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# THE NEW TIMES

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## Prime Minister's Dishonourable Broadcast

### Our "Companion of Honour" sends the truth flying—but not over the air!

#### BANKERS' YES-MAN IS SILENT ON THE VITAL ISSUE

On Tuesday of last week his Majesty, presumably on the Prime Minister's personal recommendation, conferred upon that gentleman the title, Companion of Honour. On Thursday the new Companion of Honour, in a flutter of panic at the national wrath over his attempt to impose Fascist regulations on this country, issued in a national broadcast one of the most dishonourable statements that have ever been heard in Australia.

It was dishonourable from every point of view. Apart from its contents, the Prime Minister dishonoured his office and the Constitution by taking the reward's course in the method of delivery. His case should have been stated in Parliament House at Canberra, where the matter could have been debated by the people's representatives and where his *ex parte* statements could have been answered. There is no reason why Parliament is not sitting at present except that it suits the cowardly Prime Minister and those who are pushing him on that Parliament should not be sitting. They dare not face Parliament. Their treacherous actions towards the Australian people have throughout this episode been marked by the cowardice that accompanies treachery. Their suicidal tariff taxes were imposed, not by considered legislation nor even upon the recommendation of the Tariff Board, but by Cabinet regulation. Thrown contemptuously in the face of Parliament as it was just rising for its winter recess, a policy for which the Ministry received no mandate, direct or indirect, is being imposed upon the people of the Commonwealth in defiance of every principle of democracy. Parliament is being kept shut as long as possible in order that the conspirators may proceed so far before the House reassembles that it will be too late to retrace the steps or repair the damage. Ministers are parading the country making false statements, uttering insulting remarks about a friendly neighbour and an excellent customer, and trying to cover up their tracks by blowing upon the embers of a militaristic Jingoism. And Companion of Honour Lyons, arch-coward of them all, capped the whole un-savoury business with his address from Coward's Castle.

In making his address, Mr. Lyons raised three principal issues, as follows:—

1. The responsibility for the present position between Japan and Australia.
2. The relative importance to us of the English and the Japanese markets.
3. Japan's alleged designs upon Australian standards of living.

**FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY**  
"The responsibility for the position which has now been created between Japan and Australia," said the Prime Minister, "does not lie with us. The entire responsibility lies with Japan."

This perversion of fact is so obvious as hardly to require answering. But Australian readers who witness the spurious indignation against Japan being exhibited by Mr. Lyons are invited to consider just how he (and others) would have felt had Japan first imposed her present duties against our products, and then, when we responded with a tariff against hers, solemnly proclaimed to the world that the responsibility was entirely *ours*! If, in addition, she had advanced as a reason that we are selling her our wool too cheaply and so threatening her standards of living, can you imagine the furore there would be in this country?

Yet it was to put forward precisely this argument that our tragic buffoon of a Prime Minister engaged (at your expense, doubtless) every wireless station in Australia. Do you wonder the Japanese are insulted? Do you wonder that Australians, having placed such a man at the head of their Commonwealth (and with full knowledge of his political record) are deservedly becoming the laughing stock of the world? With everyone else scrambling for markets, we are deliberately throwing them away.

#### THE ENGLISH AND THE JAPANESE MARKETS.

"Cotton piece goods today represent our greatest single import. It is a market which my Govern-

ment—hear Mussolini—and many previous Governments had, in the main, particularly reserved for the United Kingdom as a partial set-off to our huge exports to the United Kingdom of primary produce which we cannot sell elsewhere. . . . For every £1 spent by Japan in Australia £4 is spent by the United Kingdom...

#### INSANITY FROM STARVATION

Summing up the cause of insanity as "the struggle for existence in the stress and worry of modern life," Dr. J. K. Adey, superintendent of the Royal Park (Melb.) Receiving House, instanced, in an address last Friday, the following TYPICAL case:

A woman with an invalid husband, who was trying to bring up eight children on 18/- a week, gave all the food to the children and starved herself. Finally, one of the boys got into trouble with the police, and her mental breakdown was precipitated.

\* \* \*

And Australia's problem, according to Lyons, Gullett, and all those other hypocrites whom YOU have put into office, is to FIND MARKETS!

Only the bankers' combine and the bankers' puppets keep our unfortunate people from getting the money to buy the goods that abound. Every day the bankers are making lunatics and criminals.

#### DOWN WITH THE BANKERS' COMBINE!

We can keep that British market open only by . . . providing in the Australian market a reasonable opportunity for goods of British manufacture."

As far as that "reasonable opportunity" is concerned, the tariff just discarded by Mr. Lyons placed upon Japanese artificial

silk piece goods, for example, a tax exactly twice that which was levied against similar goods from Britain. Is not this sufficiently reasonable?

Mr. Lyons refers to "our huge exports to the United Kingdom of primary produce which we cannot sell elsewhere." He conveniently forgets, first, that the products of the sheep and the wheat farm (not included in the above) between them account for more than half our total exports. Last year wheat, wheaten flour, wool, tallow, hides and skins represented £59.9 millions out of total exports of £112.9 millions or, excluding gold, £103.1 millions. And that last figure includes metals, manufactures, and other items not reckoned as primary produce.

Mr. Lyons also conveniently overlooks the price, which Britain pays for the "primary produce, which we cannot sell elsewhere," a price so low that we are chronically in the position of subsidising the Australian farmer to keep him from throwing up the sponge. Before our Companion of Honour oozes away to a syrup of unctuous gratitude let him recall how Australians tax themselves in the home price of nearly every item thus exported because they cannot

get a fair price in Britain—as instanced directly in the case of butter, sugar, dried fruits, and so on, and indirectly in the case of nearly every product shipped to Britain. But there is a far wider and more important issue still.

#### A CREDITOR, YET IN DEBT

We raised that issue on this page in the *New Times* of October 11 last, and it may be timely to summarise again the figures then presented, and which were the latest available at that date.

To June, 1934:	£ Millions Sterling.
Total exports from Australia... . . . .	4425
Total imports to Australia.....	4136
Balance of exports...	289

Australia should therefore be a creditor abroad—even at the unprofitable prices received from Britain—to the extent of somewhere about this figure, £289 millions sterling, or £361 millions in Australian currency. Even after allowing for further "invisible" adjustments not included in these figures, she certainly should not be a debtor. Nevertheless, at June 30, 1934—and any alteration since has been for the worse—we were shown by the Commonwealth statistician to be owing a net balance abroad in government, municipal and private indebtedness of no less than £833 millions Australian. Nearly £800 millions of this was owing in Britain.

And Mr. Lyons has the un-speakable impudence to declaim our "firm resolve to adhere to our Empire trade treaty obligations, and—above and beyond all material considerations—to the Empire bond."

"Above and beyond all material considerations"—God help us, under the leadership of fools and traitors this country has demonstrated that nobly in the past. Today far more than half of our exports which go to England—and which are included in Mr. Lyons's statement that "for every £1 spent by Japan in Australia £4 is spent by the United Kingdom"—far more than half these goods are not genuine sales to Britain at all. In the first place there are large quantities of goods shipped to England merely for sale or resale (such as wool) and which should not properly be treated as British purchases, any more than furniture is reckoned to be bought by the auctioneer who puts it under the hammer. And, secondly, even of these nominal exports to Britain over 50 per cent, represent no sale against which purchases may be made; they represent no more and no less than the serf's tribute of forced labour to his master. Interest on Commonwealth debts, interest on State debts, interest on the debts of semi-public bodies, corporations and boards in all directions—these are some of the purposes for which we ship our goods. And when all these dues are paid there comes the procession of stately dividends—dividends on bank shares, on

#### The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Nutrition

Dear Sirs,

If, as you hope, some thousands of housewives fill in and post to you the information as to their families' diet, which you are now seeking through the press, what precisely do you expect thereby to learn? And what then?

Supposing you come to the conclusion that the sample food programmes forwarded to you show a lack of milk, fruit, green vegetables and the like, what will you do about it? Will you recommend further intensive "Drink more milk" and "Eat more fruit" campaigns? Will you tell our dairy farmers, orchardists and market gardeners to get busy and produce more in readiness for the rush? How will you proceed to try and have your recommendations carried out? Or will you be satisfied merely to send on the result of your inquiries to the Nutrition Committee of the League of Nations and then sit back smugly, feeling you have done all that could have been reasonably expected of you?

You will doubtless get some answers to your newspaper inquiries. But do you seriously think many people who are really going short of food will lay bare to you the tragic story of their insufficiency? Do you know anything at all about how the poor try to hide their poverty, even from one another? Do you think the mothers who are half-starving themselves for their children will tell you all about it?

You fools, you comfort-sodden, callous fools! If you were really desirous of knowing how the majority of people in this country are managing, you have no need for piling up fresh mountains of statistics and battalions of vitamins. Let some of you and your families go on the

basic wage for a few weeks, and others on the dole. Then multiply your experiences by the numbers which existing statistics can readily give you. If you do this you will have no difficulty in arriving at very strong conclusions.

Should you feel this to be too heroic a course to undergo, you can very quickly issue quite a good interim report by referring to the last census figures of Australian incomes. One glance at them should suffice to convince you that at least five million Australians cannot possibly have adequate food, clothing and shelter. To get one, they must go without another; and all three are essentials of which there is no PHYSICAL shortage, or of which any shortage could easily and quickly be repaired.

