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THE NEW TIMES

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Mr. Casey Talks About The Public Debt

The Federal Treasurer, in a statement contributed to the press at the weekend, provided an excellent example of how figures can be made to lie by suppression and distortion. Mr. Casey's utterances were reported in the *Argus* under the heading, "Public Debt of Australia. Interest Rate's Falling. By the Commonwealth Treasurer", while the *Herald* morning organ, the *Sun*, introduced him with, "Drop in Debt Burden. Australia's Position Improved." Both these statements, it need hardly be said, are just plain falsehoods. Here are the proofs:—

1. "Interest Rates Falling."—For the last four loans sponsored by Mr. Casey the effective interest rates—that is, the interest received after taking into consideration the period of each loan, and the discount at which bonds are offered by the Government—have been as follows:

	Nominal rate per cent.	Effective rate.
Nov., 1934 ..	3	£ 3 0 5
June, 1935	3 3/8	£ 3 8 5
Nov., 1935	3 3/4	£ 3 15 5
June, 1936	3 3/4	£ 3 17 6

To anyone but a State Treasurer these figures show an increase of over 25 per cent, on the rate of interest ruling today as against that of 18 months ago.

2. "Drop In Debt Burden."—The Lyons Ministry, of which Mr. Casey is a member, assumed office on January 6, 1932. At the end of the previous financial year our public debt was £1,156 millions. The progressive figures since are:

	Nominal public debt, payable in Australia, London and New York
June, 1932 . . .	£1187 millions
June, 1933 . . .	£1204 ..
June, 1934 . . .	£1222 ..
June, 1935 . . .	£1242 ..
March, 1936 . .	£1250 ..

And to these figures must now be added the new loan of £9 millions.

MR. CASEY'S "PROGRESSIVE DROPS."

It may be said, however, that it is unfair to criticise Mr. Casey for newspaper headings for which he may not be responsible. Let us therefore see his actual words—the *Argus* article is written by him in the first person.

The substance of the Treasurer's argument is that "there has been a progressive drop in

1. "The average interest rates both in Australia and in London, and in

2. "The total burden of the whole public debt per capita of the Australian population."

And he adds a rider—

3. "It is also encouraging to remember that sinking fund payments from revenue have been steadily growing each year."

Are not these statements strongly reminiscent of the misleading Government advertisement in the *London Economist* which we recently exposed, and concerning which Mr. Maurice Blackburn, M.H.R., stated that Mr. Casey requested him to withdraw his questions from the parliamentary notice paper, lest they should "be cabled to England and there damage Australian credit"? Is Mr. Casey, who publicly professed last September that he "did not know what people meant when they talked about public credit, unless

they meant inflation", and that he "could not understand what public credit meant"—is this same Mr. Casey now trying to innate our public credit in his capacity of Treasury blowhard?

"AVERAGE INTEREST RATES."

To begin with, in quoting average interest rates, Mr. Casey gives figures, which may be found in the publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Here is a sample, as supplied by the Treasurer:

At June 30.	Average interest rate payable in London.	Average interest rate payable in Australia.	Average interest rate on whole public debt, Australia and overseas.
1935.	£4 1 5.	£3 13 0.	£3 17 5.

In this there is just one little item that Mr. Casey conveniently overlooks. That item is the Statistician's explanatory footnote to the figures £3/17/5, which reads: "Nominal amount (and average rate) of interest payable—takes no account of exchange." We mention this because it is typical of the Treasurer's figures that he should omit from his calculations a mere trifle of over £5 millions for exchange, which Australian taxpayers, who were not able to "take no account of exchange," had to provide last year.

The wider issue, however, is this. Even in money of the sort provided by taxpayers—that is, Australian

money—the actual rate of interest has during the depression shown some decline. But, as everyone now knows that interest rates vary in accordance with bankers' decisions, and that, whether they go up or down temporarily, they are

but from that in principal outstanding. Can Mr. Casey point to a reduction in this? Far from it. And so he takes refuge in discussing the burden of the debt per head

THE DEBT PER HEAD

Here again the Treasurer's statement carefully avoids most of the vital points. To him there is no burden in our total indebtedness per head, the sum of which is perpetually increasing, and which, including the new loan, now stands at the nominal figure of £185—or, in Australian money, about £207. Under "sane" finance our capital indebtedness will never be paid off, which possibly Mr. Casey may have had in mind. To him the only burden of the debt to be borne by the Australian people is the burden, which Treasurers have to face—the raising of the yearly amount to be paid for the never-ending tribute to private usury. In 1920-21, he says, this amounted to £6/19/8 per head, and for the current year it is expected to be £7/8/1. Hence, he says proudly, "It will be seen that the national debt is now costing the average Australian citizen only about the same amount per annum as was the case 15 years ago, which is a remarkable achievement." On June 30, 1920, the public debt of Australia was £770 millions in Australian money; on June 30, 1935, it was £1242 millions nominally, or about £1390 millions in Australian money. A remarkable achievement indeed!

GULLETT WAXES AND WANES.

STAGE 1.
Single column heading, "Herald," June 11:—
"Hopes to Clear Japan's View."

STAGE 2.
Streamers heading across page, morning "Sun," June 13:—
"Agreement With Japan On Tariff to be announced."
"Wool, Particularly, Affected by Understanding."
"Details To Be Given Early Next Week by Federal Government."

STAGE 3.
Three-column heading, evening "Herald," June 13:—
"Japan May Negotiate."
"Federal Hopes."

STAGE 4.
Single column heading, "Argus," June 15:—
"Trade Treaty With Japan."
"New Effort Probable."
"Hope of Negotiation."

STAGE 5.
Start again at Stage 1.

permanently fixed by the bankers at the highest figure which they think they can (or dare) squeeze out of us at any given time, our only real relief must come, not from a decrease in interest payable,

To the Leaders (If Any) of The Australian Labor Party

Dear Sirs,
Do you wonder that your movement is dying on its feet? Do you wonder that at a time when the vast majority of Australian voters are unspeakably disgusted with the Bankers' (alias United Australia) Party and with their political hangers-on, the Earle Page wing of the Country party in the Federal arena, you can still make no progress? You have only yourselves to thank for it.

Some weeks ago your Federal head, Mr. John Curtin, made his notorious speech in Adelaide, stoutly resisting the least suggestion of any, decrease in taxation. A week or two ago Mr. John Cain, deputy leader in Victoria, declared that Victorian taxes must be increased if slums are to be abolished, and on Sunday last the Victorian organising secretary of your party proclaimed that this State is UNDER-taxed, and that another £1,000,000 a year should be wrung from incomes.

What a hopeless exhibition of salesmanship! There are very few people now who have not realised that it is the last man in the line, the consumer, upon whom taxes, if collected, finally fall. This applies even to the poorest consumer, to the very child on the dole, for no one is tax-free today. And so your rallying cry is: Join the Labor party and enjoy more taxes!

Of course you have your ready excuses. You are quite prepared to tell such people as ourselves—provided, generally, no one can overhear you—that you are really sympathetic towards monetary reform, that you, fully realise, etc., etc. But you then proceed to add that, not being in power, you must do what you can "within the present system."

Without stopping to remark that a party out of office has no power to increase taxation (the party in office may always be relied upon to do that, anyway), let us suggest to you a way by which, even out of office, you may strike a tremendous blow for the Australian people.

You know enough to be aware that the enemies

of this country are the private bankers, the monopolists who create and destroy book-entry money to suit themselves, and who use this weapon to keep us all their serfs. But there is one power these men have not yet got. That is the power to, issue our legal tender money, our notes and coin. Why don't you use this, your last weapon, against them?

START A RUN ON THE BANKS!

At the end of last quarter the current account deposits in the Australian trading banks amounted to about £115 millions. Upon the depositors' demand the banks must at once meet every penny of these claims in notes and coin or else close their doors and be exposed for what they are. You can call their bluff any time you like. For there are only, £55 millions of Australian notes and coin in existence, and the public are already holding about £33 millions of this in their tills and pockets, leaving all the banks—including the Commonwealth and Savings Banks—only £22 millions or thereabouts.

A large proportion of the £115 millions in the trading banks—surely more than £22 millions—must belong to Labor voters. If the solidarity of Labor is the hope of the world, TELL THEM TO TAKE IT OUT! You only need to start the run, anyway, and the "loyalists" will be there before you—just in case.

If you want a detailed plan, we'll tell you how to work it. And you need have no fear of bringing the country to ruin. The Government, through the Commonwealth Bank—YOUR BANK—will step in to save the private banks. But you will have won your point. You will have shown publicly that the pillars of sound finance are only a tawdry veneer. And you will have given the final impetus to the demand for such monetary reforms as will make available to the people of Australia the plenty which OPPRESSES them (see Gullett on this)—WITHOUT further taxation.

You might discuss this at your July conference in Adelaide. That is, if you really mean business.

THE NEW TIMES

SINKING FUND PAYMENTS

But for sheer dishonesty the palm must be given to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Casey's press statement. We give it in full:—

"It is also encouraging to remember that sinking fund payments from revenue have been steadily growing each year. The growth of the national debt sinking fund, which is contributed to by all the Governments, and is used each year to reduce the Australian national debt in Australia, London, and New York, has been as follows:—

'1930-31	£6,584,000
'1931-32	7,201,000
'1932-33	7,769,000
'1933-34	8,195,000
'1934-35	8,594,000
'1935-36 (estimate)...	9,096,000"

Just to round this off, you might have a glance at another table, which was published in the *Argus* some days ago. It is a list of our most recent loans, or additions to the national debt. Compare the relative figures of the two tables.

AUSTRALIA'S LATEST LOANS

Nov., 1932	£8,000,000
May, 1933	5,000,000
Nov., 1933	10,000,000
June, 1934	12,000,000
Nov., 1934	15,000,000
June, 1935	12,500,000
Nov., 1935	7,500,000
June, 1936	9,000,000

Is any comment necessary

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(Continued on page 3.)

UNFIT FOR DIPLOMACY

A Few Words About Women

Because the Government has announced that women may not enter the Diplomatic Service it appears to think it has had the last word. What a hope!

The very fact that women have been forbidden to enter the Service is enough in itself to make them determine to get in.

Already women have begun to plot for the Right to Diplome. The cry, "Plenipotentiary Powers for Women," is already rising from the depths of the Feminist underworld, where stern-faced, iron-jawed women sit brooding, like ferocious Buff Orpingtons, on the plots they are trying to hatch.

I propose therefore to say a few words about women.

Many people think women are fitted for diplomacy, and quote famous men in support of it. For example:—

"An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the Commonwealth."—Sir Henry Wootton.

"A woman who is perfectly truthful and does not dissemble . . . is perhaps an impossibility."—Schoenhauer.

The connection between these two statements, however, is misleading. A woman's outlook is purely personal. Therefore she has not the capacity, necessary to public servants, to distinguish between the language of diplomacy and an ordinary whopper.

Their individualistic standpoint renders women incapable of furthering the interests of the country, for they can only think of the interests of the people in it.

This is fatal to politics. As soon as you start thinking about persons you cease to be able to think of the State. A responsible politician must be unable to see the trees for the wood—that is, unable to see the people for the nation.

