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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1936.

Forgan Smith on Social Credit

Now that he has temporarily set-tled down from his last trip to London, W. F. Smith, Queensland's Premier, has again found a little time to continue his attacks on Social Credit. Mr. Smith's latest effort appears in the Brisbane Telegraph of September 23, and takes the guise of an alleged review of some articles recently written in a Canadian paper by Sir Norman Angell.

If you ask why Mr. Smith went so far afield for his copy, there would seem to be two obvious answers: First, this great fighter for the "working classes" in Australia appears of recent years to be far more at home outside Australia than within it; and, secondly, as hardly anyone in Australia will have read the Toronto Post, Mr. Smith's job as a "reviewer" of anything in that paper will be far less exacting.

Properly speaking, the "review" is not a review at all, but merely an excuse to enable the Smith to rush in where even the Angell might fear to tread. Mr. Smith has very little to say about Sir Norman; he is far more concerned with vilifying Social Credit though, like most men of his type, he advances no argument against

MR. SMITH'S CAREER

For the benefit of those of our readers who, in view of his constantly professed antagonism to Social Credit and his open hostility to Douglas, may be curious as to the Queensland Premier's qualifications as an economic critic, we set out a brief outline of his career.

William Forgan Smith (he likes his second name) was born in Perthshire, Scotland; son of George Smith; came to Queensland three years before the war; a painter by trade; was aged 27 years and three months when war was declared; while Douglas was getting into the army Smith was getting into Parliament; he won the Mackay seat in 1915 and has held it since; has been leader of the Queensland Labor party since 1929 and Premier since 1932; hobbies: golf, reading (Sir N. Angell, etc.), gardening (seems to have dropped painting), trips overseas, and hostility to J. T. Lang (the latter generally ascribed to his reputed desire to be Labor Prime Minister).

USELESS TO THE AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL."

"No Magical Plan To Abolish **Poverty**"

Not Merely Economic, Says Painter-Politician, But Political and Psychological

who "began" it, or how or why it has Spanish gold to do with the Communists, even, to the Douglas errors of Social Credit, anyway? beganthe manufacture of money in one form or another as the easiest way out of their financial difficulties. (He doesn't explain, either, why sovereign Governments should have *financial* difficulties.) Then, surprisingly enough, this deep student of history does not slap us in the face with a bundle of assignats or billion-mark German notes. No, he flies to the Spanish Main. "The country," he says, "which pursued this policy effectively was Spain, which was able by her early conquests of South and Central America to draw upon vast resources of precious metals. Yet speaking broadly, the more gold she got, the poorer she became.

So there you have it all nicely set out: (1) Spain was in financial difficulties; (2) she turned to the manufacture of money; (3) she seized vast resources of gold for the raw material (money to Mr. Smith is apparently a commodityhas he ever heard of bank credit?); (4) "the more gold she got the poorer she became." Nevertheless, and in spite of "she" becoming poor, we venture to suggest to Mr. Smith that whoever actually got their hands on that gold became horribly rich. For though gold is indigestible as meat or drink, both before and after the days of Christopher Columbus you could generally (and still can) exchange it freely for most of the amenities of life.

In any case we are not too sure that Mr. Smith's historical knowledge is any deeper than the profundity of his economics. Weseem to remember tales of Spain in those days---But what

Senator Macartney

Dear Senator.

Abbot, Canberra.

errors of Social Credit, anyway?

THE ORTHODOX ECONOMISTS.

Mr. Smith leaves his original notions for the moment to come back to the rut of the stock arguments. "No duly qualified economist," he says, "can be found either to accept the promises or to support the practicability of the plans produced." In the first place, this is a falsehood—as Professor Irvine, of Sydney, for instance, would soon tell Mr. Smith. And in the second, Mr. Smith's definition of "qualified" is childlike and touching in the traditional veneration of the working painter for the white collar and cuffs—"no economist, that is," he defines them, "who has been qualified in the sense in which we talk of a doctor being qualified, by a systematic study at the appropriate institution of learning." God bless the squire and his relations...Touch the forcelacty Mr. Smith but would forelock, Mr. Smith, but would you trust yourself to a surgeon who had merely *studied* theory and never walked the hospitals? Or to an air pilot who had pored over blue prints at "the appropriate institution of learning," but had never handled a joystick?

To cap it all, W. F. a little later quotes Keynes, "one of the greatest of the modern Cambridge economists," as admitting that though "we do badly, we do not know how to do better"!

OPPOSITION OF SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

Mr. Smith also adduces against Social Credit "the opposition of organised Socialism, of members of the British Labor party, of

plan." Just why this should dis-prove either the desirability or the feasibility of Social Credit is ob-scure. The central thread of Douglas's ideas is democracy, economic democracy. Communism is avowedly anti-democratic—the *dictatorship* of the proletariat, the negation of freedom of choice. And does it matter much whether the Czar or Stalin turns you over to the firing squad? While "organised" Labor—as distinct from Labor voters—is just as full of would-be autocrats as any other party, as anyone who has had practical experience of the rule of Queensland Labor knows. (Should Mr. William Forgan Smith challenge this, we are prepared to give chapter and verse.)

Besides, it is not correct to imply that even political Labor is hostile to Social Credit. Has Mr. Smith ever heard of G. D. H. Cole, best known of all English Socialist writers, who has now definitely proclaimed himself in favour of national dividends (he calls them social dividends, to save his face)? Or, coming nearer home, has he followed the recent progress of Tasmanian Labor, with its social credit and consumer credit ideas? Intelligent Labor men, as distinct from those who want to scrap the machines to provide WORK, are more and more coming into line with Social Credit.

This exhausts Mr. Smith's 'proof" that Social Credit is unworkable. He then proceeds, with equal clarity, to set out his own positive ideas (if any). And in so doing he seems to indicate that he has made an intensive study of Professor Copland's masterpieces.

civil wars among people who speak the same language is because the oppressed sections in most countries have by now been effectively disarmed and rendered

powerless We know of only two methods, Senator, which *i*11

"PSYCHOLOGICAL."

