible to exaggerate.

Unfortunately the Province can take action to relieve the plight of farmers only within certain narrow limits. Federal control of wheat market precludes any possibility of Provincial action in that sphere. Similarly the Province cannot deal with other external market conditions nor with the impact of those conditions on the internal economy.

However, even within the narrow limits within which action can be taken, much can be done by means of proper organization in the Province to afford assistance to farmers by such means as increasing the local market, lowering the farmer's production costs, protecting him from unwarranted demands by creditors and assisting him to obtain better prices for his products by more orderly marketing arrangements.

* * *

Whatever action may be taken within a single province must take account of the vital and imperative need under war conditions for strengthening and maintaining the highest degree of national unity which can be achieved.

It is assumed that such unity is automatically evoked in time of war by the common peril which confronts the people — this can be strengthened by means of properly directed propaganda alone. This is a very superficial and unscientific view. In its highest form social power, involving national unity of a very high quality, has its focus, not in the present, but in the attainment of an objective in the future — an objective passionately desired by all.

No greater blow could be struck at the morale of this or any other British nation at the present time than leading the people to believe that this war is being fought to maintain the unjust and detestable economic conditions which existed before the war. As we pointed out earlier in every British nation there is increasing evidence that the people are looking beyond the war to the aftermath of victory and the new social order that must replace the old order of unnecessary poverty, social injustice and false values. The realization of that objective is becoming the focus of an increasing number of people, and the unity of purpose which binds them together in a determination to overcome any and every concentration of force which threatens them is of that high quality which is invincible.

Post-war reconstruction along lines which will yield the people the social order they desire is not going to "just happen." This fact is rapidly dawning on people, and already there is evidence of a growing recognition of the fact

that the foundations for the new democratic social system of the future should be carefully prepared in readiness for post-war reconstruction.

Therefore any action for reform taken within a single province under present conditions should be organized so that it will invoke and strengthen the social power which has its focus in the achievement of the new post-war order. In short such action must be geared to national considerations while serving provincial needs. We should proceed in the spirit of providing a demonstration of what can be done on a more comprehensive scale in the national field.

9 — NEW FEATURES

It will be readily appreciated that more than usual care was necessary in the preparation of plans for an expansion of the Interim Programme facilities. Not only had cognizance to be taken of the purely mechanical needs to provide facilities which would enable the public to exchange goods and services without being entirely dependent on the monetary system, but these had to be co-ordinated with the many factors outlined above and inherent in the present situation.

After this preparatory work was completed it was necessary to secure the views of representative persons in various spheres of the economic life of the Province. Much valuable criticism and information was obtained in this way, involving some adjustments which strengthened the practical application of the contemplated proposals for expansion.

* * *

It should be noted that so far as the general public is concerned there will be no change in the mechanism to which they have become accustomed during the past two years. They will still use non-negotiable transfer vouchers as before and they will continue to obtain the benefits of a consumer's bonus as an inducement to use Alberta-made products.

The two essential features which are new are: (1) the introduction of trade claims in place of "voucher Balances" and (2) the introduction of Alberta Trade-Marked goods as the basis of the consumers' bonus.

As we have pointed out, during the introductory stage the operation of the facilities provided by the Treasury Branches was tied to the limitations of the monetary system. Any depositor could withdraw \$98 cash against each \$100 in his transfer voucher deposit account. In the case of retail merchants this percentage was even higher — being nearly 100%. This entailed a 100% cash reserve being maintained against all transfer voucher deposits.

In practice depositors seldom withdrew cash against their transfer voucher deposits. The actual transactions were carried out by transfer vouchers while the cash reserve remained immobilized. And, as the public got used to this book-keeping system, so this tendency of making the utmost use of transfer voucher deposits became more marked.

Under the new features being introduced the term "trade claims" is being given to transfer voucher

Pooh Bah

Centralization (Socialism) in Practice

At a meeting of the Charges (Railway Control) Consultative Committee at which he lodged a protest against the proposed increase of fares, Mr. W. J. Lovell, General Secretary of the United Commercial Travellers' Association, during his cross examination of Sir William Wood, Vice-President of the London, Midland and

deposits and these will be claims on goods and services only and not claims on money.

As before, adequate provision is being made for the replacement of goods by retail and wholesale merchants.

