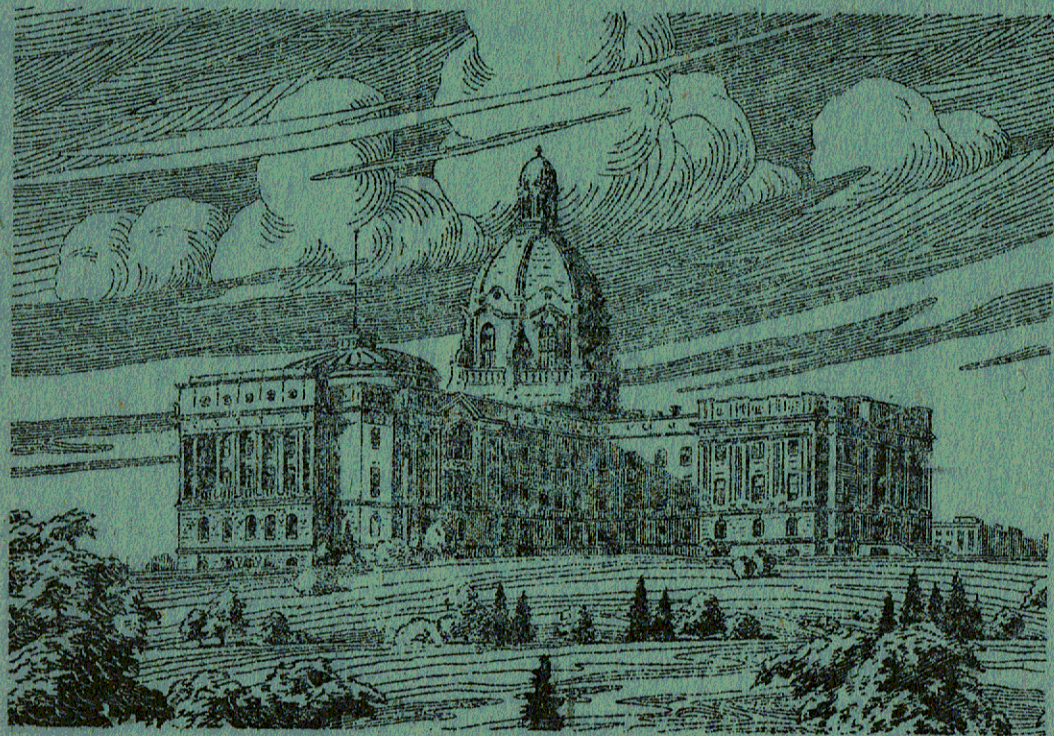


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THE ALBERTA

SOCIAL CREDIT CLARION

MARCH 1937

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Editor .....Percy Hawkins

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### HOW FREE IS THE PRESS?

The Premier's suggestion of licensing newspapers has revived the ancient myth of "The Freedom of the Press," a truly noble phrase and desirable objective, but one which gives rise to the query, "How free is the press at the present time?" We are not thinking of the situation in Italy, Germany or Russia where newspapers are simply the means for government propaganda, but in democratic countries such as Britain, the United States and Canada, where practically no governmental restrictions exist; and we are moved to observe that the press is not nearly so free as they would have us believe.

For instance, newspapers are not entirely free from the influence of their advertisers, since advertising is their principal source of revenue. This does not imply that ours is a "subsidized press" in the sense that they are completely dominated by big financial interests,

but simply that newspaper men are business men, and as such are not at all anxious to give offense to their best customers. Where advertising is accepted a publication is not likely to be very antagonistic to the advertiser. Papers which run liquor advertisements are seldom ardent advocates of prohibition. Those who accept the ads of dubious mining and oil stocks, cure-all patent-medicines etc., are rarely anxious for stringent governmental regulation of such schemes. Not all publications go in for this sort of advertising, and those who do not deserve a great deal of credit, but the great majority are not overly scrupulous in this respect, and so find themselves more or less sympathetic toward undertakings not in the public interest.

Newspapers are not entirely free from financial influence. The newspaper business today is distinctly big business, and as such requires capital and loans

(2)

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*Hugh E. Stanton, B.A., LL.B.*

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

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ESTATES

Under such circumstances it would be too much to expect that editors would feel free to espouse too ardently the cause of economic and monetary reform. This is not to say that they never champion currently popular "reforms," for in point of fact that they often do, but such measures are invariably innocuous. In the case of programs involving any drastic financial changes you can count upon the practically unanimous opposition of the press. Even so moderate a reformer as President Roosevelt has been paid the compliment of the bitterest sort of opposition on the part of the Hearst papers and other similar publications.

The press is not free from partizanship and political bias. It is doubtful if newspaper circulation can be built up to large proportions without some appeal to partizan interests and loyalty. Apparently there are not enough readers who really wish

an impartial presentation of the facts to make this attitude profitable. Most newspapers have definite, if often temporary, political affiliations, being not unmindful of political favours. When one considers the good things which political parties, at least successful ones, have to offer to their supporters, it is only natural that newspaper men, along with other men, should sometimes aspire to play the role of Little Jack Horner, that is thrust a thumb into the political pie and pull out a few plums for themselves; but having done this they are no longer entirely free agents.

The press must also stand indicted, along with other moulders of public opinion, as having at times lent itself to propaganda campaigns which have aimed at selling the public certain ideas with but scant regard for the truth. We know now that the stories of war-time "atrocities"

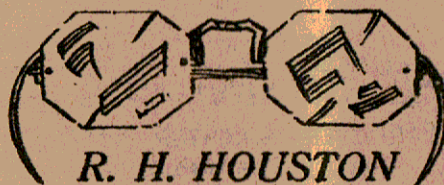
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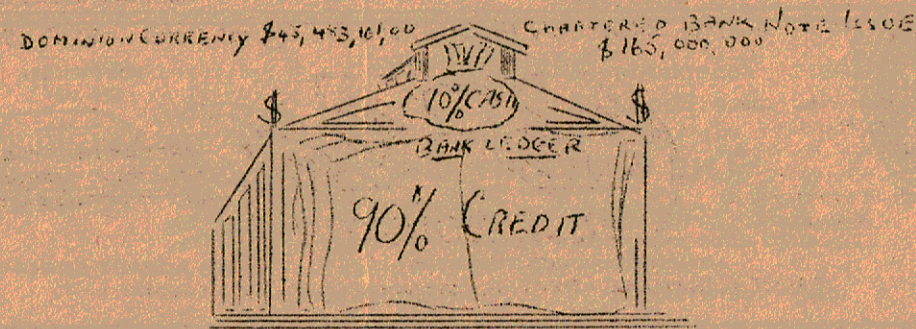
were practically without foundation in fact, but they did make excellent recruiting propaganda. We know, too, that press reports concerning Russia were for many years worthy of but little credence, and we have good reason to suspect that the same is true of the Spanish situation today. Frankly we should be a little more concerned about the "freedom of the press," if the press showed a little more zeal for the freedom of humanity, and did not so often mistake its own freedom for license--if we did not know that the freedom of the press and the confidence of the people in the integrity of the press, had been so frequently and so flagrantly abused.

Of course we must not make the mistake of supposing that the Press is guilty of every crime with which it may be charged. Sometimes inaccurate news items are printed with perfectly innocent intentions. Sometimes the claims of public

men that they have been misquoted are only convenient alibis for cases of acute indiscretion. Probably R.B. Bennett enjoys the distinction of being, allegedly, the most misquoted man in the Dominion of Canada, the reason being, apparently, that he is frequently carried away with "the exuberance of his own verbosity," and does not realize what he has actually said until it appears in cold print. We recognize that Social Credit enjoys the practically unanimous opposition of the Press, both locally and generally; and we could often wish for a fairer and more accurate presentation of the facts with the respect to Social Credit Government, as well as many other matters; but how best to secure this is difficult to determine. What we should like to see is, naturally, a Press that is genuinely free, and that exercises its freedom wisely in the interest of social justice and the public welfare.

(4)

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### PUTTING THE "GUILT" ON THE GINGER BREAD

C. M. Willmott

In the picture above I have attempted to depict a bank on the front steps of which there is an open ledger large enough to cover the whole facade, while above the ledger is the outline of a bag tied at the neck. On the bag I have written 10%, while on the pages of the open ledger I have written 90%.

Now a bank operates with several kinds of monetary units, one of which consists of the Dominion Currency issue made up of one and two dollar bills together with silver and copper coins and the five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollar bills which are the issue of the chartered banks, and the amounts of these two monetary units, are, in the case of Dominion Currency approximately \$45,483,161, and in the case of the chartered bank issue approximately \$165,000,000 which together represents an amount of

bankers to the tune of approximately 2,351 millions of dollars some 210 million dollars of those monetary units which we are most familiar with through having to use them to buy newspapers, tobacco, street car tickets, and make settlement for small purchases with. Now the amount of business done with these coins and papers might amount to about ten per cent of the total business done in Canada every day and that is why I have placed that bag over the doorway of the bank and marked it 10%.

