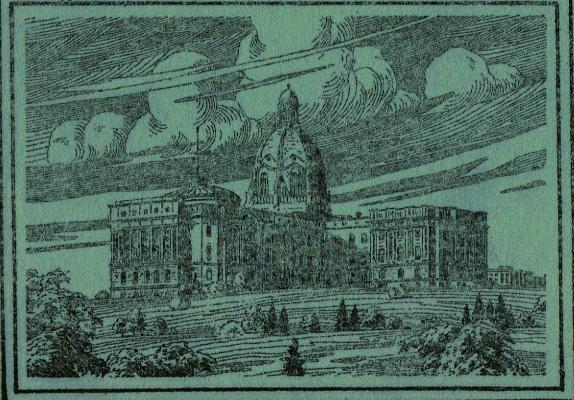


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Edmonton, Alberta

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

for

SOCIAL CREDIT GROUPS

by

R. E. ANSLEY, M.L.A. (Acting General Secretary Treasurer)

N.B. The following might be helpful to many who are enquiring as to what a Social Credit Group is expected to do.

The Group should appoint an Order of Business Committee for the purpose of drafting an order of business for the regular meetings, which the chairman should adhere to as closely as possible. If the groups meet more than once a month, it might be well to have a part of the meetings take the form of an informal social gathering.

BUS INESS

Appointments and direction of committees in carrying out investigations and reporting back to the groups for the action of the members in making recommendations, and taking direct steps in the betterment of the welfare of the whole community. Resolutions pertain

ing to the work and administration of the Provincial Government, should be handed over to your M.L.A., for his attention. Planning for future meetings and activities of the group should be done in a business like manner.

The possibilities here are great, and could include such activities as :-

- 1. Gathering of second-hand clothing for distribution in the poorer sections of the constituency.
- 2. Sponsoring community Christmas Trees and programs.
- 3. Construction of a community Hall, Skating Rink, or

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Playground, etc.

4. Organizing for co-operative purchasing, and the co-operative marketing of goods, and many other valuable enterprises.

In many of these fields, corresponding with distant groups might prove very valuable.

Resolutions to the Premier and his cabinet, backing them up in important and progressive steps would be most valuable coming from the groups.

EDUCATIONAL

An Educational Committee would be quite useful in seeing that speakers, and educational material were available for this part of the program in each meeting.

Social Credit.

The necessary fundamental

facts cannot be over emphasized in order to obtain a clear understanding of finance and the principles and philosophy of Social Credit. Allotting certain phases of the subject to individual group members for their preparation and presentation at future meetings of the group, gives wonderful results. It provides a variation of ideas and, in a few months, the group will have developed many efficint speakers. An open discusson afterwards, on the subect matter of each paper address so presented, gives a necessary opportunity for an expression of ideas and opinions, on the part of the individuals of the group.

The possible phases are many :-

- 1. The Origin of Money and its Creation.
- 2. The Cultural Heritage.
- 3. Unearned Increment.

(3)

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- 4. The A plus B Theorem.
- 5. Dividends.
- 6. The Compensated Price.
- 7. Just prices to Concumers.
- 8. Foreign Trade.
- 9. Inflation and Deflation.
- 10. Redundant Credits.
- 11. The Financing of Consumption.
- 12. Taxation.
- 13. Debts and Interest.
- 14. Fallacy of a work and wages program for the cure of unemployment.
- 15. Fallacy of the Gold Standard.
- 16. Financial Credit, Real Credit, and Social Credit.
- 17. Social Credit and Nationalization.
- 18. Social Credit and Socialism.
- 19. Social Credit and Technocracy.
- 20. Codes and Government Regulations.
- 21. Social Credit and Democracy.
- 22. International Finance
- 23. Economic Wars.
- 24. Leisure.

Each of these in themselves contain sufficient material for one discussion, and many more could be listed.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

For variation, papers on differents phases of Farming, Horticulture, Crafts, and Various Hobbies, would be quite in order.

An official or employee of a nearby factory or industrial concern would be able to give the group a very instructive and enlightening talk.

Speakers from the University are sometimes available for illustrative addresses on matters of a general educative nature. Debating has its place if properly handled.

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(4)

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SOCIAL CREDIT IN 500 WORDS

by

R.J. Johnston, Sydney, Australia.

The world is wealthier today than ever before, but side by side with man's unparalled ability to provide goods and services, exists unparalled depression. The producers want to produce, but cannot sell. Consumers want to consume, but cannot buy. Money is the mechanism used to transfer goods from producers to consumers. Therefore a new method of making increased productivity available for the enrichment of life is necessary.

The genius of Major C. H. Douglas has disclosed that under our system of financial accountancy, no industry can possibly disburse sufficient purchasing power to enable all goods produced to be sold profitably. Wage saving machinery adds to the problem.

Money was at one time created by Governments but with the invention of the cheque system this power of making money passed from the crown to the bankers.

Of the total moneys in existence only a small percentage consists of coin and banknotes. Most of it is in bank credit. Governments make money out of

silver, copper, and paper.Banks create it out of nothing. Hawtrey in his "Art of Central Banking" says, "But other leaders have not this mythical power of creating the means of payment out of nothing. What they lend must be that which they have acquired through their economic activities."

Banks, by controlling the volume of credit, control the lives and destinies of men, and direct the policies of Governments.

When a bank advances this credit, it is against the security of the borrowers, so in all justice, the total credit of the community belongs to the community, and the control of its issue and recall must be placed under National Supervision.

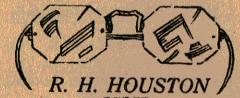
This would involve the opening of a National Credit Account, to which would be credited the money value of the total capital assets of Australia, and the commercialized value of the population, and financial credit, being a reflection of credit, would be created up to this amount.

The Douglas proposals involve

(5

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that this National Credit shall be used to FINANCE CONSUMPTION as well as production.

In order to equate consumption with production, consumer credits shall be issued. This may be done in two ways:

(a) Using the National Credit, to effect a reduction in prices of goods by declaring a National Discount Rate, thereby increasing the purchasing power of money. Vendors registering under a price assistance or rebate scheme, would agree to sell their goods at fixed margins of profit, thus preventing price inflation. (b) By declaring a

National Divicend and issuing money direct to all individuals.

All Government services shall be financed, debt free, from the National Credit, which means no more debts, no more interest, and a rapid elimination of the indebtedness and taxation, thereby creating abounding prosperity.

The real business of life is to live and move, in that world where truth, beauty and justice call us through art and science.

The Douglas proposals, by creating individual economic security, would and will, make this abundantly possible.