A woman, on the other hand, argues from the general to the particular. This limitation is due to the maternal instinct, which makes it impossible for her to think of more than one family at a time. She may have a side-glance at the family next door, but that is only to wonder whether they wash their frocks with Eureka or Glorio.

That is why the old woman who lived in the shoe didn't know what to do. She had not the political sense to deal with numbers. A man, with his more political mind, would know what to do. Finding the children too numerous to think of individually, he would transfer them from the particular to the general and turn them into a regiment or a blue book.

If he didn't know how to support them, he would merely regard them as a distressed area, draw up a report on their conditions, and go out to lunch.

The nearest approach I ever met to a female who can think in broad, general terms rather than of particular interests is the female herring, who has so many children she doesn't care who's who. Few females, however, are capable of this statesmanlike outlook.

Again, no one can represent their country's interest unless they can grasp sound economic laws. Sound economics are impossible to the feminine mind. We see this in the case of the hen, who, whenever she lays another egg, stamps about the place giving three cheers for herself, as who should say, "Look me over, boys, I'm a wow!"—Indifferent to the fact that by exceeding the minimum she has lowered the market price.

It is the same with women. They think the food problem is solved when their larders are well stocked. And they would have the same idea about the nation's food supply. A responsible politician, however, knows that when the country has enough food for everybody, some of it must be destroyed to maintain price levels. *No woman could be made to see that, unless she had*

been dropped on the head when young.

I am not saying that women could not make a deep impression on a foreign power. I have met women who could make thrones totter and tyrants tremble. But that is not diplomacy; the place for such is the War Office.

I admit, also, that women have powers, which men have not, of obtaining useful information. But such talents belong more properly to the Secret Service rather than to the Diplomatic Corps, who cannot acknowledge such practices until they have been done.

Finally, women have no team spirit. It is one of the duties of diplomatists to represent their country on ceremonial occasions. That is easy for a man, who dare not represent himself in public and, for

THE AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCER MUST LIVE AND PRODUCE UNDER AUSTRALIAN CONDITIONS.

His COSTS are determined by:—

1. AUSTRALIAN labour costs,
 2. AUSTRALIAN tariffs.
 3. AUSTRALIAN taxation.
 4. AUSTRALIAN cost of secondary production.
 5. AUSTRALIAN capital value of land,
- BUT HIS AVERAGE PRICE IS DETERMINED BY INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONDITIONS.

The AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCER must be paid in AUSTRALIA, by AUSTRALIA, an AUSTRALIAN remunerative price for his products.

The AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCER does not want to live on the DOLE, although this may be camouflaged by such names as "subsidy," "exchange rates," or other political and financial what-nots.

AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCTION is the foundation of AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMIC WELL-BEING.

The PRIMARY PRODUCER must insist on an AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL POLICY to ensure a remunerative price for AUSTRALIAN products.

NEW ZEALAND has changed her FINANCIAL POLICY to a NEW ZEALAND FINANCIAL POLICY under the control of the NEW ZEALAND people and has decided to pay a remunerative price for NEW ZEALAND'S PRIMARY PRODUCTS.

THE AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCER must insist on a change to SOCIAL CREDIT.

The AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCER has a brain and a vote. Let him from now on use the two in conjunction.

EXISTING FINANCIAL POWER is the PEOPLE'S OWN POWER used against the PEOPLE.

fear of being noticed, wears clothes which make him invisible at five yards.

But in public a woman refuses to represent anybody but herself, unless it is her dressmaker, who might be foreign for all she would care. And, whatever the function, she would presume that its chief purpose was to observe her hat.

Remember, too, that an ambassador frequently has to wear a red band across the chest. How many women would stand for that? Only the brunettes.

If the ambassador was blonde or ginger she would wear a green band instead and cause an international crisis.

I have now given you the scientific truth about woman's unfitness for politics in general and the diplomatic service in particular. I have drawn my arguments from the best authorities who by a curious chance, are men.

And now, if you will excuse me, I will go buy a gas mask and a shirt of mail. For my life, from now on, is in danger.

A London Editor on International Finance

Some extracts from an article by Gregory Macdonald, Editor of "G.K.'s Weekly", in the London *Catholic Times* of April 24.

A recent bankrupt, described as a banker's agent, attributed his insolvency "to heavy entertaining and representation expenses, and to the American and European situations which prevented the creation of fresh loans and his earning commissions."

A committee was appointed two weeks ago to advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the possibilities of foreign lending, with a loan to China as one object in view. The oddest suggestion was that the League would make a loan to Italy as a reward, if Italy would agree to accept a Geneva peace and so save the face of the League . . . An intention of the League sanctionists was to crush the Mussolini regime and then to come to the assistance of Italy with a League loan.

Financial circles are now talking quite openly about countries, which are in revolt against the international system. Japan is one. The *Financial News*, discussing the recent *coup d'etat* in Tokyo, remarks that "there could have been no doubt at the time that the action of the young army officers was, at least partially, directed against High Finance."

When the new Japanese Finance Minister issued his statement of policy there was a crash on the Stock Exchange entailing the loss of 400,000,000 yen—the time-honoured method, this, of bringing a Government back to orthodoxy, but now less successful than formerly . . .

The great cry of finance is always retrenchment, cutting down expenditure. The less money there is in the market the more eagerly it will be demanded and the higher the rates of interest that will be paid. The opponents of finance always demand an increase of expenditure, so that there is more purchasing power in the market and in the pockets of the people.

The whole American continent, from the Arctic to the Antarctic, seems equally to have broken away from the international lending system. According to Mr. Ernest Hambloch, a former Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, "South Americans are, in increasing numbers, persuaded that by the machinations of foreign capitalists' they have had an Old Man of the Sea foisted upon them; and there are not wanting those who go to the length of proclaiming that they have been swindled."

Some demand the suspension or repudiation of all foreign debt-services. Chile declares that she will pay interest to foreign countries in exact proportion to their purchases of nitrate and copper. Brazil is denouncing all her commercial treaties (except those with the U.S.A., Argentine and Uruguay) in order to bargain for larger European markets for her coffee and fruit. The argument is that nations, which want interest payments, must buy Brazil's produce.

All this is condemned by orthodox finance as narrow nationalism or as a breach of contract, but abuse does not alter the fact that in South America today the words capitalist, moneylender, banker and usurer are synonyms. They will not borrow more. Nor will many nations all over the world borrow more save under compulsion. They will, however put out more and more national money through their own banking systems. The economic principles of the nineteenth century are over and done with.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THESE HANGING GOVERNMENTS

These hanging Governments of Victoria and New South Wales are far too slow at their job.

G. R. Giles, B.Sc., Dip. Ed. hon. secretary, Boys' Employment Movement, has written to the *Herald* (6/6/36) about the "10,000 young men who have never had a chance." (This great scholar, by the way, never writes about money and the money swindle which causes his "Legion of the Lost.") Can't our governments hang the lot of these young men straight away before sheer frustration leads them to do things which will give Mr. Martin (the Minister for Justice in N.S.W.), and Judge Martin (the dispenser of justice in Victoria) a legal reason for sending them to the gallows?

ARNOLD MCKENZIE.

FORCED LANDINGS.

When an aeroplane containing Mr. Hughes had a forced landing at Beaudesert (Queensland), the authorities decided that all commercial aeroplanes must instal radio and that a lot of money must be spent.

Just about 20 years previously at Warwick (Queensland) an over-ripe egg had a forced landing on Mr. Hughes's face. The authorities then decided to institute a Commonwealth Police Force which has cost a lot of money.

Hence the song, "A Happy Landing."

"COLLARBONE."

A COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT.

Mr. Vivian Pugh's letter (*New Times*, June 12) is comfort to the troubled soul.

There is no greater urgency than that there be constituted a body to be the recognised authority of the Social Credit Movement of the Commonwealth of Australia.

I commend Mr. Pugh on past and intended actions concerning the matter, but venture to correct his "near future"—the time is now; in fact, it is inexcusably past due.

The need of a Commonwealth Secretariat is self-evident. It is not necessary to utilise space to sponsor it. What does require emphasising is the urgency of the need. The community is conscious that a revolutionary change in our social government is due. It is fast accepting the Social Credit ideal. Any day the opportunity may arise to enable the people to express their wish. What a mess we shall be in with no recognised informed authority to advise our elected representatives.

As an individual citizen, depending on the Social Credit Movement to be competent to advise government, I appeal to the central executive of each State organisation to take immediate action to call a Commonwealth Convention with the primary object of constituting a Commonwealth Secretariat.

KEITH CAMPBELL.

If you think the NEW TIMES is worth supporting, your best way of doing so is to make it known to your friends.

READ

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SOME NOTES ON ALBERTA

From "Social Credit" of May 8

THE COST OF ORTHODOXY

Mr. R. J. Magor, as financial adviser to Alberta, claims to have cost the province 3111 dollars in fees and expenses from November to January 22 last. But the real cost, even if only reckoned financially, is much higher—at least some 3,268,618 dollars, or the total of the additional taxation imposed in accordance with his advice that the budget must balance. And this does not include the further 2,000,000 dollars to be raised by the sales tax. The final cost is yet to be computed, for if Mr. Magor succeeds in preventing the realisation of Social Credit, it will involve a toll of misery, poverty and even life itself, of which the present condition of Newfoundland is a sample.

Incidentally, in reply to a question put to him by the Public Accounts Committee of the Alberta Legislature on April 3 Mr. Magor admitted that his relation to the Newfoundland Government had been the same as his present relationship with the Government of Alberta. He was good enough to say, however that conditions in Alberta "at present would not justify suspension of the Legislature and its replacement by a commission . . ." (Our italics.)

Questioned on the recommendations he made regarding Newfoundland, Mr. Magor was uncommunicative, but they should not be difficult to guess from the resultant loss of liberty and increased poverty.

TO PREVENT PIGEON-HOLING

We reported last week that the Social Credit Measures Act passed by the Alberta Government provided for the setting up of a Royal Commission to enquire into the possibility of introducing Social Credit. The extraordinary nature of such a step by a Government elected to introduce Social Credit—not, be it noted, to enquire into its feasibility—was not lost upon the opposition. Led by Mr. G. H. Van Allen, K.C., Liberal Member for Edmonton, it endeavoured to amend the Bill by the insertion of a sub-clause directing the Commission to draw up a "feasible Social Credit plan" for presentation to the Legislative Assembly within ten days of the opening of the next session

The amendment was defeated, but it is gratifying that one Social Credit member, Mr. S. A. G. Barnes, voted for it. Doubtless, the mover and supporters of the amendment, except Mr. Barnes, were trying to call the bluff of Mr. Aberhart by forcing action which they believed would demonstrate the impracticability of Social

Credit. Mr. Barnes, on the other hand, may well have been actuated by a desire to prevent the passing of a measure that by its provisions casts doubt on the ability of his party to carry out its election pledges.

Before his election, Mr. Aberhart is reported to have said that Social Credit could be introduced in three months. Just after it, he is said to have promised dividends in fifteen to eighteen months, now he is reported to have put the date forward indefinitely. The people of Alberta must refuse to accept indefinite postponement; they must demand results—and quickly. Mr. Van Allen is playing their game in this respect, although from different motives. If the people will but demand results, Mr. Van Allen may yet find that Social Credit is no bluff but an actuality.