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"Plainly," Mr. Smith discovers, "the dislocations are economic, just as much as monetary, and not merely economic, but political and psychological. The science of society is the most difficult of all sciences, and the monetary side of economics seems to lend itself particularly to confusion.'

Now, isn't a paragraph like that wasted in the Brisbane Telegraph? With Professor Copland away electrifying Harvard, surely some reader will send a marked copy to Mr. Fink for the Melbourne *Herald*. We badly need such a writer to discuss lucidly the re-valuation of the franc.

"The dislocations are economic, just as much as monetary," and then, "the monetary side of economics"-which one is Mr. Smith backing? He puts us to absolute rout when he proceeds: "Mone-tary reform may not of itself be able to cure all the economic ills; but it may nevertheless remain true that the worst of the economic ills can never be cured unless we get monetary reform.'

Just as we are trying to get our scattered wits together before this kaleidoscope of thought, we get the final crushing words: "The point, however, is that there is no single magical 'plan' which will abolish poverty and give everybody a large income by purely monetary devices. The truth is that the monetary factor is important; indeed, its proper control is indispensable to prosperity; but it is not all-sufficient."

So now we know at last where William Forgan Smith stands. Monetary reform is necessary. Social Credit, however, is not the plan because (a) it is opposed by the economists of the appropriate institutions, "organised" Socialism, ar by Socialism, and by Communists; and (b) no single "magical" plan will suffice—what is required is something of sufficient difficulty to befit the abstruse science of society. And all because Mr. Smith says so; not a hint as to where, why or how Social Credit has shortcomings.

WHY?

What conclusion is to be drawn from all this? It furnishes an interesting field for speculation. Unless the Queensland Premier is writing with the deliberate purpose of making himself look silly (which is unthinkable in the Forgan branch of the Smiths), he knows precious little about economics, and still less about Social Credit. Why, then, his hostility? Dismissing (at once) any thought of his being inspired from outside sources, one inclines to the belief that he dislikes that well-known Social Credit slogan, "Your M.P. is your servant—use him." For W. F. Smith, like R. G. Menzies, aspires to be a national *leader*, and he probably senses that under a democratic economy which provided security and liberty for everyone even a Premier would exercise very little power, and that honour would come to him rather from the services he could render than from the favours he could bestow or the commands he could give. In Fact, it is quite open to question whether W. Forgan Smith, the Premier, would necessarily be held in much greater esteem than plain Bill Smith, the painter – if he was a good painter.

The quality of the painter-politician's reasoning soon becomes apparent. After a paragraph devoted to the hoary chestnut about the man who offered to sell a system to break the bank at Monte Carlo for a mere hundred francs, Mr. Smith essays his conclusion: "Just as that system was considered useless and not worth 100 francs, so a Social system, which gives Credit everybody plenty of money and sets out that nobody need be poor, is useless to the average individual, even though the cost be nothing." You don't see the connection? Neither do we. Mr. Smith's logic escapes us - though we note he won't have it that nobody need be poor.

William Forgan goes on to draw upon his knowledge of history and to tell us that "ever since money began" – he doesn't say

encourage the breaking down of barriers and in the interests of mutual understanding and peace among the nations of the world, and to permit full use of the inventions of wireless and enable the foundation of an international public opinion and literature, it is imperative that a means of international thought exchange be established by a common language agreed upon in conference of the nations," etc., etc. What is more, last week you prevailed upon 19 out of 24 Senators present to adopt a resolution in the above terms, the same to be conveyed to the Governor-General for submission to the King "with the humble prayer of the Senate that action be taken accordingly.

So you also have a brain wave to bring about the

cessation of wars, and you believe "that in order to

And still, Senator, you wonder that so many people are in favour of the abolition of the Senate!

There is no need to remind you-as this was already done in the debate on your motion-that there have been such happenings as civil wars, and that, if any credence at all can be placed in our cables, one of the bloodiest and cruelest wars of all time is taking place at this moment between people who use the same medium of "thought exchange." But we would remind you that probably the reason why there are not more

The one is a slight extension of the existing power of the international financiers, resulting in a complete world monopoly, and operating either through subject Parliaments (as in Australia and Britain) or through equally subject Fascist or Communist "dictatorships.

The other is to permit full use, not only of the inventions of wireless, but of all those other inventions by which it is now easily possible to give every family on earth a good home, plenty of food and clothing, and ample time even to learn various languages, if they so wish. This latter method, Senator, would surely be more satisfactory than the former. It is certainly attainable here in Australia, and forthwith, without the need of any cumbersome international conferences. All that is necessary is to put our distributive, or money system into proper working order, since we have both the goods and the people.

Perhaps you have not noticed this, Senator? Perhaps you don't want to notice it. Money? Anything but!

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MORE RED HERRINGS **By AQUARIUS**

Nations recently Mr. Eden stated that Britain intended to keep her much vaunted democracy.

Herr Hitler's retort has been to the effect that if Germans had two million square miles of colonies and access to tons of oil, raw materials, etc., Germans might have the luxury of democracy, too.

This statement of Herr Hitler is interesting with respect to the technique of finance in the imposition of a dictatorship on an alleged democracy. "Sound finance" gets things into such a mess that although people may have nominal political freedom they have no bread and no economic security. Dictatorship is represented to them as the only alternative to starvation and chaos. This implication is evident in Hitler's remarks.

It is nevertheless clear that in any highly equipped nation, such

A JOKE.

Canberra, Tuesday. - The Treas-Canberra, luesday. — Ine Ireas-urer (Mr. Casey) denied in the House of Representatives today that there had been any editing by members of the Government or high officials of evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Banking by Commonwealth Government servente servants.

Mr. Rosevear (N.S.W.) said that in evidence given to the Commission the Commonwealth Statistician (Dr. Wilson) stated the correspondence between himself and the Treasurer regarding his (Dr. Wilson's) prospective evidence was only a joke. Mr. Rosevear asked whether it was the usual practice to joke over evidence tendered, and, if so, could the Treasurer say just where the joke was? The Treasurer said Dr. Wilson's

evidence before the Commission was complete and satisfactory.