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SOCIAL CREDIT

by

R. E. ANSLEY, M.L.A.

(Editor's note. This second installment of R.E. Ansley's article will do much to clear away a lot of controversy as to what really happened when William Aberhart approached the U.F.A. Government with his suggestion that steps be taken to intoduce suitable Social Gredit Legislation for the Province.)

During the first two months of 1934, there were no outstanding developments in the Alberta Social Credit movement. Petitions by the tens of thousands were pouring in to the Government, demanding an immediate investigation of Social Credit. The Calgary members alone received over 12.000 signatures from their constituents. Thus about this time, Mr. Aberhart received an invitation to appear before the Agricultural Committee of the Provincial Legislature then in session, which he gladly accepted.

It was March 19th at 10 a.m. to be exact, when it was arranged for Mr. Aberhart to

present his evidence before the above mentioned committee. Luckily for me, my parents had moved to Edmonton, and I was able to make arrangements to be again on the scene of action. I well remember Mr. Aberhart, in his opening remarks, thanking the members for their cordial invitation and reception, stating, "I hope I do not get the idea of wanting to come back," and at that time, no one ever dreamed of the necessity of such an idea. Mr. Aberhart gave a presentation of the present system, and endeavored to get the committee to realize that Social Credit offered a solution. At least he would be willing to

(7)

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assume the \$1250 expense of bringing Major Douglas before them, if they would allow the Major to address two public meetings in Calgary and Edmonton. Following the address he was questioned quite carefully. The rest of the morning occupied by hearing the evidence of Mr. Herbert Boyd, LL.D., of Edgerton, a representative of the Douglas Social Credit org-We had often read anization. articles of this gentleman in the press, arguing in favor of the Social Credit doctrines. His brief that morning covered carefully the philosophy of Social Credit, but he closed by stating that he did'nt think the Province of Alberta had sufficient constitutional power to warrant an attempt putting it into practice in the province as a unit. Before the election, Mr. Boyd made a further study of this phase and came to the conclusion that the program offered by the Alberta

Social Credit League, and during the campaign supported us with much platform work. We are sorry to say, at the time of writing that Mr. Boyd has been called out of this material world, but he is well remembered as one who was most sincere in his endeavors to help humanity in this great economic struggle.

The next day, the time of the committee was taken hearing evidence from two gentlemen, Larkham Collins, a chartered accountant of Calgary, claimed to be representing no organization but professed to be an exponent of Social Credit and Prof. Elliot, an economist on the staff of the University of Alberta. Mr. Collins seemed to have the idea that the Draft Scheme for Scotland, suggested by Major Douglas, was the only plan that could be drafted embodying the principles of Social Credit, and in answering the questions, showed he had much to learn. He listed



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reasons why, in his opinion, we should not attempt to introduce Social Credit in Alberta, and used every opportunity to belittle the efforts of Mr. Aberhart.

Needless to say, Prof. Elliot was very orthodox in his views and made an attempt to denounce the A plus B Theorem of Major Douglas, a theoretical proof as to why there is a chronic shortage of purchasing power. His brief criticism of some phases of Social Credit clearly revealed that he had not grasped the chief fundamental objectives of the Social Credit System. He said he could prove the A plus B Theorem a fallacy, but was certain the Committee did not wish to be detained another hour. So closed the evidence of the second day with the situation very much complicated and of much worry to our group.

Mr. Aberhart was to have an opportunity to refute the next morning, the opposing arguments

which had been presented. But it was that afternoon, while Mr. Aberhart and I were sitting in the Speaker's Gallery watching the proceedings of the House, when those in command skil-fully arranged for the question to be decided, as to whether or not Major Douglas would come before the Legislature. Those moments were certainly tense! The motion, when put, was so close that it had to be put for a standing vote, but was finally decided in the affirmative.

How I did want to throw something at one or two of the members voting in the negative, whom I knew had promised faithfully the delegations from their ridings, that they would do everything to see that Social Credit, received a thorough investigation. Lucky for them, this vote was taken while the house was in committee, and the individual votes were not recorded.

The evidence of the third

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day was largely that of Mr. Aberhart's reply. He quoted Major Douglas quite frequently to prove that Mr. Collins was absolutely wrong in declaring that the economist suggested taking back the dividends distributed. In a clever manner. he also showed where Professor Elliot was barking up the wrong tree, in many of statements made the previous day. A ter a period of unimportant questions it was decided close the evidence on the subject of economics for the time being, as Major Douglas was due to arrive in the near future. Altogether, the situation was left in a fairly favorable condition.

It is well to note here that the interest of the public in Edmonton and district, at this time was practically nil. Very few were present during the sittings of the committee. I am certain that most of those who are now very active members of the many groups of the city of Edmonton, han never given any thought to Social Credit at that date. The press had given very little space to the matter. But on the occasion of a visit from the neted British economist they felt it their duty to come out with many headlines which did develop some keen interest.

I was among those present at the C.N.R. depot on the evening of April 5th, to witness arrival of Major Duglas, to see him met by Mr. Collins, giving only a very formal greeting to Mr. Aberhart also met the train. Mr. Aberhart asked him for a few minutes interview before appearing at the Legislature in the morning but was flatly refused with the statement that the Major had no time. With this and later happenings it was definitely proven that things had been so engineered in some mysterious manner to prejudice the mind of

(10)

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Major Douglas against Mr. Aberhart, and the work of the Alberta Social Credit League which he has founded. Through contacting Mrs. Douglas, who accompanied her husband to Alberta, it was arranged for Mr. Aberhart and the Major to have dinner together in Calgary that week end. Mr. Aberhart pressed Douglas for some helpful advice in the question of economics, asking him what the technical errors were in the yellow pamphlet. The Major answered that he was 'nt familiar with the contents, and brushed the issue to one side without any definite statement. A very small local body of Calgary, in opposition to the Alberta Social Credit League were successful in getting Douglas to address a public audience under their sponsorship. He refused to speak over the radio from the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute, the headquarters of the League.

The public address mentioned was broadcast over the weakest station of Calgary, with unusual interference, that particular evening, and the reception was extremely unsatisfactory.

When Douglas first appeared before the Government on the morning of April 6th, the public had the galleries packed to the doors, as well as every available seat on the floor of the House, and scores turned away. This audience included representation from most of the towns in central Alberta, and as far South as Calgary. The Social Credit founder, displayed a most remarkable command of the English language, and proved to be a very accurate and keen thinker with the presentation of his evidence. He developed the origin and proper function of money most efficiently, followed by the philosophy and principles behind his proposals. Questions based on this subject

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matter were carefully answered. In the afternoon he gave in some detail a plan which he suggested to the New Zealand Government for immediate application in bringing the banking institutions of that country to time, but this, quite admittedly was beyond the constitutional authority of a Provincial Government.