PIECEMEAL PUBLICATION

Mr. Van Allen has also done useful service to the cause of Social Credit by pressing that Mr. Aberhart should publish the whole of the correspondence with Major Douglas, instead of only chosen parts of it. This pressure, together with the adverse criticism aroused by the incomplete disclosure of the facts, has now resulted in further letters being issued, not, however, in the form of a White Paper containing the complete correspondence, which seems the obvious course.

Commenting on the position revealed by the letters so far published, Mr. Van Allen is reported by the *Edmonton Journal* of April 10 to have said:—

"It was quite natural that Douglas, as reconstruction adviser to this province, and the world's chief advocate of Social Credit, should resent a so-called Social Credit government taking the advice of an orthodox financial adviser without even consulting Douglas himself. From that point on, Douglas's position became impossible and he took the course that might be expected of any honourable man, and offered at once to terminate the agreement between himself and the Government by mutual consent . . ."

"Premier Aberhart received Douglas's letters of October 29 and November 14. From that day forward he knew that Douglas desired termination of the agreement. Yet all during the months of November, December, January and February, in speeches and newspaper interviews, he never once intimated to the public that Douglas might not come. On the contrary, he repeatedly gave out the information that Douglas would come, each time postponing the

expected arrival date two weeks or a month or so on."

WHO SAID THIS?

"It is absolutely vital that we refund our provincial indebtedness in order to cut down our interest charges and *live within our income.*" (Our italics.)

You will never guess, so we will tell you. It was Mr. Aberhart, the leader of the Social Credit Government of Alberta, or so it is reported in the *Edmonton Journal* for April 2. One can only hope that the report is incorrect, or that the speaker failed to make it clear that the income to which he referred was the income in real wealth to Albertans, not the artificially restricted financial income permitted them by the money monopoly.

It is most desirable, of course, that Alberta should not only refund but entirely pay off her external debt, at least in so far as this is held by private investors and not banks and financial institutions. This can be done without a single Albertan going short of anything that can be produced in the province, by the adoption of the method proposed by Major Douglas for the settlement of the debt on which Alberta defaulted on April 1.

"Living within one's income" sounds ominously like the talk of an orthodox mouthpiece of finance, who, when using such a phrase, means not that a country must not consume more than it produces.

"Personal piety is not enough. Under a democracy the responsibility for social evils and injustice rests with the individual, since legislation reflects most faithfully the desires of the majority whenever it cares to express them. The Christian has no right passively to acquiesce in an evil state of things when by uniting with other Christians he has it in his power to build up a public opinion which would issue in the necessary remedial legislation."

—From the Report of the Anglican Committee for Social Study, to be presented to Synod in Brisbane this week.

but it must consume only that part of its production which the financial monopolists choose to monetise.

NOT A SOCIAL CREDIT POLICY.

From the *Ottawa Citizen*:—

" . . . The impression will, of course, be spread abroad that Alberta has defaulted under a Social Credit policy. Actually the present policy in Alberta is no more Social Credit than it is in Manitoba or in Ontario. There has been no departure from the so-called sound money policy since Premier Aberhart took office last August.

"The people voted for Social Credit, but the new Prime Minister decided first to endeavour to meet the requirements of orthodox finance. He has persisted with that endeavour . . ."

"Alberta's default has thus, without question, been brought about under orthodox policies of finance. The advice of Mr. Magor, the Montreal financial expert, has been followed at the expense of the people of Alberta, but without achieving the results desired by Premier Aberhart.

"It is unlikely, however, that it will achieve Newfoundland results in Alberta.

"The people of Newfoundland were virtually helpless, without independent leadership. It will be a risky experiment to apply the same technique of pressure from the central sources of credit control on Alberta. It may produce some surprising repercussions."

We hope the warning in the final paragraph is taken to heart in Ottawa and London. Albertans can be very rough and tough; they showed it in the last war.

Bradford, Mr. Stevens—and the Salerooms

Herald, June 11 (Cables). — "The Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Stevens) was given a memorandum by the Bradford Wool Committee today stating that Australia would not be allowed to suffer lower wool prices because of her tariff concessions and Japanese threats to curtail her orders, which is not considered serious.

"Mr. Stevens, who will forward the memorandum to Australia, considers it a fine gesture."

Herald, June 12. —(Sydney): "Despite the prospect of Japanese bidders withdrawing support, a healthy wool market is expected at the concluding series of sales, to begin on Monday.

"Offerings next week will approximate only 39,420 bales. The assurance given the Premier (Mr. Stevens) in England by the Bradford Wool Committee, that Australia will not be allowed to suffer because of her tariff adjustments, has given rise to an optimistic view of the coming sales and the coming season."

Herald, June 13. —(Wool expert J. E. Wardell.): " . . . The market is very quiet, and holders of tops are less stiff in their attitude... Considering the cloud under which they were held, the Adelaide sales on Thursday passed off much better than could have been expected . . . Australian mills were the largest buyers . . . the second largest individual buyer was a famous French house . . . German buyers were, however, as a group, the strongest of the Continental section . . . Bradford was . . . by no means as keen as she usually is at Adelaide, when the offerings are essentially suitable to her requirements."

(At this sale there was only a 75 per cent. clearance. Average to good top-making wools dropped 5 to 7½ per cent., and inferior and faulty sorts 10 to 15 per cent, on the figures ruling before the anti-Japanese tariff.)

Argus, June 16. — (Sydney): " . . . the wool sales today . . . Only about 70 per cent. was sold . . . Japan was out of the market. Australian manufacturers were the principal competitors . . . Compared with the sales held in Sydney in May, values of the better-style wools were 10 per cent cheaper, average wools 10 per cent, cheaper, and inferior sorts, including the lower grade skirtings, 15 per cent, to 20 per cent, cheaper. . . It is estimated that the fall in prices in consequence of the withdrawal of Japan has already cost growers more than £50,000, although fewer than 50,000 bales have been auctioned since buying operations for Japan were suspended."

WOOLGROWERS!
The money you are losing at these sales is *not Japanese money* (yen). It is *Australian money* (pounds).

THE JAPANESE CANNOT PRODUCE THIS MONEY. They can obtain it only by selling Japanese goods, in Australia, which they are prepared to do at such a price as to give us extraordinarily good bargains. The Australian people have not the money to buy the Japanese goods unless they stop buying Australian goods or the goods of some other country, which must sell to us in order to buy from us.

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(Continued from page 2.)
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KEW.
ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.
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C. KENNEDY. Grocer. Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.
E. WHITE. 109 High St. Confectionery and Smokes.
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KEW DRY CLEANERS. Agent, A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. Haw. 3733.
LADIES' Hairdressing, Hats, etc. Burnie Salon, cr. Cotham Rd. and Mary St.
M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs.
MALVERN.
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GRAY & JOHNSON, Pty. Ltd., Leading Land and Estate Agents. 742 High St., Thornbury.
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WOOL YOU CANNOT PRODUCE THE MONEY TO ENABLE IT TO BE SOLD. The only money produced in this way is **THE MONEY ISSUED BY YOUR ENEMIES, THE PRIVATE BANKERS,** through ledger entries. The bankers claim this money as their own, and charge you everlasting interest on it.
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN AND SHOULD ORDER THIS MONEY TO BE ISSUED BY THE NATION WITHOUT ANY TOLL TO THE BANKERS.
If the quantity of money issued in this way corresponded with your annual production of wool, all your wool could be sold at good prices. You would be prosperous. All Australia would be prosperous. And we could be friends with Japan, Bradford and all our would-be customers.
MAKE YOUR FEDERAL MEMBERS ACT! DOWN WITH THE BANKER' COMBINE!

SECOND EDITION

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And Its Management

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The Muck Rakers

An appalling commentary on the state to which the Pirates of Finance have brought this land of overflowing plenty was provided last week at Collingwood, Vic. At the meeting of the local council applications were received from three men who sought official permission to delve into the municipal garbage tip for bottles, old tins and such like matter.

One of the councillors, in opposing the applications, said that the practice, which was becoming popular, was unhealthy; if this sort of thing were allowed to go on they would soon have hundreds of women and children fossicking for pickings in the shape of bedsteads, rags and other rubbish. Another councillor, recommending that the applications be granted, said: "If a man can make or save a few shillings by collecting goods that nobody else wants he should be welcome to it."

The council finally granted two applications, the fees being fixed at £12/10/- and £20 a year respectively. The third was referred to the public works committee!

Did you ever see fowls scratching on a dung-heap? Or pigs rooting round in a sty? Do either of those practices strike you as suitable for men, women and children whose only crime is a shortage of money, and who are short of money only because the mechanical inventions of mankind have removed the need for the backbreaking toil that once was theirs? Liberated from the factory, they may now spend their leisure (if they have anything pawnable left to get the fees) in raking over festering muckheaps for such foul rags and rubbish as the householder has discarded and the garbage collector has considered unworthy of his attention.

Who has condemned these people to such unbelievable destitution?

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The responsibility is upon every voter in Australia. There is no shortage of uncontaminated goods. Money to buy them is only a matter of issuing paper or metal tokens or of making entries in bank ledgers—mostly the latter. It is therefore the business of our Federal Parliament to see that the necessary ledger entries are made. The only obstacles are the bankers. Parliament has the power, as it has the duty, to send these obstructionists to the garbage tip along with other useless rubbish.

Parliament could abolish destitution forever within one week. And Parliament is controlled by YOU.

More Trade Carrots

The latest indications as we go to press point to Cabinet making two new efforts to "improve" the overseas trade position. The first is a modification of the anti-Japanese tariff, the second an endeavour to resume friendship—that is, trade—with Italy.

The proposals to be placed before Japan have not yet been officially announced, but the Melbourne Herald, which generally appears to know the Government's mind before anyone else—sometimes even before" the Government—suggests that they "will probably be" along the lines of a slight reduction in some of the new duties, together with a guarantee to Japan of a quota in our markets for the goods concerned.

Should such an offer be made, and should it be accepted by Japan—which at present does not appear too likely—what would the result be? Principally that of further robbing the Australian people through tariff taxation, in the interest ultimately (as pointed out on page 1 of our last issue) of the banks. Until the new tariff taxes were levied, the duty on artificial silk piece goods coming in from Japan was 40 per cent, *ad valorem*, plus 10 per cent, primage. On the average price of such goods these two taxes amounted roughly to 2½d a yard. The new duty is 9d a square yard, plus 5 per cent, primage. If the Government now reduces this duty to 8d, and guarantees the Japanese a market, it should be clear that the main result will be to tax the Australian user a further 5½d a yard, or thereabouts, on all such goods used.

We may be particularly dull, but we fail to see in such a course how either Australian or British trade would be protected, or how the whole procedure would be anything but another disgraceful taxation ramp, and a ramp worked particularly against the poor, who are compelled to use artificial rather than pure silk. In this connection the Government's heartless attitude towards the bulk of our citizens is well illustrated by the following form last Tuesday's Herald: "It is officially calculated that one effect of the new rayon duties

will be to increase the use of pure silk in Australia, and that Japan would benefit by the change-over." Can you see the people who rake over the garbage tips of Collingwood for scraps turning to pure silk because rayon is dearer? Or, for that matter, any of the 5½ million Australians whose incomes were shown at the last census to be under £3 per week?