The bulk of today's business, however, is not done with bills and coins, but with pieces of paper, known as cheques, drafts, letters of credit, bills of exchange, etc., etc., and that by the use of these pieces of paper the business operations of the country have built up a veritable mountain of figures which we find written in the books of the

(5) bankers to the tune of \$2,351,000,000.

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It is almost impossible to ascertain the exact figures, but from a general calculation of those figures which do make their appearance from time to time, I am satisfied that the total deposits from all sources which at present appear in the books of the banks would amount to well over 2 billions. That is the reason why I have indicated by the 90% written on the bank ledger, the fact that 90% of present day business is not transacted with coins and bills but with the creation of figures transferred from one account to the other by the aid of pieces of paper.

There cannot possibly be any quarrel with the Dominion for the issue of one and two dollar bills, silver and copper coins, etc., and the chartered bank note issue of fives, tens, twenties, etc., does much to facilitate business, but the creation of credit figures by the banks brings into existence a medium

through which most of the country's business is performed, although no specific power was ever delegated to the banks by the government, which authorizes them to write these figures. There is nothing in the Bank Act which authorizes the banks to create credit, but they do it just the same.

Macleod (a banking expert) agrees that a bank is a manufactory of credit. And Macmillan tells us that \$1,000 in cash deposits enables the banker to lend up to \$10,000 of credit. Now the credit thus created is claimed by the banker as his, although he would have been powerless to create it if it had not been for the fact that a customer came to him with a sum of cash or the deed to some property, or some tangible wealth of one sort or another. The banker has been claiming this credit for so long that it has become a habit with him.

The credit created by the

(6)

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banker is, of course, derived from the community as I shall show you in a moment or so. After the banker has created the credit, he lends it to a customer of the bank, (who is usually in the business of producing goods) in return for security. Since the bank claims the credit as its property, when it is lent to a producer it becomes a claim against the public who must pay it in the price of goods which they consume. The producer who uses the credit in his business produces goods, and when these goods are priced the prices must include all costs amongst which is the loan with interest. In this way the community is always repaying loans to the banks, because it is always buying goods. If the producer has trouble selling his goods (and we know that he does because there is never sufficient purchasing power distributed in the form of wages, salaries and commissions to buy all the goods for sale,

then he endeavors to get a further loan to pay off the previous loan and continue with his production of goods. So that you see the community is never free from the payment of loans.

As has been truly said by R. L. in his A. B. C. of Finance and Social Credit :-

"Of course the Banking System relies on the continued ignorance of the community; it encourages people to believe that there is something mysterious about finance, and that the slightest enquiry will bring disaster, (a disaster which by his control of money, the banker can quite easily engineer) but like murder, knowledge will out and the community is now more enlightened on financial matters than ever before, on top of that the present financial system is mathematically unsound, and is increasingly failing to function.

(7)

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## "TAKING STOCK"

by

Credial

There are times in the life of individual and of movements when it is of particular value to stop and take stock of the situation. Let past events pass before your mind's eye; sum up the situation as it is and try and arrive at some conclusion as to what may happen in the future. It may be that past policies have not been as productive of results as was originally hoped. There may be another possible course to adopt, or there may be several others. In my opinion, the time has arrived for Social Credit at the present time. While it has not been definitely admitted by any high Government officials, it seems evident that attempts to introduce Social Credit so far, have been effectively blocked. This being so, the question of what we are going to do about it arises. Are we going to blast the obstacle or obstacles out of the way or is there a way around?

(8)

Use the convenient "12 Pay Plan" and shop at :-

First however, we will have to come to some sort of conclusion as to where the blockade is and what is causing it. As I see it, the present problem can be analysed as follows :- The terms under which the financiers dollar is issued makes it impossible for us to better conditions by this means. We must stop using the old dollar as soon as possible. However, before we can hope to do this we must have some medium of exchange available that is able to take it's place. This medium is Alberta Credit, though at the present time it is of no use to us because of certain obstructions which prevent it from negotiating the necessary series of contracts in moving goods from their source to their ultimate consumer. In other words the average consumer is willing to spend Alberta Credit, a large section of retailers are willing to accept it if they are able to

# DEAYTON

## THE PHOTOGRAPHER

9987 JASPER AVE.  
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21213

replenish their shelves with the same medium, but the wholesalers and processors for the most part are unable or unwilling to accept it. Therefore it would be of little use to issue Alberta Credit until it is in a position to complete the full cycle of business. Otherwise it would merely flow for a short time and then clog where the blockage has occurred. On investigation it will be found that most of those who refuse to accept the new medium are in the hands of the banks to such an extent that they are unable to operate without loans, and the banks say no further loans if they accept Alberta Credit. That would seem to be that.

While I have no more knowledge as to the Government's intentions than is evident from the newspaper and street gossip, it seems to me that there still is, at least three alternatives or three courses open. There may

be other ways, and one or more of those that I have in mind may be impracticable for reasons of which I have no knowledge. However, there is at least food for forward thinking, and as long as we think that way, there is always plenty of hope for future progress.

The first alternative I will deal with was suggested by a judgement handed down by the Privy Council declaring Bennett's wheat marketing Board ultra vires of the Dominion. That would seem to bring such a board within the powers of the Province. My understanding of the Board is that it was intended to buy wheat from the farmers and sell the wheat abroad. Alberta, on this understanding, could then establish such a Board and widen it's scope to include other products to be sold outside of Alberta. The Board could then offer a bonus as an inducement to accept Alberta Credit and sell the goods for bank

(9)

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credit in outside markets. It would thus accumulate bank credit with which it could buy processed articles and sell to Alberta retailers for Alberta Credit. In this way the business cycle would be completed and Alberta Credit would be a sure medium of exchange.

The second method is suggested by the knowledge that so many of the firms obstructing the flow, are in the hands of the banks, and recent developments with respect to the powers of the Province in regard to debt. It seems that they have the power to declare a debt moratorium, or in other words to say that for a certain period no debt need be paid. Therefore those firms operating on bank loans would not have to repay their loans and the funds which would otherwise have been used to repay these loans could now be used as operating capital. Thus they could accept Alberta

Credit and be free from the banker's veto. By the time the moratorium was lifted, the State Credit House would be able to place sufficient bank credit at the disposal of these firms to repay their loans and in the meantime the retailers could stock their shelves by using Alberta Credit, and the consumer would spend it.

Still another way (one which may be more practical) it would seem to me, is in the field of the co-operative. Co-operative manufacturing plants and wholesale houses could be started by Social Crediters with enough funds to provide their operating capital. These would not then have to obey the banks as even co-operatives at present in operation have to, would accept Alberta Credit and the retailer could thus replenish his shelves. This would naturally be the slowest method but it might also be the best.

(10)

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# AMENDMENTS to THE CONSTITUTION of

## THE ALBERTA SOCIAL CREDIT LEAGUE

(Made effective by Resolutions at Provincial Convention)

- (1) Page 4, Part III, Section 5, The word "discourse" in line three changed to "recourse".
- (2) Page 5, Part IV, Section 2, Sub-section (ii) :- Insert after the word "resides" in line four the following : "and any person not a British subject but who has qualified to receive Social Credit Dividends".
- (3) Page 5, Part IV, Section 3, Add, at the end of the section the following :- "and whose application must be presented to and approved by the Zone Council for the Zone in which the applicant resides".
- (4) Page 5, Part IV Section 5, Delete all but the first sentence.
- (5) Page 6, Part V, Section 4, Beginning in the first line delete the following: "approved by the group executive, and".
- (6) Page 7, Part V, Section 6b, In the sixth line after the word "dollar", - add "and twenty five cents".
- (7) Page 8, Part V, Section 10, In the sentence composing the last paragraph, change "50% to "25%", and at the end

(11)

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of the sentence add the following: "with a minimum of four in single-member constituencies and a minimum of ten in multiple constituencies".

(8) Page 8, Part V, Section 2, Delete the last two lines and substitute the following "the Zone Assembly Meeting, but only the active members will have a vote".

(9) Page 8, Part V, Section 12, In line four change the word "fifteen" to "ten".

(10) Page 9, Part V, Section 16, To section (16) add the following: "The disbanding of any group which does not co-operate with the League in the above manner may be requested of the League on the recommendation of the Zone Council or the Social Credit Constituency Organizer."

(11) Page 9, Part V, Section 14, Add: "provided that an expelled member shall have the right to appeal to the Zone Council for re-instatement in the League".

(12) Page 9, Part V, Section 18 After the word auditor at the first of line four add "or auditors".

(13) Page 10, Part V, B, Section 2 After the section add the following: "in the case of Multiple Constituencies and every six months in the case of Single-member Constituencies".

(14) Page 11, Part V, B, Section 5 Sub-section (a) (i) - At the end of the first sentence add the following: -- "providing he is not Zone President, which office then shall be filled by the Vice-President of the said group"

(12)

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(15) Page 11, Part V, B, Section 5 Sub-section (b) (i)

After the word delegates in first line add the following "and four alternate delegates."