The whole point is that there is no need at all for the inquiry you are embarking upon—why inquire into the obvious? But, though there is no need that is not to say there is no purpose. Inquiries are a very useful means of warding off demand and postponing action. This inquiry, we understand, was sponsored by S. M. Bruce, twin Companion of Honour to J. A. Lyons. The one is a bankers' yes-man, the other's firm has a banker for its chairman of directors. Both are notorious beneficiaries and upholders of the banking swindle, which alone keeps the people short of sufficient incomes to buy enough nourishing food.

If you want to take part in a really useful inquiry, why not inquire what INCOME is sufficient to give every person in this Commonwealth good food and clothing and a decent house to live in? Having done this, why not inquire into the physical resources of Australia to see whether such a standard is generally attainable? And is so WHY NOT DEMAND IT?

THE NEW TIMES



**THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH POVERTY**

(BY NON-PARTY POLITICAL ACTION.)

The Electoral Campaign for the Abolition of Poverty and Issue of National Dividends is about to commence in Victoria. The house-to-house canvass of the twenty Federal electorates is a huge task to undertake but with sufficient energetic workers it is by no means an impossible one.

To ensure efficiency, the canvassing for signatures to the form appearing below must be undertaken systematically and with due regard to essential procedure. Where there already exists an organised body such as a local Social Credit Group little difficulty will be experienced in having the canvass proceeding under "its own steam" in a short time.

In many cases people will be found anxious to commence canvassing but who do not happen to be in touch with a local organisation. For the guidance and help of these the following suggestions are offered:—

You can start the Campaign in your district by:

1. Signing the Elector's Demand and Undertaking (below).
2. Getting all your friends and acquaintances to sign it likewise.
3. Getting everyone to see the importance of adding his signature to those of others, making a united clear demand for what we all want first and foremost, the Abolition of Poverty and the issue of National Dividends.

**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.....

Note.—In answer to requests the space for signatures has been increased to enable two residents at the same address (such as husband and wife) to sign the one form. Further forms may be had on application to The People's Movement to Abolish Poverty, Box 621, Melbourne, C.1.

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted. Apply above address.

**"CAN GIFT MONEY BE CANCELLED?"**

Few people can any longer pretend that, except by such devices as increasing the national debt, any community is able to buy the whole of what it produces.

Hence those whose interest it is to oppose monetary reform are now contending that, if new money be issued by governments to make up the shortage, this must continue mounting up until it causes extreme inflation.

"Can Gift Money Be Cancelled?" deals with this assertion. It explains why, where and how new money must be issued, and how it may also be withdrawn as goods are sold, so that the money supply will always be kept in proper relation with the supply of goods for sale.

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**THE SLUM PROBLEM**

I have been reading an article in your issue of June 19 headed "Better Homes, but Higher Death Rates," in which you hail as a surprising discovery that people when moved into new homes starved to death. What else is to be expected on an income, which is insufficient to provide good homes and good food, when an undue proportion is taken for rent?

If you would study the basis of the "anti-slum emotionalism" that is sweeping Melbourne, you would find that it is pretty solid.

At present people are paying rents for kennels which would be sufficient for a comfortable little home if interest rates and cost of construction and land values could be adjusted to a reasonable level. Moreover, one of their strongest arguments is that rents should be fixed on a basis of ability to pay after a sufficient amount had been deducted from the family income to provide for food and other necessities.

I would be obliged if you would publish this letter, or an article on these lines, to correct the false impression which the article in question is likely to engender in the minds of your readers.

S. TUXEN.

94 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1.

[We would refer our correspondent to the series of articles on Slums now appearing in our columns from Mr. Bruce H. Brown. We do not suggest that certain slum landlords are not preying on their unfortunate tenants, but we do not believe that this is the crux of the matter. Last Sunday morning a broadcast from the Melbourne "Age" station referred to "Tin Flat," in the West Melbourne Swamp, as a place "where numbers of the unemployed eke out a rent and tax free existence" (a type of existence which, in spite of these attractions, the Symes do not yet appear to have adopted for themselves).

Mr. Tuxen appears to agree that it is not merely a question

of exorbitant rents when he says, in the third paragraph of his letter above, that "one of their strongest arguments is that rent should be fixed on a basis of ability to pay . . .", etc. Does not this imply that whereas tenants may now be exploited, the boot should merely be transferred to the other foot? Or, if the State is to subsidise those who cannot pay reasonable rents, that the community is to be further taxed? And is not taxation almost inevitably passed on to those least able to afford it?

We commend to Mr. Tuxen our suggestion that the slum problem, which unquestionably is mainly a matter of ability to pay, cannot be solved until the slum dwellers' ability in this direction is increased. Neither direct taxation nor subsidies (indirect taxation) provide any real relief, since their main effect will be to reduce more people to slum levels. The only solution lies in the direction of giving the people more money. We are pleased to note that some members of the Slum Abolition League are moving in this direction by advocating interest-free loans. Interest-free loans will be practicable only when the community resumes control over its own money supplies.—Ed. "N.T."]

**COMPANIONS OF HONOUR**

If the Labor Party could free itself of its small ideas, and of the traitors who will torpedo the Labor Movement at any time at the behest of High Finance, it now has the best opportunity it ever had to get ready to face the electors and show the spineless Australian citizens that we are not governed by a Parliament, but by a few hand-picked lackeys of the London International Financiers and High Commercial Monopolists. Bruce began to sell Australia in 1924, and got his C.H. Now Lyons, who is doing likewise, has got his C.H., and C.H. seems to be the International Finance Mark for O.K.

THOMAS LYLE.

**The New Zealand Government and its Price Fixing for Primary Industries**

The New Zealand Social Credit paper, *Why*, in an editorial, "The Compensated Price," in its current issue discusses the Savage Government's price-fixing for primary producers as follows:—

"When Major Douglas undertook to give advice to the people of New Zealand, his first thought was for the exporting primary industries. A moment's consideration, we maintain, will show that this was the logical attitude. He perceived that the economic life of the community rested mainly on the great exporting industries, and therefore suggested them as the starting-point in any scheme of reconstruction.

"The Labor Party, in spite of its long association with the industrial section of the community, recognised the same point, and brought out a scheme of 'guaranteed prices' for the farming industry as the foundation-stone of its plans.

"There is a great deal of misconception at large on the question of the relationship between the primary industries and the rest of the community. There is also a great deal of unnecessary argument. Since, in the event of those misconceptions remaining in people's minds, there is a possibility that the argument will in the future become vituperative, we think the moment is ripe for a brief word on the subject. The problem is one that is vital. It is likely, we suggest, to become more and more important as time goes on. If it is not handled by everyone concerned in an intelligent and cool-headed way, vast harm may eventually be done to New Zealand.

"We are not among those who think that all that need be done

in order to create prosperity is to 'issue money.' We are, of course, in full agreement with the contention that the monetary question is fundamental in respect of our present difficulties. If we did not believe that, our existence over the last two years would have been in vain. At the same time, to issue money *without goods* is clearly a hopeless proposition.

"Yet it seems that, among a large number of people, the idea is prevalent that one has simply to issue money in order to create prosperity. The processes of production, and economy of effort, are matters to which they apparently attach small importance. The economists of three centuries have ignored the importance of consumption. Certain money reformers of today go to the opposite extreme by all but ignoring the importance of production. Such people invite the jibes of newspaper writers and professors of economics about 'phony money' and 'getting something for nothing.'

"The pensioners are deserving of help. So are the unemployed. Yet neither of these two classes produces anything. That, in itself, is no reason why they should not consume what other people produce. *But unless there is something to consume, it is of little use issuing money to them.* That fact ought to be self-evident.

"What it comes to, then, is this: The exporting primary industries are responsible for producing directly or indirectly, the bulk of the goods consumed in New Zealand. These industries are in a bad way, mainly owing to the disparity between their prices and their costs, due to tariffs, etc. Since tariffs are not likely to be abolished, the only fair thing to do is to use the Social Credit

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**SECTION 2**

(Continued from page 2.)

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technique, or a part of it, as the means of putting the farmer on a level with the rest of the community. Pay him a *compensated price*. Unless his position is made secure, nobody else can expect to be secure. It is of little use issuing new money to the unemployed if there is nothing for them to buy, or if the prices of the things they need are so swollen by tariff increases that they are able to buy less than can be obtained with the meagre pittance they receive at present. "We shall have more to say on this matter. In the meantime we urge our readers to give it their most serious thought."



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FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936.

### Mr. Curtin and the Tall Poppies

Federal Labor "leader" Curtin grows more hopeless the further he goes. In our issue of April 24 we made some criticism of his strange utterances just before that date—shallow utterances entirely at variance with deeper knowledge displayed in his earlier writings. Since then Mr. Curtin has had, through the Government's mad tariff policy, the opportunity to make his own name and to re-establish the waning fortunes of a party that seems to be wilfully dooming itself to extinction. Mr. Curtin has been conspicuous by his silence.

He has now again come into the limelight through a paper written by him for the South Australian Political Science School, and read in connection with that State's Centenary. And what a contribution Mr. Curtin has made to the celebrations! What a cheering and optimistic note he has sounded!