The second part of Cabinet's programme is to make it up with Italy. You may have noticed how, since the Italians occupied Addis Ababa, the views of our inspired press have rapidly changed. Might is right. Atrocity and poison gas stories are now folded up and carefully packed away with the mothballs till they are next wanted. Mr. Menzies says sanctions have failed. The Government is understood to have cabled Stanley Bruce a message for Stanley Baldwin to the same effect. Mr. Lyons has delivered another of his lucid messages to his masters, the voters of Australia: "We are working in close collaboration with the British Government, as we have done all along. That is all I can say." And a further inspired press comment from Canberra tells us: "The Commonwealth view, it is understood, is that sanctions, if speedily ended, will enable Australia to regain the valuable Italian wool market. This is of special importance since the new trade diversion policy has been adopted, and there are possibilities of reprisals against Australian wool by Japan." You will observe that last sentence about reprisals—you may also remember that until a week or two ago the same daily press and the same "Commonwealth" (otherwise the Federal Cabinet puppets and their wire pullers) were quite certain and quite unanimous that Japan could not possibly undertake reprisals, because she had to have our wool.

What is our trade position with Italy? For the ten months of 1935-6 we sold that country goods to the value of £250,000 and bought to the value of about £550,000 (both amounts in Australian currency). For the same period of the previous year our purchases were about £600,000 and our sales a little over £900,000. That is to say, last year's "favourable" balance has been turned by sanctions into an "unfavourable" balance. Going back over a decade the figures are tremendous. During the ten years ended June 1935, our sales to Italy amounted, in Australian currency, to over £39 millions, as against purchases from her of less than £11 millions. And Cabinet is now holding out the bunch of carrots before Australian exporters, as though this state of affairs may continue indefinitely.

The position of our trade with Italy (apart from the passing phase of sanctions) is in its nature similar to that with Japan and most of our other foreign customers. Italy, like Japan, Germany and the rest, genuinely desires our goods. But she cannot continue to buy without selling. And the Cabinet which persistently blocks such reform in our monetary arrangements as will enable us to buy imports to the full value of our exports, as well as to purchase that part of your production which is not exported—the Cabinet which does this, and at the same time talks of expanding our sales abroad, stands self convicted of flagrant dishonesty.

BETTER HOMES, BUT HIGHER DEATH RATES

In view of the present wave of anti-slum emotionalism in Melbourne we think it timely to reprint an article which appeared some weeks ago in the London Star, and in which is set out what happened to some of the people in Britain who were moved from the slums to better homes without provision being made to provide them with adequate incomes.

The astonishing statement at the Housing Centre's Exhibition in Suffolk Street that Stockton-on-Tees' families moved from slums into good houses suffered an increased death rate of 46 per cent is fully confirmed through inquiries I have made.

It can be taken as plain fact that the Stockton slums were bad and the housing estate everything that could be desired.

Yet people began to die off half as fast again in the new houses as they did in the slums.

I ran the details to earth in the Royal Society of Medicine's library, where, through the courtesy of the librarian, I was able to study a complete statement on the subject by Dr. G. M. G. McGonigle, Stockton's medical officer of health, in volume 26 of the society's proceedings.

The slums were an unhealthy place called the Housewife Lane Area. Of 164 families there, 84 occupied one-room tenements. It was undoubtedly a very bad area and was duly emptied and demolished.

The families, numbering over 700 individuals, were rehoused in Mount Pleasant housing estate. The houses contained all that modern hygiene and sanitary science could demand. There was no overcrowding in the new homes.

Nevertheless, the death rate began to rise.

For the last five years the families spent in the slum area,

THE PRESS GANG AGAIN.

That preference of employment be given to volunteers for the Australian Defence Forces will be advocated by the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce at the annual conference of the Federated Chambers of Commerce, which will be begun at In-nisfail on July 27. —Brisbane "Telegraph," June 10.

their mean annual death rate was 22.91 per 1000 persons.

In the second year in the new houses the death rate jumped to 40.79 per 1000.

Over the first five years in Mount Pleasant the mean annual death rate was 33.55 per 1000—an increase of 46 per cent.

This was almost incredible, for by all the rules and calculations the death rate should have dropped with a bump.

Even more extraordinary was the fact that while people were dying off faster in Mount Pleasant, in another slum area called Riversdale the death rate was slowly falling!

A careful study of Mount Pleasant's population showed that the usual guesses at a solution of such a mystery had to be ruled out. In the new houses, for example, there were more children born, but infantile mortality did not increase; on the contrary, it decreased very considerably under the new conditions.

Dr. McGonigle at length discovered that rents were the clue to the solution.

Housewife Lane Area had low rents; the mean all-in rent per family was 4/8 weekly. In Mount Pleasant houses, this figure rose to 9/- a week.

To move into a new house meant 4/4 off the average family food bill.

To both employed and out-of-works in Mount Pleasant the difference meant extra risk of

ill-health and death. Grown-up people half starved themselves to pay, the higher rents and to feed their children at all costs.

House-to-house inquiries and the collection of family budgets brought to light terrible details of semi-starvation. Families spent their last pennies on food. Unemployed existed on 2/10½ per man per week for food.

Under-nourishment, in brief, was the only discoverable reason for the Stockton-on-Tees tragedy. It is asserted that similar conditions exist in other parts of the land. All over the country, in fact, the great half-starved can be found dying off nearly three times as fast as the community at large. For while Mount Pleasant's death rate rose to 33 per 1000 persons, the mean death-rate for England and Wales hovers round about 12 per 1000.

The Devil Was Ill!

Extracts from the Times City Notes.

January 21, 1935. —"The nationalisation idea owes its growth among Labor politicians largely to the prevalence of the illusion that the banks possess a mysterious power to create money or credit, and that if they only created enough all would be well in the economic sphere. . . . If power really exists to create money with no more trouble than the making of entries in books it seems hard to deny that it should be taken out of private hands . . . to be used . . . for the profit and benefit of the community. The illusion that banks create money (sic) arises in this way. When a bank grants an advance, say, of £1000 to a customer the deposits of the bank are increased by that amount. It is therefore assumed that the bank has created £1000. This is true, however, in only a very limited sense. It would be truer to say that the customer has created the credit. . . . October 13, 1936. —Reviewing the late Walter Leaf's book, "Banking," in the Home University Library: "Imports of gold create cash, issues of paper currency by the Government create cash, and the Bank of England, by making a loan, creates cash for the banks. The chief thing a joint stock bank sells is credit; the difference between the amount of cash, which the banks possess at any one time, and their total of deposits is the amount of credit, which they have created. The banks are creators of credit to the extent of about ten times their cash holdings."

At one time the Times was renowned for its consistency. The above remarkable *volte-face* is highly significant.

It shows that Social Credit propaganda is driving the enemy back even where they are strongest.

When the foundations of orthodox opinion crumble what happens to the superstructure?

Don't forget! Banks do create credit.

The Times says so.

—Attack (England).



R.M.S. QUEEN MARY

By BARNACLE BILL

The Queen Mary has completed her maiden voyage to New York and return, and has justified completely the hopes of her designers and builders. There is one outstanding feature of this 73,000-ton liner, and that is that she is well conceived and well engineered. Let us quote from the Melbourne Herald:—

"Long before a hand was set to the vast labour of creating the Queen Mary, before even an ounce of steel was ordered for her immense structure, months of intense theoretical work were necessary to ensure that when her 1000-odd feet of well-knit steel stretched across a mighty Atlantic wave, no hint of weakness in her sides, no suspicion of yielding in her sturdy backbone would betoken the enormous stresses to which she was being subjected by the pounding of the seas.

"It was the task of mathematicians and designers to ensure that in the days to come, when the Atlantic would strive its hardest to crumple her decks, tear apart her bottom plating or cripple her keel structure, the raging seas would always retire baffled before a ship that rode safely, surely and unchecked.

"Stresses in the hull of the ship under the worst wave conditions it was possible to contemplate had to be calculated accurately; a close approximation secured to the actual weight of her hull and machinery, and the distribution of these weights along the length of the vessel; even the position of the centre of gravity of the ship, taking into account her full weight with machinery, superstructure, lifeboats and even her full complement of passengers and crew, had to be calculated to within an inch.

THE MOULD LOFT

"When all the calculations had been completed, checked and counterchecked, dimensions were settled and the essential process of 'laving-off' the vessel in the 'mould loft' began.

"This was done in the upper story of a warm, dry building—hence the term 'mould loft.' Here, on a wooden flooring hundreds of square yards in area, the ship began to take form in a maze of intersecting lines representing the whole vessel drawn to scale in its relation to three different plans of reference—a vertical plane through the length of the ship, a horizontal plane along the water-line and a vertical plane through the centre of the ship across her breadth. Not only had the designers to think in vast sizes; they had to think in three dimensions.

"Four years were spent in this preliminary work before the contract was placed. Experiments were carried out with model ships in the Clydebank experimental tank, and finally, when every conceivable eventuality had been allowed for, the preparations of steel specifications on which were based the orders for the huge tonnage of plates and other sectional material was begun.

"Finally, late in 1930, the ship began to arise from her keel plates in the shipyard, a towering skeleton of curved steel girders.

"Thousands of men crawled over her like ants covering her with her steel skin, riveting in the ten million rivets used in her construction.

"To the roar of thousands of riveters' forges and the rattle of hundreds of pneumatic drills, the thousands of plates, ranging from eight feet to 30 feet long and weighing from two cwt. to over three tons, were fixed in position after being curved and cut to exact measurements.

"The bottom riveting was done by powerful hydraulic riveting 'bears'—high and deep-jawed, fed glowing rivets from oil-fired furnaces.

"Then gradually the transverse girders of the 12 decks were transformed into steel floors, the stern frame and shaft brackets, weighing 500 tons, were fixed in

position and the four propellers connected to their shafts.

"With the onslaught of the financial crisis came a hold-up in the work and it was not resumed until April, 1934. Work was hurried on, and the great steel shell towered higher and higher.

"So, on September 26, 1934, all was ready for the launching. The Queen pressed a button, the triggers were released, and the great ship moved safely down to the water.

THE LAST STAGES

"Twenty-four boilers and geared turbine machinery to drive her, three boilers and plant to provide electric power for light and cooking, hundreds of miles of insulated electric wires for lighting and telephony, a maze of water and steam pipes—all these essentials had to be placed in her.

"But still more work was necessary. Artists, sculptors, workers in exquisite fabrics, workers in metal, experts in producing beautiful veneers, all made their contribution to the decoration, and with the installation of splendidly equipped kitchens and bakeries the task of preparing 10,000 meals a day was provided for.

"So she was finished, a dream that the intense thought and devoted labour of men had turned into a magnificent reality, a ship to carry safely the pride and confidence of the British race."