Mr. Rosevear: Did the Treasurer take it from the evidence that the act of sending the correspondence was a joke, or the evidence itself was a joke, or whether the Royal Commission was looked upon as a joke?

The Treasurer: There is another possibility, but I do not want to remind the House what it is. Mr. Rosevear: I left you out pur-

posely. (Laughter.) -Melbourne "Age," Sept. 30.

as Germany or England or Australia, it is possible for citizens to have both bread and freedom, and we of Social Credit views will not rest content until this has been achieved. Half a loaf with little freedom, as in Germany or Italy, will satisfy us no more than half a loaf with political freedom, as in the alleged democracies of the world.

MR. MENZIES AND DEMOCRACY.

There is only one true basis of democracy, and that is economic democracy. The principles which will ensure economic democracy have been clearly expounded by C. H. Douglas and provide briefly for social control of credit, for the equation of income to costs, for the retirement of money from the community only in the ratio which judges during the alleged financial consumption bears to production, and for the progressive displace- cavil at a judge in receipt of a fat ment of the wage by the national salary while others starve. That dividend-in short, credits for con- is not the point. Once admit the

Speaking before the League of as a champion of democracy. He has pointed out with much emphasis that Communism and Fascism are identical in philosophy and the social structure, which their adoption leads to-the centralised ant-State.

> But democracy for Mr. Menzies is not the democracy of economic security for the individual, the democracy where consumers control productive policy by giving orders over the counter when buying, the democracy of individuals who may co-operate in an enterprise or not, as they think fit, without penalty of starvation and degradation if they do not.

> It is the empty democracy of socalled political freedom, where a man may exercise a vote at election times and may write letters to the editors of the commercial press, which probably won't be published anyway.

WORK-OR-STARVE DEMOCRACY.

In Australia it is still true that the penalties of unemployment are starvation and degradation. These are the conditions on which man may attain "freedom." A vote is somewhat less than a bet in this country, and the favourite policy of the people-security and prosperity-though heavily backed at elections, is always pulled by the bankers, who, through their control of credit, control everything.

It is something less than enough that Mr. Menzies should set himself up as a champion of democracy. The fight is not between Fascism and Communism on the one hand, as against our present form of political democracy (pseudo democracy) on the other hand. The real fight is between the economic democracy envisaged by C. H. Douglas against all forms of centralised bankster-controlled government, whether dictatorship or pseudo-democracy. We are for the former, and Mr. Menzies is not. There is more than a lurking suspicion that Mr. Menzies merely wishes to be able to say, "I told you so," when we are stampeded to accept a dictatorship in this country.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR JUDICIARY

Speaking at the Legal Conference in Adelaide last week Mr. Villeneuve Smith, K.C., pleaded for some check to be placed on "the erosion of judicial integrity." He very properly drew attention to the fact that judicial functions are increasingly coming to be exercised by executive bodies, subject for their existence to the government of the day, and therefore not sufficiently independent to protect the citizen from the government. He stressed the value of a judiciary absolutely free from any executive control or influence whatsoever.

We are entirely at one with Mr. Smith in this, and, in passing, we refer to the attempt some time back to reduce the salaries of emergency. It is all very well to

Pierpont Morgan's private yacht.

However this may be, there are recorded several striking instances in this country where judges have practically decided cases on considerations which should never have even entered their heads. In a New South Wales motor transport case our High Court judges almost without exception went outside the language of the Act they were supposed to construe, and referred to railways' deficits, the national credit and balanced budgets. There is the story of a High Court judge who said to a barrister: "But, Mr. —, if your con-tention is correct the whole of the Commonwealth income tax legislation falls to the ground." which the barrister very wisely replied: "As an individual, your Honor, I would rejoice if that were so. As a lawyer, that effect leaves me cold." In other words it is the function of the judiciary to construe our laws, and not to proceed in accordance with what they deem to be the public interest.

TRANSPORT EXPENSES OF OUR 2000-GUINEA COLT.

From Hansard: Attorney General: Visit Curtin asked Abroad. Mr. the Prime Minister, upon notice: — 1. What were the names of the whole party, including departmental officers, who Attorney-General during recent visit abroad? the his 2. How long was Minister absent from Australia?

3. What were the total expenses to the Commonwealth incurred by the Minister and the whole of his party?

Mr. Lyons. — The answers to the honorable member's questions are as follows: —

are as follows: — 1. The Attorney General was not accompanied by anybody except Mr. A. T. Stirling, his private secretary, who travelled with him to England, but was appointed to the Department of External Affairs before his arrival in England, and on such arrival ceased to act as secretary, the Attorney General being temporarily assisted by the Australia House staff.

 Australia House stari.
 Five months and three days.
 £1559. This amount may be increased by some minor outstanding accounts, the details of which are not yet to hand.

Their conception of the public interest as a rule proceeds no further than a half-baked conception of balanced budgets and other banker tenets.

It will be remembered that the present Chief Justice of our High Court, Sir John Latham, in response to congratulations, said that he "would do his best in the interests of the people of Australia.' Sir John's views on those interests are well known, and apparently he regards it as his duty to construe the law accordingly.

This matter may become more than academic if, say, a State or the Commonwealth endeavours to institute a reformed money system, and the constitutional aspect is queried under the financial

agreements legislation by which John Lang was tripped up, or other parts of a constitutional law already largely framed to protect the financial hegemony.

It is not that our judges are intellectually dishonest. They are not. They, with ninety per cent, of our citizens, are the victims of clever mental conditioning concerning the national credit, the necessity for balanced budgets and so on, and they generally have to lead such busy lives that in matters of this nature they accept without question current financial philosophy.

Mr. Aberhart's New Plan

Under the above heading the London *Economist* (August 22) wrote an editorial note on the Albertan Premier's "prosperity certificates." As was indicated in a recent issue of the New Times, the Economist, although an orthodox financial paper, did not adopt the grossly unfair (or hopelessly ignorant?) attitude of the Australian press in pretending that this new form of taxation was Social Credit.