Now it will be obvious that to the extent trade claims can be used exclusively in recording the exchange of goods and services it will be possible to expand the development of the Provincial economy. However, this will involve the greatest possible use of trade claims at every stage of production and distribution.

Producers and manufacturers of Alberta products willing to exchange their products for trade claims will be entitled to use the Provincial trade mark. By making the goods bearing this trade mark the basis of the consumers' bonus it will ensure that in response to public demand for those products the desired objective will be most effectively obtained.

To the extent the public demand Alberta trade marked goods, trade claims will be transferred from the accounts of consumers to those of retail merchants, from thence to co-operating wholesale merchants' accounts for the trade marked goods obtained from them, and from wholesale merchants' accounts to the accounts of manufacturers and primary producers. Thus there is built up systematically a complete circuit in the voluntary exchange of goods and services produced in the province for use in the province.

In short these new features will provide the people with an efficient and convenient system of book-keeping for recording the exchange of goods and services. In this sense the Treasury Branches facilities constitute a convenient barter mechanism which will operate as an auxiliary to the monetary system without in any way interfering with its operation.

Not only will this ease the strain being imposed on the monetary system by war conditions but to an increasing extent it will release money for war purposes without adversely affecting the Province's already too restricted economy.

In fact, from whatever angle the matter is viewed, the development of the Interim Programme along the lines proposed will contribute to strengthening the national economy, invoking the unity so essential at this time and, at least, making a start towards the preparation necessary to deal with post-war reconstruction problems.

However, as your Board has repeatedly emphasized, the Interim Programme services merely

Scottish Railways and member of the Railway Executive Committee, put the following question:

Mr. LOVELL: There is only one other question, and I want to get it clear. We were told in your cross-examination by one of the learned Counsel here at the front table, that the railway companies, or, rather, the Railway Executive Committee, are merely acting as agents for the Minister of Transport.

A.: Yes.

Q.: An agent presupposes a principal, does he not?

A.: Yes.

Q.: So, in effect, the Minister of Transport is acting as Minister of Railways?

A.: He controls them.

Q.: He is the Controller; I do not object to the word Controller.

A.: Yes.

Q.: So we are now faced with this very delightful Gilbertian situation, that the Minister of Transport, as the Railway Executive Committee, applies to himself for an increase in fares, which he submits to this Committee for this Committee to refer back to himself again, so that he finally can bring in an order permitting an increase in fares—in other words, he is somewhat in the nature of a Pooh Bah?

A.: Well, you do not expect me to accept all that statement!

Q.: I do not expect you to reply to it, but I suggest that that is the position?

The CHAIRMAN: And it is not far out.

Mr. LOVELL: It is not far out, is it?

A.: No.

(From "The Social Creditor" of October 19, 1940)

provide the facilities. The benefits that accrue from the use of those facilities will depend upon the extent to which the people of the Province co-operate to realize their credit in association to the utmost.

(To Be Continued Next week)

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THE SOCIAL CREDIT NEW DEMOCRACY PLATFORM

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

1.—

PRESERVATION Of the EMPIRE

(a) We are pledged to uphold the principles of true democracy and the sovereignty of the people as the foundation of the British Empire and Christian civilization. We are implacably opposed to all forms of totalitarianism, involving centralization of power and regimentation, under whatever guise they may be advocated. We want democratic freedom.

(b) We stand for the most vigorous and efficient prosecution of Canada's war effort at this critical time in the Empire's history and urge the all-out investment of the country's vast resources to this end, for the welfare and security of our people.

(c) We believe that Canada could and should finance her war effort still further by the debt-free creation of the necessary credit and currency, with a scientific regulation of prices to prevent any inflationary rise in the price level, thereby enabling the Dominion to give the most effective support without the nation incurring huge debts by borrowing or resorting to unnecessarily burdensome taxation.

(d) We urge that the Government of Canada should clearly state its post-war plans, and immediately institute the basic monetary and economic reforms essential to a new post-war era which will yield the people the security and freedom of a vigorously functioning democracy.

(e) We are definitely pledged to the electors to oppose war profiteering and party patronage in the conduct of the nation's affairs.

Democracy Is Threatened By Totalitarian Centralized Power

To get government in accordance with the will of the People, electors should demand the results they unitedly want; then stick together until they get them.