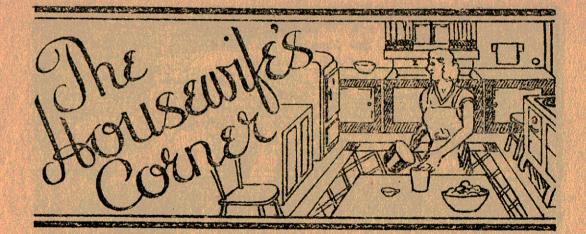
When questioned on the rossibility of being able to draft a constitutional plan for Alberta, based on the principles of Social Credit, he preferred not to make a definite statement, as he had not had a opportunity to study the local situation himself, in this regard. Obviously, the lawyer members of the Government, whom he had held conversations with were rather opposed to the whole movement, and this is where I claim that Major Douglas was very much at fault in not discussing the matter with the leaders of the Alberta Movement, who had given this phase

careful study, for a considerable length of time.

Although he did interest them definitely, that if they really wanted to get something done, he was certain that they could do it, he was not certain as to where they should start. If it was referred to Ottawa, they would refer it to London, where it would be referred to Basle, and hence to a world economic conference, where nothing is ever done.

The following Monday morning the Hajor was again recalled for further questioning. In many cases, prepared, and unreasonable questions regarding legality were put to him, which caused him to make some rather loose statements as far as the constitutional power of a Province of the Dominion was concerned.

(To be continued)



Our thoughts are now turning to the festive season we all love so much. Christmas, with its cold and snow, but still with its beautiful sunshine! Christmas with its feeling of friendliness and happiness pervading every home.

There are some homes, we know, that will not have such an abundance of comfort around them as others, but we all, at Christmas time, come to a common understanding and a feeling of interest, that is somehow lacking at other seasons of the year. And this year, dear friends, I am sure we have many reasons to rejoice and be happy; for have we not got our first glimpse of light and hope just ahead?

And now, let us settle down to the strenuous task of Christ-mas decorations, pastimes, and

last, but by no means least, the Christmas menue.

This is the time of light and cheer. I know of no better way to say "Marry Christmas" to everyone than through the medium of beautiful indoor outdoor decorations of light. Join with your friends and neighbors in making your community one of joyfulness, with light and cheer. Here are a few suggestions which will not be too heavy on the pocket book, and yet will go a long way to making a "Good Old Fashioned Christmas."

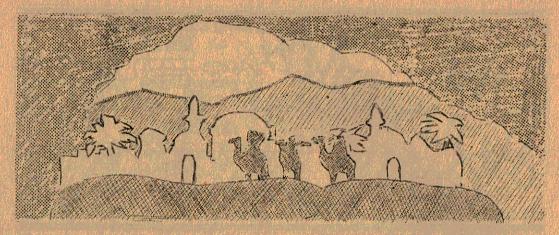
CHRISTMAS NATIVITY SCENES

Nativity scenes are realistic and impressive when made with four different view surfaces, and painted, or illuminated with colored lights.

Such decorations are easily

(12)

(13



made for home decoration, with a small colored lamp behind each surface to supply the color. Above is shown one such design, which is quite casy to make. Pieces of wallboard or cardboard are used, the design for each one is sketched in pencil, and then cut out. They can then be colored with water colors. The figures in the first surface would be in black, the palm trees etc., in green, the mountains behind in brown, and the clouds in light blue. the cardboard is not painted a colored light of the correct shade would be just as suitable when used on white board.

A CANDLE WREATH

Use a cardboard tube about one inch in diameter, and about half the length of the heighth of the wreath. Cover it with white, or orange paper, and set a lamp holder in one end with a 15 watt lamp. (Flame shaped) Fasten a piece of wood to the

wreath, where the tube is to set, and push the tube over the wood. Staple or wire the tube and wood together, and run the wire round the wreath to the top, from which it can go to the nearest outlet.

CHRISTMAS TREE SILHOUETTE

A Christmas tree silhouette cut out of v.ll board or card-board, will look just fine, for the front porch, and only represents a small amount of labor. Three shapes are cut, each one a little smaller, and set up with the smallest one in front. Behind each one is used a colored lamp, and if the surface of the colored lamp is scratched a little, a beautiful star effect is obtained.

For the man who is handy with tools, the making of an electric greeting sign would present no difficulty. The greeting is first pencilled on cardboard, then cut out, and a piece of muslin, colored paper, (14)



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or cellophane, set over the openings. The back is then boxed in, and light bulbs set at intervals inside.

CREPE PAPER ROSES

Crepe paper flowers are in season all the time, but a bouquet of red roses will blend itself with any Christmas decorations.

Take a roll of crepe paper of the right shade for the petals, and cut a strip across the grain, about 3½" wide. Now, using the petal pattern cut approxime ately 25 to 30 petals for each rose you are going to make. No two roses ever go together the same way, so no fixed number can be given. The grain of the paper should run from tip to base of the petals.

Now for the stamen centre, take a piece of soft yellow paper of any kind, and cut a strip 2" x 6" for each centre. Fold the paper until you have four thicknesses. Fringe one side of

this by making cuts 1" deep and about 1/10th of an inch apart. Unfold, and roll up into a tight bunch. Fasten just below the fringe with a piece of soft wire. Cut off the surplus paper and after fastening with wire, bring the two ends of the wire below the cut and twist them together. Now take and shape all the petals bafore starting to put the rose together. For the first three petals, stretch the paper all around the tips, (see Fig 1.) and taking a knitting needle, bend the tip edge a" over the needle, crush the sides together. Separate the three petals, place them in order for picking up. The next six petals fluted, once in the centre. To flute, put the thumbs on top of the petal, and the first fingers below. Have the ends of the thumbs touching. Pull towards you with the right hand, away with the left, (see Fig. 2) and cup them deeply

(15)

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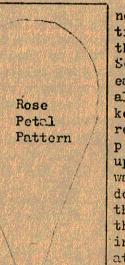
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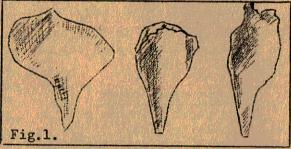
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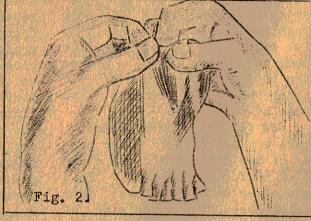
near the tips of the petals Separate each petal, but keep them ready for pic king



up in order. Curl the next four petals outwards at the tip, and cup them a little lower down and net quite so deeply. As you prepare the remaining petals cup them less, and curl them more, the ones right on the outside being curled from halfway down, and not cupped

at all. See FIG 3, for cupping

Now, take the first petal and place it so that the tip of the petal, and the tip of the yellow paper are together. Place the remaintwo petals around the centre. Allow them to overlap slightly. Take the next six petals you prepared, and place them. The inside of the