(16) Page 12, Part V, B, Sec. 6 Change the word weeks in the line three, to "months."

(17) Page 14, Part V, C, Section 5 Subsection (a) - Change the word "Directorate" in line six to "Executive".

(18) Page 14, under the heading (b) Election of Delegates, Section (i), Sub-section I, In the first sentence change the word "five" to "four" and after the word "delegates" insert "with the President"

(19) Page 14, under the heading (b), Election of Delegates Section (ii), Sub-section I, In the first sentence change the word "thirty" to "six", and in the second sentence delete "receiving the highest"

number of votes on the final count."

(20) Page 19, Part V, D, Section 2 Delete from line three of the first sentence, the words "thirty delegates" and substitute the words, "Provincial Delegates", and add to the last sentence the following: "in rural constituencies, and, in the case of Multiple Constituencies, at a time convenient to each constituency".

(21) Page 21, Part V, E, Section, 5. Delete the first two sentences of the section and substitute the following:-- "Each of the Rural Divisions and Multiple Constituencies, at the Divisional Conferences and Constituency Conventions, respectively, shall elect from its Provincial Convention Delegates a Director on the Board of Management, and two other"

(13)

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Directors shall be elected at the Provincial Convention."

- (22) Page 21, Part V, E, Section 10  
Delete the present clause and substitute: "Any vacancy on the Board of Management, in the case of death or resignation of a member elected at the Provincial Convention a Divisional Conference or a Multiple Constituency Convention, as the case may be, shall be filled at the next Convention or Conference of the respective unit."

- (23) Page 23, Part V, F, Section 3  
Delete the words "it is advisable" in the first sentence and delete all of the second sentence.

- (24) Page 24, Part V, F, Section 4  
At the end of the first sentence add the following: "using the numerals 1, 2, 3, etc., in order of choice but when more than one person is

to be elected, it shall be done according to the Proportional Representation Ballot as in the case of multi-member constituencies, provided that this shall not necessarily apply within the groups, which may choose its own method of voting for the election of its own officers." Delete the second and fourth sentences.

- (25) Page 27, Part V, H.  
The following will be section (I) of this incompleting heading: "The system of selection of Social Credit Candidates at all Nominating Conventions for public offices, Civic, Provincial, and Federal, shall be, namely, that three or four candidates be chosen by the delegates of the convention for the purpose of appearing before a selection committee for the final choice of a suitable candidate."

(14)

There is no interest and no extras on the "12 Pay Plan."

### A TALE WITH A CATCH IN IT

by  
Baldy

"Almost everybody in the Blue Peacock Inn had spun a yarn of some sort," said the corner seat man, puffing his pipe.

"The one exception was the long faced man sitting in the corner, who had listened without a word or a smile. At last when the others seemed to have no more to say, silence fell on the group. It lasted for nearly two minutes, then "Old Herbage", the gardener up at the Vicarage, turned to the long faced man: - "You've heard all our tales," he said, "now let's hear one from you!"

"Oh, I dunno," answered the long faced man, "I'm a stranger here, just passing through, and

"So much the better!" interrupted "Old Herbage." "What you

tell us will be new - - which is more than can be said for a good deal of what we've been hearing to-night."

The long faced man blinked doubtfully at the fire, - then urged by appeals of "Go on, Mister", - "Ah, tell us summat", he cleared his throat huskily and looked around the room.

"Very well," he said, "I'll tell you of something that happened to me ten years ago on one of the big railways. You won't believe it, but it is true for all that. It was just such another foul night as this--- rain beating down in torrents, wind roaring and screaming like a million wild beasts and crazy tomcats, clouds racing across the sky as if chased by some

(15)

at the WALK-RITE STYLE SHOPPE LTD.





# ICE CREAM

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thing they were afraid of, and somewhere behind them, a full moon that peeped out now and again, and then hid itself.

"I was walking down the track, on my way home from a breakdown job, when I saw something that made me stop. I was pretty well startled, I can tell you."

He paused so long at this point, that his listeners began to fidget. Then Bob Bradley spoke eagerly. "What was it?"

"A beam," said the long faced man, heavily. "Right across the track it was. There happened to be a bright spell then, and I could see the thing clearly, -- a great big beam sprawling over the rails from side to side. I couldn't possibly move it, and I knew the London express was due. In fact, as I stood there I heard the rumble of the coming train, and felt the ground trembling under it's wheels."

(16)

"Don't ask me what I felt like, for I couldn't tell you. Then, just as the engine came thundering down the incline, I had an idea. In a second I had leapt forward and done the only thing there was to do. A second later the express roared by, as safe and sound as it could be."

There was a puzzled silence, then, "Old Herbage" speaking for those present, asked a question, -- "I thought you said that you couldn't move the beam?"

"I did, and I couldn't!"

"Well then, what did you do?"

The long faced man rose, and walked to the hearth. He stopped, tapped out his pipe, blew down it, and put it into his pocket. Then, pulling down his battered hat more firmly, he smiled sourly and stepped in leisurely fashion towards the door.

Bob Bradley half rose. "Here you," he said, "You're not going"

"I am", said the long faced man. "I've got to get to Marlborough somehow."

"Well, at least tell us what you did to that whacking big beam," said Bob.

The long faced man, his hand holding the door half open looked back over his shoulder.

"It was a moonbeam!" he said solemnly. "I placed myself between the moon and the line and then the beam was 'nt there any more." "Goodnight, all."

The door banged behind him, and in the parlor of the Blue Peacock Inn, ten men stared at one another in angry silence.

- - - - - 0 - - - - -

## HUNTED

by

Baldy

As he raced over the ground, Johnny Smith cast a glance swiftly over his shoulder. It told him that his pursuers were gaining and a queer little feeling of panic seized him.

Their faces were so grim, in the belief that they would so surely catch him. Suppose they did catch him? His mind struggled against that hateful thought. Such a thing must not, could not, be.

By now his breath was coming in great gasps, and his legs felt like lead. But his courage was no less than it had been at any stage of this adventure, and all his being surged up at the idea of capture.

Nearer and nearer came the thud of those heavy, hurrying steps, but he did not dare to look around again. Calling up every remaining ounce of strength, he made a last valiant effort--hugging his treasure still more closely to his breast.

It was this that these fierce foes sought to wrest from him, but they should not have it. He had been through so much; he had waited so long for his chance.

The blood pulsed in his ears; his heart felt as if it was being pitilessly squeezed; his body was one vast ache. Safety and success were near now. If only he could endure

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for the last little minute. over and over.

Shouts, savage and increasing, formed a background to flight, but he heard them only as noises in a dream.

A soiled, greedy hand clutched at his back, and it was as if that loathsome touch jerked him to a strength and speed such as he had never known before. With a sound that was almost a moan he flung himself forward stumbled - - slithered - - rolled

As he came to rest helpless and dazed, he felt himself kicked and hammered and flattened, as the whole pack sprawled in wild confusion upon his battered body. Then to his dull ears came a yell that seemed to split the very skies, and the thrill noise of a whistle.

He had scored a try, the only one in the game, and the school had won the match.

- - - - - 0 - - - - -

### WONDERMENT

by

Auntie May

I want to know why when I'm late  
For school, they get into a state  
But if invited out to tea,  
I musn't ever early be?

Why I must always go to bed,  
When other people don't instead,  
And why I have to say goodnight,  
Always before I'm ready - quite?

Why, if I'm eating nice and slow  
It's "Slow coach, hurry up, you know"  
But if I'm eating nice and quick  
It's "Gobble, Gobble, you'll be sick"

Why seeds grow up instead of down  
Why sixpence is 'nt half a crown,  
Why kittens are so quickly cats  
And why angels have no hats?

Why when I'm walking in the street  
My clothes must always be complete  
While at the seaside I can call  
It right with nothing on at all.

It seems however hard they try,  
That nobody can tell me why,  
So I know, really, I suppose,  
As much as anybody knows.

- - - - - 0 - - - - -

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Coats for town or country :-- As in "Vogue" magazine

Volume 1. No. 2.

March 1937

### STUDY COURSE

#### BANKING BECOMES BIG BUSINESS.

The next development of the Author's unfolding of the mechanisms and machinations of Finance, is that of the hook-up between the small local bankers and the Big International Bankers. He personifies these groups and records imaginary dialogues between them, which as illustrative of their typical points of view, and their interlocking relationships, is highly interesting.

However we must not allow the literary device of personification to distort the picture. There is almost universal tendency on the part of economic and monetary reformers to personify wealth: "The Fifty Big Shots", The Rothschilds, The Rockefellers The Fords, The Morgans, - The Holts, etc., as though these comparatively few men actually owned the greater part of the world's wealth. They do possess enough in all conscience, but the secret of their almost unlimited power lies in their ability to control wealth far in excess of their actual holdings. Thus 49% of the stock of a billion-dollar

corporation may be held by people of small means, but if a few men of like minds own, or hold proxies for the other 51%, this is, from the standpoint of power and control, quite as effective as owning the 100%.

#### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FIRST

As a matter of fact this condition of widely distributed stock holdings suits the purposes of the "Big Shots" most admirably in that it provides the needed alibi when they are accused of being "money monopolists," and enlists the sympathies of all those who hold shares in their enterprises. We must not make the mistake of supposing - that stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc., are held almost entirely by a few excessively rich men. True they are often held in large blocks of giant corporations, but such corporations may be, and generally are made up of thousands of small stock-holders, or in the case of insurance-companies policyholders, so that when the question of adjusting interest rates comes up, it is always possible to point out with perfect truthfulness that a great many

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comparitively poor people, preferably "widows and orphans", have their savings invested in these securities. To what extent this state of affairs has been deliberately planned, and to what extent it is merely the result of a convenient method of collecting the people's savings and mobilizing them for huge undertakings is beside the point.

It is the situation not the motive with which we have to deal. There is no way of isolating the Financial Big Shots and dealing with them seperately. Anything we do in the way of adjusting interest rates, in reducing the pound of flesh to a mere 15 ounces will affect the incomes of thousands of comparatively poor people, including of course, the proverbial "widows and orphans."

This device of the poor man is very like the strategy employed by certain radical leaders, namely that of putting women and children in the front ranks of demonstrations which are likely to invite violence. Both are equally effective in preventing drastic action. It might be possible for the Financial Big Shots to squeeze out the small investors and actually own the great corporations which they now control, but it would be very bad strategy, and in any case, it has not been done.

### THE CAPITALISTIC COMPLEX

It is a curious thing, this capitalistic complex which affects nine out of ten people who chance to have a few dollars invested in stocks, bonds, mortgages or insurance. Many men who will meekly accept a cut in wages reducing their future earnings by thousands of dollars will howl to high heaven if the interest on their petty investments is slightly reduced, even though this may not substantially reduce their income. In the one case it is a large amount of money which they have never handled; in the other only a small amount, but it affects something actually in their possession. They are not capitalists, of course, in any real sense, but they are afflicted with a capitalistic complex which makes them the supporters of a capitalistic system to their own hurt.

This is one of the things which Marx and other pioneers of the New Economics did not, could not foresee. They saw the beginnings of the concentration of wealth, and they calculated that if this continued it would be only a matter of time until practically all wealth would be in the hands of a comparatively few Big Capitalists.

The coming of the joint

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Cay Deja prints,- Tyrolean colors & Designs, are easy to own the 12 Pay Way

stock company, a clever device which has permitted the ready mobilization of the people's savings for the schemes and undertakings of the great financial and industrial leaders, gave us a financial set-up quite different from what these economic seers anticipated. Many people unfortunately are still thinking in terms of predictions rather than actualities. If it were a mere matter of dealing with the Fifty Big Shots, that would be comparatively simple. If we could deal with giant financial institutions merely as such a policy of intelligent ruthlessness would soon put them in their place. But the facts are that these great corporate bodies are made up of thousands, and even millions of small and perfectly innocent investors, and any drastic action taken against such corporations must almost inevitably operate to the hurt of the innocent investor whom we do not and can not afford to wish to hurt.

For instance, we reduce the interest on government bonds, and immediately we find that governmental departments, municipalities, charitable institutions and what not, holding money in trust for needy and deserving people, have their earnings and their ability to aid the needy impaired. Or we take action to reduce the money earnings of the great

insurance companies, and immediately find that those most seriously affected are the multitude of small policy holders. In other words the roots of these huge financial institutions penetrate every area and strata of our social and economic life. Granting that they are a cancerous growth, yet so far has the cancer developed that it becomes a grave question whether we can remove the cancer without killing the patient. This is not said with the thought of discouraging action, but of inducing caution, and securing intelligent action, for it is not enough to "do something;" we must do the right things in the right way.

### INTERLOCKING FINANCE

Few people appear to realize to what extent Finance has penetrated and now dominates our whole industrial, political, social and international life. The thing we call Finance is not merely a financial dictatorship imposed by a few extremely wealthy and ruthless men. Rather it is a financial system, and philosophy,--a system that is made up not only of a few Big Bad Wolves, but a host of Middle sized Wolves, and a multitude of Little Wolves. It is founded upon the acquisitive instinct which is a fundamental part of human nature, and is predicted

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upon the fact that the great majority of people are willing to condone a system which they know, or would know if they faced the facts fairly, is not for the general good, so long as they may hope to gain some advantage for themselves. For this reason the small bankers co-operate in the schemes of the Great International Bankers, that is because they are permitted to share to some small extent in the profits derived from huge foreign loans, which often enough provide foreign competitors with the means of under selling home producers, and have been known to be used for armaments later employed against the very country which provided them. Small investors support high interest rates because they are permitted to have some small share in the profits of usury, and hope to have more. Thus, in the hope of sharing in financial exploitation, the host of small investors are drawn into the system which mobilizes the wealth of nations and places it under the control of a small number of Big Financiers who dominate and exploit the world.

It is these far reaching ramifications, these roots of Finance which make it so difficult to control in the interest of the masses. Over and over again it has proved impossible to secure a majority of the

people, much more a majority of their elected representatives in favor of drastically remedial action. Up to a certain point radical movements may gain adherents rapidly and still maintain the distinctively radical features of their program; but to actually secure a majority involves the enlisting of many people whose sympathies are in part at least with the capitalist and money-lending class for the very simple reason that their interests to some extent at least, coincide with the interests of this class. Thus, minority socialist parties, in the process of becoming majorities also become something less than truly socialistic. Thus, Radical Monetary Reformers in the very moment of victory invariably become in fact only Moderate Monetary Reformers, and often end up sound conservatives. Many orthodox disciples of Marx still profess to foresee the day when wealth will be concentrated in the hands of so few that the many can easily and successfully rise against them; but that time is not yet, and there are few indications that it will be soon unless some super-statesman shall arise capable of arousing and maintaining a forgetful idealism, which the world has not seen since the Early Christian Era.

#### TRADE BALANCES AND EXCHANGE

Here are two phases of in-

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Tailored suits with the new short reefers, or jigger coats are really smart

ternational banking which have been to the average layman, clothed with mystery and viewed with suspicion. They are however, in their fundamental principles, quite simple and understandable. The balance of trade is simply the difference between total imports and total exports. When exports are greater than imports, we are said to have a "favorable trade balance"; when the reverse is true our balance of trade is said to be unfavorable. These definitions are of course a bit paradoxical. Just why a trade balance is in our favor when we give more than we receive, and unfavorable when we receive more than we give, is from the man in the street's point of view somewhat mysterious. The explanation is, that these terms do not view the situation from the standpoint of the ordinary citizen, but from the viewpoint of the banker or other business man who must take payments abroad. Imports are balanced against exports, so that if we import more than we export, payment must be made in international exchange, which means that either gold must be exported or our currency subjected to a discount sufficient to achieve a balance. Bankers of course no more desire to part with their gold than you or I with our right eye, and importers and others under the necessity of making payments

abroad, do not wish to do so with depreciated currency, hence the desire to maintain a "favorable balance of trade."

To have our money subject to a heavy discount is a serious disadvantage for those having commitments abroad, as some of our Canadian Municipalities and many individuals found to their sorrow some years ago when Canadian money was discounted as high as 20% by the United States. On the other hand our exporters (for instance farmers selling abroad) their money had been at a discount in those countries where their products were sold, would have reaped a corresponding benefit. Australia, for instance substantially profited by pegging her money to the British Pound when Britain went off the Gold Standard, in which Canada through her efforts to remain on the gold standard, failed to share, but when has the Canadian farmer ever been considered in matters of international policies? To be sure, one nation's, or one class's gain is another's loss in this sort of exchange jockeying, and one is quite prepared to sympathize with the desire to stabilize exchange, provided we are not made to pay too great a price for such stabilization, as we very frequently have done in the past. It is worthy of note in this connection that there are two movements underfoot at the

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present time, each of them' seemingly desirable and each of them separately attainable, but which are if present financial practices with respect to international loans are to be continued, are diametrically opposed.

One of these programs is that of stabilizing exchange, so as to eliminate the all too frequent disturbances of trade conditions and the danger of draining away a country's gold supply. The other is that of price stabilization, which practically every student of economics considers desirable, and which President Roosevelt has announced as one of his chief programs during the next four years.

Why can not we have both of these? For the following and sufficient reasons:-

#### INTERNATIONAL LOANS A SOURCE OF DANGER

International Bankers have a habit of making huge international loans, presumably for the purpose of stimulating trade. Thus British or American Bankers may loan Europe or South America some hundreds or even thousands of millions of dollars, avowedly for the purpose of enabling them to buy British or American goods, but unless some

device such as the German Compensated Mark is used, and so far Britain had done but little in placing restrictions upon such loans and America nothing, this money once obtained will be used to buy goods where they can be bought cheapest with the result that either prices must be slashed to the point of meeting the most severe and unfair foreign competition, or a huge unfavorable balance of trade and a potential demand upon gold will be created; for it must be born in mind that excessive exports of loans have the same effect upon trade balances as excessive imports of goods in that they create a possible demand upon gold.