He began by reciting facts with which *New Times* readers are familiar—the shockingly low incomes of the vast majority of our people and the duty of the State to provide for those who through age, ill health, or the lack of economic opportunity are unable to provide for themselves. He then attempted to outline a method of making this, provision. And the only method he *now* appears to know—in sharp distinction to the Mr. Curtin who once advocated monetary reform—is tax, tax, TAX. £8 millions extra for unemployment allowances; £6 millions extra for child endowment; £1,600,000 extra for widows' pensions; and an unspecified amount for invalids—this is his attempt at social justice. The rich, he says, have too much, and so we must make them poorer. Down with the tall poppies!

But do not think from this that

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Mr. Curtin has given up that idea, so dear to nineteenth century Labor, that the purpose of the economic system is not goods, but WORK. Although he will cut off the heads of the tall poppies to provide for those who cannot work, there must still be a sharp class distinction. He demands allowances to persons willing to work, and for whom neither the State nor the economic system provides employment, but at the same time he declares that the allowance in lieu of work should not be equal to the payment for work. As the allowance for work is a bare subsistence, and as the newspaper reports of his proposals do not indicate that Mr. Curtin protested against such rates, we must assume that he is satisfied to keep *below* the subsistence level those who, *through no fault of their own*, are unable to find a place on any employers' pay sheet.

Mr. Curtin, in short, now appears to subscribe thoroughly to every canon of "sound" finance. The money supply is too sacred a thing to be interfered with; what comes into existence through some mysterious process must be eked out sparingly. The scanty blanket must be patched here and darned there, and if it is not long enough a piece will be cut off the top and sewn on to the bottom. There is to be no independence or comfort for anybody; more must be taken from those who have anything, in order to be doled out parsimoniously to those who have nothing. What a hopeless doctrine, and how thoroughly those who preach it deserve to remain in the political desert!

In spite of all this we find it hard to believe that Mr. Curtin has lost every spark of the intelligence he once displayed. And in the hope that they may start his brain working again we would invite him to consider the following questions:

1. Is he aware that, the higher taxation has grown, the worse has become the position of our people, poor as well as rich, in spite of a tremendous increase in our real wealth?

2. Does he believe that he can devise a scheme of taxation, short of outright State socialism, under which at least most of the burden will not be passed on to the most helpless consumers?

3. Does he realise that if the present monetary income of all Australians were shared out equally among the entire community we should have only about 30/- a week each? Does he think this is the highest standard of living Australia can afford? And, if not, since taxation at best merely *redistributes* incomes, is not the cure to be found in an increase of incomes—that is, in increasing our money supply till it reflects our real wealth?

4. Does he not know that more than half of our present taxation is absorbed in paying interest on the national debt? Does he not know

that this same national debt has proceeded mainly from this very process of increasing our incomes by the issue of new money—but money issued (in the form of bookkeeping credits) by private banking firms as though it were their own property? Does he not know that it is constitutionally within the prerogative of that sovereign Parliament of which he is a prominent member to resume control over our money supplies, and that such a resumption, instead of needing increased taxation, would very rapidly abolish most of our present imposts?

If he knows these things—and we believe he does know them—why does he talk and write such insincere humbug? In doing so he is alienating the support of all thoughtful people. He is rapidly estranging that non-party vote which puts Governments in and out. And he cannot plead even the base motive of party expediency; for it has over and over again been demonstrated in Australia that the very poorest have the eternal hope of some day improving their condition, and that, no matter how propertyless or money less they may be, they will always resent the idea of having taken from them through taxation what they *hope to earn in the future*. They will even give up the present substance rather than this future shadow.

So there is no parliamentary majority to be gained by the cry of increased taxation.

If Mr. Curtin does not realise this he is not even a politician, much less a statesman. And deplorable as his recent silence has been, his still more recent speech is more deplorable.

### The League of Nations Union—and the Jews

While one must always respect sincerity—and there is no doubting the sincerity of most Australians who have subscribed to League of Nations' ideals—one must also acknowledge the wisdom of the ancient proverb: The eyes of the fool are on the ends of the earth. And so it is that League of Nations supporters are mostly concerned with the speck in the other fellow's eye, and quite unconscious of the cataract in their own.

The Australian League of Nations Union has during the past week held a national conference in Sydney. As a result of that conference a formal statement of policy was drawn up and issued to the press. The first clause was as follows: "The present international position places the people of this, as of other countries, in more imminent peril than ever before in our history."

As things are, this statement is quite true, but it is true only because good people like the League of Nations Union will insist on wetting the corner of their handkerchiefs for the other fellow's eye instead of trotting off to the doctor themselves. In proof of this, the remaining eight clauses of the Union's conference statement were devoted almost entirely to sanctions—that is, to punishing aggression rather than preventing it, to attacking effects rather than attending to causes.

Why, for instance, should the people of this country be in imminent peril? Our Constitution gives us political independence and

democratic government. Our people have assented to no external military treaties. Nobody seeks to wrest our country from us. We are practically self-sufficing, and in addition capable of producing a considerable surplus. Other countries are ready and eager to take that surplus and to give us real wealth in exchange. These are the bare facts. Obviously, then, any perils or difficulties are of our own making, and all we need is to have the cataract removed from our eye in order to see the position clearly. Why, then, seek to interfere with the other fellow? Seeing the state of our own backyard he will naturally resent our applying the broom to his. Whereas an example from us might work wonders on the whole neighbourhood. This seeming incapacity of League upholders to be practical is emphasised by a suggestion submitted to the conference and commended by it, and which followed the press report of its policy statement. The *Argus* puts it thus: "The conference commended the suggestion made on humanitarian grounds that the administration of the Immigration Act be reasonably relaxed to admit a limited number of Jewish refugees from Germany."

What has this to do with the League of Nations Union? Admittedly the Jews (within every nation) have had a very considerable finger in the League pie, particularly the Jewish financiers. And we know that British blood is at present being spilled to establish the Jews once again as a nation in Palestine—in a manner that differs only in extent of operations (up to date) from the Italian incursion into Abyssinia which League members so profoundly deplore.

But does all this justify the attempt of the League of Nations Union to act as immigration sponsors for bringing more Jews into this country? We have no animus against the Jews as Jews. But that does not blind us to their failings. And at a time when the Australian people have two great fights on their hands—the fight against the monopoly of finance, with its resultant spawn of industrial monopolies, and the fight against sweated labour conditions which naturally follow—at such a time we think it, highly undesirable that further Jewish immigration into Australia should be encouraged. For the Jew more than anyone else tends to be a monopolist. For that reason, as well as for their subversive activities—Communism, another form of centralised monopoly, was founded and is carried on mainly by Jews—the Jews were driven out of Germany.

The Jewish population of Australia is numerically very small. Those who subscribed to the Hebrew religion at the last census

were only 23,553 in number, so that probably the total Jewish population could be put down at not more than 30,000. But what a record they have! Just consider their share in the monopolistic control of the soft goods trade, the furniture trade, the wireless trade, the motor trade, the tobacco trade, the brewery trade, the newspaper trade, the amusement trade, the money lending trade—to mention but a few. The Jew, they say, is a good master. Individually, in his own home, to those in his shop or factory whom he personally knows, he probably is. But in business he is the very deuce. The knife is his weapon; the world is his oyster. He is naturally the purveyor of shoddy, with centuries of bazaars and hawking behind him. He is the cut-price specialist, and so the father of the sweatshops. The late Semco Baeveski (or Sidney Myer, to give him his later name) refused to apply in his emporium the last wage cut authorised before his death. This was the good side of the Jew. But what about the small manufacturers who used to offer their goods to Myer or to those under his orders? What about the "keen shading" of prices necessary to get the orders—did this display consideration for decent wages and conditions, as long as they did not come under the Jew's personal notice?

We say this in no spirit of hostility. We are well aware that price-cutting and wage slashing are by no means limited to Jews. But as monopolists, and as successful monopolists—remember that Baeveski, the humble foreign hawker, rose to be Myer, the millionaire consort of a Baillieu—they must take the major portion of the blame. Their progress is measured largely by the ruin of others.

To be sure, the mad money system, which oppresses us, makes it inevitable that the extent of one man's commercial success must more or less correspond with another's failure, since there is not enough money in circulation to enable all goods to be sold at fair prices. But for this again the Jews are more to blame than anyone else. Trace the money monopoly, the keystone of all monopolies, back to its source, and you arrive inevitably at Jewish headquarters.

You also find yourself face to face with those who derive most profit out of wars, with those who most consistently frustrate the world's desire for peace, with those *most concerned to see that the League of Nations never becomes effective*. And, irony of ironies, these are the people to whom the Australian League of Nations Union, which has not a word to say about the oppression of our own people, is now anxious, "on humanitarian grounds," to extend a hearty welcome!

### If You Want to Know the Truth About Japan and Australia—

READ THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM OUR RECENT ISSUES: —

"Rayon and Robbery"—May 1.

"Public Enemies of Australia"—May 8.

"We Charge the Federal Ministry"—May 29. "Tariffs as a Bankers' Swindle"—June 12.