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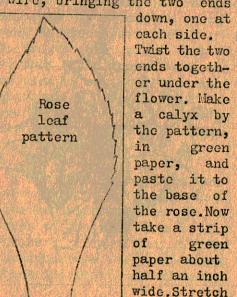
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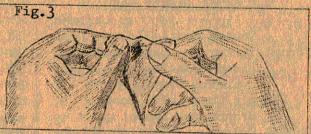
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cup, should be to the inside of the flower. As you work outwards place each petal a little higher, and allow each petal to overlap the next one. Fill in the remainder of the petals in the cr-

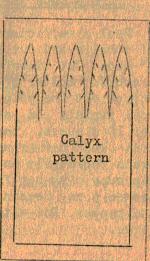
der you prepared them, and finally fasten with a length of wire, bringing the two ends





it fully, and start to wrap the stem, inserting a longer strip of wire, to the desired length of the stalk. After wrapping for three inches, insert a spray of

leaves. Continue the wrapping for another three inches, and insert another spray of leaves. Finish off the stem, by pasting the strip wrapping paper firmly to the stalk, and twist.



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Christmas Dinner Menu

Tomato Cocktail

Roast Turkey Sage Dressing
Riced Potatoes
Turkey Gravy
Turnip Cups with Peas
Cranberry Sauce
Curled Celery Stuffed Olives
Sliced Plum Pudding
Caramel Sauce
Salted Nuts Hints
Coffee

Turnip Cups with Peas

Peel a sufficient quantity of turnips and cut into slices 2" deep. Cut into rounds with a cookie cutter 2" in diameter. Scrape out the pulp to form cups. Boil rapidly in salted water for 10 minutes, then reduce heat and simmer until tender. Drain thoroughly and fill turnip cups with hot fresh, or canned peas. Season with salt and pepper. Dot with butter and serve.

Plum Pudding

Sage Dressing 1 lb Flour 1 crp molasses
Sage Dressing 1 lb Suct 1 cup milk
atoes 1 lb Raisins 5 eggs
ravy 1 lb Currants 1 tspn. soda
with Peas 1/2 lb Breadcrumbs
Sauce 1 cup Brown Sugar
Stuffed Olives 1/2 tspn. Salt 1/2 tspn. spices
Pudding 1/4 lb Citron 1/4 lb orange peel
Sauce Steam 5 hours. Serve with sauce.



(18)

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We want you to know that soon we are going to have a central office established, through the efforts of the Executive of this magazine. This office will be a headquarters for all those wishing information or advice, or

wishing to contact other Social Creditors in the Province.
Visit us when you come to the city. Your fellow workers, we know, would like to meet you and surely, you would like to meet your fellow workers.

And now, ladies, we are anxious to hear from you, to have you do your share towards making this section of the magazine one of great interest, and of value to its readers. If you have any announcements or items of interest to the ladies of Alberta, send them to me and I will be very glad to have them published for you.

Let us share each others problems, by letting others profit by our experiences through:-

Mary Lou,

The Housewife's Corner,

P.O. Box 163,

Edmonton, Alberta.

(19)

CONTEST PRIZEWINNERS

lst	Prize	A Secretary Secretary	Mrs.	Sutton, R.R.	#1, Busby,	Alta.
2nd	Prize		Miss	L.M. Jeffries	, Blackfoot,	Alta.
3rd	Prize		Mrs.	J. Adamson,	Fairlight,	Sask.

Our contest is over, and I am happy to publish here, the most interesting, and inexpensive suggestions received.

All ideas submitted were very practical, and in accordance

with the rules of the contest.

The prizes will be forwarded to the winners in order to reach them before Christmas, and I take this opportunity of congratulating them.

First Prize.

Invalid Bed Tray

Shape out the sides of a heavy carton box, so that it fits, and is wide enough to reach across the body of the patient, with the uncut ends resting on either side of the bed. This makes the tray. To avoid the danger of the food slipping off, sides may be fastened to the edges of the top, of $\frac{3}{4}$ " wood. Enamel the entire tray and sides with a contrasting color. This tray, when laid with dainty cloth, and delicacies to tempt the appetite, will be a gift very much appreciated.

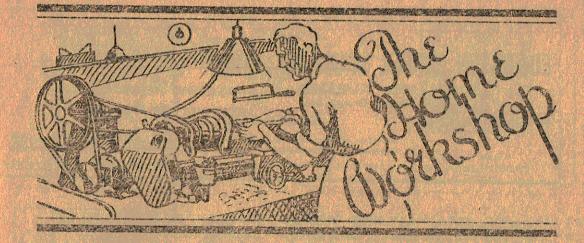
Second Prize.

Hat Stand.

Materials :-

Block of wood 3" x 3" x $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Colored enamel paint 6 or 7 empty Thread spools

Cut the block of wood from an apple box end, or any similar wood. With a brace and bit bore a hole, the same size as the hole in the spools, in the centre of, and half the depth of, the wooden block. Glue a round stick about 7" long upright in the hole. When thoroughly dry, coat the stick with glue and fit the spools (continued on page 26)



OIL BURNING HEATER FOR GARAGE OR WORKSHOP

The cil burner described here has many advantages. First, it will burn old crankcase drainings, which in many cases can be had for the asking, secondly, there is no dust or dirt and no ashes to empty, third, this burner will give heat almost immediately it is lit, although coal or wood requires many minutes before any advantage of the heat can be felt.

Fig. 1 shows a sectional sketch of the complete unit, and it should be fairly easy to follow proceedure by referring to it while reading the article. The main part of the burner is the vaporizer, and although an inverted one gallon paint can will do, yet a can of heavier material would last much longer.

For the purpose of this article, we will use a one

gallon paint can, but be sure that the can you use has seams which are interlocked, and clinched. Soldered seems, on a light metal can would be useless.

First, hammer the bottom of the paint can until it hollows to the centre, then with a four inch nail, punch five holes, as in Fig. 2, one in the centre and four towards the edge.

Now working from the inside of the paint can, cut seven or eight slits, with the rough can to the outside, from top to bottom, to supply the draft to the burner.

Next we want an old dishpan about two inches larger in diameter than the paint can. Fill this dishpan half full of ashes, and set the paint can

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Figure 1.