There can be no doubt that one of the chief factors in bringing about the Bank crisis of 1932 in the United States was just such reckless loans which were not used to buy American goods, but became a demand upon American gold. Latterly France has passed through a somewhat similar crisis which necessitated drastic action to prevent a national catastrophe.

#### PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

As we have previously noted, all thoughtful students of economics are agreed that any serious disturbances of price levels is likely to be disastrous in that it may greatly impair

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See the new straws, "Sailors," or "Off the face Hats."

the purchasing power of great masses of people. A prominent Canadian Banker has rightly pointed out that the great drop in wheat prices which impoverished the Canadian farmer, was one of the principle factors in bringing about depression conditions here. But what he studiously refrained from mentioning is the part played by International Bankers in price fluctuations. We are not suggesting that Finance was solely responsible for the collapse of the world wheat market. We are fully aware of the parts played by militant nationalism, increased home production, tariff barriers, etc. But we are also aware of the effect of money scarcity. At the very time when a constructive international credit policy was most needed to market our products, such a policy was completely lacking. At other times when huge loans are practically certain to become a source of national danger, they have been made most prodigally. Why? The answer is that Banking is a business conducted for the benefit of bankers, and not for the national good.

Take for instance, the huge post-war loans made to Germany, chiefly by the United States. Why were they made? Ostensibly to enable Germany, to become a good customer; but in point of

actual fact they were used for almost every conceivable purpose except to buy goods from the creditor nation, - - to nearly wreck the American Banks among other things, as we have already noted. Of course you understand that it is not the banker's money which goes into these highly speculative loans, that he is simply the agent in placing these loans via bonds or similar securities sold to the gullible investing public, for which public disservice he reaps a nice fat commission profit. In fairness to British bankers it must be said that they have never been as great offenders in this respect as their American cousins, and yet it is a well known fact that many millions of British pounds have been invested in worthless foreign securities, the proceeds of which never went to buy the goods.

#### FORCING DOWN WAGES AND PRICES

As previously noted, bankers naturally wish to keep exchange reasonably stable, and to protect themselves from sudden and excessive demands upon gold. And yet, in order to reap the rich profits afforded by foreign loans, they frequently take considerable risks in this direction. However, they have one very effective device for protecting themselves in and from such emergencies, namely that of

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forced export sales. This is very simple and effectually accomplished through restricted home credits, as a result of which wages, the prices of primary products on the home market, and consequently home purchasing power, is greatly reduced, and a considerable surplus of goods piled up which must be sold abroad, if sold at all. Self preservation is the first law of nature, particularly human nature. Faced with the threat of an excess of foreign held credits, home bankers will of course protect themselves in the most effective way possible, and that, is restricted home credits. That just such situations as above described have arisen time and again, and have been met by credit restrictions at home, and their consequent lessening of home purchasing power, is not a matter of theory, but of history and experience.

It may, or may not prove that International Bankers are deliberately and consciously anti-social, but it certainly does indicate that it is a dangerous thing to leave international finance in the hands of private interests, who, for the sake of private profits may wreck the whole economic structure of a nation. It also indicates, as we have previously noted, we can not have both stabilized exchange and stable

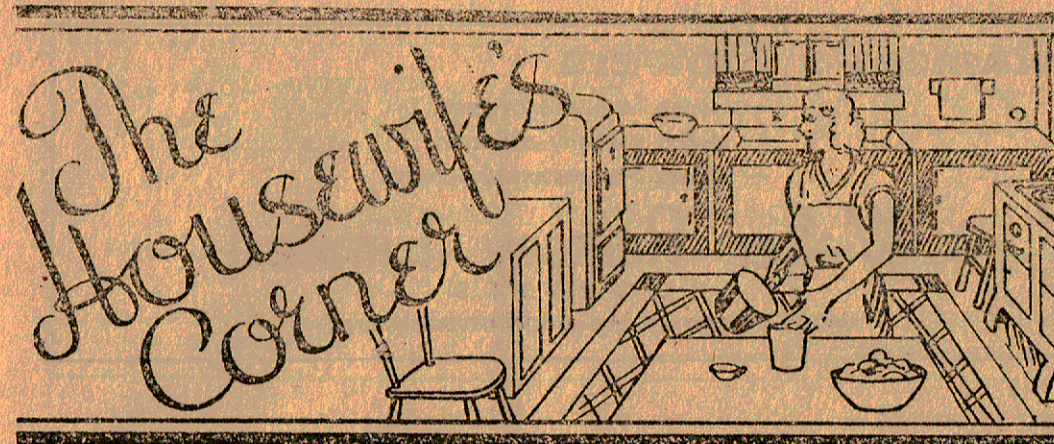
prices under the present financial system. So long as we continue to permit huge and reckless international loans tending towards unfavorable trade balances, just so long as we are practically certain to have wages and commodity prices forced down through credit restrictions in order to maintain our favorable balance of trade. We can not have our financial cake and eat it too, and that it is disastrous to attempt to maintain a class of financial cake-eaters is indicated by the impoverished millions incident to depression.

#### BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

Early in the history of banking, shrewd and acquisitive men were quick to see the tremendous possibilities of profits and power to be obtained from national and international money monopoly; for example:- The house of Rothschild, The Bank of France, The Bank of England, Morgan and Company et al. The original Baron Rothschild, who laid the foundations of the immense family fortune through operations based upon advance knowledge of Wellington's victory over Napoleon at Waterloo, is also reputed to be the author of that famous saying: "Let me control the money of a nation, and it matters not who makes her laws."

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by  
"Mary Lou"

March is sometimes called a tiresome, disagreeable month, - it is neither spring nor winter, but is more an in between time in which our housework seems at a standstill. It is well therefore at this time to look forward to the warmer months, and plan our campaign of living accordingly.

Now, let us turn to our recipes for the month. We all know what an important part the cookie jar plays in every home. Whether for the schoolgirl or boy, or for afternoon or evening lunches, cookies are just the thing to have on hand. Here are a few recipes which have proved very delicious :-

#### Orange Coconut Cookies

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup shortening 2 eggs beaten  
1  $\frac{1}{3}$  cups sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup coconut  
3 teas. orange juice  $\frac{3}{4}$  teas. soda  
orange rind grated  $\frac{1}{2}$  teas. salt  
2 and  $\frac{1}{3}$  cups flour.

Sift flour, soda and salt together. Cream the shortening thoroughly. Add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, coconut orange rind and juice. Add the flour gradually, mixing well. Roll in small balls one inch in diameter. Arrange on greased baking sheet, flatten with fork and bake in a hot oven for about ten minutes.

#### Better Cookies

$\frac{7}{8}$  cup shortening  
5 tbsps. sugar  
1 teas. vanilla  
2 cups of flour  
1 tbsps. water  
1 cup of nuts.

Cream shortening and sugar. Add vanilla. Add flour gradually and beat after each addition. Add water and nuts. Shape into cookies. Bake in a medium oven 15 - 20 minutes. Roll in sugar.

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F L O R I S T S

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### Date Crumb Cookies

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter  $\frac{1}{8}$  tspn. soda  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar  $\frac{1}{4}$  teas. salt  
 1 egg beaten  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup soured milk  
 1 cup flour  $\frac{1}{2}$  teas. bak. pow.

Cream butter and sugar and add egg. Sift dry ingredients and add alternately with milk to first mixture. Spread very thin in greased tin.

### Crumbs.

Cook dates with orange juice until softened. Spread over the dough. Cover with crushed corn-flakes and bake in a hot oven about 25 minutes.

### Ginger Cookies.

$\frac{1}{2}$  cups Brown sugar  
 1 cup shortening  
 1 cup mollasses  
 5 cups of flour  
 1 teas. soda  
 1 teas. salt  
 1 cup boiling water  
 2 eggs  
 1 teas. ginger

Cream shortening. Add sugar. Add eggs, one at a time. Add

mollasses. Beat thoroughly. Sift flour measure, add soda, ginger and salt. Sift. Then add 1 cup boiling water. Beat five minutes. Drop from spoon on greased cookie sheet. Yield six dozen. Bake at 375 deg. for 10 minutes.

### Date Drop Cookies.

1 cup shortening  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cups brown sugar  
 3 cups flour  
 3 eggs  
 1 teas. Cinnamon  
 1 teas. cloves  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teas. soda.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped nuts  
 2 teas. baking powder  
 1 pkge dates cut fine.

Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs, one at a time, and beat thoroughly. Sift flour, soda, baking powder and spices. Sprinkle some of the flour over dates and nuts. Add dry ingredients, and when mixed add nuts and dates. Drop by teaspoonful on a cookie sheet. Bake at 400 deg. for 10 - 15 minutes. Yield 60.

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### In Honor o' St. Patrick.

How about a St. Patrick's party for the 17th? Does this appeal to you? Write your invitations in green ink on white notepaper decorated with shamrock seals. Make it sound informal like this :-

"An sure ye'll come to a Blarney party on March 17th at 8 o'clock. An' begorrah if ye lave yer wit or wits behind ye'll be sint back to get thim."