The Economist said: -

'After a year of deliberation Mr. Aberhart, the Social Credit Premier of Alberta, has embarked on what he describes as a first step towards Social Credit. This first step, as our Canadian correspondent reports in his letter this week, consists in the issue of Government 'prosperity certificates' to finance public works. The certificates are in effect promises to pay by the Government, which depreciate at stated intervals: i.e., they lose validity unless stamps are bought from the Government and attached to the certificates after a certain lapse of time. The idea is that recipients of the certificates will tend to spend rather than save, and so stimulate trade, since whoever is left with the Old Maid at the critical date will have to buy the stamps. At the same time, it is hoped that the Government will be able to finance public work schemes (i.e., presumably redeem the certificates in the end, but this is not quite clear) out of the proceeds of the sale of stamps. The scheme is, of course, not Major C. H. Douglas's at all, but Silvio Gesell's plan, which has lately met with the approval of Professor Irving Fisher. It has been correctly described as a method of financing public works by a turnover tax; and for a Government which is not in a position to borrow freshly created credit from the banking system, it may have technical advantages provided that the commercial community accepts the certificates. It is in no sense a permanent monetary policy, however.

A REMINDER! Social Credit Speakers from Overseas

the Dean of

ATTENTION! Naytura Hostel. Vege-	sumption. All manner of schemes	right to tamper with a judge's	In addition to the invitation extended to the Dean of
tarian Guest House. Accom. State &	may embody these principles suc-	salary and the way is open to de-	Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson), it has been decided to invite
Inter. Guests. Haw. 74.	cessfully, but no scheme will suc-	stroy the independence of the	the Earl of Tankerville, one of the most prominent Social Credit
BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains	ceed which does not embody these	judiciary—if necessary, by starva-	speakers in Britain, to give a series of public addresses in
repaired. T. Pettit, 235A Queen St.	principles.	tion.	Australia. The Earl of Tankerville is expected to arrive in
CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home Made	Mr. Menzies, Federal Attorney-		February next, and Victoria's quota towards the expenses will be
"Clovelly," The Block, Elizabeth St.	General, has persistently thrown	MENTAL-CONDITIONING.	£240. One-third of this will be required immediately, and one-
Cent. 255.	cold water on the Social Credit ex-	But there is a far more insidious	third upon the Earl's arrival in Australia. Guarantors may
COLONIAL BUILDING CO., 465		inroad on the independence of the	expect to be reimbursed out of the net proceeds of the tour.
Collins St., MU 1930. Call for free	position of these principles, though it is to be observed that he has	judiciary than the inroad of "ad-	Guarantors are requested to fill in and post the form
booklet on home building.		ministrative lawlessness." Judges	below. Cash need not be sent until requested.
DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal	rarely made a specific attack on	are by convention supposed to re-	······································
Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines.	such principles. He has preferred	frain from over-active intercourse	GUARANTEE FORM
DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT	to tackle the matter obliquely by	with citizens generally. Clubs are	
BOOKSHOP. 166 Lit. Collins St.	reference to crazy schemes of	their refuge, and it is well known	The Earl of Tankerville's Lecturing Tour
DRY CLEANING & REPAIRS.	monetary reform and so on. Mr.	that clubs such as the Melbourne	The State Secretary
"Saville," Leonard House, Eliz. St.,	Menzies holds himself "forth	Club consist almost entirely of	The State Secretary, Douglas Cradit Movement of Victoria
5th Floor.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	members of the financial	Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria,
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MODERN CHRONICLE

And it came to pass in the ness. My golden emblems have twentieth year of the King's they cast down, and my silver reign, Consul MacDonall reigning in the Great Isle, and Pro-Consul Scullion reigning in the Greater-Lesser Isle, that the Lord of the Isle grew exceedingly wrathful because of the iniquity of the people living down under in the Greater-Lesser land. And he cried aloud in a very loud voice, saying:

"Who will go for us? Who will speak wisdom to this stiffnecked people? A generation of vipers and degenerates. Lo! I sent unto them my four best prophets-at my own expense-who told them of the ways in which they should go. And they ignored them. Did I not teach them how to live: their farmers how to grow their wheat, and their shepherds how to breed their lambs, and did I not instruct the hands of their cunning workmen so that they might work craftily?

TWO-FIFTHS OF A PINT PER DAY

In the Federal House some days ago Dr. Earle Page disclosed that the consumption of milk, as milk, in Australia is now estimated to be 20 gallons a head per annum. This works out at about two-fifths of a pint per head daily.

And Dr. Page, in search of markets, has just been to India, Egypt, the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, France, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, British Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies.

But they are a stiff-necked generation who follow after other gods. They keep not to the ways of their forefathers; neither do they observe the ancient precepts. Therefore is the day of my wrath at hand. Cry out unto them that the vials of my wrath are just about to overturn, and that the beakers of my anger are overfull. Many and dire will be the evils with which I shall afflict them, and the disasters with which I shall punish them. For I am sore angry. My commands they have ignored, and my commandments they have transgressed. Therefore shall I make them repent in sackcloth and ashes, yea in nakedness and live coals. For they shall offer unto me sacrifice meet for this wickedness. Their crops must they destroy and their lambs must they kill. Their wheat shall I destroy and their barley shall I wither. For it is not meet that they should prosper in their wicked-

they cast down, and my silver standards have they debased with paper. Who will go down and cry against these Ninevehites who have ignored my ambassadors and ridiculed my lightning?

And when the prophets heard the word of the Lord they were sore distressed, for none of them were willing to go down amongst this savage people; this wicked spawn of the devil, whose spirits had not been broken by hunger and whose will had not been destroyed by oppression. And the prophets were in great distress.

But the prophet Otto, girding up his strength, approached the Lord and said: "Oh, Lord, I am a filthy rag, an unwashed floor cloth, fit neither for thy nose nor sandals, but fit to deal with these thine enemies. For I have watched them from afar, and they are vile, and to no one but a villain will they hearken. Therefore, O Lord, send me unto them that I may bend them to thy will. For they are a proud and self-willed people who will ignore thy threats or, worse still, laugh them to scorn. Therefore will I go unto them as a friend, and appeal to their hearts as a well-wisher. But, my Lord, this must be arranged with discretion and carried out with tact, lest thy enemies discovering our intentions harden their hearts yet further, and yet more defy thy will. Therefore, my Lord, lend heed to what I say and hearken unto my humble suggestions. Let thy word go forth to thy servant Gibyon, who hath the safety of thy tabernacle in his keeping. And say unto him that he speak strongly to that Phylistine Scullion that he bid me welcome to his pigsty.

