

# Raymond Recorder



THURSDAY, JUNE 21st, 1934

These are Social Credit Speakers  
sent out from the Bible Inst. in ☐  
1935 before the first win by SC

**SOCIAL CREDIT MEETING  
IS WELL ATTENDED**

1 An interested and appreciative audience was present at the Raymond Opera House last Saturday evening to listen to the explanation of the Douglas scheme of Social Credit as given by Mrs. W. W. Rogers and J. Unwin, both of Calgary, and all those present, while not 100% in sympathy with the idea, practically all left the meeting with the idea that there was much food for thought in the subject, and that some system based on these fundamentals would have to be evolved to bring peace, happiness and contentment out of our present chaos and disappointment. J. H. Blackmore was Chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Rogers was the first speaker of the meeting, and traced the growth of the present unemployment situation from increasing efficiency of the machine, displacing hand labor, and no effort made to give employment to the workmen thus displaced, naturally over-balancing the structure with the results we see now. Today we are paying \$7,000,000 per year interest on our Provincial debt, and the principal was not being cut down at all. Social Credit, she declared, would make it possible to modernize every home, and give those within the home time to enjoy it, and to increase their knowledge and appreciation of art and the finer things of life. Speaking of our present financial system, the speaker declared the gold standard was only so much talk, and that in reality the banks were doing business on the credit of the Canadian people and that we were paying interest for the use of our own wealth, and instead of the accrued interest going back to the people whose credit brought it into being, it was going into the pockets of a few bank presidents and shareholders. Wars were brought on, said the speaker by the capitalists and manufacturers, who exploited and sacrificed human lives, because of trouble over trade agreements, and according to Major Douglas, in his statements before the Alberta Legislature, if our present system was not changed, war within the next two years was inevitable and unavoidable.

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## UNWIN FLAYS OUR PRESENT PRACTICES

Mr. Unwin opened his speech by the declaration that "Social Credit is basically sound, and if adhered to will take us out of the depression and keep us out." Our present system of interest he said means loss of homes, of farms and other investments. If we wish to keep these things we must take the power away from the big banks and turn it back to the primary producers of the country.

Money at best is only a medium of exchange. If it has failed then it should be discarded, and another system introduced that will keep the flow of credit circulating like the blood of the body. Today farmers are still turning out manufactured goods but the consumer cannot buy. Why? Because the flow of credit is tied up, and the masses of the people cannot get a medium of exchange to buy with. Why can't we monetize our own wealth, circulate our own medium of exchange, start the wheels of industry moving and keep them moving, by making it impossible and unnecessary for people to hoard and save wealth thereby taking it out of circulation. Today, said the speaker, our financial system is governed by a very few men, whom we have no say about in electing, whom we cannot dismiss, and who tells us what and how to do with the wealth that our Social Credit creates, and we can do nothing about it.

Social Credit is the thing that population creates. Manufactured goods, even raw materials, or manufactured goods are not wealth and cannot be unless there are people to buy them, storehouses full of goods are only wealth when people can purchase them. Money is only wealth and only useful when it can be used to purchase the things we want and need. After all, our system is based on Social Credit, whether we call it that or not, and the sooner the people wake up to that fact the sooner they will demand a change to a system that represents and considers the National Wealth of the country on the basis of Social Credit.

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ial Credit.

The speaker explained in considerable detail the Basic Dividend, the Just Price, the continual and uninterrupted flow of Credit, the National Dividend, and the way in which Non-Negotiable Credit slips, Provincial Government Savings Bonds would suffice for all our inter-provincial business and trade, and that outside capital coming in would supply a cash reserve to provide for bills from other provinces, and for travel to other parts of the world.

A number of questions were asked and answered, and at the conclusion of the meeting and on the decision of those present, a committee was organized with the following personnel to conduct correspondence and probably arrange for a series of classes to study Social Credit in all its detail:

President—J. H. Blackmore

Vice-Pres.—J. O. Hicken.

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. F. Leavitt.

Secretary —S. I. May.

By the withdrawal of O. H. Snow, nominated for Vice-Pres. in favor of J. O. Hicken, the selection above named was made unanimous.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Zabrickie and family spent the weekend in Waterton Park.

He: "What would I have to give you for one little kiss?"