*An' sure ye'll  
come to a  
Blarney Party  
on March 17th  
at 8 o'clock.  
An' begorrah  
if ye lave yer  
wits behind ye'll  
be sint back to  
get thim.*

As the guests arrive, give each a small sized cardboard shamrock leaf. Each leaf is numbered with the even numbers being given to the ladies, and the odd numbers to the men. These may be used later in the evening for matching partners, or for fortunes.

### Decorations.

The decorations may be made very effective. Of course, the shamrock should be much in evidence, whether it is real or paper made. Trim the edges of a mirror with green moss and a small stone in the centre to represent the blarney stone in the Lake Killarney. This would make a very pretty centerpiece for the table with two or three pink roses bordering the "lake!" Place green candles on either end of the table and use plenty of small white lace doilies on your table, and your pretty green glassware.

From a chandelier above the table suspend a man's silk top hat. Cover the hat carefully with green crepe paper and put a gold or black band around the base of the crown. Suspend the inverted hat by green paper ribbons re-inforced by cord. On slips of paper write out a fortune for each guest in rhyme if possible. Fold the slips and

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tie with green cord leaving a long end, eighteen or twenty-five inches. On this fasten a small cardboard shamrock leaf. Punch a hole in the stem and tie the cord through. On each leaf put a number, corresponding to the numbers on the leaves the guests will be wearing. By numbering them, you can arrange that men and women get suitable fortunes. Place all the fortunes in the suspended Paddy hat letting the cords with the attached leaves hang over the side in uneven lengths. Here are some fortune verses you can use :-

"A wish you have, ah you won't tell,  
The Good Saint Pat, he knows it well,  
He's working magic to bring it true,  
A happy time's in store for you!"

"You're very smart, but watch your step,  
For Irish eyes will get you yet!"


"You sort them over, one by one,  
You don't know which to choose,  
Be careful Miss, of Patrick's wrath,  
Or each one you will lose."

"Of girls you're shy,  
They make you fret,  
But Cupid's dart,  
Will get you yet."

"The top of the avenin' mavourneen,  
Your crystal shows a path serene  
With niver a trouble and nary a shock,  
Good luck aplenty and friends by the flock."

"Good luck will attend you, St. Pat  
Will defend you, if at the next moon to be seen,  
Thou speakest out thy wish in accents Irish, and lookest through a circle of green."

"Green is jealous, so they say  
But that's not thrue, Colleen,  
A touch of green, if worn by you  
The luckiest luck will mean."



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A toy Irishman with his clay pipe on a mound of potatoes edged with green shamrocks will add to the Irish effect. Paddy green paper is a great aid in decorating, also cardboard shamrock leaves of various sizes:- large ones for pinning to curtains and hanging from fixtures, smaller ones to intersperse with paper festoons. Cardboard paddy hats and harps pinned around on suitable places with perhaps an Irish pig or two of green cardboard, will help give the desired atmosphere.

#### CONTESTS

Of course there should be a pig-modelling contest. One way of doing it - when none of the guests have tender sensibilities - is to pass around sticks of gum, instructing everyone to chew the gum, then model it into a pig, using toothpicks and little squares of cardboard, also supplied. Much fun is sure

to result from the unpig-like pigs which are produced.

A limerick contest is another essential part of a St. Patrick's party. Pencils and paper are distributed to the guests who must write a limerick beginning with such lines as:-

"A dear old fellow was Pat,  
And he always wore a high hat  
But an Irish Colleen

Before the pencils are collected it would be well to have an Irish tune contest. Someone plays a piano banjo, or any other instrument, playing three or four bars of about ten Irish Airs, and the guests write down the names, if they can. There are any number of pretty songs to choose from. Some such are: "Come back to Erin: Kathleen Mavourneen; Mother Machree; The Wearin' o' the Green; Killarney, Believe me if all those endearing young charms; When Irish eyes are smiling; etc, etc.

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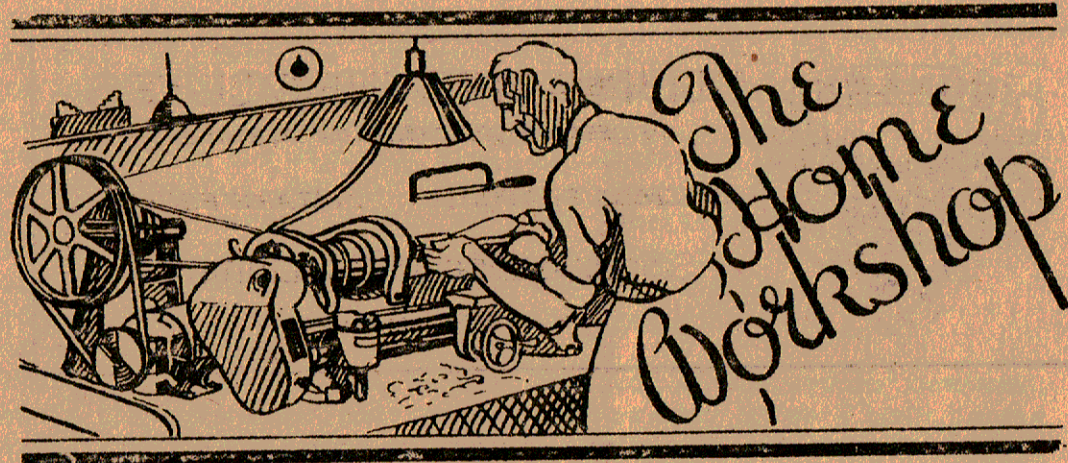
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Some really wonderful color effects in rings, bracelets, and other costume jewelry can be very easily made from old toothbrush handles, belt buckles, hand-bag handles, combs, etc., if a little care is given to design.

If the scrap material is not at hand, a supply can be obtained at any five and ten cent store, or scrap celluloid in a variety of colors and thicknesses can be secured by the pound from dealers. It is known under many trade names usually ending in "-oid," "-ine," or "-ite" but the term celluloid is usually employed when referring to the entire group of synthetic plasters. They all have pretty well the same characteristics being lightweight, tough, and

elastic material.

Heated to the boiling point of water, the celluloid becomes flexible. It can be turned, carved, or filed and sanded, and for these reasons is one of the most convenient materials to work with. The only point that can be termed unfavorable is the fact that it is inflammable.

Now, let's get right down to business, first finding a really old toothbrush handle, and we may as well make it into a ring for your finger. You can create many designs, just as you wish, but that geometrical designs are always in vogue is certain.

For a man's ring, cut the handle 3" long, and for a ladies ring  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Place the piece in a small vise and file the oval shaped edges flat and even,

(32)

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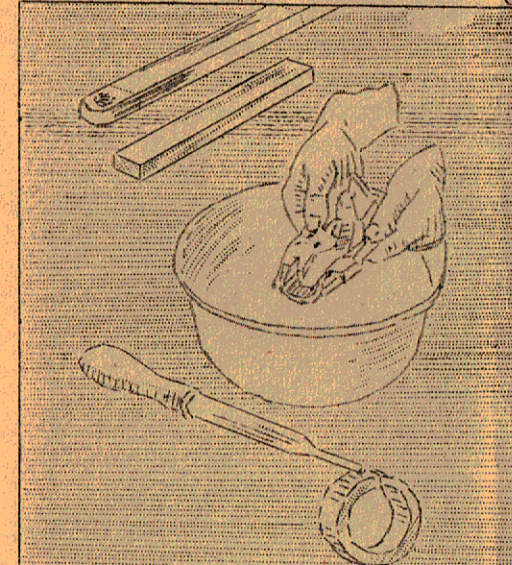
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top and bottom. Next file both sides smooth.

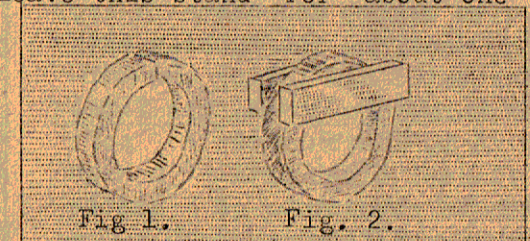
Soften the handle in boiling



water for a few minutes and bring the two ends together under water as in Fig. 1, with slender pointed pliers or tweezers. Take the ring from the water and seal the joint with a few drops of amyle-acetate, or acetone. Let it stand for 30 minutes

until the acetone seals the ends firmly. Now take another toothbrush handle of either a harmonizing or contrasting shade file down the top and bottom edges and the rounded corners until perfectly square, and cut two pieces about 1" long,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths wide, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ th" thick.