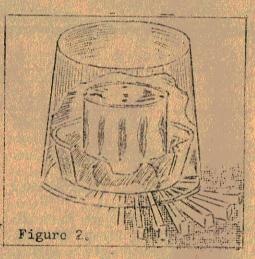
EDMONTON

Daters, Pads, Numberers, Seals, Inks, Egg Stamps, Bag Stamps, Racks, Etc.

on it. Now put a few more ashes in the dishpan so that the outside level of ashes is about 1" higher than the level inside. Place this unit directly onto the grates of the heater, and take an old pail, knock out the bottom and set it over the whole thing. With ashes, fill the gap between the pail and the

heater, to a depth of 4".

These ashes can be fairly fine and pack-led in hard.



Use some water on them to get a harder finish. The top lid of the stove must now be fixed to take the pipe feed line from the oil drum. Cut out a piece of sheet iron the same size as the hole in the top of the heater, or if preferred the top can be drilled to accommodate a pipe of $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁿ diameter. The feed pipe should project through the lid at least two inches.

Mount the drum containing the old crankcase drainings either on a bracket on the wall, or at any other convenient spot, but be sure there is sufficient slant in the feed pipe to have a good feed of oil, at all times.



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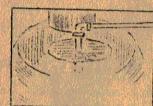
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If a great deal of heat is required from this unit, there is a tendency

for the heat to carbon up the cil feed, at the end of the pipe which enters the stove lid.

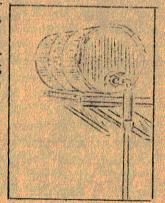
However, with one of these stoves doing twenty four hour a day duty, it was only necessary to clean it out once a month. The cleaning operation is quite simple, taking place with the aid of a piece of wire through the door of the stove previously used for coal.

For the control of heat, a valve is inserted in the feed line somewhere between the drum and the outlet pipe. It is preferable to have it right at the drum, but, if it is handier to have it somewhere else, there is no reason why it cannot be put any place.

Once the burner has got warm, most of the oil which

strikes the hollowed top of the paint can is consumed, but a small portion does seep through the centre hole, into the ashes below, and while this is burning it helps to keep the top of the burner hot for vaporizing. Starting the fire presents no difficulty, take a half cup of coal oil, or kerosene, and pour it into the hollowed top of the paint can. Turn on the oil feed, until a very fine stream of oil is dripping through. Put a lighted match to the burner, and in a few seconds the fire will be blazing mer-

rily. Do not be alarmed if you hear a faint hissing noise when the burner has warmed up.
This is the draft noise as it enters the burner.



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HOW TO LAY OUT AND CUT A TENON

Last month we had the instructions for making a mortise, and to complete the talk we include the tenon in this issue. It is important that the size of joint to be used is stipulated on the drawing, but if not refer to the article in the November issue for sizes.

A tenon should be made, roughly, two thirds as long as the thickness of the stock into which it is to fit. For example if the piece of wood into which the tenon is to be mitted, is two inches thick, the tenon should be between 14" to 112, and the mortise would be cut one quarter of an inch deeper to allow for clearance.

In laying out for all joints in wood, make sure that you work from the face side of the stock at all times. Now to lay out the tenon. Begin at one end of the piece of stock to be used. Lay off the length the tenon is to be, and make a

With a try square and knife, mark this distance all around the stock, making sure that each time you move the try square, that you are working from the face side, or working side and edge. Hake your line a good out, do not just scratch the surface, as this cut is used to ensure a clean when you start with the saw

Set the marking gauge so as to give the depth of the shoulder. With the head of the marking gauge against working face, make your mark right around the end of the stock as shown in Fig. 1. To your original set of the marking gauge, add the thickness of the tenon, and make the mark as shown in Fig. 2, but be sure you use the same working face.

Fasten the stock securely in the vise as shown in Fig. 3, and using a panel, or back saw make your first cut as shown in

FOR THE HOME WORKSHOP

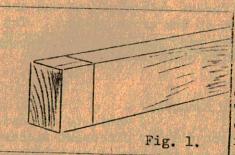
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Fig. 3.

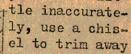
109TH ST., EDMONTON

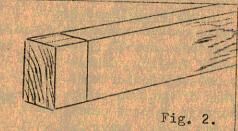


the sketch. Continue sawing until you have made the diagonal shown in Fig. 3. Next reverse the stock in the vise, and make the diagonal cut from the other side. The next, is to make the same two cuts on your other line, first sawing one side diagonally, and then reversing the stock in the vise,

and making the cut from the other side. Now straighten stock in the vise, and you will find that the two sets of diag-

onal cuts, have made it easy to keep your saw cuts straight. To saw the shoulders, place the stock in the vise, and cut it perfectly straight, through the centre of your mark. Should you saw a lit-





the surplus material, but do not get into the habit of using a chisel at all times. Bevel the edge of your tenon slightly, before trying it in the mortise, and do not pound it to make it fit. A good mortise and tenon joint should make a noise like a cork being drawn from a bottle, on being pulled apart. Try to remember, making your marks on the new piece of stock, that care taken when you are marking is the secret of a good job.

24



onto the stick, putting glue between the spools. Let dry, then color the entire work with enamel paint. When dry, put strips of felt on the bottom of the block to prevent scratching furniture. These stands may be finished with artificial doll heads, wearing a perky bonnet.

3rd Prize Urs. J. Adamson

Buy enough cream cable marquisette, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ vards, to

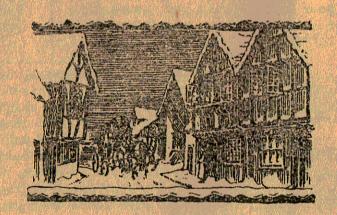
make a vanity, dresser or and chiffonier scarf set. Fringe the ends, and with colored pearl cotton No.3, weave in and out in a set pattern, starting about 2% above the fringe. Turn in the edges, and fasten with a running stitch in one of the colors used. This makes a very dainty gift if

different colors of thread are used on the cream goods. Try pink, rose and sky blue, as a pretty color combination.

Dear Readers,

I want to express to you all, my sincerest wishes that you may have a most joyous Christmas, and that the New Year will bring you much good fortune and happiness.

Mary Lou





Kiddies Korner, P.O. Box 163, Edmonton, Alberta

My Dear Children,

Winter will soon be pon us with its short days and its crisp, cold air. This is the time when we begin to look forward and date everything by Christmas, "I will do so and so after Christmas", we say, or "Wait until Christmas comes, and then you will see!