The "New Times" is the only newspaper in Australia, which has given the whole truth about the anti-Japanese tariff. For better or for worse, this tariff—if you do not compel its withdrawal—may affect Australia more vitally than the declaration of war in 1914. It is your duty to know all about it—to know the truth, and not the falsehoods, which are being told you on all sides.

The four issues listed above will be posted to any address in Australasia for one shilling.

## GOLDSBROUGH, MORT AND THE BANKERS' TARIFF

### K. M. Niall, Chairman of Bank-Directed Company, Supports the Bankers' Puppets

"It was natural that with the first shock of the announcement of policy representatives of our wool interests should have felt and expressed apprehension; but it is gratifying to note a steadying of opinion among them and a disposition to recognise the policy as a broad Imperial plan." So said the Melbourne *Argus* on Monday in another of its inspired editorials defending the tariff, which will cut the throats of Australia's wool-growers and other primary producers. In the adjoining column alongside these words appeared the following comment on the same tariff from Mr. J. P. Abbott, president of the Graziers' Association of New South Wales:

"It will bring such a calamitous fall in our wool and wheat prices that shortly many thousands of men and women will be thrown out of employment in the Commonwealth."

This happy facility in writing editorials that are sublimely indifferent to facts has, of course, long been a characteristic of the *Argus*, just as has the agility of this organ of free trade to turn somersaults in favour of a high tariff when its masters crack the whip. In the present instance, however, there is a colour of truth behind its statement. For the great pastoral and wool selling organisations, the companies that would be expected to represent the united voice of the woolgrowers, and to have their interests at heart, have been conspicuously silent as regards criticism. What is more, at the annual meeting of Goldsbrough, Mort last Friday the chairman, Mr. K. M. Niall, gave his general support to Cabinet's action.

K. M. Niall recently succeeded his father, J. M. Niall, as chairman of this company, and the old man's capacity for talking nonsense in public seems to have been transmitted in generous measure to his son. It was Niall, senior, as you may remember, who told us in February last year on his return from England that the reputation of our country there had decidedly fallen since his last visit three years previously, and who suggested as one way of overcoming this dreadful calamity that *we should spend less*. And now Niall, junior, with eyes likewise on the ends of the earth, tells his shareholders that "the outlook is still very unsettled and perplexing abroad; one has only to consider the huge deficits in America, the success of the Communist party at the French elections, and also the Italian situation, to realise this."

#### THE LIE ABOUT NO DISCRIMINATION

After this moonshine he proceeded to discuss our trade position with Japan. "Australia," he said, has not indulged in any policy of discrimination as between foreign countries, which, under the new proposals, are all treated alike."

*This statement is just a crude lie.*

Proofs:—(1) The declared intention of Companion of Honour Lyons to cut down Japanese textiles below last year's quota, while leaving U.S.A.'s motors at the same figure—and this in spite of last year's favourable balance with Japan being almost identical with the unfavourable balance with U.S.A.

(2) Specific duties against foreign textiles by Australia are obviously just as discriminatory against Japan, our principal foreign supplier, as duties by Japan against wool are discriminatory against Australia, her chief source of supply.

Mr Niall either knows this in which case he deliberately utters a falsehood—or else he is hardly fit to be the office boy, much less the chairman, of a big wool selling and wool raising concern.

#### THE COURT JESTER AGAIN

Mr. Niall's remarks were heartily endorsed by Mr. L. Evans, a shareholder, who said he was very pleased that the chairman had taken so broad a view of the threatened Japanese curtailment of wool imports. Australia must do the bulk of its trade with Great Britain. And so on and so forth.

This Mr. Evans is the tuning fork to give us the key to K. M. Niall's strange utterances. The last occasion on which Mr. Evans made his little speech at a shareholders' assembly was when (as reported in the *New Times* of June 5) he said his piece at the annual meeting of the National Bank. On

that occasion he was also "very pleased" to second the remarks of Sir James Elder, and to add: "It is often forgotten that many widows and orphans are dependent on the bank's dividends for their livelihood."

In appearing at Goldsbrough, Mort's meeting this defender of the undiscoverable widow and the nameless orphan was not really varying his activities to any great extent. For the big pastoral and wool selling companies operating in Australia represent little more than another sphere of the private bankers' activities. Most of them have bankers on their boards, and most of them have their headquarters in London.

#### WHO'S WHO

Here are concrete instances:—**GOLDSBROUGH, MORT.**—The five directors are the two Nialls, Ben Chaffey, and Sir James Elder (chairman) and Sir Frank Clarke (vice-chairman) of the National Bank.

## A MESSAGE TO SOCIAL CREDITERS

Thanks to the splendid and self-sacrificing work of its pioneers, the Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria has been built upon a solid and unshakeable foundation. It would be invidious, and it is unnecessary, to attempt to mention individual names, for the Cause which we have the privilege and honour of serving transcends personalities and asks for no thanks or recognition directed to the individual. We are a brotherhood; perhaps crusaders seeking the Holy Grail, with an assurance of the ultimate fulfilment of the purpose of our pilgrimage, and with an assurance of the realisation of all our faith and hopes. The true Social Creditor knows he is but an agent of some greater force; an inspired agent, willing and proud to offer up his body, mind and soul on the altar of sacrifice. This wonderful bestowal of impersonality for a Cause is our strength and our inspiration. Each one of us is armed with, and bears aloft the torch of Truth, and we see those who love the darkness shrinking from the revealing radiance.

At times there comes to every one of us a perception that we have built better than we knew. There approach us, out of the unknown, men and women whom we can respect and revere to tell us they will go with us all the way and to tell us they have quietly and silently fallen into the ranks marching steadily forward to our goal. And thus the tramp of marching feet is shaking the shrines of Mammon, and the knots are being knotted to drive the moneychangers from the Temple.

We have emerged from the darkness of the jungle, with its reign of tooth and claw, and in our progress are building the long white road which leads to life and liberty—a military road if you will, for we have to fight as we advance. That road will encircle our nation of Australia; it is already accelerating in its construction, and soon will come the time to join up all its sections and make it one unbroken circle. Let us build securely, perfectly and imperishably.

In Victoria, outside the compact core of the officially organised Movement, there is a great unorganised Social Credit body, wonderfully strong, stable—and silent. Outside this again there is an amorphous and incoherent mass ever being driven by the stress of circumstances towards the Social Credit ideology. In high places we see the panic of bewilderment and fear, and now political parties are riven with dissensions; honour, integrity and dignity are affronted with perverting forces; in our universities reforming and deforming sections clash; monopoly, having exploited the lesser enterprises, is fighting monopoly; the Church, becoming conscious of its betrayal of trust, is taking the gospel of sacrifice and resurrection to itself; sympathy of the better-favoured is stooping to uplift the poor and dispossessed; and everywhere the social consciousness is stirring and seeking for some definite and effective objective for social betterment.

Our mission and our opportunities grow greater and more responsible, and the scope of the Victorian Movement has extended beyond the effectiveness of restricted voluntary work, for amongst us there are many who have given to the utmost of their time and substance. The demand has come for full time organisation to co-operate and co-ordinate all the widespread centres of activity, and to keep in touch with those who labour in distant fields.

Wherever Social Crediters and sympathisers may be, we ask such to communicate with us if they cannot make personal touch, to tell us what they are doing, to let us know their difficulties, to inform us of their activities and opportunities for activity, and to help us with whatever they can give, not considering how little can be spared, but how much.

The changes of the coming months are going to be vital to Australia and the world. The crisis is rushing upon us with quickening pace. There is much in our civilisation, which we cherish and desire to preserve; and there is much we desire to change without agony of body, mind and spirit.

The call goes forth to a liberty-loving people to help the fight for freedom; to help stem the tide of threatened mass destruction to help in the service of humanity and ourselves.

Help us to build the road to life and liberty.

Without hesitation, without uncertainty, without fear, do it now.

JOSEPH T. HOLLOW

President, Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria Room 8, The Block Melbourne.

**DALGETY & CO.**—Headquarters in London. Chairman, E. W. Parker, who is also chairman of the *Union Bank*.

**AUSTRALIAN ESTATES & MORTGAGE CO.**—Headquarters in London. Chairman, A. Williamson, who is also chairman of the *E.S. & A. Bank*. Vice-chairman, Sir F. W. Young, another director of the *E.S. & A. Bank*.

**NEW ZEALAND LOAN & MERCANTILE CO.**—Headquarters in London. Directors include C. L. Baillieu (*Collins House*), also a director of the *E.S. & A. Bank*, along with close banking affiliations of other directors.

**PITT, SON & BADGERY.**—Chairman, Sir Thomas Buckland, who is also president of the *Bank of New South Wales*. Another director is O. E. Friend, also a director of the *Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney*.

Did space permit, pages could be written showing still more conclusively the connections between the directors of these companies and the swindling international bankers and their brothers the armament makers. For instance, we showed last week some more of K. M. Niall's banking affiliations; again, Sir Herbert Lawrence, chairman of Vickers, is also on the board of Dalgety and Co. But we think we have said enough to establish our point. *Does it not follow that the utterances of our great pastoral companies are practically the utterances of the bankers?*

#### THE BANKERS AND THE NEW TARIFF.

From the bankers' point of view the new tariffs have, amongst others, the following advantages:—

1. All tariffs are taxes, and the major portion of our total taxation is absorbed in the payment of interest on the banker-created national debt.