IN UNITY IS STRENGTH

2.—

CANADIAN UNITY

(a) We strongly urge that no constitutional changes which will weaken provincial autonomy should be raised either during war-time or before the overdue monetary and economic reforms essential to democracy have been carried out. Centralization of power leads to totalitarianism and disunity.

(b) We strongly urge a national transportation program to embrace all matters affecting transport facilities and operations, including the immediate construction of a national trunk highway from East to West; the equitable adjustment of freight charges; and the encouragement of Canadian-wide interchange of goods in order to make the amalgamation or restriction of railway services unnecessary.

PRIVATE MONEY MONOPOLY IS THE ENEMY OF DEMOCRACY

3.—

MONETARY REFORM and NEW DEMOCRACY

(a) We recognize that the greatest handicaps to the high degree of national morale and unity essential at this time are: (1) The economic stress leading to sectionalism, and (2) The uncertainty regarding post-war reconstruction.

We advocate that the Federal Government should, at an early date, assume effective control over the issue of all currency and credit, and should make full use of this control of the monetary system for the adequate financing of Canada's war effort and the post-war reconstruction period.

(b) We recognize that the control of Money and credit means control over the things which money will buy and we are absolutely opposed to the continued monopolistic control of the monetary system by private corporations—both national and international—as a menace to democracy in both war and in peace.

(c) We believe that true democracy calls for the management of Canada's national life in a manner which will secure for our people the general results they want, namely:

i. The vigorous and most effective organization

of the national war effort, and an equitable distribution of necessary sacrifices.

ii. The efficient development of our vast resources to provide the highest standard of living and the greatest possible economic security for our people without impairing our war effort.

iii. Freedom from the bondage of economic restriction, unnecessary poverty, and insecurity in old age.

iv. Deliverance from crushing taxation and pyramiding debts.

v. Just prices and fair wages.

(d) We stand for the abolition of excessive interest rates and an equitable adjustment of debts.

4.—

CIVIL LIBERTIES

(a) We are pledged to uphold freedom of expression, freedom of lawful assembly, freedom of religion, and to protect the democratic rights of every Canadian citizen, including the constitutional prerogative of the citizen for basic economic security and for equality of opportunity in the national life.

(b) We advocate an adequate scale of non-contributory old age pensions for all

commencing at the age of sixty-five and later, when possible, at 60.

LIBERTY IS OUR MOST PRECIOUS HERITAGE — GUARD IT!

5.—

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

(a) We maintain that adequate plans should be made to ensure that when our soldiers, sailors and airmen return victoriously to Canada they shall be accorded the position in the country's economic life they have justly earned by the great sacrifices they have made.

(b) We urge that a definite preparation for post-war reconstruction be undertaken while at the same time we use every scientific means possible which will provide greater efficiency in our war effort.

PROCRASTINATION IS DANGEROUS

6.—

(a) We favor a nation-wide home building and home improvement program as an essential preparation for the dawning of a new era.

(b) We advocate an aggressive and progressive policy of training our young people and adults and of placing them in occupations which will enable them to establish homes.

"HUMAN LIFE IS OF GREATER MOMENT THAN MATERIAL WEALTH"

Let Canada lead the Empire in the Prosecution of the War and the New Social Order

VOTE SOCIAL CREDIT JUNE 2

Roosevelt Proclaims Emergency

Speaking to the world by radio Tuesday, Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that the Nazi-inspired European war has developed as planned into a war for world domination, that America is in danger of attack, that America will deliver the goods to Britain, and that a state of unlimited national emergency exists within the union.

The state of emergency was proclaimed separately, with the words: "which requires that... military, naval, air and civilian defences be put on the basis of readiness, to repel any and all acts of aggression directed toward any part of the western hemisphere."

misphere.

The president called on loyal citizens, on workers, on state and church leaders to place the nation's needs first in mind and action.

In his address, delivered before the governing board of the Pan-American Union, the Canadian Minister and families of the officials, Roosevelt declared that now, more than ever before, was unity among the American peoples of supreme importance.

COLD, HARD FACT

"The pressing problems are military problems. We cannot afford to approach them from the point of view of wishful thinkers

or sentimentalists. What we face is cold, hard fact," he declared.

Hitler never considered European domination an end in itself, he asserted. "European conquest is but a step toward ultimate goals in all the other continents."