So the word of the Lord came to the prophet Gibyon as he lay sleeping in the temple at mid-night, "Arise; arise and hie thee to the Scullion and command him to give welcome to the servant of the Lord." But the Scullion hardened his heart and would not, even though the prophet threatened him sore frightfully. And the Gibyon was sore distressed, for he dared not tell his master of his servant's rebellion. But again the word of the Lord came unto him, saying, "Tell this offspring of Belial that the word of the Lord has gone forth, and that unless he hearkeneth and doeth as my servant sayeth, then shall he lose his job. For I shall cast him down and raise up a Lion in his stead."

Then was the heart of the Scullion beset with fear and his soul with misgivings. And he bowed down his head and said, "The will of the Lord hath conquered. The might of his word hath triumphed. Thy humble servant shall do as the Lord doth bid."

And the Scullion called together the people and said unto them in a loud voice, "Woe are we, for we are undone. Our crops no longer grow, our cows no longer calve and the fleeces of our sheep have withered. Our minerals have run out, and our forests become as dry wood. Our markets have gone and our credit is dished." And the people wailed a great wail and lamented a great lamentation. And the Scullion commanded them that they build a Premiers' Plan and tighten their belts at the middle, and that everyone become a fellow-sufferer in his brother's affliction and a partaker of his distress. And great was the distress throughout the land.

And the Scullion waxed sorry for his people, and his heart

JUGGLING WITH THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following report is from

Federal Hansard: — Senator Foll. —Is the Leader of the Senate aware that a statement appears in today's Melbourne "Age" that since the Lyons Ad-ministration took office in 1931 the national debt of Australia has in-creased by about £100,000,000, and the debt ner head of the nonulation creased by about £100,000,000, and the debt per head of the population from £177 to £185? As that state-ment has been made in order to make it appear that the Common-wealth Government is responsible for the increase, will the Minister give the exact position of the Com-monwealth public debt as well as the increase of the mublic debts of the increase of the public debts of the States?

Senator Sir George Pearce. —As the honorable senator was good enough to inform me that he in-tended to ask this question, I obtained the following reply from the Treasurer

Since the Lyons Government assumed office the national debt has increased from £177 per head to £185 per head—an increase of £100,000,000.

The facts are that, in this period, the public debt of the States has increased by £105.000,000, whilst the public debt of the Commonwealth public debt of the Commonwealth has decreased by £5,000,000. The Commonwealth debt per head is new £57/14/-, as against £60/14/6 in 1931. State debts per head now amount to £127/17/6, as against £116/137- in 1931.

So now citizens of the Common wealth can sleep more soundly— unless they happen to remember that they are also citizens of the States.

Those who are interested in mathematics might also try and work out how $\pounds100$ millions of debt divided by $6\frac{34}{34}$ millions of people comes to $\pounds 8$ per head, as asserted by Federal Treasurer R. G. Casey. To our humble minds the answer would appear to be nearly £15 per head. But the mathematics of this Government have always been too much for us.

failed. But the word of the Lord came unto the Prophet Copesea and said, "Hasten to the Scullion and support his failing hands, and lend strength unto his weak knees, for I know his heart, that Town Hall demonstration. reat love for his lows and he will surely fail." So the prophet called together the School of Prophets, and they journeyed unto the chief city, and there they did uphold his arms in his sore battle, as did Joshua with their father Moses. And so the enemy of plenty was over-thrown and thrown into the Dead Sea. But the Scullion led not the people in the way that he was instructed, neither did he rule them in the way that was approved. Therefore the Lord forsook him and raised up the Lion of Tasmanya to rule in his stead, saying "Fall upon thy brother Scullion and slay him that he no longer rule." And the Lion girded up his loins and slew the Scullion and ruled in his stead. Then was the Lord well pleased, and honoured the Lion in every way that his heart desired, for he made the

people draw in their belts and destroy their corn and lambs And as great distress and unemployment overtook the land the Lord waxed merry, for the people ceased from following after the new gods and returned to the scanty ways of their fathers. For the rich men grew poor and the poor men died as their wealth departed and their spirits broke.

And the Lord repented him of his anger and said, "I will make their paths less prickly and their roads less rough. But this will I not do. Yea, this shall I not endure. I will not let them enjoy the fruits of their soil, lest their hearts again harden and they once more depart from my worship.

And the Lord gathered to-gether all the prophets and rewarded them for their labours.

BRAVO, DOCTOR!

Discussing Federal Parliament's rejection, by 37 votes to 24, of his motion advocating the referendum, initiative and recall (the purpose of which is to make the member of Parliament at all times the servant of his electorate), Dr. W. Maloney, M.H.R., said on Friday:

"I am glad to know that there are at least 24 men in the Federal Parliament determined to give the electors the right to control members of Parliament at all times . . . I apply the principle to myself. When my constituents are tired of me I will resign, if half the electors sign a paper for my recall."

To Otto was given honours and travel and Copesea was rewarded with glistening garters and many honours. Also was he enrolled amongst the mighty men of mental valour, and great was his fame throughout the world. And for the Lion there were raised up many distinctions. He was en-tertained by the great ones of the land, and even allowed a peep at the Lord himself. Travel and honour and wealth were his, and greatly was he famed amongst the mighty.

But the people, with whom the Lord was still half-angry, dwelt in misery and shame because they had trusted themselves and hearkened not unto the com-mandments of the Lord.

John Hogan at Garfield

To hear John Hogan, the people of the little Gippsland town of Garfield and surrounding districts turned up in force and filled the public hall to capacity last Fri-day evening. The Rev. Darby, of Koo-wee-rup, presided arid the splendid efforts of the local members of the Douglas Credit members of the Douglas Credit Movement ("The Garfield Tigers") were rewarded by a most enthusiastic and in every way successful meeting. Thanks to "The Tigers," Social Credit has spread like wildfire through the district. Everybody is enthusiastic and looking for big things from now on. The entrance of the Garfield Troops, with their banner, was the signal for spontaneous cheers at the Melbourne

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)

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RINGWOOD.