File all to a smooth surface and fasten with the acetone, as shown in Fig. 2. Leave this stand for about one



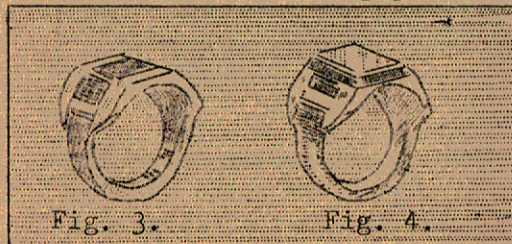
hour, then take either a fine saw, or the file, and trim down. The top should first be trimmed down flat, level with the piece welded on, the side trimmed down to the shape of the original circle. See Fig. 3.

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See the Dalmation and Coronation costumes at the WALK-RITE



The ring is now complete except for a small strip of celluloid to cover the joint in the original ring. This is shown in Fig. 4. Now take the ring in the vise, and with a rat tail file ream out the inside to the correct finger size. Now for the finish. Use No. 2 sandpaper to

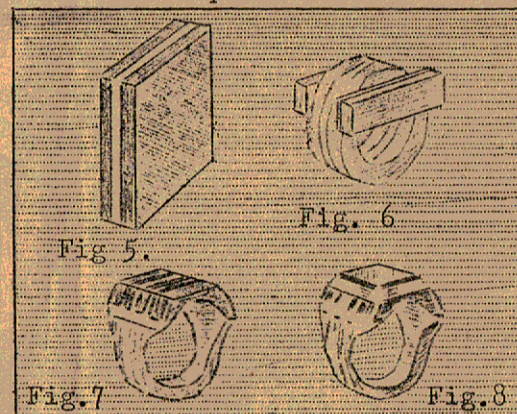


take out all roughness, - inside and out, and follow with No. 0 sandpaper. Take a small amount of pumice stone powder, and mix it with water to a thick paste, dab some of this onto a cloth, and after laying the cloth flat on the table, rub the ring on it with a circular motion, until all marks are removed. Rinse the ring off with water, and use a dry cloth. Continue the rubbing with pumice until all filing and sandpaper marks are moved. The final step is to finish with a soft dry flannel cloth until a high polish is obtained. A little floor wax will help in this respect, and a still more brilliant finish will result from wearing the ring two or three weeks.

If you wish to have a band of contrasting color running through the ring, it may be made up as shown in the sketch. Take

three pieces of celluloid as shown, square and weld together, and use a drill to take out the finger size. The flat section of the ring can be decorated by setting in a stone, or covering it with gold or silver foil. The foils could be cut in the form of an initial, but of course they would have to be covered with a thin sheet of transparent celluloid.

When working with scrap material -- say 1/8th" thick, cut the pieces 1" square, and lay three sheets on top of one another, welded with acetone between layers. For instance lay a piece of black on the bottom, saturate it with acetone, place a piece of white on the black, and another piece of black on



the white. Drip acetone around the outside edges also, to seal them thoroughly. Let it dry for half an hour, when you will have a solid piece 3/8th" thick and 1" square as shown in Fig 5. The sketches 6,7,8, are self-explaining.

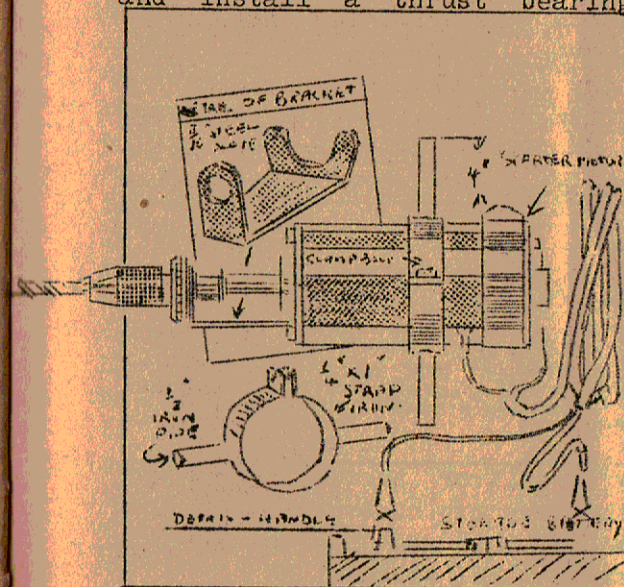
(34)

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## NEW USES FOR AUTO GENERATORS

### HEAVY DUTY DRILL FROM STARTER

Perhaps one of the handiest tools to have around the workshop is an electric drill. The one described here operates from a car battery, and yet is heavy enough to drill a hole 1/2" in diameter. Remove the bendix drive and install a thrust bearing



(35)

and drill chuck in its place. As there is considerable pressure on the drill, when drilling heavy metal, the thrust bearing is very necessary. The chuck mounting of course, must conform to the particular requirements of the starter you may happen to be using. The sketch shows how to mount the handles. If the motor revolves in the wrong direction, the connections to the filed coils must be reversed.

### PORTABLE ELECTRIC DRILL

Where speed rather than power is required, this conversion of an old Ford generator will be found ideal. The chuck can be obtained at almost any hardware store, or from any mail order catalog, but a size to fit the particular generator you have should be ordered. The chuck is

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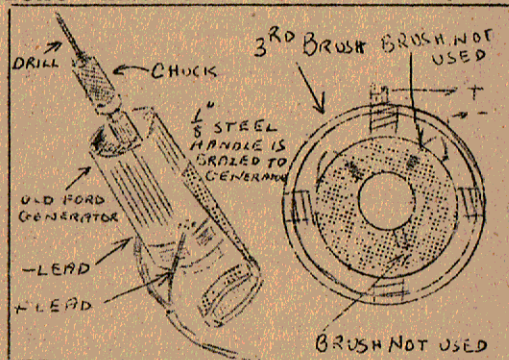
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mounted directly upon the armature shaft. Any type of convenient handle can be bolted or



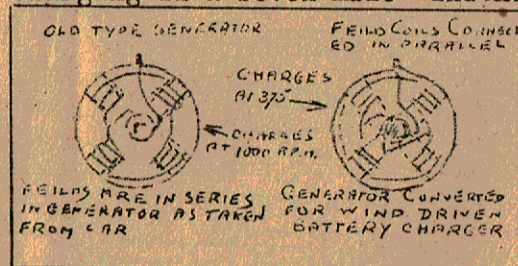
welded to the generator frame,

This re-wiring diagram given in the sketch is arranged for a 6 volt car battery, but it will also operate on 110 Volt alternating current.

When operating on 110 volt current the speed can be varied by moving the position of the third (or movable) brush, and with the adjustment of the third brush set as high as it is possible, a speed of approx. 5000 revolutions a minute can be obtained.

### TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF WIND ELECTRIC GENERATORS.

Increased efficiency from a direct drive wind-driven generator can be obtained by re-connecting the field coils as shown in the sketch. Most car generators start charging at one thousand revolutions a minute. With the re-wiring diagram as shown, the generator will start charging at around 375 revolutions per minute. When using a six foot diameter propellor with a 6" pitch, generator will start charging in a seven mile wind and



will deliver normal charge with thirteen m.p.h. breeze. No gears would then be necessary to raise the speed.

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Get your Spring Wardrobe at the WALK-RITE and get it the "12 Day Way".

### POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

by

Chester Wallace

In my article last month I dealt with the mental attitudes of Social Crediters and proponents of public ownership. This month I am going to attempt to finely distinguish the respective fields of policy and administration. The problem can be likened to a bridge over some obstruction; the nature of the obstruction doesn't particularly matter, and we have the people on each side who wish to cross. Now in the case of an actual bridge it is evident that most of the people will not care which of the different available types of bridges is built. They may have some ideas on the subject, but usually the job is delegated to some bridge expert and the decision left with him. He knows the strength and weaknesses of the different types, he takes stock of the locale and of the traffic the bridge will be

expected to carry. It is his job to adopt a construction that is best able to function under the circumstances.

To the Social Credit way of thinking, the same reasoning should be applied to our economic system. We expand the same illustration, we have an obstruction over which it is impossible to pass without some sort of bridge. We have consumers on the one side, and we have producers on the other side. We have a bridge at the present time, but it is not, for some reason or another, able to handle the traffic, with the result that we have people on the one side with goods that they are unable to dispose of, and we have people on the other side who are starving or in want for the lack of these same goods. The goods are rotting on the one side and

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and on the other side the atmosphere is very unhealthy for the lack of these same goods. The problem is either to build a new bridge that can handle the traffic or to make alterations to the old one so that it will be adequate. The problem is purely a technical one, and as far as those on each side of the obstruction are concerned all they should desire is an easy passage from one side to the other, so that the available goods can be distributed. The name applied to the particular design which the bridge follows should be of no particular concern. Indeed most of the people who make use of an ordinary bridge do not even know what types there are, or what type it is they may happen to be crossing. However they do know the purpose of the bridge and whether or not it is fulfilling or is capable of fulfilling that purpose.