"Even our right of worship would be threatened," he said, speaking of Nazi domination. "The Nazi world does not recognize any God except Hitler; for the Nazis are as ruthless as the Communists in the denial of God. What place has religion which preaches the dignity of the human being, of the majesty of the human soul, in a world where moral standards are measured by treachery and bribery and fifth columnists? Will our children, too, wander off, goose-stepping in search of new gods?"

The war is approaching the brink of the western hemisphere itself, Mr. Roosevelt continued. "It is coming very close to home."

REPEL ATTACK

Speaking of the danger should the Nazis obtain Atlantic bases, he said: "I have said on many occasions the United States is mustering its resources for the purpose of defense—only to repel attack. I repeat this statement now. But we must be realistic when we use the word 'attack'. We have to relate it to the lightning speed of modern warfare.

"Nobody can foretell tonight just when the acts of the dictators will ripen into attack on this hemisphere and on us. But we know enough by now to realize it would be suicide to wait until they are in our front yard.

"When your enemy comes at you in a tank or a bombing plane, if you hold your fire until you see the whites of his eyes, you will never know what hit you. Our Bunker Hill of tomorrow might be several thousand miles away from Boston.

NATIONAL POLICY

The President cited as the National Policy First: We shall actively resist wherever necessary and with all our resources every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western hemisphere, or to threaten it. We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We insist on the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas.

Second, from the point of view of strict military and naval necessity we shall give every assistance to Great Britain and to all who, with Britain, are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arms. Our patrols are helping now to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain.

All additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken.

Any and all further methods or combinations of methods which can be or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians who, with me, will work out and put into effect such new and additional safeguards as may be needed.

The delivery of needed supplies to Britain is imperative.

This can be done. It must be done.

IT WILL BE DONE.

« THIS CANADA »

BY R. A. CANTELON

Ottawa—R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, recently stopped over in Canada on his way home from England where he had gone on a personally conducted tour. While in our fair capital he delivered a speech to the House of Commons.

It was not a speech designed to whip our enthusiasm to new heights... or raise our morale to boot. It held no shining hope of better days. In fact it was the exact opposite. He saw pretty sombre times coming after the war. Mr. Hsley must have beamed as he listened.

"What does it matter," roared Australia's virile leader, "if we come out into the world bankrupt?"

The question had rhetorical possibilities. It should be repeated. It was.

"What does it matter," repeated the Prime Minister "if we must all share in honorable poverty?"

Here was Australian oratory in flood. The flood paused briefly. Then while Mr. King and his Ministers strained in listening silence, Mr. Menzies answered his own question.

"These things do not matter," he said simply.

Mr. Menzies is probably a great man in his own country. But he was not telling the truth in Ottawa. Poverty and bankruptcy do matter. They are the seed of Nazism. Because of them nations are driven to the madness of war.

Poverty causes most of the world's misery. Then how can any thinking individual claim it does not matter? And how can anyone whether he thinks or not, claim it is necessary.

The basis of real poverty is a scarcity of natural resources. People living in wasteland must always be poor. But that does not apply to Canada where we have so much real wealth.

Mr. Menzies was thinking of artificial scarcity where we do without because we have over production... and starve because we have too much wheat.

By the Grace of God this too will pass. Sooner or later we shall elect a government who will realize the utter nonsense of such poverty. And having established a financial system which enables the people to consume

all the beautiful goods as fast as they can be replaced, they will have ended forever the cause of war.

Mr. Menzies' vision of a bankrupt world does not apply to the owners of the war debts. These plump gentlemen will ride on the backs of the poverty stricken people for generations. For having paid for the war in blood, sweat, and tears we must continue to pay for it in money... if Australia's pride is right.

But make no mistake about it. He isn't.

OUR HERITAGE

Ottawa—Mr. Hanson doesn't like the C.C.F. party. As leader of the old guard of the Conservatives, Mr. Hanson earns his salary by attacking anything but his own speeches.

Speaking of succession duties in the House of Commons the other day, Mr. Hanson was sure no estate under \$25,000 should be taxed at all unless there were no close relatives.

He added that this was contrary to C.C.F. principles. The socialist idea, explained Mr. Hanson politely, was to take everything away from those who had something, so that no one would have anything.

Gentlemen of Mr. Hanson's convictions do not assimilate new ideas readily. For instance they cherish an inheritance of money and property, but they can't grasp the significance of what we call our cultural heritage.