Organised by the Box Hill branch of the Movement at very short notice, a successful Pleasant Sunday Afternoon meeting was held in the Ringwood Shire Hall (lesser hall) last Sunday. Councillor Dawes presided, and introduced John Hogan to a large and appreciative audience of local residents, the ladies of the district being well represented. At the conclusion of his address, John answered a number of questions. The soloist for the afternoon was Mr. Holmes, the accompanist, Mrs. Holmes. ' The Box Hill branch is to be congratulated on a very successful meeting, and it is understood that as a result a local branch of the Movement is to be formed at Ringwood and the work of the Electoral Campaign undertaken.

G. R. Trenoweth, Organising Secretary.

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(Continued on page 7.)



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Logic from Gullett

The working up of the popular campaign in opposition to the swindle perpetrated against the Australian people by the Lyons Ministry's anti-Japanese tariff provides an excellent example of pressure politics.

It will be remembered that when Sir H. Gullet contemptuously flung the tariff in the face of Parliament as it was going into recess the three major parties accepted it without protest. This was to be expected from the U.A.P., but the Federal Country members and Labor provided a pitiful spectacle of abject obeisance. Due to the misalliance between Earle Page and the bankers' party, Country members generally were then constrained to bolster up the Ministry's case and, when storms of protest began to come in from their constituents, obediently circulated stereotyped and misleading statements obviously prepared for them by the Government's publicity officer.

Except for this journal-and we do not claim to be very influential -there was not a solitary newspaper in Australia, as far as we are aware, which fought this unjust and insane tax from the beginning. The first to join forces with us was the Countryman, the organ of the Victorian Country party, which has since come out with splendid courage and outspokenness.

But, generally speaking it may be said that Parliament and press were practically unanimous in uniting to deal a savage blow against justice and the true interests of Australia. In spite of this the people have asserted themselves, and gradually the Parliamentarians are being forced to bow to their will.

Australia, has actually screwed up his courage to the point of asking awkward questions in the House. Once he is convinced that people will not accuse him of being pro-Japanese, he may even go to the length of launching a censure motion. The rank and file of well-

regimented Labor will take their places, as usual, behind the Curtin. The Federal Country members are still, for the most part, obstinate, but pressure is being exerted upon them from irate farmers and through the columns of the Countryman, and it seems a safe bet that most of those who do not come to heel pretty soon will lose the numbers of their mess at the next election.

though there are well-grounded existent trade treaty. And there rumours that all is not well within the fold, particularly where those members are concerned who represent rural constituencies. How- newspaper articles, for which ever, the party is still officially as presumably Mr. Menzies was prione, and still-anything that afterdinner Menzies may say about democracy notwithstanding-officially Fascist. The Ministry refuses to tell the House or the people what it is doing (or not doing); it still refuses to permit any debate or discussion; it still declares, in the words of the Prime Minister a couple of days ago, that "the tariff policy must stand."

Meantime, in his scanty statements in Parliament, Sir H. Gullet persists, all unconsciously, in making still more clear the case for monetary reform. Thus he told the House on Tuesday "we aim at ensuring a well-balanced share of imports from goodcustomer foreign countries, including Japan. At present Japan's balance of trade is incomparably better than that enjoyed by other good customer countries who buy Australian wool."

As Japan's balance is about two to five, and as Japan, or any other country, can permanently buy from us only on the basis of equality between sales and purchases, Sir Henry is thus once again exposing the vital flaw in our trading relations, which is that it is impossible to effect trade treaties until the Australian people are given enough money to buy the whole of their own annual production-or its equivalent in imports for exports. We have all along contended that the economic war with Japan provides the best weapon that Australian Social Crediters have yet had to propagate their beliefs and to demonstrate their truths. In the desperate attempt to defend its actions the Ministry has over and over again been compelled to admit that Australia's purchasing power is not sufficient to buy its own production. That is the kernel of the case for reform and the mechanical justification for the issue of the National Dividend as new money. Unless the Government retreats it will be thrown out. It will prob-

ably be thrown out anyway. But the main task of those who think with us is not the mere upsetting of this Ministry-circumstances will do that themselves. Our task is to show those who will follow Mr. Lyons how to handle the crisis correctly.

Get in touch with your member. And keep in touch.

He Went to London to See the King

We commend to the particular notice of our readers three paragraphs in this issue, which give the expenses incurred by taxpayers in connection with recent trips abroad sanctioned by the Lyons Ministry.

One is concerned with Mr. Menzies' outlay (apart from his 2000 guinea brief on the side) for losing the Dried Fruits case, and not individual freedom and amounts to £1559, plus "minor" items still to come. We are not aware of any other useful services to Australia performed by Mr. Menzies while abroad. The cables did report if we remember aright, a flying visit to Holland, without at least of their fellows, and by saying whether this was to see his late clients, the Royal Dutch Co., The U.A.P, is still the U.A.P., or to pave the way for another nonwere sundry dinners in London and weekends in the country; but as these furnished the material for vately paid, there seems no good reason why the Australian public should be mulcted of £1559.

Then there was the jaunt of Earle Christmas Page to attend the sugar conference which did not eventuate, and which developed into something of a leisurely world tour, finishing up with a spectacular dash back by special aeroplane. For this we are billed with £4297 6/10-again with "minor" items to come. It may seriously be questioned whether the total value to Australia of Dr. Page's services abroad would exceed the odd shillings and pence; whether, in fact, anything useful occurred during the Minister's meanderings which would not have happened just the same had he remained in Australia.

Finally there is the charge for Sir Isaac Isaacs' report to the King. Just what Sir I. Isaacs reported we are not told-perhaps that 'prosperity has returned to Australia, and that the children of the unemployed are now paid a total living allowance for food, clothes, shelter, amusements, etc., of sixpence per day. Anyway, whatever this old gentleman reported, he sent in to the taxpayers a bill for it of £4271!