We are all very busy making presents for Father and Mother, and we have not much money to spend on Ice Gream or candy, or the skating rink, because we are saving up to buy presents; and of course, everything will be much jollier after Christmas when we have our new skates and toboggans. Christmas, with its

Christmas Cards, Parties, and Trees, what really wonderful things they are! We would not give them up for anything. It is not even hard to go to bed on Christmas Eve, because the night rill be over soon, and the beautiful Christmas moraing comes with its many pleasant surprises. Long ago, Christmas not observed as a time of joicing, and was considered sinful, but we are glad to Christmas with us again because a Little Child was born in Bethlehem, long ago. Everyday in the year brings its special message to us, but there is no that we like half so well the story of Christmas. story of the Star of Bethlehem the Three Wise Men, and Babe born in the Manger. What a beautiful note for the



"Always in Good Taste"

year to draw to a close upon. is the Christmas Message, "Peace on Earth, Goodwill towards Men."

I am devoting our December issue of Kiddies Korner, mostly to Xmas stories, and do hope that you will like them. With the kind permission of the Editor, I have extended the date for the competition on page 30 of the November issue, to December 24th, so as to give you more time to study these three questions; so do hurry up and win one of the Silver Dollars that are being given away.

Please do not forget to hang up your stocking, for I am sure you will all want Santa Claus to fill them up with toys and candies, that he has for all the good little boys and girls of Kiddies Korner.

Just a word or two about "Titania's Palace" which was on display in Edmonton a short time ago. I do hope many of the friends of Kiddies Korner, paid a visit to the Wonderful Exhibit and saw many beautiful pieces of craftmanship.

During the time it was to be seen in Edmonton, 338 Girl Guides, 148 Boys and Girls of the Indian Home in St. Albert 40 Children from the Kiwanis home, as well as many thousands of boys and girls from the Northern part of Alberta, saw and enjoyed Titania's Palace, as well as thousands of adults.

The idea of the palace came to Sir Neville Wilkinson, at his home, Mt. Marion, which was situated on a wooded hill, a few miles south of Dublin, Ireland. During the summer of 1907 he was at work at his easel drawing the trunk of an old sycamore, when his daughter age 3, declared that she saw a fairy disappear among the moss which covered the twisted roots, into the cave or secret route which led to the palace Sir Neville then decided he would make a palace as he imagined it should be.

It took him fifteen years to complete it, and on July 6th 1922, the Palace was opened by Her Majesty, Queen Mary, on the Anniversary of her wedding day. It has already been shown in the U.S.A., South America, Australia, New Zealand, and is now in Canada. More than one and a half million people have visited it up to now.

If you have not seen it yet it would be certainly worth your while to go if you have the opportunity.

Wishing you all a real Merry Christmas, and a Happy New

Year,

Yours very affectionately,

aunte May

ST. NICHOLAS, THE REAL SANTA CLAUS.

A young and rich man was walking one day through the

he heard sounds of lamentations from the house of a nobly born man, whose money was all lost and who was now living on the verge of starvation with his two daughters.

The young man listened, and he heard a girl's voice say :-"Father, let us into the streets, and beg for it is hard to starve." Then

he heard the proud father make answer, "Not yet, not tonight, I streets of his native town, when will again reay God to save my

child from such disgrace."

Nicholas hurried home. Among the treasures which he had inherited from his father were three bars of solid gold. He took one of these bars, that night to the house of the poorman and, finding an open window which he could just reach by stretching and standing



tip-toe, he thrust in the bar of gold and departed. Then he came the second night, and left the second bar; but the third night he was discovered, and the poor father who believed that the gold had come from heaven, knelt at his feet. Nicholas lifted him up and said, "Give thanks to God, for it was He who sent me to you."

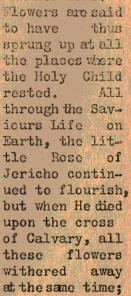
This and many other gifts of Love, did Nicholas, in the name of God, perform. His good deeds were always done in secret, and so, he is called, Saint Nicholas and they say that he comes to children, on Christmas Eve, and fills their stockings with gifts, for the sake of his Master, the Lover of all Children, and the Saviour of Mankind.

THE ROSE OF JERICHO

The Rose of Jericho is also known as the Resurrection Flower, for it is supposed to have the property of dying and coming to life again. Its origin

is described in a very pretty legend. When the infant Jesus fled from Bethlehem with His Mother Mary and Joseph, to avoid the massall: acre of young children by King Herod. the party was said to have cross ed the Plains of Jericho.

When Mary alighted from the ass on which she was riding, this little flower sprang up at her feet to greet the Infant Saviour whom she carried in her arms.





but three days later, Our Lord rose again from the Tomb, and at the same time, the Roses of Jericho came to life, and sprung up and blossomed all over the plain, as an emblem of the Joy of the Earth. because

Christ was risen.

And because of these happenings, the Rose of Jericho, has ever since, borne also, the name of the Resurrection Flower.

ALL Y'S WHY'S

- Q. Why is grass like a mouse?
 A. Because the cat'll cat it.

 (Cattle cat it)
- Q. Why did the willow weep?
- A. Because the roadside. (Road sighed.)
- Q. Why did the sunbeam?
- A. Because it heard the wind whistle.
- Q. Why does the summer pass quickly?
- A. Because there's often an evening mist. (Missed)
- Q. What is the half of two and two?
- A. Two! Not at all! Three! The half of two is one and two added to one makes three.
 - Q. Why is a collier the most degraded of men?
 - A. Because his work is only fit to be burned.
 - Q. Why is the flight of an aeroplane a bad thing to see?

A. Because it's anhigh soar. (Eye-sore)



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Send me your answers to the three questions given below, and for the three best replies, I will give

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- 1. How does a dog know a stranger?
- 2. Why is the snow white?
- 3. Why are soap bubbles round?

HERE ARE THE RULES

This competition is open to all boys and girls up to 12 years of age, and must be your own work, without the assistance of your parents, or older children.

No children of members of the staff of the "Alberta Social Credit Clarion" may compete.

Your entries must be accompanied by a one years subscription, signed by your Mother or Dad, or a friend. If two signed subscriptions are sent, two entries may also be sent.

Write clearly and neatly, because these two points will be considered when making the awards, and do not forget to put your age at the top of the paper with your name and address.

Send your entries to :-

Auntie May,

Kiddies Korner,

P.O. Box 163, Edmonton Alberta.

so as to reach me not later than December 24th 1936.

Production Power
Population
Employment
Purchasing Power

1775

1920

1936

THE WAY OUT.

by C. M. Willmott

Before we discuss this diagram let us go over it together. You will notice that it is divided into four sections, from left to right we have: :The Age of Scarcity, The Industrial Revolution, Today, and The Future.