THE KNOWLEDGE HOW

It is important to note that every intricate and delicate problem was first thought out and solved in man's brain. There was at no stage any question of lack of material, lack of labour and machinery, and most important of all, of lack of knowledge how. It is this knowledge how to do things, the knowledge gradually accumulated through the centuries, and handed to this generation free, gratis and for nothing (in trust to increase it and hand it on to future generations), which is unquestionably the greatest factor in production. It is this communal inheritance of the knowledge how, the common cultural inheritance, which is the moral justification for the issue of the national dividend.

(The pragmatic justification lies in the fact that effective distribution of goods and a lasting social superstructure are impossible without the national dividend.)

The Queen Mary could not have been built had it not been for the past discoveries of Archimedes sitting in his bath, Newton seated under an apple tree, Watt watching his kettle boil, and a host of other discoveries. She is a striking witness both to the efficiency of the modern production mechanism and to the vast extent of the national real credit, viewed in its true light, as a correct estimate of the community's ability to produce goods and services when, where, and as required.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE

But when we come to consider the money machine—*Sh! Don't breathe on the works!* Its fabric is so delicate, intricate and gossamer-like that we are seriously told that only a banker could possibly control it. In short, the human brain can plan the Queen Mary and even calculate its centre of gravity to an inch before a hand's tap is done towards building it. This same human brain, our bankers would have us believe, cannot devise a ticket or numeral system to distribute the fruits of production.

The one blot on the construction of the Queen Mary was finance. The ability of finance to stultify the best productive efforts of mankind was clearly demonstrated by the hold-up in the ship's construction. The satanic power of finance over the lives of human beings, dependent under the existing financial economic system for life itself on the finding of industrial employment, is nowhere more clearly

demonstrated than in the following paragraph, also from the Melbourne Herald:—

"To a great industrial area, hit hard by the wintry blast of unemployment, the building of the Queen Mary brought new hope and new vitality to thousands of ordinary men and women; with the suspension of work on her in the dark days of the national crisis were entwined the disappointments of those thousands, once again unemployed. For over two years the great fabric of steel that had been begun reared its immense mass, silent and still, a tragic symbol of the gloomy days through which the nation was passing.

"Slowly the clouds began to roll away, better times appeared ahead, and with the support of the press and people of the whole country,

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER ON THE NATIONAL CREDIT

In the New Zealand Parliament on June 4:—

Mr. Savage: We have pledged ourselves to use the public credit, and we are going to do it all right. We are not going to continue the present system one hour longer than is necessary. We want the power to do anything. There are a thousand and one things that will crop up from time to time, and we do not want to have to come to the House for every little authority that is necessary. We are going to take far-reaching powers, and we will use them carefully. We will not put five or six or seven per cent, interest as was done by the last Government.

Mr. H. S. S. Kyle (Opposition, Riccarton): We never paid interest at that rate.

Mr. Savage: Look it up and you will find that I am right. The day for usury has gone.

Mr. R. A. Wright (Independent, Wellington Suburbs): What is usury?

Mr. Savage: It is a thing that you have supported ever since you came into this House.

Mr. Savage: The day of interest at five per cent is gone. IF I CAN LIVE TO SEE THE DAY WHEN THE CREDIT OF THIS COUNTRY WILL BE USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE AT THE COST OF PROVIDING THAT SERVICE, I WILL BE SATISFIED.

MR. POLSON: THAT IS DOUGLAS CREDIT, IF YOU LIKE.

MR. SAVAGE: I DON'T CARE WHAT CREDIT IT IS. IT IS COMMON SENSE.

Mr. Polson: Douglas does not go as far as that.

Mr. Savage: I would suggest that you take leave of absence again and tell the farmers what I have said. They will applaud me, not you. We do not want our hands tied. We are going to keep our contracts with everyone, but we will not make another contract that will keep the farmers and others working for the people who control the money system. We will see to it that in the future the people of this country will be working for themselves.

Government help in the shape of loans, extending if necessary to £4,500,000, was forthcoming."

USING THE FINISHED SHIP.

Finance will also stultify the desire of the consuming public to avail themselves of the transport services offered by the Queen Mary. It will perhaps not need to be argued that the money distributed to the community by way of wages and salaries during the construction of the Queen Mary is not still retained by the recipients. It has long since been spent, and money spent goes to the discharge of past costs and to cancellation.

The present position is that the Queen Mary is an asset unrepresented by money in anyone's pocket. She represents also a charge against the community. Her cost of construction must be recovered by her owners from the community if her owners wish to avoid bankruptcy. They will account into fare charges, not only the amounts they are now distributing by way of salaries and wages to the crew and others and paying for fuel, etc., but also a proportion of the capital cost of the ship. This charge, a depreciation charge, will be purely an allocated charge, and the owners' ability to collect it from the public will depend on whether the public can get it from some other source.

We have already seen that money distributed in the past, during the destruction of the Queen Mary, has been spent and gone out of existence.

This allocated charge, a perfectly legitimate charge for the owners to make, can only be recovered if the bankers will create further money and distribute it to the public.

NEW BANKERS' MONEY MEANS NEW CHARGES.

As the bankers have not yet subscribed to the idea of consumer credits distributed to the public as a gift, we may take it that the new credits, if and when created, will be producer-credits issued to people in return for industrial employment, and, of course, giving rise to further charges against the community. If the money so distributed is applied to meeting the depreciation charges allocated into the fares of the Queen Mary, it is obvious that the further charges referred to in the last sentence cannot be met.

"ONLY THE DEBT REMAINS."

It is in this crazy fashion that our glorious financial economic system creates charges and debt at a faster rate than it distributes money to meet them. It makes money appear and disappear—only the debt remains.

It is not the mark of a sane system that we have to build a machine gun before we may eat a cabbage already in existence. Neither is it the mark of a sane system that a battleship must be built before people can have sufficient money to journey on the Queen Mary.

The whole thing reeks of shockingly bad engineering and shockingly bad conception. It is no proud position the banker is in—that of being the world's prime dunce, its grossest failure in a field where failure is measured in terms of illimitable misery for men.

PRINCIPLES OF A MONEY SYSTEM

There is nothing mysterious or obtuse about the principles, which should govern the ticket or money system. In the words of Major Douglas,

"The general principles required of any financial system sufficiently flexible to meet the conditions which now exist and to continue to reflect the economic facts as these

facts change under the influence of improved process and the increased use of power, are simple and may be summarised as follows:—

"(a) That the cash credits of the population of any country shall at any moment be collectively equal to the collective cash prices for consumable goods for sale in that country (irrespective of the cost prices of such goods), and such cash credits shall be cancelled or depreciated only on the purchase or depreciation of goods for consumption.

"(b) That the credits required to finance production shall be supplied, not from savings, but by new credits relating to new production, and shall be recalled only in the ratio of general depreciation to general appreciation.

"(c) That the distribution of cash credits to individuals shall be progressively less dependent upon employment. That is to say, that the dividend shall progressively displace the wage and salary, as productive capacity increases per man-hour."

The monetary and economic proposals of C. H. Douglas are thoroughly and soundly engineered. They are engineered well in that they provide for a thorough distribution of the fruits of the community's productive enterprise. They are thoroughly engineered in that they allow for the progress of mechanisation, and for the continued exercise by displaced workers of their vitally necessary functions as consumers. They dispose once and for all of the wicked philosophy that it is better and more moral to do something, however futile and dangerous, than to do nothing at all. They are soundly engineered in that they effectively bridge the gap between incomes and prices, and so avoid the struggle for markets leading to war. They are soundly engineered above all in that all these results are achieved without regimentation. Douglas has delved deep, and has concluded that the superstructure of society must fail unless it is based on real individual freedom. *The basis of individual freedom is most definitely economic.*

The issue of the national dividend to all as of right will secure individual freedom, and effective control of productive policy will lie with consumers. We may then look to an order of society based on willing co-operation instead of sullen compulsion.

DO NOT ARGUE ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT



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"WAR IS IN THE AIR" AND "PEACE BE DAMNED!"

By BRUCE H BROWN

At Melbourne on May 23 the Commonwealth Government gave its annual dinner to "veterans who fought for the British Empire before 1886." Mr. W. M. Hughes graced the function with his presence and told the other old men that "had they not fought valiantly and well, we would not be here today assured of peace and prosperity so far as it is within human possibility to be assured of peace."

If it is "peace" that their fighting has assured us of, what would war be like? And if increasing insecurity and debt is "prosperity," what would poverty be like? It is quite true that all the conditions for both peace and prosperity are available to us, but instead of enjoying them we are forced to send the very best of our stuff away for the benefit of private financiers, and those who actually produce our wealth are denied access to it.

The only things that threaten peace are the financial poverty of people at home and the stupid efforts to force our goods on countries abroad who do not want them. Our own people suffer acutely because they cannot get the goods, and they cannot get them because the private banking system has deprived the great bulk of the community of their money incomes. In consequence of this, the *home market*—the most valuable of all markets—is starved and neglected while an unseemly fight goes on for less effective markets overseas.

The same applies to prosperity. Australia is more prosperous in the necessities and amenities of life than she has ever been, but, unfortunately, her people cannot participate in them because of the shortage in their hands of Australian money, which alone gives claim to what they desire. They have nothing to buy with, although the money tickets they need can be issued only in Australia. Money issued anywhere else cannot be used here, and the talk about our incomes being dependent on what we can sell in other countries is false. The late Sir Robert Gibson publicly admitted that the quantity of money circulating in our own country can be regulated by ourselves, which means that peace and prosperity could be permanently assured in Australia if the money system were made to reflect the physical facts of life in Australia, instead of the physical facts being made to fit in with the

HIGHER PAY FOR CLERGY?

The Rev. A. Law, D.D., vicar of St. John's Church, Toorak, stated at the Broughton Centenary Church Congress in Sydney that many Anglican clerics were underpaid, and that some are on the bread line. The fact that a movement is on foot in the Melbourne Diocese to provide a minimum stipend of £300 a year, with vicarage, is interesting.

—"Herald," June 11.

It would be still more interesting to hear of a united movement from the clergy of all denominations to secure a similar status for the laity who now support the clergy out of their hopelessly insufficient incomes.

criminal ideas of those who privately control our money supplies for their own advantage. So long as we allow our national finance to remain under private control in this way, so long must we have war and rumours of war.

HENRY BROWN DAMNS PEACE

On the same platform with Mr. Hughes there was a veteran named Henry Brown, said to have "fought his first battle in 1870."

If you or I were to advocate violence, as he did, we would probably find the provisions of the Crimes Act being invoked against us. But not so with Henry, as his ideas fit in so nicely at this stage with the aims of the warmongers.

He spoke thus:—

"Seventy years ago, the cry was not peace, peace, peace. It was fight, fight, fight. . . . I have fought since 1870 in many parts of the world and with the armies of more than one country, and if I have to fight again, by the holy smoke let me have a Britisher beside me. . . . People who cried peace forgot that men had always had to fight for freedom, and their rights. The wowsers are at the back of this namby-pamby peace business. Peace be damned, I say."

From this we see our hitherto respected Mr. Hughes not only in public association with a man advocating perpetual war but actually patting him on the back for it. Two days later the same Mr. Hughes was at another public meeting declaring for peace but urging preparation for war. "War is in the air," he said.

MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR FINANCE.

What splendid results appear to have been achieved by the "fighting" of Henry and his co-warriors since 1870! "Freedom" and "our rights" have always had a prominent place in their bloody programmes, but they have always fought against the wrong people, because those who have prevented freedom and the exercise of our rights (the money monopolists) have never been in the ranks of the combatants. They are spectators only. So, while our gallant Henry thought he was fighting for freedom he was actually attacking people who had had no say whatever in preventing his having it. The real culprits were sitting back laughing at him. This is why the world today is full of suffering and distress, despite all the human sacrifice "to make the world safe for democracy" and "to make the world a better place to live in." In reality our fathers and brothers were slaughtered "to make the world safe for finance."

Henry and his friends have been so keen on fighting (and not particular about which side, either!) that the question of whether a "fight" was really necessary had no place in his intelligence. The fact that wars have come about only because parliaments have failed to carry out their sovereign functions, and that millions of lives have been needlessly slaughtered at the dictation of an inhuman and fraudulent money system, is nothing to him. Freedom does not have to be fought for in the sense that *he* means. All we need do is insist upon the practice of democracy in government, i.e., that Parliament shall have done what a majority of our people want done. No nation whose people are well fed, well-clothed and well-housed would have any desire for war, and it would not even have excuse for it except in the event of wanton and unprovoked attack from outside. As it is, however, we submit to war talk because we are not adequately fed, clothed and housed, and because we have been taught to believe that this state of affairs is due to the treatment we have received at the hands of other countries. It is a lie. Our troubles are due to betrayal by our own Governments in regard to *finance*, and Mr. Hughes, instead of dealing with this betrayal, talks about war and defence while the grand old veteran Henry has wasted his time and effort in fighting (i.e., murdering people of other countries), whereas he had merely to tell his own Parliamentary representative what he wanted.

In the week following Empire Day the press was unusually full of war talk. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Lyons both took a prominent part. One of my friends said it reminded him of the originator of a certain cult who proposed the formula, "Every day in every way I am getting better", as a curative measure for ills of the flesh. He realised of course that

most people can be talked into anything if only they are talked at long enough and regularly enough. Our politicians and newspapers have caught on to the same idea, for they have got us repeating, as a sort of trimming to our morning and evening prayers, "Every day in every way we are getting more warlike." A little more of it and we shall convince ourselves that beneath our own tranquility there lies the soul of a veritable Achilles. In fact, it would seem that they are getting us into such a state of mind that we are stirring our soup with sword blades, illustrating our sermons with sabre-thrusts, and even using gunpowder to polish our programmes.

"COME AND TAKE A CHANCE."

Take, as one example, the recent effort of the Prime Minister when addressing the Younger Set division of the U.A.P. We need more population, he indicated, not, as we used to be told, for the settlement and development of our country, but *for the purposes of war*. We must throw out an invitation to "some of that sturdy stock to come and take a chance," he said. The invitation could be couched in the following terms:— "The people of the Commonwealth of Australia will be honoured by the presence of the sturdy stock of Great Britain at the stirring spectacle,

Facing almost insuperable obstacles.

"N.B.—Don't forget to bring your gun. It is known from the

ALL THE WORLD OVER—THE TAX GRABBER

"California is a rich agricultural State. All the world looks to it to supply fruits from its trees, grain from its fields, succulent vegetables from its truck gardens. And in 1935 California growers received a total of \$535,000,000 for these agricultural products.

"What a handsome balance that would give the State! But wait.

"All that money and more—a total of \$550,000,000—was seized by the tax grabber.

"Of course, California has other industries—mining, petroleum, manufacturing, fisheries.

"That's fortunate, otherwise the whole State would be delinquent.

"But what a sinister situation—California's fertile acres cannot grow enough to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the tax grabber!"

—San Francisco "Examiner."

AND DON'T FORGET THAT THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF TAXATION IS THE PROVISION OF INTEREST FOR MONEY CREATED BY PRIVATE BANKERS TO MAKE UP THE DEFICIENCIES WHICH SHOULD BE SUPPLIED BY NATIONAL ISSUES.

statement of Dr. Earle Page that the sturdy stock of Great Britain has become undernourished and hardly capable of bearing arms, but this difficulty could be overcome by obtaining lighter guns, provided the sacrifice in weight does not lessen their effectiveness in killing. In other words, we don't invite you to come and enjoy yourselves at our party, but, knowing your reputation as bruisers, we want you because we have a hunch there is going to be a brawl, and if blood is to be spilled the blood of underfed Englishmen might just as well fertilise the ground as the blood of underfed Australians."

It is only a few years since thousands of this same "sturdy stock" returned from Australia, disillusioned and embittered. They found nothing wrong except the failure of the governments to observe their solemn undertakings, and the Governments failed because they were subject to the financial dictation of a private monopoly. The only thing that makes success questionable, and the only thing that makes the problems of development "almost insuperable," is *finance* and yet this is the thing over which our national Parliament exercises no control at all. You have only to refer to the Melbourne *Argus* of June 5 for confirmation of this.

The general manager of the Bank of New South Wales admitted that the recent financial manipulations, which led to increased interest rates were arranged between himself and Sir Claude Reading—two private men in no way answerable to the community!

THE SLUMBERING CHURCH

And while all this is going on the Church of Jesus Christ, the Peacemaker and the Friend of the poor, is practically dumb. Archbishop Mowll, of the Anglican Church in Sydney, admitted recently "the most earnest and zealous of us are not satisfied that in Sydney the Church is all that it might be"; nevertheless, as a church, it still slumbers in Sydney and elsewhere, while Satan goes on with his deadly work of binding us in stronger and stronger financial chains. We are quite aware that some individual clergymen of all churches are taking an active and commendable part in the fight against the persecution and destruction of humanity by the god Mammon, acting through his knighted agents, and we honour these individual clergymen for it; but, unfortunately, their task is made needlessly difficult by the attitude of many of their comfortably-placed leaders. For instance: Has Archbishop Mannix, of the Catholic Church, publicly declared his support of his Holiness the Pope in his outspoken denunciations of the financial system as at present conducted? We make full acknowledgment of the praiseworthy sentiments he expressed at Oakleigh on May 31 when he referred to the slum problem and said "employment at a fair wage is the only way." But as employment for all at a fair wage is quite impossible under the existing monetary arrangements, are we to assume that even Dr. Mannix, rightly celebrated for the courage he has displayed on other occasions, is one of those who "dare not breathe against their will," as the Pope has put it?

And what of Archbishop Head, of the Anglican Church? Has anyone ever heard him say a word publicly against the murder and fraud of the money monopolists, the very people who, while professing to worship in the self-same churches, deliberately curtailed the financial facilities which were necessary for the conduct of the work of the Church at home, to say nothing of its missions to the uncivilised and the heathen? On the contrary, I was one who listened to his lunch-hour address in the Auditorium a few years ago, advocating support of a political organisation known as the Christian Crusaders, which had as one of its objects the maintenance of the existing money swindle, and "hands off the banks." He then roundly condemned the monetary reformers because they were seeking, as he said, to get "something for nothing." The fact that such an attitude, on his part, was a criticism of God Himself, Who gives everything for nothing, did not occur to him, nor did he seem to realise that when we destroy the gifts of God while members of His human family remain in need we are blasphemously throwing the gifts back in His face and assisting the work of God's adversary.

Other churches are in precisely the same position. Has the President of the Methodist Conference declared himself and his church for God and humanity against finance? He has *not*. Has the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly officially repudiated the financial arrangements, which condemn people to starvation and death, while the bounty of God rots or is destroyed? He has *not*. Has the Chairman of the Congregational Union protested against the inhuman calls for economy and sacrifice, when the only thing that gives rise to such calls is a shortage of money tickets deliberately brought about by a private monopoly? He has *not*. Has the Commissioner of the Salvation Army denounced the financial conditions which are the prime cause of the poverty, squalor and general degradation with which his organisation so

splendidly associates itself? He has *not*. Has the President of the Baptist Union openly condemned the money monopolists who have had the impudence to say that the community must be prevented from "recovering" too rapidly from the suffering, which they themselves, with government and ecclesiastical connivance and assistance, have deliberately caused? He has *not*. All these men have failed and are still failing the general community, and the suspicion is that they are surrounded by advisers or whisperers who are beneficially interested in the unchristian exploitation and degradation of humanity. Whether that suspicion is well-founded or not, the fact that they are so silent on such a vital matter

TRUTH WILL OUT.

"Mr. Savage and his Ministry in New Zealand are acting on the same lines. They have already announced that the credit of the country is to be placed at the disposal of the people of the country, through the Ministry of the day, as a matter of course. It may not yet have occurred to Mr. Savage that THE CREDIT OF A COUNTRY CAN BE SUSTAINED ONLY BY THOSE WHO CREATE IT AND THAT IT DOES NOT NECESSARILY LAST LONG UNDER THE CONTROL OF THOSE WHO EXPLOIT IT."

—"Argus" editorial, Fri., June 12. (Our emphasis.)

means that they are at least condoning the work of Satan.

WHAT PROFESSOR MURDOCH SAID

In the face of this, Professor Murdoch, of the Perth University, was not without justification for the striking things he said on May 16 to the Presbyterian Assembly at Perth. The newspapers of Melbourne did not even mention it, but the *Sunday Mail* of Brisbane gave quite a good report. The following extracts will, therefore, come as news to most of you:—

1. "I am one of many, I believe, who devoutly believe in Christ's teachings, and who firmly believe He could be the Saviour of the World if the world would allow Him to save it, but I cannot be a member of a church. I am one of those who would join a church if they could only find a Christian church to join."

2. "The reason why the Church was nagged was because . . . the world was naturally disappointed at its failure to live up to the ideals of its Founder. People in all parts of the world were looking with apprehension at the obvious triumph of brute force, and were wondering what a world in which that could still take place was likely to become."

3. "I have defended Italy, and I see nothing in recent events to make me want to take back one word of that statement . . . The inhumanity and bestial cruelty of slavery and abominable tortures practised make it time some sort of civilisation was brought into that dark part of the world. I know you will say, 'But not civilisation by poison gas.' In the first place, the Italian Government still denies having used it, and none of us know the truth of the matter. The Primate of Australia referred to Italy's victory as a devilish piece of work! We all agree, but I do not know . . . whether it would be very pleasant to have a bayonet stuck into one up to the hilt or whether it would be more devilish to use poison gas. Australian soldiers were taught to twist their bayonets so the wounds would not heal. Of course, the poison gas can be used on the non-combatants. In other words, war did not seem so devilish when we could pay others to fight and it didn't come home to us."

4. "The British Secretary of State for War published an announcement that British forces are being trained in the use of poison gas as a legitimate method of modern warfare. If war breaks out, he said, there will be no shortage of poison gas."