Social Crediters consequently think that pressure should be brought to bear on governments not to get them to do certain things but to get certain results. The Government, or the technical experts appointed by the Government should be responsible for the choice of how to get these results. We should be the judges of the finished work and should judge a Government from the standpoint of results only. Naturally some of us will have ideas of what to do or what technical policy to pursue, but while we are a member of the public, the important thing to us should not be whether our technical ideas are followed but whether the results we desire are being obtained or not. This is the distinction Social Credit draws between policy, (what to do) and administration, (how to do it). We believe the control of policy should be resident in the majority or the masses, but that the control of administration

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should be resident in the minority, or the few, who should be judged, not on how they do it, but on the results of the way they do it.

One of the weaknesses that Social Credit finds in public ownership is a confusion of these two fields. As we understand it the latter is based on the assumption that technical questions can be safely submitted to the masses for decision. We believe it is merely the turning of the present procedure upside down and will eventually become as irksome as the situation today. Today we see matters of both policy and administration decided by the few by means of financial manipulation; it would be no safer to have both questions of policy and administration decided by the many by means of the vote. We believe that the question of policy, by control of credit or money, should be placed in the hands of the many; and that the control of administration should be placed in the hands of the few, not by right of birth or station in life, but by right of their ability to carry out the policy dictated by the many.

An illustration may make the reason for drawing this distinction much clearer. Choose ten men of average intelligence from the average walks of life (in your minds eye if you cannot make it an actual physical test)

and submit two sets of questions to each. One set will deal with questions of general policy and the other set will deal with various technical phases. The questions do not necessarily need to deal with economics but with any field of endeavor you like. If the men selected represent an average cross-section of humanity you will find on marking the answers that on the first set the majority of the answers will be right but that in the second case the majority will be wrong. That explains why all through history leaders have become notoriously shortsighted in their dealings with the rank and file and why various other people have been right, though sadly persecuted in their day for views they have held. Leaders have tried to settle questions of policy with disastrous results. The rank and file have judged inventions and things of a technical nature, sometimes with tragic and often with laughable results.

Social Credit therefore concludes that the line between policy and administration must be accurately drawn and that those in each group must be provided with the means of carrying out their particular function. Social Credit also believes that the line has seldom if ever been accurately drawn in the past and that no plan of public ownership yet submitted draws this line.

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ADDRESS BY PREMIER ABERHART ON SUNDAY FEB. 28th 1937

This morning very early I had a long distance call from London, Eng. from the reporter of the News Chronicle. He wanted to know if it was true that I had resigned? On receiving my answer, -"No Sir," he asked, "Is it true that you are calling a meeting of your Cabinet at three o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of tendering your resignation?" -"No Sir," I am 200 miles from the Capital and have no intention of resigning just yet." "Have you still the support of your party?" "Yes Sir, as far as I know." "Is the Province in a bad shape financially?" "Is much money leaving your province?" "Not that I know of, immense sums are being invested in our Oil Fields, and in the other resources of the province.

Evidently some strange rumors and old wives tales are being sent to England to black ball our best interests there. That is vicious, nay, more than that it is treacherous.

I hope, if it is my privilege to go to Britain, to counteract some of this unfair and false propaganda.

I suppose all these rumors arise out of the fact that I happened to mention the other day that I would have something important to say on Sunday afternoon.

Some newspapers at once assumed the role of prophets and predict exactly what I have in mind to say.

I am asking you therefore to listen very carefully to my words so that you will understand me on this occasion at least.

I am not resigning.

At the time of the Provincial Election in Alberta, previous to August, 1935, I made you a definite promise. I made it, not for the purpose of gaining your support, but for the reason that I wanted to give you, definite assurance that you would be making no mistake in honoring us with your confidence. This, you did most splendidly.

Now I believe that a promise is a contract that should be fulfilled if at all possible, and it is my intention to fulfil my promise today. I promised our supporters faithfully that in 18 months I

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(Continued on Page 44)

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### RECORDS WORTH WHILE.

The question of suitable records for any kind of business is really a very delicate one because it must always depend upon the kind of business as well as upon the bookkeeping knowledge of the person who is going to keep the records. The market has been flooded with books and systems which, while undoubtedly satisfactory in many ways, are scarcely, if ever kept as they are intended with the result that the purchasers generally find themselves with a record of no value. In the first place many such books are not adaptable to the needs of the purchasers and in the second place the purchasers, having no knowledge of bookkeeping, are not able to get any value

from the books for which they have paid hard cash.

It is a common experience to find merchants with a confused mass of detail which it is impossible to analyse. The simplest and cheapest system most suitable for small businesses as well as for small telephone companies, is one which was originated by an Edmonton Firm of Accountants and which any person can keep.

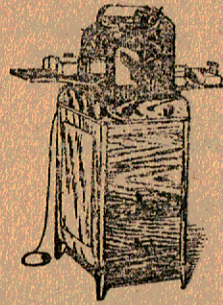
The system has been working very successfully for some time and is so simple that a person without any knowledge of bookkeeping can keep it.

Some merchants buy so called "Income Tax Records"

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which come under the class already referred to and this brings us to a most important point which must not be overlooked. An intelligent person does not consider records for the purpose of satisfying the Income Tax Officials because if he make real profits he never worries about paying taxes. But he does consider and wants some simple inexpensive records from which he can see what his business is worth to him; whether he is making any money and, if so, how. He may have several lines to his business and in order to be successful he wants to know what each line is doing for him because in the event of some one line not doing so well as others he can then give that line more attention and make it more profitable. All such records will be found acceptable to officials of the Income Tax Departments. When buying systems or records the first consideration should be your own needs.

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To be thrifty you must visit the WALK-RITE large THRIFT SHOP.

Many merchants are today spending too much time on records which are of comparatively little value at the end of a year for themselves or for the purposes of Income Tax. This means that they are not devoting their time on buying and selling---we mean on seeking at the best price merchandise most suitable for the customers whose wants they should get to know. The majority of successful merchants do not spend but very little time on records, -- they are too busy finding ways of making money, but they do insist upon records being kept; records which tell them the real truth of what they are doing and it is upon such records that we intend to deal because all others are useless.

If you are having any difficulties with your bookkeeping records you are invited to address your enquiries to the "Accountant" in care of this office.



LETTERS

TO

READERS.

A.C. Leduc.

There is no mention of a cat in any part of the Bible.

P.B. Vancouver.

You are not correct in your statement. It is a mistake to say that because there is an "R" in the month, the oysters are out of season; the real reason is that the oysters should not be disturbed during the breeding season.

Alpha Calgary.

We would be very pleased to receive a copy of the pamphlet you refer to. No, we have seen no copies of it around Edmonton.

Camrose.

Answering J.H.B. we would explain that the correct way to

provide for depreciation in your case is to change expenses with \$90.00 and to show under the liability side of the balance sheet the item "Depreciation Reserve \$90.00.

Fiddler Edmonton.

The highest price paid for a violin in recent years, was by Albert Spalding an American in 1929. The instrument was the "Artot" Stradivairus and was sold for \$27,500. It was made in 1722, and was for many years owned by "Artot" the famous violinist---hence its name.

G.L. Edmonton.

No. The invention of the match is credited to a Durham, England chemist, name John Walker. About 1827 he experimented with wood and phosphorus and the first lucifer match was the result. In April 1827 the first box of matches was sold, and the price was eighteen pence (thirty-five cents.) This inventor was then the only maker of matches and there was certainly a great demand for this novelty.

Poor people were employed to split the wood in readiness for dipping into phosphorus; but he himself did the dipping to make sure of its perfection.

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would try to establish Social Credit in Alberta, and if for some reason I was unable to do so, I would tell them frankly, and leave the matter in their hands whether I should continue my effort further or resign.

Next Tuesday March 2nd, the 18 months will have passed and as you know, in spite of all our efforts we have been unable to introduce Social Credit as we had hoped.

Probably the reasons for our failure are more or less evident to you. Conditions were somewhat worse than we had expected.

Opposition and blocking tactics have been more active and determined than we had anticipated. Sickness, resignations and other causes have disturbed our planning.

However, be that as it may, the fact remains we are unable to accomplish what we had hoped in the time stated.

I therefore frankly state the fact in fulfilment of my promise and I shall expect to hear from our supporters what they desire us to do.

I am not asking our opponents what they think, for they had nothing to do with our election, and had no part in my promise.

I shall expect the President of each Constituency Association later on when the roads and weather conditions are improved, and after the legislation of the

present session of Parliament is made known, to call the Zone Meetings of all Social Crediters now registered and have them express by resolution, their decision in this matter.

I am suggesting that no vote be taken until the first week in June.

In the meantime we shall be glad to receive resolutions from groups to help us over the period of suspense in the interval.

May I assure you that we are not throwing up our hands.

Some have told us that we should not have bothered about any political promise; that they are never kept anyway. My promise was not a political promise, nor anything of that kind. I meant it when I said it, and I shall abide by it. If our supporters desire another party in power, or another leader to direct affairs, I should like to know.

We are more and more convinced that the new Economic Order can only be introduced by constant and gradual pressure, until our people realise its true worth and full value. We still feel anxious to continue our endeavor, and you can be assured of honest government.

It is definitely up to our supporters if they wish to give us further mandate or direction along this line.

In the meantime, we shall carry on!

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