She: "Chloroform!"

Do not Miss 'WONDER BAR' tonight.

# The Raymond Recorder

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the interests of Raymond  
and district

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## IS SOCIAL CREDIT THE REMEDY?

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Last Saturday evening we attended the Social Credit meeting in the Opera House to hear what the disciples of this new trend of thought had to say regarding it. We will confess that we were skeptical of its possibilities, almost to the point of saying it was impossible and far fetched, but since listening to the arguments we were asking ourselves the question, "Is this the remedy" If you have not studied the thing nor given it any thought, do not condemn it until you have, there is certainly food for thought in the questions which the subject brings to the fore.

All will agree that money is merely a medium of exchange. If there is nothing you can buy with it, and it is also certain that you cannot make clothes out of it, so, that if it has failed as a medium of exchange, it has lost its usefulness, and like any other article it is time that it was discarded. Now the question arises, what shall we use in its stead. Raymond people should not be bothered much with this when we have been using scrip for the past two years. Any paper, or other medium, for that matter will permit us to trade back and forth and that will get for us the necessities and comforts of life is just as useful as money, because money is only a medium of exchange.

There is no quarrel with our present system when it works freely and smoothly. But in times like these, when we need money and cannot get it, the flow of credit has been tied up in the hands of a few, and they sit back in comfort and watch the sufferings and heartaches of the many, and rather seem to relish it, and refuse to restore the flow of credit because of the uncertainty of collateral and difficulty of collections. Aggravating the very thing that a free flow of credit would help to remedy. When we are flush with cash, we can borrow all we want from the banks, but when things are going down and we want to try and stem the tide and restore things to normal there is no credit to be had. Similar to having the doctor call repeatedly when we are well, and then being unable to get him when we are ill and in need of him.

We are not saying that the present scheme as advocated is a panacea for our financial troubles. We are not saying that the present system will not answer all our needs just as well when the machinery is re-oiled and the joints limbered up so it will run a little smoother. But we are of the opinion that there are many reasons today why we need a new deal, and a distribution of credit so that the wheel of industry can be set going and kept going, that the masses will have credit to buy with, and be given a chance to earn their living and remove from themselves the stigma of unemployment and objects of charity.

Think the situation over, Mr. Reader. If you are among the class of unemployed you are desirous of deliverance therefrom. If on the other hand, you are able to take care of yourself and your dependents, put the shoe on the other foot and picture yourself an object of charity. Then you would want a change—wouldn't you?

See Bob Thompson House of Minorities - Says Prov Treasurer Solon Low  
introduced Property Certificates based on Raymond Script  
Experiment

## Social Credit Leaders from Raymond

Raymond has produced political leaders of importance through the past years. The trying times of the "Hungry Thirties" brought in the Social Credit movement in Alberta, resulting in their sweep into power in Alberta in 1935. Many people of Raymond were active in that movement, among them Solon E. Low and John Blackmore.

Solon was elected as M.L.A. for Warner Constituency, and was later appointed to the Alberta Cabinet as Provincial Treasurer. He filled this position during the trying times for the Government, and was instrumental in getting the Province on a sound financial footing, where it has remained to this day. He was elected to the Federal House after serving in the Province, and became the Leader of the National Social Credit Party. Following his retirement from the Party Leadership, he retired to Raymond, and at the time of his death was serving on the Council of the Town of Raymond.

John Blackmore was elected to the Federal House as member for Lethbridge Federal Constituency in the mid-thirties. He served in this capacity for more than twenty years, contributing much in speech and writing to the political life of Canada. During all this time he was the Social Credit Party house leader. Now in retirement, he lives in Cardston and continues to study and write.

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### DO YOU KNOW:

Raymond's first postal service was a large box in McCarthy's store into which all mail was dumped indiscriminately to be sorted by each person as he called?

That the site of Raymond was covered by grass waist high, and for every blade of grass there were 10,000 mosquitos?

That Raymond was laid out in the form of a wheel the same as the city of Paris. The hub of the wheel was where the roads cross by the Broadway Store. For years that store was called the Hub.

That the Mayor of Lethbridge, D. H. Elton, once published a paper in Raymond?

In early 1901 the people of Raymond used to have to go to Stirling for mail and supplies?