Professor Murdoch did not leave it at that. He went on to point

out that we must sterilise the soil on which war thrived. We must find out the main cause of war and remove the danger. All war, in essence, he said, was economic in its "origin. The present system, which made it necessary for a country to find foreign markets for its surplus production in a world where markets were steadily narrowing, was a system under which war was inevitable. War could not be averted by all the diplomacy and statesmanship in the world. That was where the Church could come in and do great work. He believed the churches could unite and do it, and we heartily agree with him in that. The lethargy of the Church in matters relating to the earthly comfort and happiness of the people is one of the greatest obstacles to the establishment of the Kingdom of God on the earth.

INFLUENCES BEHIND THE NEW TARIFF

All the facts so far made public indicate that the sensational tariff alterations recently introduced by our own Government did not have their origin in this country, but were dictated by the City of London and synchronised with similar action by the United States at the dictation of Wall Street. These movements were clearly designed to check Japan's access to Western markets, and it is well that we should calmly study the influences at work and realise that if they are permitted to develop unchecked they will inevitably lead to a veritable inferno.

Following immediately on the kick, which has been given to Japan by Britain, America and Australia, our newspapers are giving great prominence to scare headlines about the increasing friction between China and Japan. In this respect we should know that the banking system in China is connected with the international system which has its headquarters at Basle, and that the directors of the banks of China, particularly of Southern China, are *British knights*, and that in the event of Japan's success these knights and their international principals would be the only losers. Like Abyssinia, if poor China were assailed by the ruthless Japanese we would be expected to give our lives and subscribe our money in the cause of China, while the plunderers sat back and smiled. You will remember that even while the tender-hearted people of Australia, in response to newspaper appeals were sending in their pennies for the protection and help of the poor Abyssinians, their own Emperor was getting away with millions and millions in gold!

But regarding China—would you say it is only a coincidence that the Sassoon family, who benefited so materially from the opium ramp in China, and whose members are so closely connected with the control of finance in that country, have also a direct representative in the British Government?

The Sassoons are known in the East as Bagdad Jews. Sir Victor Sassoon is chairman of E. D. Sassoon Banking Co. Ltd., etc. For some years he was a member of

the Legislative Assembly in India, and in 1929 was a member of the Royal Commission which investigated *labour* conditions in that country. Sir Philip Sassoon has been a member of the British Parliament since 1912 and is now Under-Secretary for Air. His mother was a daughter of Baron de Rothschild. Sir Philip was private secretary to Sir Douglas Haig and Parliamentary Secretary to David Lloyd George! This is all very interesting in the light of the fact that Japan is showing the world what use can be made of the financial resources of a country and therefore earning the enmity of the international money monopolists.

Already the broken down money system has imposed an armaments race on most countries as a means of distributing a little more debt-money, and after the armaments we must necessarily have a war to keep the swindle going.

HOW THE SWINDLE WORKS.

It may be expected to work out something like this. The people of England cannot buy their own produce under the present money system because they are purposely kept short of English money and so are forced to get a foreign market in which to dispose of it, such as China. Englishmen, therefore, use English resources such as coal, iron, etc., to make guns, machines, etc. The money monopoly, with headquarters in London, then grants a *loan* to China, but does not send any money there. It sends the goods to China and distributes the "money" to British industry, thus helping to lessen the shortage of purchasing power in England. For this service the money monopoly obtains the debt claim on China, i.e., control of its life, its Customs and its taxes. Boiled down, it means this:—

England and the English give China real wealth in the form of goods;

England and the English receive pen and ink figures in the form of paper credit-money; and

The money monopolists get the power of the debt over China merely by writing these money figures on bits of paper!

And having the power of the debt over China they may use that unhappy country as a slaughterhouse if to do so would further their interests.

Instead of monetising our own production we allow a set of traitors to mesmerise us into believing that we can obtain money only via foreign trade, whose scope is rapidly shrinking. This means increasingly intensive competition for these dwindling markets, widening commercial warfare, and ultimately and inevitably military warfare on a large scale. Truly, war is in the air, and it is being engineered by interests whose motto is, "Peace be Damned!"

A robot steeplejack, which climbs funnels, chimneys and girders under its own power, has been patented in U.S.A. It carries a container and sprays paint as it moves up and down. It is controlled by a man on the ground.

QUITE A DIFFERENT STORY WHEN THEY ARE ASKED TO PAY OUT.

On June 10 the Industrial Court in Brisbane heard an application from the Queensland Bank Officers' Association for increased awards to bring their rates of pay into line with those in New South Wales. Among the increases asked for was £1 per annum for employees who have given six years' service, and who are now entitled to the magnificent sum of £192 per annum (£3/13/10 per week). After 10 years bank employees are entitled to only £4/14/2 per week, which may astound many people, but which helps to explain the last census revelation of how few those breadwinners are in Australia who get £5 per week.

The banks' advocate, in opposing the application, said that, with one exception, the profits of the banks were lower today than they were in 1931. "Now," he added, "with regard to general prosperity, although things are much better than they have been, THE PRESENT PROSPERITY IS TO A GREAT EXTENT DUE TO GOVERNMENT BORROWING. Our national interest bill may be lower to-day than it was in 1931, but if we go on at the same rate it will soon be back to the 1931 level."

If present "prosperity" is due to Government borrowing—that is, to Government obtaining money to give to consumers without extra goods being placed on the market for sale—what would the position be if the Government ISSUED this money itself WITHOUT adding to the interest bill?

What Did Leith-Ross Say?

Herald, June 10. —Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, who is on a mission to Japan, had a lengthy conference today with the Japanese Foreign Minister (Mr. Arita).

Mr. Arita complained of the new Australian duties, and Sir Frederick replied that they were justifiably necessary for the protection of British trade.

Argus, June 13, Stop Press. —Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, said today that he had informed members of the Japanese Government that Australia had imposed the new duties entirely on her own initiative.

Herald, June 13. —The Tokio correspondent of the *Times* says that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government, who is on a mission to Japan, touched only incidentally on relations between Australia and Japan in his discussions with the Japanese authorities.

(Sir F. Leith-Ross's mission largely concerns the interests in China of the British bondholders—that is, the British bankers—now threatened by the Japanese.

Sir Frederick entered the British Treasury in 1909, and was Deputy Controller of Finance at the Treasury from 1925 to 1932. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England—and of England itself—has said that the difference between the Bank and the Treasury is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

Since 1932 Sir Frederick has been a member of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. In this capacity—or is it in that of Treasury official, banker's messenger boy, or Tweedledum-Tweedledee interloper in Australian-Japanese relations? —Sir Frederick is now trying to arrange a loan to "save" China—as Austria was saved.

Sir Frederick's career provides an interesting example of the close connection between the British Treasury, the "advice" given to British and Australian governments, the Bank of England the League of Nations, and the greatest, but least named league of all, that of the international banking swindlers in the Bank for International Settlements.)

THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH POVERTY

Major Douglas and Party Politics

The New Political Method

Speaking at Buxton, England, Major Douglas uttered the following words: "Party government contains in itself a subtle perversion of the democratic idea." He then went on to outline the failure of present-day democracy.

Parliaments today do not fulfill their proper function. The true function of Parliament is to transmit the desires of the majority to those responsible for implementing them. That Parliament does not do this is the fault of electors. If electors would realise that it is not their business to pass judgment upon, and make choice between the various methods, which the different political parties place before them at election time, but to insist that the member representing the constituency fulfils *demands*, democratic government would function properly. Poverty, degradation, misery, want, the dole, starvation wages, and the root cause of war—these things would cease to exist. The will of the people is to enjoy peace and plenty. And they can enjoy them if they tell their sitting members that they are determined to enjoy them.

Why don't they tell them so? Because, unfortunately, they have never had the opportunity of expressing their demands in such an unmistakably clear and concrete form as would have gained fulfilment. The political party—the bugbear of present politics—has never given the people the chance to make their will known. The party programme has been dragged out at election times, and electors have been asked to pass judgment—to elect to represent them a man supporting this or that particular programme. The elector has never been asked, never been given the opportunity to draw up his own agenda. He has never been told that it is his duty to insist upon results. If he had, the party system would have been extinct generations ago.

We should elect men to Parliament to see that our will is carried out. We should not elect men to Parliament because such men solicit our support for this or that particular method. The Member of Parliament is not an expert. It

is not his business to be an expert, but it is his business to compel experts in the financial and industrial systems to make such necessary adjustments that the people's will may be implemented.

The Electoral Campaign now being set on foot in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, is, going to give every elector the opportunity of asserting his authority over the sitting member of Parliament. Campaigners are going to contact each individual elector and put before them what it is reasonably certain represents the popular will—the abolition of poverty and insecurity—and ask for their endorsement of that policy. Further, the campaigners are going to ask the elector to use his power of the vote in the proper way—by dooming to political extinction any member who will not obey his masters' commands. A perusal of

Adherents of the Douglas Social Credit movement had contributed largely to the defeat of the last Government, and it was likely that they would make their presence felt.

—Mr. Bodkin (Opposition) in New Zealand Parliament, June 2.

the elector's form, embodying the Demand and Undertaking, will make it clear that if this campaign is properly and extensively conducted, democracy will have won its big battle against powerful opponents.

To conclude with Major Douglas: "Members of Parliament must be elected on the clear understanding that they will disregard the Party Whips at any time or all the time, in favour of the instructions of their constituents. If this consciousness of sovereignty cannot be aroused and made effective, I see no future for civilisation other than ever-increasing economic and political slavery, punctuated by Battle, Murder, and Sudden Death, War, Pestilence, and Famine."

(Official weekly bulletin of People's Movement to Abolish Poverty, Room 8, The Block, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, C.1. Address all communications to Box 621, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.1)

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

BELOW is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (1d. stamp) to: THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH POVERTY, Room 8, The Block, ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE, C.1.

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

Elector's Demand and Undertaking

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Australian so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Australia, Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.
7. If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party, and keep on changing until my policy has been achieved.

Signed.....

Signed.....

Address.....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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JOHN HOGAN'S REPORT

Tuesday, June 9. —Left Melbourne 6.30 p.m. Spoke Warragul, 8.45, to enthusiastic crowd of 150. Good branch.

Wednesday, June 10. —Morning organising in Warragul. Afternoon at Yarragon arousing interest, and Trafalgar. Splendid night meeting at Yallourn—over 250. Technical discussion with local leaders till 1.30 a.m.

Thursday, June 11. —A little typing. Spent day going over power station, open cut, and works generally. Knots of men everywhere discussing. Excellent reception. Lunch

including Mr. J. McLachlan, M.L.A., have shown a pleasing development of thought, and an attitude to monetary reform infinitely advanced on that of a year or two ago. There is every reason to believe that packed meetings of a most representative nature can be expected on the return tour, for the interest aroused will swell in the meantime, and already demands for a second meeting are coming from every centre. The establishment of branches in each district, and of Gippsland District Council of a live-wire nature is not far off. After the next properly organised series of meetings, this part of Victoria will be a stronghold for Social Credit.

MORDIALLOC MEETING.

After returning to Melbourne, John addressed a Pleasant Sunday Afternoon in the Parish Hall at Mordialloc, kindly arranged by the Vicar, and was enthusiastically received by a representative gathering. His speech made a profound impression, and Padre Balwyn (State Padre of Toc H) joined with the Mayor of Mordialloc and the Mentone branch secretary in thanking the speaker for an informative address. Arrangements are being made for a mass demonstration in the Mordialloc Town Hall early in July, covering the whole district, and the Mayor is also arranging for a special gathering of councillors from his own and surrounding towns to meet John personally beforehand.