2. It is never in the interests of the bankers to have woolgrowers, or any other class, out of debt to the banks. Do you remember how, over two years ago, Mr. R. B. Lemmon, head of the debt-collecting firm of Coombs and former president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, wrote in the *National Bank Review* that the banks were "a green oasis on which the eye can rest with pleasure and contentment"? And how similar gentlemen who thrive on the debt business are constantly rejoicing that the banks have emerged from the depression stronger than ever? What about the rest of us? And who made the depression?

3. It is in the interests of the bankers to bolster up Lancashire, at least to the extent of keeping its mills working. It requires no effort of the imagination to realise that Lancashire has long since virtually passed into the hands of its banker mortgagees, who don't want junk on their hands, nor a whole countryside of destitute unemployed, either—they are liable to think too much, and "such men are dangerous." Therefore work must be found for them, even under the slave conditions that have always operated in Lancashire—conditions, incidentally, that are probably far inferior to those of Japan's textile workers.

4. Finally, and this is the chief reason, no matter how the Australian people suffer, *Japan must be crushed*. Japan is outside the so-called British bankers' swindling financial ring. She is playing the money game against them, and playing it in her own way. Japan buys raw materials in the same market as Lancashire, and if Japan paid no wages at all this would not account for the difference in prices. The explanation is in Japan's monetary arrangements, and for this reason Japan is today a worse enemy of the British-domiciled bankers than ever Germany was before 1914.

Here is some explanation of the *Argus's* "steadying of opinion" amongst "representatives of our wool interests." Here is why there is "a disposition to recognise the policy as a broad Imperial plan"—otherwise a plan for consolidating the empire of the bankers.

Woolgrowers, don't let your -

## LOST ONES The Black Man Condemns Us

By J. Desborough, in "Social Credit."

A report was published recently, which shames every voter in Great Britain. It is a Government Report of conditions in one of the lesser territories of the British Empire, a territory whose name and location is probably unknown to the majority, who therefore are unlikely even to hear of this damning indictment of what is being done in their name.

This report has been drawn up by a committee appointed to inquire into the exodus of natives from the Nyasaland Protectorate. It concerns you and me, for we, as electors, are responsible. What is taking place is nothing less than a second exodus leading, not to the promised land, but at best to a change of taskmasters and at worst to death deep in the bowels of the earth or from miners' phthisis or other diseases.

This exodus, the report states, has "brought misery and poverty to hundreds and thousands of families . . . the waste of life, happiness, health and wealth is colossal." It is estimated that the number of natives abroad at present is 120,000—one quarter of the male population. This is no new situation, although it has become worse latterly, for years ago in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate it was stated that, in one region, "hardly an able-bodied man could be found—only old men, women and children."

On an average 25 to 30 per cent, of these emigrants never return; they go to earn money "for their various obligations in Nyasaland," and become what those left behind, the women and children, pathetically describe as "Machona" - "the lost ones." They are forced to leave their own country and "being in a foreign land . . . fall an easy prey to any unscrupulous employer, for normally they are shy of appealing to authorities they do not know." Many die in the mines of the adjacent countries. In the mines of Southern Rhodesia, for example, the death rate of natives of Nyasaland is double that of local natives. But, says the report, "poverty is the major reason" for their non-return.

What are the obligations so pressing that they force natives to emigrate, though they know they may thus join the "lost ones"? "From the point of view of immediate necessity," says the report, "we may place first the need of the native for cash wherewith to pay his hut or poll tax."

In high-sounding phrases those whom ye select have said that this country is a "trustee for the native races" in the African colonies and protectorates. What sort of trusteeship is this that is being executed in our name?

We are finally responsible. These poor folk of Nyasaland have no vote; they cannot make their voices heard in protest. We can, and, before we speak another word about the methods of other countries in dealing with native races, let us act. Given the determination, we can secure the abolition of this foul system, which not "only starves our own people at home, but does the same thing in the name of civilisation to these helpless natives, whose trustees we claim to be.

Men and women suffer and die. Can we refuse to save them? If we shut our ears to the cries of these poor slaves of our financial system, then truly we, not they are Machona—the lost ones—lost to all self-respect and sense of decency.

selves be bluffed. Out with the bankers' puppets and—DOWN WITH THE BANKERS COMBINE!

## SLUMS

By BRUCE H BROWN

(Continued from our last issue.)

"Men, women and children are living on the diets of rats amid shocking surroundings." This sentence is taken from a splendid article in the *Tribune* of June 18 entitled "The Slum Bogey," and the sad thing about it is that it is true. Notwithstanding this, the movement now afoot to secure the abolition of slums has so far shown no concern whatever about the regular provision of better food and better clothes for the slum dwellers, both of which must take precedence over better houses. At present the poor are denied access to these things although there is an abundance of them, and they have no access simply because they have no money, which in turn is a mere symbol originating in an inkpot.

Last week it was shown that the net result of the slum abolition activities in England was a heavy increase in the public debt. The slums, we are told, are still as great a blot as ever. News has also now come to hand that besides increasing the people's debt without relieving them of the slums, the campaign has actually caused an increase in the death rate of the slum dwellers who have moved into better houses. That is an astounding thing to say, but inquiries conducted by the *Star* newspaper have confirmed the statement that "families moved from slums into good houses suffered an increased death rate of 46 per cent." This newspaper, in its report of March 24, says: "It can be taken as plain fact that the 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."

It was at length discovered that rents were the clue to the explanation. In the slums the rents were low (4/8 per week), but on the housing estate the figure rose to 9/- per week. The immediate effect of moving away from slumdom was, therefore, an increase of 4/4 in the rent and a decrease of 4/4 in the amount available for food. They improved the car, as it were, but failed to alter the faulty carburetor, viz., incomes. This meant extra risk of ill-health and death to both employed and unemployed. 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. Unemployed existed on 2/10½ per man per week for food. . . . 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." And in the matter of slum abolition, as in several other matters, we are solemnly advised to "tune in with Britain!"

MR. BARNETT AND DR. MAILER.

Quite accidentally, a few days ago I was brought into contact

with a young man who recommended support for the Slum Abolition Movement now being sponsored by the press. I was obliged to say that I am suspicious of this new-found enthusiasm of the press, particularly in view of the interests it serves, and had some difficulty in believing in the sincerity of the people whose names were so prominently associated with the movement because of their uproarious silence as to the cause of the trouble. In reply to this, my young friend said he could not speak for the press but could testify to the singleness of purpose of Mr. Barnett and Dr. Mailer. Then why, I asked, are they seeking to palliate the effects instead of tackling the cause? Do they not know that by advocating an increase of debt they are playing right into the hands of the very interests, which are responsible for the existence of slums? He could not say. Perhaps they had not looked into that aspect, but all the same he felt satisfied that the gentlemen referred to were absolutely sincere in what they were seeking to do and deserved the wholehearted support of the community.

No one could review the work of Mr. Barnett and Dr. Mailer, of Melbourne, without feelings of the greatest admiration for the unselfish way in which they are endeavouring to bring home to us the actual horror of the conditions, which exist in slum areas. In that respect all of us are indebted to them, but when they seek to alleviate the effects by kidding us into the acceptance of further debt from the inkpots of the banking system, then they themselves preclude our participation in the movement. Instead of going to a private monopoly for money our National Government must create what is necessary from its own inkpots, and must see that every citizen is assured of enough of these money symbols from the inkpot to enable him to live on a better standard than is possible in slumdom. Unless and until these gentlemen realise that money is the trouble and tackle the relation of money to goods, they will get exactly where the League of Nations, sanctions, Ottawa and the tariff manipulators get—into the soup.

No amount of hedging or excusing will dispose of the fact that we cannot remove the evils of slumdom by the utilisation of a financial policy, which is based on theft. As the base of our social organisation is theft, the edifice must crack if we do not alter the base, but if we distribute the wages of the machine in the form of a national dividend then we shall see the slums disappear of their own accord and never return.

What, then, is the use of all this talk about the slums, and the nauseating pictures in the press of what are called "homes in the slums," when the talkers say nothing about the inkpot swindle which keeps the community short of money, and the journalists, as agents of the financiers, seek only to increase our burden of debt arising from the simple inkpot but developing into a regular stone crusher through taxation? It is the mesmerism of money that gives us the paradox of a class with incomes without work and thousands of people without income because they have no work. As all people have the same origin and all must go the same way at the end of life, there is no justification whatever for the continuance of such injustice and imbecility. Through this money mesmerism we have allowed the controllers of the banking system to stand between us and the earth's ability to provide adequately for all our needs and the needs of all.

ARCHBISHOP HEAD ON "CHANGE OF HEART."