Between these three travelling gentlemen, therefore, an expense account has been debited of £10,127—so far. If the Ministry responsible for this handout treated its poorer citizens with some measure of justice we should not cavil over the largesse to Menzies, Page and Isaacs. When all is said and done, £10,000 worth of real wealth is easily produced in this country. But it must be remembered that the same little coterie which is so generous to its own friends is the one which takes for its slogan, "Where is the money to come from?" It must be borne in mind that, under the financial regime which Messrs. Lyons and Co. are so anxious to uphold (and which is responsible for making these trips so ineffective), the Menzies

THE TRUTH ABOUT SPAIN

(From "Social Credit.")

Spain has gone mad, just as, at almost any moment, the world may go mad. And to what end? That a policy of compulsory work for all may be imposed.

This is the truth behind the struggle: that whichever side wins, the people of Spain will lose such vestiges of freedom as they enjoyed before, for the policy of Fas-cism, like that of Socialism and Communism, is-WORK FOR ALL.

Only the personnel of the dictatorship and, to some extent, the methods will differ; the results will be much the same for the majority of the Spanish people.

> WHAT DO THE PEOPLE WANT?

If it were possible to make each individual Spaniard forget the struggle for one moment, and ask him or her—"What is it that you want more than anything? Is it security?"-who can doubt that the overwhelming majority would answer: "Yes, that is what I want" 7

But they have been led to believe that they can obtain their desires only at the expense of some some particular mechanism, which few, if any, understand.

SATISFYING OUR NEEDS.

The Government had intention of abandoning the Royal Commission on Banking after recent allegations that evidence for the inquiry had been doctored, said the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) in reply to Mr. Garden (Lab., N.S.W.) in the House of Representatives on Sept. 24.

Mr. Garden asked whether the Government would take immediate steps to stop expenditure of public money on the inquiry. "The Royal Commission is satis-

fying a long-felt need, was set up in answer to general demand throughout Australia, and has the approval of a large majority of the members of the House," said Mr. Lyons.

The lie at the heart of the party system of government-that one side can benefit only at the expense of another, when really there is plenty for all-that lie has precipitated civil war in Spain.

DOOMED TO DICTATORSHIP.

The false democracy, which requires people to vote for programmes they do not understand, instead of demanding results, which they do, has made it quite certain that, whatever else happens, Spain is doomed to dictatorship.

SHARING AN INSUFFICIENCY.

How long will it be before similar things happen here? How long will people consent to live halfstarved?

Or will history repeat itself, and the question of who should govern Spain lead to a European war for yet a third time?

These are questions time alone can answer; but should war come between the Fascist and the socalled democratic States, let us be sure of one thing: it will be a war over who should have the larger share of an insufficiency, although there is plenty for all.

the lie factories of the opposing nations in the great war closed down

All the old atrocity stories of the last war have been dug up, and to them have been added new ones. These atrocities, one paper tells us, are being committed by the Fascist rebels, and those-often strikingly similar—another paper says, are the work of the red supporters of the Republican Government.

The truth is that war itself is an atrocity, and "atrocities" are an integral part of it.

RUMOURS.

We are told that if the rebels win, Spain will become a Fascist State, and, by agreement with Italy and Germany, will close the Mediterranean to us, thus cutting off our ships from Irak oil, Egypt and the short route to India-the Suez Canal.

Again, other papers tell us that the success of the Republican Government in suppressing the rebellion means the spread of Bolshevik infection through Europe. Yet other papers warn us that, at all costs, Great Britain must take no part in the dispute that a policy of splendid isolation is the only one to pursue in a world in which isolation becomes increasingly difficult.

FACTS.

In this welter of latrine rumours, propaganda stories, and inspired suggestions as to the policy that should be adopted, certain facts stand out clear and undeniable.

Towns, which are famous for their artistic treasures, are, or may be at any time, in ruins. In town and country, north and south, the bodies of those who a few days ago were men and women and children lie about-dead.

Attack and counter-attack, and a town changes hands, a victory is acclaimed or bewailed-but always bewailed, whichever side wins, by fatherless children and the widows.

Above all, the warring factions and suffering civilians, the constant threat of air bombardment, and the dread that, sooner or later, one side or the other will sink to using that most tempting of all Weapons, because most deadly—poison gas.

Such is the state of Spain today, and such may be the state of this country tomorrow if we do not act, for 131/2 million people will not be content to suffer slow starvation in silence-indefinitely.

When people have nothing to lose except a degraded existence they are ripe for any madness; and every man and woman in that 131/2 millions, and many more besides, are in that condition today.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE

We can bring to these people, and, by doing so, to the world, a message of hope.

We can show them how to make their will-that these conditions be abolished—prevail.

Not by bloody revolution nor by voting for a party label, but by uniting in demanding through their representatives in Parliament -irrespective of party-the results they want. This is our opportunity to bring harmony to a distracted world. This is our responsibility as intelligent men and women. Should we fail to act, and act now, we must accept a share of responsibility for the catastrophe we thus make inevitable.

Mr. Curtin, the Labor leader, after a period of timorous or bewildered rustication in Western

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ATROCITIES.

Since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war the people of all countries have been subjected to a flood of propaganda, the like of which has hardly been seen since

-Page-Isaacs jaunts represent the equivalent of what is grudgingly handed out to keep 205 old age pensioners or 1113 children of the unemployed for a whole year. Under such circumstances, the granting of these extravagant expenses is to be regarded as nothing short of a scandal and a grave misuse of public moneys.

THE-"Oueensland Social Credit News" Edited by HALL THOMPSON. A hard-hitting Douglas Paperjust a little different. 2d monthly. Post free, 2/6 for 12 issues, from -INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING COY,. 161 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld,; or order from your local newsagent in all the States and New Zealand.

"THE DOUGLAS CREDIT MIRAGE"

"Truth's" Tirade of Trash

By F. P. C.

Mixed amongst the weekly wallow of domestic dirt and gutter gleanings produced by Mel-bourne "Truth" under last Saturday's date was an article headed, "The Douglas Credit Mirage."