The difference between an inheritance and our cultural heritage is the character of the wealth involved and the number of heirs.

The latter is most important. In a word our cultural heritage is our Social Credit... the ability of society to produce the things we want. Because of modern power and machinery our heritage is now able to keep every man, woman and child in comfort from cradle to grave.

Only the methods by which money is put into circulation and recalled keeps us from enjoying this heritage. And when these methods are changed it will not matter if our inheritance is taxed or not.

We shall take nothing from anyone, but everybody will have something.

Dittrich
MEN'S SHOP
Smart Wear for Smart Men

Kennedy Cites Real...

(Continued from Page 11)

cracy candidate and support the demand for specific and scientific progress towards democratic and economic freedom.

FIRST ESSENTIAL

I have repeated several times that democratic freedom is the first essential of progress. I assure you that this statement cannot be stressed too often, particularly at this time when the freedom-loving peoples of the world are fighting powerful forces that would destroy that which we as British people cherish most—the freedom which is inseparable from true democracy. At the very root of democracy is man's free agency. If that is taken from him through excessive regimentation by dictatorial powers, man loses the power of initiative. Take away initiative and man loses the spark which sets off the forces that drive him to do better things, to find new and more effective ways of doing things, to raise himself and his neighbors above the old levels of drudgery existence. Without free exercise of his initiative and his choice man makes no progress whatever.

In these days we hear the term "freedom" and "democracy" being bandied about by all kinds of people; but seldom do we hear them explain what they mean by those words. In fact, too often they are used by men to gain personal power over others which is the very opposite of what real democracy should do for each of us.

DEMOCRACY

The most popular definition of democracy is "government in accordance with the will of the people." That means that everything which is done in the country by those managing the people's affairs should be in accordance with popular demand. Under such conditions the people would be united in supporting the results they are getting both from their political and their economic institutions—and because it is the people's decision which would regulate the national life, it would mean that they were enjoying full democratic freedom. Only under such conditions can you get real progress. That is why I have repeatedly urged on you that democratic freedom

BACK TO FARM FOR GARDINER

After much agitation by farm and other representatives throughout the country, Hon. J. G. Gardiner is quitting his part-time job as Minister of national war services and is going back to the full time job of agriculture minister.

It was argued everywhere that either job was important enough to take up one minister's full time and that Gardiner should quit one or the other.

Now he has bent to popular demand. A new war services minister will likely be appointed in a few days.

is the first essential of progress.

I do not need to impress upon you that unless the people themselves state clearly their stand on the vital matters concerning their everyday life, and elect representatives to see that the country's affairs are managed accordingly, you cannot hope to get government in accordance with the will of the people. A neglect of their duty in this respect by electors opens the way to would-be dictators.

DEATH TO CHAINS

Therefore if you throw away your opportunity to make your decisions known on every possible occasion, you can expect to become more and more enslaved until the day will come when you will prefer death to the chains which bind you. When you cast your ballot on June 2nd, remember that Democratic Freedom is the first essential to progress, and that the only candidate before you now who stands for real democracy and who knows what that term means is the candidate sponsored by the Social Credit New Democracy Party. Send Orvis Kennedy down to Ottawa: to add his voice to the voices of those valiants who now represent the earnest determination of the people of Alberta to bring about long-delayed and much-needed economic and political reforms, so that our people in Canada can rest secure in their freedom.

AWAIT RESULT

I am told by many people in Eastern Canada that thousands of earnest men and women down there awaited the outcome of the Camrose by-election almost with baited breath. They realized that the people in that Alberta riding were about to make a momentous decision, and that on the thread of their decision hung the fate of true monetary reform throughout America. The henchmen of International Finance and Money Monopoly also held their breath, knowing that a Social Credit win in Camrose in the face of all they could do with their power and limitless money resources, would force them into retreat from their entrenched positions. Camrose did it and the enemies of reform lost most valuable ground. It is up to East Edmonton to do it now. By sending Orvis Kennedy to Ottawa you will again indicate to the enemies of reform your unswerving determination to get something done, and your action will clamp on one more chain to bind down the arch-enemy of the common man—to bring into complete control and to tame for real service to humankind a beast of burden that has for centuries been riding on the back of its own real master. That beast of burden is the Money System.

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