GOODWILL GROUP.

One of the largest attendances since its inception swelled the Goodwill Group's city dinner on Tuesday night to hear John speak on "Democracy in New Zealand—What of Australia?" and the evening was unanimously voted to be outstanding from every point of view. A warm welcome was extended to the young visitor by the chairman, Rev. J. T. Lawton, on behalf of the Group. The speech was thoroughly enjoyed, and a most interesting series of questions at the conclusion provided unusual entertainment, with excellent repartee. Questions, principally from Messrs. Chomley, L. De Garis, Lamb, M.L.A., and Dr. John Dale, City Health Officer, each known as supporters of different schools of economic thought, obviously covered a wide range, and the vote of thanks was moved by Messrs. Ramsay and F. Cantwell, and supported by Mr. Lamb. The final trend of John's address was an appeal for action, and his remarks in regard to the willingness of Parliament to move, and to ascertain the right way to move when determined public opinion demanded movement, were reassuringly supported by the member present. The young speaker suggested an end to discussion of different technical viewpoints, so many of which exist in the Group, and

unity on some common basis of agreement, some satisfactory objective, which would make possible a successful emotional appeal to the public. The reasoning must take place first, he suggested, but then emotion must find its place if a real wave of feeling were to sweep across Australia as to a large extent had occurred in our sister Dominion. He declared that a new consciousness of Democracy as an institution was arising, and its effectiveness depended largely on the willingness of those who realised the increasingly urgent need for change to present a united front on major principles.

John Hogan's Programme

John is finding it impossible to adhere to his original intentions in regard to touring Tasmania and the Riverina before August, and his future programme now will be along the following lines: June:

Sunday, 21: 2.30 p.m., Yarraville, Anglican Church (open to public); 8.30 p.m., Coburg, Manchester Unity Hall.

Monday, 22: CAULFIELD TOWN HALL, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, 23: Middy, Ballarat; 8 p.m., Daylesford.

Wednesday, 24: Day, organising at Bendigo; 8 p.m., Castlemaine.

Thursday, 25: 8 p.m., Rochester.

Friday, 26: 8 p.m., Tongala.

Saturday, 27: Nathalia.

Sunday, 28: Tuesday, 30: Goulburn Valley towns. July:

Wednesday, 1: CAMBERWELL TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 2: MOONEE PONDS TOWN HALL.

Friday, 3, onwards: Meetings in metropolitan area and Western districts.

Saturday, 18: Leave for final tour of Gippsland, including the following definite programme (meetings also at War-r a g u l. Yarragon, Trafalgar, Moe, Morwell, Maffra, and possibly in the Leongatha and Wonthaggi district before returning):—

Thursday, 23: 6.15 p.m., Sale Rotary Club dinner; 8.15 p.m., Yallourn, Main Hall.

Friday, 24: 8.30 p.m., Traralgon.

Saturday, 25: 8 p.m., Sale, Debating Club.

Sunday, 26: 11.30 a.m., House meeting for discussion at Bairnsdale; 2.30 p.m., Public meeting, Bairnsdale Mechanics' Institute; 8.30 p.m., Orbost Hall.

Monday, 27: 8 p.m., Sale, public meeting. Mayor to preside.

Tuesday, 28: 8 p.m., Rosedale Hall.

A special State Conference is anticipated early in August, and all efforts are being concentrated on the great objective of a Monster Rally in the City Hall in September, probably during Show Week. About the end of August John hopes to be able to get away for a couple of weeks' preliminary campaigning in Tasmania, returning for the City Hall project, which is to be the biggest Social Credit demonstration that has yet taken place in this State.

The method of producing goods in this country has hitherto been to produce them according to the capacity of the consumers to buy them.

Whereas the sensible thing for any community would be to produce goods according to the capacity of the consumers to consume them.—London "Daily Express," April 28.

NOW WE KNOW WHY AUSTRALIA HAS SECONDARY INDUSTRIES.

"Without secondary industries during the last six years, Australia would have defaulted on her obligations abroad."

--R. G. Menzies in London. ("Age," Jun 17.)

Queensland Douglas Credit Party Notes

New branches of the party have been formed at Dayboro, Strathpine, Sevenslea, Pleystowe and Greenslopes.

On Monday night Dayboro was visited by the State Secretary and the Wide Bay organiser, Mr. G. H. Nichols. On Tuesday the same propagandists visited Strathpine. Very good meetings resulted in both places. The audience showed keen interest in the Proposals, and a number of questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of the questioners.

Mr. Nichols has just returned from a very successful tour of South-Western Queensland, having been as far west as Charleville. Tara is showing keen interest; over ninety people attended Mr. Nichols' meeting there.

The Mareeba district is being well organised by Mr. C. F. Studt; Douglas literature is well distributed there, and the meetings indicate keen interest.

On Thursday evening the State President delivered an address to a gathering at the Ascot State School. Many influential business and professional men were present. Taking into consideration the heavy rains that fell on Thursday, the meeting was very encouraging, and resulted in several new members for the local branch.

No lecturer is now authorised to speak officially for the party until he has passed an examination in the technique of the New Economics set by the State Headquarters. Certificates are issued to candidates who pass the examination, and District Councils and branches should encourage hard study by intending propagandists.

FINANCE FOR AUSTRALIA?

Last week's cables reported that the Free Land League for Jewish Territorial Colonisation is submitting a memorandum to show that Australia should welcome more Jews.

Significantly enough, the document is not to be submitted to anyone concerned with land settlement, but to the Minister for COMMERCE.

Democracy in Peril

The Council for Civil Liberties proposes, by means of an educational campaign, to draw attention to aspects of modern history to which little attention is given in the daily press. While the meetings arranged by the Council will appeal particularly to people of liberal views, they are designed to provide information, not merely to serve as rallying-points for those who are critical of present social conditions. The speakers who will represent the Council at such meetings will be persons thoroughly competent to deal with their subjects.

The first educational meeting will take place on Wednesday, June 24, at the Kelvin Hall, 55 Collins Place (Exhibition Street), C.1. It will take the form of a discussion on "Democracy in Peril" by two speakers. The first speaker, Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick, M.A., is a Workers' Educational Association and University Extension Lecturer on International Affairs. He will deal with "International Affairs and the Liberty of the Subject," and will discuss the growth of Fascism in European countries and the political tendencies noticeable in countries with democratic constitutions. Mr. J. V. Barry, barrister-at-law, whose article on the Commonwealth Crimes Act appeared in the *New Times* last year, will discuss "Threats to Australian Democracy." There is no written work dealing adequately with this subject.

A charge of 1/- will be made for admission to this meeting. Tickets will be obtainable at the door on June 24.

The honorary secretary of the Council for Civil Liberties is Miss T. Lucas, 13 a'Beckett Street Armadale.

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Douglas Credit Women's Movement of Victoria

MRS. RISCHBIETH'S ADDRESS.

On Monday, June 15, Mrs. B. M. Rischbieth, O.B.E., who was alternate delegate for Australia to the League of Nations Assembly last year, addressed members and friends at the Douglas Credit rooms on the subject of the League's work for peace.

Mrs. Rischbieth stressed the value of Geneva as the focal point where the nations could meet and discuss their problems. She said that the League's splendid work for the promotion of peace and the welfare of the peoples of the world must not be ignored because of its failure to prevent the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. That was largely due, she said, to the fact that France did not honour her obligations in the early part of the sanctions struggle. She claimed that sanctions must be retained and intensified if the League were to achieve success; if they were lifted at this stage it would be another blow to Abyssinia, and Mussolini would prove himself not only Dictator of Italy and Abyssinia, but virtually of the world.

The League had investigated the social and industrial standards of 54 countries, and though it had worked for collective security in the national field, it had not yet done so in the economic sense; but she thought it would do so later. She expressed the view that financial reform was the necessity of the day. In a final appeal for the support of the League, Mrs. Rischbieth said that *some influence was greatly hampering the peace machinery of the League*, which was now involved in what amounted to a life and death struggle between democracy, autocracy and dictatorship.

Some pertinent questions and shrewd comment from the members of the audience revealed that the cause of the League's difficulty was not far to seek, and that the spanner in the works of the peace machinery was oil and armament interest, hurled there by high finance.

The audience left, feeling that there was little hope for the success of the League's efforts for peace while it retained within itself representatives of the interests mentioned.

BOOKS ON MONETARY REFORM

- Why Poverty In the Midst of Plenty? By the Dean of Canterbury 8d.
 - ABC of Social Credit. By C. Barclay Smith 7d.
 - Dividends for All By C. Barclay Smith 7d.
 - Tell Me the Story Simply. By W. T. Duggan 7d.
 - Modern Problems and Mental Attitudes. By Rev. J. T. Lawton 1/1
 - Economic Democracy. By C. H. Douglas 5/10
 - Credit Power and Democracy. By C. H. Douglas 0/10
 - Social Credit. By C. H. Douglas 6/4
 - The Breakdown of the Employment System. By C. H. Douglas 4d.
 - Monopoly of Credit. By C. H. Douglas 8/3
 - An Outline of Social Credit. By H.M.M. 1/1
 - Poverty Amidst Plenty. By C. J. Galloway 10d.
 - Democracy at the Cross Roads. By L. H. Hollins 4/-
 - The Douglas Manual
- ALL POST FREE
 Obtainable from The Douglas Social Credit Movement Room 8, The Block, Melbourne

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LUCKY COWS!
 The Federal Government intends to assist animal health research by granting £20,000 to provide a special laboratory for the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in the grounds of the veterinary research institute of Melbourne University.
 The Minister in Charge of Development (Senator McLachlan) announced this on June 10. The field of research, he said, would cover the dairying industry and farm animals.

hour meeting of 150. Night meeting at Trafalgar. Good branch in embryo here. Carloads of Yallourn enthusiasts, especially energetic Bob Moreton, Secretary, again accompanied. Returned to Yallourn. Retired early (about 2 a.m.).

Friday, June 12. —Left Yallourn 8 a.m. Morning organising at Sale, with good results. Made arrangements for subsequent visit, including addresses to Rotary, Debating Club and public meeting. Afternoon at Stratford, Bairnsdale and Lakes Entrance. On to Orbost. No arrangements for subsequent meeting. Received letter from Melbourne—250 miles away—suggesting be back by following night.

Saturday, June 13. —Left Orbost 1 a.m., after discussion with local sympathisers. Camped out at Bairnsdale, 3 a.m.—8 a.m. (Too late for accommodation.) Spent morning at Bairnsdale, and managed to penetrate shell of town, in spite of £400,000 on fixed deposit in local banks. Arranged for later meetings quite satisfactorily. Left 1.30 p.m. Spent further hour at Sale. Had tea at Rosedale and supper at Traralgon, with contacts reported en route, and arranged future meetings at each centre. Pushed on to Melbourne through heavy storm, and arrived sometime after midnight.

The initial tour of Gippsland has been more successful and resultful than anticipated, especially in view of the brief period concerned. Interviews with leading citizens in each town,

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