In a little pamphlet called "The Roadmender" it is stated that

"Christianity contends for whatever makes for the largest and best life of persons. The Christian standard has yet to be applied to the machine organisation." But compare that with the words of Archbishop Head in an address to the Rationalist Association on May 10. We are told that he said: "There were two ways in which the evils of the world could be overcome, by force or by love . . . The Church stands for the second method . . . and that was achieved by working through men's characters, and not by improving their physical and mental conditions. The Church stands for a belief that human nature can be changed. It is doing its best to change men's hearts." Archbishop Head, if correctly reported, is not concerned with the abolition of slum conditions—he wants our hearts changed. But if a change of heart is all that is necessary, what disciplinary action does he propose to take against Dr. Law, of St. John's Church, Toorak, for declaring that the stipends of the Anglican clergy are "shamefully small" and that their "poverty" demands serious attention? What does it matter what the state of their physical and mental condition may be so long as they have character and the right heart? We know, of course, that their physical and mental condition depends largely on the amount of their income, but if clergymen with a stipend of "about £250 are near the breadline" how frightful must be the position of those who have only the dole or even less! This same Dr. Law suggested that there "should be no

## ANOTHER GEM FROM GULLETT.

"The indefiniteness concerning the effect of the Japanese restrictions on the importation of Australian wool, wheat and flour is far more paralysing in its effect upon Australian trade than would be the effect of a frank announcement by the Japanese Government of the extent of the restrictions which it intends to impose."

—Sir H. Gullett, June

taxation of clerical incomes." He did not care how other people were robbed so long as the clergy were not, apparently on the same principle that actuated many of the clergymen to support conscription during the last war because they themselves had been exempted by Act of Parliament! It may not trouble Dr. Law's conscience, but it is a poor recommendation for his church and the Christianity he professes. The fact that taxation, like the slums, is the child of the fraudulent system of finance we have so inexcusably tolerated is a matter of no concern to him or to Archbishop Head either. It comes to this, on the testimony of Dr. Law the slums extend to the churches, and the cause in the Church is the same as the cause elsewhere—inadequate incomes.

## PROFESSOR COPLAND'S VIEWS

Not only so, but on the authority of no less a person than Professor Copland, we also have slums at the University and other educational and public institutions. In the *Age* of June 10 he is reported to have said: "In the last few weeks, deputations from four public institutions—the Melbourne Technical College, the Aquarium, the Zoo and the University—had pointed out that conditions in these institutions were deplorable. . . . In view of the money available the Premier was now confronted with a well-nigh impossible task . . . and it was probable that the most he would be able to do would be to patch up the situation." You see it is all a question of money (inkpot figures) and yet Professor Copland is always silent about the nature and origin of this thing that overshadows the community in every conceivable way. If he would come out and tell the people straightforwardly that they are being robbed and murdered by a money trick operated form bank inkpots, he would commence to earn public esteem. This is the man who told us form Wesley

Church on August 4 last that "in many ways the world is worse off now than it was in 1914," and that "war can settle nothing." Yet the cause of these barbarous conditions—private control of the world's finance—has no place in his learned utterances.

## A UNIVERSAL CONDITION

Everywhere we look we find the same state of affairs. In July last year a large deputation informed the Victorian Premier that despite "every possible economy" the hospitals could not meet their obligations. The overdraft at St. Vincent's Hospital was £100,000 and the interest bill £76 per week." This overdraft cost the bank nothing and consisted of figures written in books, out of the inkpot.

On the same day there was a conference between the Melbourne City Council, the Harbour Trust, the Railways Department and the Metropolitan Board of Works on the question of preventing the flooding of the low-lying areas in Kensington. Two months previously the conference had adopted a plan "costing £89,000 that would have made the area immune from floods under the worst conditions." In the meantime the city engineer submitted a project that "would guarantee protection against all but the most intense floods." The conference rescinded its former decision and adopted the cheaper plan. This was hailed as a "saving of £96,000"! Just think of it—for the sake of using fewer figures from bank inkpots, the people of Kensington must still suffer when there are "intense" floods. Slums in everything are evidently preferable to a system that would require our money figures to measure up with our community needs.

Now all this has been going on for years and must continue to go on unless we tackle the money swindle, but we may search in vain for any official attempt in that direction. Can any of the officials of the Slum Abolition Movement answer the simple questions: What is money? Whence comes it? Who manufactures it?

They all talk as if it is an accepted fact, not to be investigated, that there is only a limited supply of a peculiar stuff called money, and that it is really necessary to have that peculiar stuff to get things done. The truth, of course, is that they may search till Dooms-

day and they will find nothing but materials and evidence of labour in every physical thing that goes to make up our cities, towns and settlements. Money cannot be seen in anything for the simple reason that, except as a ticket or token, it has no existence at all. Yet we allow the controllers of this to dictate what we may do and what we may not do.

## MR. H. M. HAWKINS.

See for yourselves how hopeless our supposed "leaders" are on the subject. The Hon. H. M. Hawkins, M.L.C., of Sydney, was one of the principal speakers at the Methodist Conference in 1935. He finished an address to a great crowd in the Melbourne Exhibition with the words, "Let us live to make men free." On that occasion I wrote and told him that it is impossible for men to be free under the financial system, which he supports. He did not acknowledge the letter.

The same gentleman was in Melbourne again this year, and on May 10 spoke from Wesley Church about the slum problem in Sydney. Causes had no place in his address. With the eloquence of anguish he almost drew tears from his listeners. He recounted the practical difficulties and then pointed proudly to the fact that he and his colleagues were doing wonderful work in endeavouring to ascertain the precise state of affairs. The fact that in the great majority of cases families live in the slums because their incomes of money tickets are not sufficient to enable them to live elsewhere was entirely disregarded. I pointed this out to him by letter, which included the following:—

"As an Australian citizen . . . I feel that your public attitude is helping to keep the people chained to a fraudulent system of finance, and that by subscribing to the borrowing of privately-manufactured money for Government purposes, you are a party to a counterfeiting practice and are permitting your public office to be used in the perpetration of a swindle against the nation. . . . So long as you stand for the thing that prevents the establishment of God's Kingdom and condemns millions to needless suffering, then so long will it be wholly inappropriate for you to appear publicly to take the service in the pulpit. . . ."

He did not acknowledge that letter, either!

(To be continued.)

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## TO YOUR HOLES, BRITONS!

### Meditations On National Defence

By "YAFFLE," in "Reynolds News."

Defence is the talk of the moment. Nothing else matters. All other interests and activities are to be subordinated to defence. Nothing or nobody is of any use except in so far as they will be useful in time of war.

Peacetime is all over bar the shooting. The war will begin as soon as we have found the enemy, he may turn up at any moment. It is not yet decided who he will be—Italy, Germany, Japan—there is no stint. If you don't see the enemy you want on the map, come inside and let us show you our stock of seasonable foes.

The papers and politicians are sounding the tocsin day and night. "Wheat for Defence"; "Herrings and Defence," says the headlines. "Britain Short of Food if War Were Declared."

Sir Henry Matthews warns us that our food supply is not ready for war. *The fact that it wasn't ready for peace either doesn't matter.* He says we ought to hold at least six months' supply in elevators scattered all over the country underground and camouflaged against air attack.

Again, herrings: Mr. J. H. Stewart, M.P., reminds us in a letter to the *Times*, "armies and peoples have lived on herrings and cereals in days gone by."

In another letter, Mr. R. Boothby hopes the Government will consider an annual grant for the maintenance of a number of herring drifters, "which will be available for Admiralty service in the event of a war."

All other national problems must be shelved for the duration of the pre-crisis crisis. At the Arms Inquiry, Sir Maurice Hankey said that it would be fatal to consider the prohibition of private trading

in armaments, at a time when—"we are in the throes of a great defence programme."

You see the position? We are living in anxious days, throes, and a crisis. The nations move steadily towards the inevitable war. Our national life must be planned on the basis of emergency.

*This removes all difficult problems about the future and saves a lot of brain fag. The nation has at last got something to do. The people have at last got something to live for—namely, dying.*

The situation has many advantages. We can even attend to food production. So long as it was only a matter of feeding the people who needed it, we could let the problem slide. But now there is a serious reason for food—war.

*We can even give fishermen a chance to earn their living by fishing—so long as their boats can be used for war.*

Another advantage is that all our political problems are solved. The Government will at last have found the final and unanswerable argument for doing nothing. Whatever they are asked to deal with—unemployment, health, nutrition, housing, education—they can now reply that the matter must wait because this is a crisis and we are in the throes.

As we don't yet know who the enemy will be or what the war will be about, we must assume that it may come at any moment. If anyone asks you the time and your watch has stopped you can always reply, "Zero-hour."

The old ideal was "A Nation Under Arms." Now we have gone a stage further; *we are A Nation in a State of Siege.*

Meantime, it is clear there can be no limit to preparation. Modern

wars start suddenly. A terse declaration and then—"bonk!"—the bombs fall. Therefore, we must be ready at a moment's notice. Men must go to work carrying their rifles. You never know, when you leave home in the morning, but that we may be at war before lunch.

*How would you feel if the war caught you while you were out with nothing but an umbrella and a bowler hat?*

It is no use asking, "Shall we never be out of the throes?" I see no way out. Lord Queenborough says that nations are "turning hungry eyes towards the British Empire." I see nothing to stop greedy eyes from turning.

Again, we have seen that the manufacture of armaments is the only way to prosperity. In the interests of trade revival we cannot afford to get out of the throes. The country needs throes. Soft throes, hard throes, and herring-throes.

After all, the situation is not unreasonable. Philosophers keep telling us that all life is but a preparation for death. A happy thought. Tra—if you see what I mean—la-la.