The four items which have to be dealt with are in column one under the heading, The Age of Scarcity. They are: Production, Power, Population, Employment, and Purchasing Power.

Beginning our observations of these things as they were at the close of the seventeenth century, what do we find? We find that these four items are keeping pretty much in step with one another, in other

words, neither one of them had become a detriment to any other. From the beginning of the eighteenth century and continuing up unti 1320, the world passed through what is known as the Industrial Revolution, a period during which man continually sought to transfer his burden from himself to the machine, and any new invention which appeared, was hailed with a great deal of enthusiasm, and those who were displaced by that machine Were absorbed into some other line of endeavour.

In this way therefore, the four items under discussion:Production, Power, Population,
Emplyment and Purchasing Power

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were able to keep step with one another as before, but you will notice that there was a considerable rise in volume during the Industrial Revolution. As Population increased, so did Production, and since this meant Employment, then Purchasing Power kept step with You will probably others. notice that Employment and Purchasing Power are padlocked together in the diagram. This, of course, indicates a fact which has been impressed upon us ever since we were able to understand anything of economics. Until recent years, Purchasing Power has depended entirely on Employment, and in turn, Employment has depended on the amount of purchasing power. If you are unemployed then you have no purchasing power, and if purchasing power declines to any extent, then so will employment. Since these two items have depended on each other for so long, we have shown them pad-

locked together.

However, "The old order changeth", and we find under the heading "Today" that Production and Population are rising rapidly towards the future. There seems no stopping them, in the case of Production Power we constantly notice the perfection of machines which do more and better work than men. The Slogan of Big Business today is "Make it for as little as possible, and sell it for as much as you can". Making it for as little as possible means the employment of machines instead of men, with the consequent reduction of purchasing power, purchasing power which is badly needed for the purchase of the very things which the machine produces.

As far as Population is concerned, why, there is little that can be done about that, it seems to take good care of itself, but what of Employment and Purchasing Power? ODORLESS CLEANING

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Since 1920, Employment and Purchasing Power has been slowly but surely drifting downhill and we do not have to go far to seek the cause. When machines come in, men go out. When Production Power goes up, Employment comes down, and if employment descends, - - so does purchasing power. Under this wretched system of finance which apparantly thinks only of production and concerns itself little with the problem of distribution, it would seem that men are doomed to be indefinitely displaced by the machine. Social Credit proposes that the economic system turn its attention to the financing of consumption, and this is what we are about to attempt in the Province of Alberta.

But wait, - I have not told you the reason for the appearance of the dotted line on our diagram. This line indicates the path which must be taken by Purchasing Power, in order to meet the present day conditions.

Many question the probability of Purchasing Power rising
when there is no rise in Employment, and it must be here
declared that Social Credit ors
are not so much concerned with
solving the problem of Unemployment, as they are determined
to solve the problem of lagging
consumption.

Which simply means that the padlock at present holding Employment and Purchasing Power must be unlocked, and the latter given every opportunity to rise through the distribution of a dividend to consumers; in the words of Douglas:— "The dividend shall progressively displace the wage and salary."

If this is not done, then we may just as well throw up our hands and admit ourselves licked by the machines which we hoped at one time would be our slaves.

Let employment go down if it must, purchasing power must

(35

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keep pace with production, that is why we have drawn the dotted line to indicate its future path. IF MEN CANNOT EARN PUR-CHASING POWER, THEN IT MUST BE and they will GIVEN TO THEM.

of the dividend which Douglas says must progressively place the wage. One of these days we may be getting a dividend of \$100 per month, simply because we are masters of the receive it through the medium machine instead of its slaves.

KINDNESS

What have you done today To help a friend Who lost? Did you say A word of kindness That would help him on his way?

Have you lightened a load That was heavy, Apt to chafe, and to goad, An act of kindness That would help him on life's road?

Did you help to cheer A soul in need, By a smile or laughter clear? Thoughts of kindness, Make Life's vessel easier to steer.

Charles W. Dean.

(36)

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PROVINCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Alberta Social Credit League has registered a new group to be known as the Sedgewick Social Credit Branch of the A.S.C.L.

The President and Secretary Treasurer of the Zone :-Mr. Harry Pottage, and Mr. Arthur Leslie, were present at the organizing meeting, and assisted considerably in explaining the rules of the new constitution. The Executive Committee elected were follows :-

President - Mr. Tom Tanton Vice Pres. Mr. H. McCracken Sec. Treas. Mrs. H. McCracken.

Arrangements were made to hold a monthly meeting on the first Thursday evening of the month, in the homes of the various members. A Program Committee was appointed for each month to arrange items of interest dealing with Social Credit

for presentation.

Coffee and doughnuts only will be served in the social period after adjournment.

The first meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mc-Cracken, when, in the absence of the President, the chair occupied by the Vice-President. At the close of the business period, after the constitution had been re-read, the study period was allotted to Mr. Arthur Leslie, to explain some of the intricacies of finance, as experienced by himself when engaged in banking brokerage, and insurance offices.

Mr. Leslie made it perfectly clear to his listeners, that if the business of finance can, and has been done, by the method of cheques and credit, there is no reason why Alberta Social Credit can not be brought to a successful working issue. He maintains that

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it can, and will be done, if we stand solidly behind Premier Aberhart in a co-operative attitude, and help wherever possible.

Mr. Leslie's talk was most instructive, and interestingly delivered. The members are hoping to hear him in the near future with a talk confined to Alberta Social Credit, on which subject he is well informed.

Mrs. Beairsto offered the use of her home for the meeting on December 3rd, when Mr. W. Lamb will convene will convene the program, with activities to commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

The Secretary of the Sedgewick Group of the A.S.G.L. at a meeting held on November 12th was authorized to write the Premier, offering their regrets for his recent indisposition, and sincere wishes for his speedy recovery. A 100% vote of confidence in Premier Aberhart was recorded, coupled with a pledge to support him, and the Alberta Government in the establishment of Social Credit in the Province.

Contributions of articles and reports of Provincial Activities, should be forwarded to:-

The Editor,
A. S. C. Clarion,
P.O. Box 392,
Edmonton, Alberta.
and should be received here in
Edmonton no later then the 23rd
of the month preceding issue.

WANTED. Active Social Creditors to represent the Alberta Social Credit Clarion Circulation Dept. Write to P.O. Box 163 for information.

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The UNBALANCED SCALE
by

C. W. Willmott

In examining the accompanying diagram we notice that it
concerns a scale which is in a
state of unbalance, and a closer
inspection will not fail to
convince our reader that there
is approximately twice as much
on one side as there is on the
other.