Finally, there is the question of bombproof homes. An Elstree architect has planned a £30,000 underground mansion for a mil-

#### A RABBI IS ASHAMED.

In a strong criticism today of the British administration in Palestine, Rabbi L. A. Falk, of Sydney, who is a passenger in the *Maloja*, said that he was ashamed of the manner by which the prestige and good name of Britain were being dragged down by officials there.—"Herald," June 30.

The burden of this Jewish gentleman's criticism is that the British High Commissioner was riot quick enough in taking "the strong measures he was compelled to use after a fortnight's destruction."

Many of us are more ashamed even than the Rabbi that either British officials or British troops should be in Palestine at all.

lionaire, 12 feet below the surface and with a 4ft. concrete roof. It will have air-conditioning, and artificial sunlight coming through artificial windows, which look on to artificial landscapes, with different scenes for each season, which will be operated by a switch. Once more Man has triumphed over Nature with a knockout. Three cheers for Defence.

Only one point bothers me. I am a little concerned as to the effects on our character and physique of this new way of life.

Bearing in mind the lessons of evolution—how all creatures become adapted to their environment—one is forced to wonder whether this habit of burrowing into the earth for safety will lead us to assume something of the appearance and personality of the rabbit.

Having been asked to become air-conscious, we are now encouraged to become burrow-conscious. *Should we not then reject the lion and bulldog and adopt the rabbit as our national symbol?*

The Boys of the Rodent Breed may not sound too impressive. But we shall get used to it, just as we shall get used to permanent throes.

On Sunday evening next, July 5, the first of a series of lectures on social and economic questions will be delivered at the Caulfield Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Bambra and Neerim roads. The church circular announcing this gives the title of Sunday's lecture as "Let us demand that poverty be abolished," and says: "We have more wool and wheat and food of all kinds than we can sell, and therefore thousands of our people must go in want! It is time we changed this stupid system. What is the use of saving labour, if saving labour means starving the labourer on a miserable dole? The present economic and social system is anti-Christian and no longer tolerable. It must be abolished."

## MR. CURRIE TALKS SENSE

The most outspoken and sensible utterance from a public man on the anti-Japanese tariff which we have yet noticed comes from Mr. H. A. Currie, M.L.C. (Vic.), of which we republish the major portion with acknowledgments to the *Argus* of Wednesday.

"As a producer," said Mr. Currie, "I might be inclined to view the present difficulty from a selfish standpoint, but I have tried to look at the subject from the national aspect, and to this end have discussed it with directors of institutions associated with the wool industry and with British and foreign buyers. It would seem that there has been much

misconception of the facts, some of which have been disclosed since the tariff changes were made.

"It should be remembered that many years ago attempts were made to establish a wool market in the East, but for a long period without success. The Japanese trade is of recent growth, built up from a few sample bales to exports amounting this season to 765,000 bales, valued at about £13,000,000. It would be a catastrophe if this promising trade were allowed to decline, or if the manufacture of substitutes in the East was stimulated by action on the part of Australia.

"More than 85 per cent, of the purchases of wool by Japan are for internal use. The remainder is for export to Manchoukuo, China, and India, where the people are too poor to buy higher-priced articles from other countries. This trade is in its infancy, and we should appreciate the value of Japan in supplying the millions of the East with woollen goods, and so increasing the world's demand. It would be calamitous if Australia, the farthest outpost of Empire, became the battlefield for an economic war between East and West.

"But staple fibre is being produced in Japan already at the rate of 150 tons daily. A textile authority in Japan has said that the staple fibre factories in that country will soon be able to turn out sufficient material to reduce the wool requirements of Japan materially, and the example will be followed by other countries.

"The main point of difference between the two countries seems to be in respect of the extra duties on cotton piece goods and artificial silk. It is true that Japan is producing cotton piece goods and rayon at a lower cost than other countries, but the claim is made by Japan that in the opinion of fair-minded specialists Great Britain will be able to compete when the industries in Great Britain are re-organised. It would be interesting to know whether that statement has been investigated and whether the comparative prices that have been quoted for cotton and rayon were fair comparisons, having regard to the quality of the goods. Nor can it be asserted that the old tariff failed to give very substantial preference to British goods, while the new duties have been imposed on non-competitive articles so far as Australia is concerned.

"The provisions of the Ottawa agreement have been brought into the controversy. Unquestionably the Ottawa agreement saved many Australian farmers from ruin. The primary objectives of Ottawa were to protect the home producers and to give the Dominions an expanding share of the British market. Wool never came under consideration. It was recognised that wool must have the world's competition. Is the Commonwealth protecting its home producers of wool by its recent action, and does the Government seriously think that the demand for wool in Great Britain will be increased by giving preference to substitutes?"

"Already the loss to the grower by the slump in the wool market in recent months has been assessed at £300,000.

"In late years the wool industry has been faced with internal difficulties, such as drought, pests, fixed charges, and high taxation, which increased production costs and crippled growers. Under the prices that ruled before Japan withdrew from the market the wool industry would only be moderately profitable, and a fall in prices may lead to the financial embarrassment of many growers struggling to recover from past losses but who had been looking hopefully to buoyant wool Markets.

"It seems to me to have been ludicrous to have brought in legislation to raise funds for advertising wool and at the same time to destroy the good will of our best wool advertising country."

## "A Little Bit of What You Fancy"

*Speaking in the Albert Hall, London, on May 20 last, Sir John Boyd Orr, one of the greatest living experts on nutrition, said that if all Governments and all dictators would adopt the institute's motto, "For home and country," and direct their ambitions and efforts to improving the conditions of the homes within their countries, the danger of wars and revolutions would cease.*

*"Of all your activities there is none of greater importance than your work on nutrition" he said. "In the last few years we have gained valuable new knowledge on the influence of food on health. We now know that some diseases like rickets are entirely due to faulty diet and that we can not only prevent these diseases merely by improving the diet, but we can by the same means prevent a great deal of the ill-health and poor physique from which our generation suffers."*

*A committee of eminent nutrition experts had recommended that every child should have between one and two pints of milk a day, an egg or the yolk of an egg a day, and a certain amount of fruit, vegetables and a few other commonly used foods. But the diet of about half the population fell far below this standard. The really important feature about this new knowledge was that it could be applied to wholesale improvement in the health of the whole population.*

*Two things were necessary:*

*(I.) The new knowledge must be carried to every home in the country, and*

*(II.) The next thing was to ensure that a diet fully adequate for health was WITHIN THE PURCHASING POWER OF EVERY HOUSEHOLD.*

*"Do not bother about fixed diets," he said. "There is no need to eat to a schedule. There is a danger of being too scientific and too fussy and faddy about food. All that is required for health is found in common, foodstuffs, and hundreds of different diets can be made up, all equally good, provided they contain sufficient amounts of these. There is a great deal of truth in the saying that 'A little bit of what you fancy does you a lot of good'"*

*\* \* \**  
*Sir John, consciously, or unconsciously was here expressing the cardinal points of Social Credit, viz., security plus liberty. Not regimentation even in diet but "a little bit of what you fancy." And, as he points out, the answer is to be found in putting purchasing power into every household, that is, in National Dividends for all..*

## Victoria's Expansion Campaign Appeal

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—JOHN HOGAN.

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO:—

Invest regularly yourself in a "Loyalty" receipt, and start with the Big Instalment you've been saving up for months, if not years, since you first learnt that Douglas Is Right. Get the neighbours and friends to "throw in" and send in a packet every week or fortnight. Take up contributions at the office or works on payday. Run a house party. Two house parties. Three house parties. A card evening. Fine yourself 1/- in the £1 on all income or sales for having allowed yourself and your children and your country to get into this present mess. If, as a farmer, you're getting a hopeless price, cut a bit off it and send it in. This will make things even worse, and increase your demand for Social Credit while you've got anything left.

#### WHAT YOUR BRANCH CAN DO:—

Collect regularly from all members, and everyone else it can catch. Start a furious campaign, selling literature and Social Credit papers at every opportunity, and send in the proceeds. This will serve a double purpose. Run dances, socials anything that'll raise money. Make the Movement in your district a social success and you'll get more members. Nothing succeeds like success. Send us any other ideas you can think of for raising funds.

**DOUGLAS CREDIT MOVEMENT OF VICTORIA**  
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## THE DOUGLAS CREDIT MOVEMENT OF VICTORIA

### Box Hill Branch.

A meeting of citizens of Box Hill and district will be held in Moye's Cafe, 296 Station-street, Box Hill, on Thursday, July 9, at 8 p.m., to discuss the Electoral Campaign. Leading speakers will address the meeting, and it is hoped to start the Campaign immediately. The hon. secretary is Mr. R. F. Gilbert, 34 Rose-street, Box Hill.

### Coburg Branch.

A meeting of members will be held in the Library Room, Coburg Town Hall, on Thursday, July 9, at 8 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is to reorganise the branch on an active basis, and to decide what can be done about the Electoral Campaign and the Expansion Fund. The hon. secretary is Mr. G. E. Kurrle, 123 Rennie-street, East Coburg.