On the left hand pan of the scale we notice that something called A plus B has been placed, while on the right hand pan we have only placed A. Now a child on being shown this diagram would not be long in pointing out that it would be necessary to place a B on the right hand pan to balance the scale and

Major Douglas' A plus B Theorem is just as simple if the reader has the time and inclination to examine the Douglas Proposals.

When goods are produced, various costs are incurred such as the cost of wages, salaries and commissions, costs for raw material, for machinery and its upkeep, for interest on loans. for licenses and taxes, etc. All these costs have to be totalled up when one tries to arrive at a price to place on the goods produced, because all costs must be recovered in prices. Now Major Douglas takes these costs and divides them into two parts, (A) which he

(38)

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calls wages, salaries, and commissions; and (B) which he calls Paw Materials, Loans, Interest, Overhead, etc.

Let us suppose that it has been possible for us to remove from all the goods on sale at the present time in the Dominion of Canada, the price tags which have been placed on those goods, and having removed them to total the prices found on the tags. The resultant sum we shall call the total prices of all goods for sale, and since we know that these prices are the sum of all costs, and further that Major Douglas has divided these costs into two parts, A and B, therefore we have placed A plus B on the left hand pan of the scale.

The next thing to discover is this. If the total price of goods equals, shall we say, one million dollars, then those goods can be purchased with nothing less than one million dollars worth of money or purchasing power.

Therefore we should have to place an amount of money on the right hand pan of the scale equal to the prices which we have already placed on the left hand pan, in order that the scale may balance.

Where are we likely to obtain the million dollars which to purchase the goods for sale? The answer is very simple, we shall earn it, that is, it will come to us through the form of wages, salaries, and commissions. Very well then, if wages, salaries and commissions are earned then they must be part of the co:st ofproduction, and since all costs production become the for prices, wages, salaries and commissions combined can only be part of total prices. then can we buy goods priced at a million dollars, when wages salaries and commissions, are known to be much less than a million. In other words. you employed a man to make a table for you, and

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you supplied the material, which shall we say, cost you seventy five cents, and you paid your man fifty cents for making the table, you could not possibly afford to sell the table for less than one dollar and twenty five cents, and probably, you would wish to make a little profit, say fifty cents, which would bring the price of the table up to one dollar and seventy five cents. Now suppose the man who made the table for you was the only one in a position to buy it from you. His only purchasing power would be the fifty cents which you had given him for making the table and if he were unable to find an additional dollar and twenty five cents, then the table would remain unsold, since you would not feel like taking a loss on the transaction. Now the people who are in receipt of purchasing power through wages, salaries, and commissions, are those upon

whom the producer depends when it comes to disposing of his goods, and if these people are not in possession of sufficient money to equal the total price of the goods, then it is a foregone conclusion that some goods must remain unsold.

Looking at the scale for the second time you will notice that whereas A plus B appear on the left hand pan, all we have to place on the right is A, — wages, salaries and commissions.

Now there are two ways in which we can overcome the difficulty of a shortage of purchasing power, according to Douglas. First of all we can reduce total prices, and if we did this, retailers would take less for the goods, the shortage would be reported back to the wholesalers, who in turn would notify the producers, who would in turn apply to the Government, which latter would make up such shortage from funds in the Treasury. In this way you would

(41

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have lightened the left hand pan of the scale causing it to rise somewhat, but the right hand pan would still be slightly above the left, and Douglas suggests that the scale be evened up by adding to A a certain amount of purchasing power represented by created, debt free, credits dispensed by the Treasury to all and sundry in the form of a National Dividend. Space does not permit me to go deeper into the mechanics of this ingenius arrangement, but I can assure my readers that a perusal of Douglas' books will bring dividends in more ways than one.

Of course it must be admitted that those who would rather argue against the Douglas Proposals than eat, claim that a considerable part of those costs described as for Raw Materials, Loans, Interest, etc., represent purchasing power to many, and while this is probably true, the fact re-

mains that when goods ready for consumption, there is never sufficient purchasing power available to purchase them. If the reader is unable to agree, then it is up to him to explain away the existence of tremendous supplies of goods both real and potential on one hand, and thousands of humans in want on the other.

Social Creditors therefore are agreed that until purchasing power can be increased to that point where all the goods can be consumed, it is useless to blame foreign diplomatic policies, grasshoppers in Kansas, drought in the Sahara, technocracy, or original sin for our inablity to feed, clothe and shelter the citizens of the Province of Alberta.

Goods can only be purchased with money. Money is largely earned, but never in sufficient quantities to be present when the the goods come down to the retail counter. Because all costs

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must be recovered in prices. prices greatly exceed purchasing power.

displacing men, thus causing a power. consume the goods which come which case I shall be satisfied.

from it, hence a surplus of goods is inevitable. I am conscious of having labored this More and more, are machines point somewhat, and if the reader feels the same way about greater shortage in purchasing it, he has probably grasped The machine cannot what I intended him to grasp in

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Weekly Bulletin of the Dept. of Trade and Commerce. (March 9th 1935)

Total Merchandising Trade in Canada

1930									\$2,755,569,000.00
		•					$\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{F}}^{(i)}$	TAKE.	
1931	•		٠			•			2,325,732,000.00
1932									1,117,219,000.00
1933				PY.					1,776,884,000.00
1934									1,794,653,000.00

Nearly One Billion Dollars decrease in Purchasing Power.

(42)

WHEAT NUMBER?

by

T. Longbotham in Bassano Mail.

The guy who did the threshing said t'would go a Number One But this I rather doubted as it slowly down did run. Then the neighbors round did gather, as you know they love to do, And they shouted out in chorus; "It's a darned good Number 2," On the way I met the banker, waiting hopefully for me, And after meditation he pronounced it Number Three; So getting quite impatient I deported on the run, And by sneaking past some other guys, the elevator won. Then the buyer looked it over, put a hanlful in his cheek, Spat it out across the driveway, and to me did kindly speak, "It's a four, of that I'm certain, better ship it right away, For I would nt care to buy it, as the Market's down today." So I told him just to ship it to the East or to the West, To Timbuctoo or Ballyhoo, where er it seemed the best; Then I sat me down in patience to await that joyful day, When for all my earnest labors I'd receive a little pay. Soon there came a tiny missive by the early morning mail, And I staggered in my anger ere I lay me down to wail .-Sure that grader was a creature that could use a farmer rough, For in his utter blindness, he did make it Five and Tough! Wrathful at the fierce injustice, re-inspection I did claim, And I pawned my Sunday topcoat to provide the cost of same. Came the answer in a fortnight, raising heck within my camp, For I fainted when I read it; "Re-inspection -- Six and Damp."