### Fairfield Branch.

The hon. secretary, Mr. T. O. Hicks, 185 Fulham-road, Alphonington, reports that he has succeeded in getting articles supplied by headquarters printed regu-

larly in the local press. He estimates that these papers are delivered into 10,000 homes, so the value as propaganda is considerable. A series of lectures by Mr. P. M. Ireland will commence on Tuesday, July 7. All interested should communicate with Mr. Hicks.

### Headquarters.

The attention of branch secretaries and others is drawn to the action of Mr. Hicks above. Country and suburban papers will print our articles if you ask them. If you cannot write them yourself, advise the State Hon. Secretary, and he will get someone to do the job.

Another desirable form of activity which could be emulated by others—one of our members arranged for the office staff of one of our leading stores to come to headquarters to hear about Social Credit. This meeting was held on Wednesday last, and though small was quite successful. Mr. G. Kurrle was the speaker.

## John Hogan in the North-Central District

Delayed leaving Melbourne, and again en route, John again had to miss Ballarat on Tuesday, June 23, and go straight through to Daylesford. The sterling efforts of Mr. Lonergan and others could not overcome weather conditions here, however, although a satisfactory first meeting for the town created an impression, which will ensure a record gathering on the next occasion. Wednesday was profitably spent at Daylesford, intervening centres, and Castlemaine, although arrangements had not, as expected, been made for a meeting at the latter centre, where only a few sympathisers exist at present. Good propaganda work was carried out, and preparations made for future meetings.

The whole of Thursday, after leaving Castlemaine, was spent at Bendigo, where Social Credit has hitherto been almost an unknown quantity, and a few local prophets, such as Mr. J. S. Lazarus, have long been voices crying in the wilderness. Both "cheek" and organising experience are required to do much in a short time with a place of this size, and to ferret out a few actual or potential supporters from so large a population. Before leaving in the evening, however, the young crusader had been in touch with many leading citizens, and with the Rotary, Apex and Legacy Clubs and Chamber of Commerce

in reference to addresses to them later on, since it is useless holding public meetings at such centres until this section of the community has been contacted through their own organisations and from their own point of view. Then on to Rochester, where the enthusiastic audience of 100 in the Shire Hall at night would have been larger but for local road conditions after the heavy rains. Mr. T. Sommerville, branch chairman, presided, and extended his hospitality to John when, after the meeting, he was finally able to retire. Clerical work and reports next morning, and then on to Tongala. Mr. R. G. Caldicott was his host here after a long and very successful meeting, held under the auspices of the Tongala branch of the Country Party, and presided over by Mr. Brose, chairman of the local U.C.P. The meeting was noteworthy for numbers, representation, and unflagging interest till a late hour.

At Nathalia on Saturday John was met by old stalwarts Henley and Harvey, who accompanied him to Numurkah and other meetings in Goulburn Valley towns, for the organisation of which they were mainly responsible. A short address to a large crowd during the interval of the football match in the afternoon was followed by the first Social Credit meeting in this notably

difficult centre, and the attendance again comprised many councillors, leading farmers, and local professional men. As indicative of the growing feeling that Social Credit, and an understanding of it, must inevitably play a vitally important part in politics here in the future, three of the candidates for the coming Goulburn Valley by-election were present, and one moved the vote of thanks. Cr. McKenzie presided.

Sunday afternoon produced a fair attendance at Kyabram, including several car loads from Tongala and adjacent centres, and here, as at Numurkah, the general feeling was expressed that, after this first impression of Social Credit and its advocates, record crowds could be expected in the event of a return visit being possible.

Through Rochester, then, on Sunday evening, to Bamawm, where John delivered an address from the pulpit at the Presbyterian Church to a congregation that included several from Lockington. Pressure is being exercised by Mr. John Vise and other enthusiasts who attended this and the Rochester meeting for a meeting at Lockington soon.

Monday, being a holiday, interfered with the success of a few hours spent at Echuca and Moama (N.S.W.), organising in preparation for a future visit, and addresses under the auspices of local organisations. Through Wyuna to Nathalia again in the evening. A remarkably good audience, large, attentive, and representative of the best interests, was presided over by Cr. McDonnell in this town, where considerable spadework has already been done, and there can be no doubt that after the meeting, which can be expected later, this will be a stronghold. A great impression was created, and the Nathalia enthusiasts will be attending to the establishment of organisations in this and the other centres contacted during a brief, but greatly appreciated visit.

A little time spent at Rochester, Bendigo and other towns on the 200-mile trip to Melbourne on Tuesday, plus literature distribution, completed a week's tour in which a further 650 miles were clocked. Uniformly good reports appeared in the local press all through. The only real obstacle in fighting this infernal shortage of purchasing power, says John, is a shortage of purchasing power.

## John Hogan's Programme

### July: -

Sunday, 5. —11 a.m.: Unitarian Church, Camberwell. 2.30 p.m.: Meeting with District Councillors and District Rally, MORDIALLOC TOWN HALL.

Monday, 6. —12 noon: Jolimont Railway Workshops. Probably C.Y.M.S., Hawthorn, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, 7. —1 p.m.: Address to businessmen, Buckley and Nunn's Cafe.

Further attack on Ballarat and Geelong, and probably address local bodies.

### WESTERN DISTRICTS TOUR

Saturday, 11. —8 p.m.: Terang.  
Sunday, 12. —2.30 p.m.: Warrnambool. Evening: Half hour's address over 3YB. (See time in next issue.)

Monday, 13. —1 p.m.: Rotary Club, Warrnambool. 6.30 p.m.: Address to Toc H. Warrnambool. 8 p.m.: WARNAMBOOL TOWN HALL

Then on through Western dis-

tricts, returning to Melbourne about July 18.

### GIPPSLAND TOUR.

Monday, 20. —8 p.m.: Pakenham.  
Tuesday, 21. —8 p.m.: Warragul, Main Hall. Wednesday, 22.—8 p.m.: Rosedale

Hall. Thursday, 23. —6.15 p.m.: Rotary

Club Dinner, Sale 8.30 p.m.: Yallourn, Main Hall (50 miles away!). Friday, 24. —8.30 p.m.: Traralgon.

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

Sunday, 26. —11.30 a.m.: Bairnsdale, House Meeting. 2.30 p.m.: Pleasant Sunday Afternoon, Mechanics' Institute. 8.30 p.m.: Orbost Hall.

Monday, 27. —Morning: Lakes Entrance. Sale, 8 p.m.: Public Meeting; Mayor to preside.

Tuesday, 28.—8 p.m.: Maffra. (Arrangements not final yet.)

Wednesday, 29.—8 p.m.: Morwell. (Arrangements not final yet.)

Thursday, 30.—8 p.m.: Moe or Mirboo North (Arrangements not final yet.)

Friday, 31. —8 p.m.: Trafalgar.

August: — 1 to 4: South Gippsland, including Wonthaggi, Leongatha and districts.

8: State General Conference, Melbourne.

Then, probably, through North-West to Mildura and Riverina, followed by preliminary visit to Tasmania in late August and early September, returning for Melbourne Town Hall meeting and probable participation in a Goulburn Valley by-election campaign.

## Queensland Douglas Credit Party Notes

Both Nambour and Cooroy formed branches of the Party during the week, and it is expected that it will not be long before these centres are Social Credit strongholds.

The result of the by-election at Bowen may be regarded as satisfactory. At the Federal elections the first Douglas Senate candidate polled less than fifty votes in the area covered by the Bowen State electorate. As there was no Douglas candidate there at the general election, the Federal figures are the only ones available for the purpose of estimating our increase of strength. The increase from less than fifty to five hundred votes is not bad when it is remembered that Mr. Madden went into an electorate, which was one of the few in the State, which had not been worked up at all. There was not a single branch in the electorate when he opened his campaign there; there will be quite a num-

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ber formed before Mr. Madden leaves.

Nothing ever urged or promised by the wildest Communist or the most falsely optimistic Fascist constitutes so fantastic an unreality as the electorate's impotent dream of getting anything like an enduring prosperity by maintaining the strength of the Queensland Labor Party. And, as the Labor Party's policy of getting prosperity by means of going deeper and deeper into debt is doomed to increasing failure, the strength of the Douglas Party will increase proportionately.

The New Farm Branch is holding a social and dance in the Social Institute, John Street, Valley, on Saturday, July 4, at 8 p.m. Tickets, 1/-, may be secured at Headquarters. All supporters are assured of a very entertaining evening.

A meeting of delegates from all Brisbane branches was held at Albert House on Wednesday, June 24, and a Metropolitan Divisional Council was formed. Mr. Rowan was elected president and Mr. Cooke secretary.

## THE COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

The first of the educational meetings arranged by the Council for Civil Liberties took place on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Fitzpatrick, W.E.A. and University Extension Lecturer on International Affairs, gave a general survey of the state of liberty in the world today, and pointed out that since the war democratic institutions had been overthrown in numerous countries and were today threatened in many others.

Mr. J. V. Barry outlined the growth of dangerous legislation in recent Australian history and drew special attention to the provisions of the Commonwealth Crimes Act. He advised people to read the terms of this and other legislation for themselves.

The next meeting will take place at the Kelvin Hall on Wednesday, August 5. Dr. John Dale, the City Health Officer, will be the principal speaker.

The hon. secretary of the council is Miss T. Lucas, 13 a'Beckett Street, Armadale, S.1.

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