The occasion it purported to report was the recent Social Credit demonstration that overflowed the Melbourne Town Hall and was addressed by John Hogan.

"Truth" claims that for as long as five or six years it has been aware that there exists the paradox of Poverty amidst Plenty, and then goes on to say: "We have all known for many years past that mechanical aid has stimulated production to the extent that it has overtaken consumption. The first manifestation of that discovery was made many decades before young Hogan was born-when the first

WHY THEY HAD A SURPLUS.

The Federal Government had been unjustly criticised for having had a surplus in recent financial years, Mr. Hutchinson, M.H.R., told Heidelberg branch of the Aus-tralian Women's National League on Tuesday.

He said the difficulty was that, because of the country's rapid re-turn to prosperity, the Federal Treasurer had been unable to com-pute accurately the country's probable revenue.

payment business was time opened. The time-payment system of purchase was an effort by business to keep consumption abreast of production. But in all countries of the world production continued at such a rate that even the unprecedented development of the time-payment system could not keep pace with it. Markets became glutted, prices fell, and values based upon those prices collapsed.

Let not our readers form a hurried opinion from the above that 'Truth" was capable of assimilating anything at this meeting, for this mighty wonder of public thought will have none of these "upstart reform movements." It has "practical and direct" pro-

posals of its own. Here they are: "TRUTH'S" PROPOSALS

- -An increase in the basic wage 1. of at least 10/- a week all round.
- -The adoption throughout 2. Australia of a 40-hour week. -National insurance against 3.
- unemployment. -National organisation of the means of acquiring and furnishing decent homes.

-National organisation for the 5. protection and maintenance of the good health of the people.

The idea being to enable con-sumption to *catch up* to production (see above re T.P.), we pre-sume that under "Truth's" No. 1 idea, any producer including this rise in wages in the price of his article will be disqualified for not playing fair. If he disqualifies himself by going broke through not including the extra cost that,

apparently, would be just too bad. No. 2 must reduce the already slender purchasing power of the weekly envelope, even if wages are not reduced, unless monetary reform preceeds this proposal. This point was dealt with at some length in last week's "New Times." The disqualification penalties of No. 1 would also have to apply to this.

That No. 3 appears in the same column, as the bit about T.P. is something at which the littlest Audrey could be excused for laughing.

Just how the incomes, which even with the aid of the unprecedented development of the time-payment system cannot buy the goods are going to provide the premiums, "Truth" does not explain.

One would have thought that the "means" referred to in "practical and direct" proposal No. 4 would be the money to pay the rent. One fails to see how any amount of Fascist or Socialist organisation can make people any less dependent on the need for the augmenting T.P. system, and much the same applies to the very worthy objective of No. 5, unless, as in the case of the farmers'

debt adjustments (over which "Truth" crows like a rooster when a hen lays an egg), it is to be "ticked up to the kids" via the National Debt.

"TRUTH" ON MONEY.

"Truth" gives its considered judgment about money: "The only money is goods-useable goods-in the form of foodstuffs, wearing apparel, dwelling-houses, essential buildings, and so on. Everything that can be consumed or used by man is money."

If by any chance anyone should desire to buy a copy of "Truth," we suggest taking this enlightened journal at its word, and advise any such person to run round to "Truth" with three penny worth of potatoes. After all, fair is fair, and "Truth" has been around the potatoes for a long, long time.

FUNDAMENTALS.

"Truth" prates of fundamen-tals, but studiously avoids them itself. It concludes its tirade by specifically confessing its lack of understanding of the subject it set out to criticise-the National Dividend. By this dividend alone can the leeway between

EARL PAGE'S JAUNT (HIS SECOND NAME IS CHRISTMAS)

From Hansard: — Mr. Curtin asked the Prime Minister, upon notice

What were the names of the whole party, including departmental officers, who accompanied the Minister for Commerce during his recent visit abroad?

2. How long was the Minister absent from Australia? 3. What countries did he visit?
4. What were the total expenses to the Commonwealth incurred by

the Minister and the whole of his party?

Mr. Lyons. —The answers to the honorable member's questions are as follows: -

as follows: — I. The Right Honorable E. C. G. Page, M.P., Minister for Com-merce, and Mrs. Page; Mr. J. F. Murphy, Secretary, Department of Commerce; Mr. A. R. Townsend Department of Trade and Customs; Mr. F. J. Marcusson. Department of Trade and Customs; Mr. U. R. Ellis, private secretary to the Minis-ter for Commerce. ter for Commerce.

ter for Commerce.
2. Six months.
3. India, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Irish Free State, France, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy British Malaya, Netherlands East Indies.
4. £4297/6/10. There may be a few miner accounts yet to compare the second secon

few minor accounts yet to come but the expenditure will not be greatly increased.

We challenge not understand. the following questions:

represent, come into existence?

BOOK REVIEWS

Life and Money. By Eimar O'Duffy. Putnam, cheap edition, 2/6 English price. Obtainable from Douglas Credit Bookshop, 166 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, at 3/9 (posted 4/-).

The appearance of this book in a cheap edition is most welcome. Its title is a complete description of its contents. Those who have been privileged to read "Asses in Clover," by the same author, will not need to be told that Mr. O'Duffy's philosophy of life is enormously sound.

According to Mr. O'Duffy, the first principles of a sound economic system are as follows:

The purpose of man is to serve God (or in secular terms, to grow in wisdom and knowledge).

The purpose of industry is to produce goods for the sustenance and enjoyment of man.

The purpose of machinery is to produce those goods in abundance and to save human labour. The purpose of money is to

enable those goods to be distributed. But when he comes to deal

with the present system he finds it full of fundamental absurdities, and is driven to regret that when we grow up we drop a very salutary custom of our childhood in asking the simple question, 'Why?" The reductio ad absurdum of the present system is either there is plenty, and that therefore man must starve; or, that there is scarcity, and therefore man must not produce. We are afflicted with a philosophy of Sisyphism and Procrusteanism. The Sisyphist looks at teeming а population and says: "How awful! What a lot of hands to find The Procrustean work for." looks at them and says: "How terrible! What a lot of mouths to be filled." Both only look at part of a man. It never occurs to them to think of him as a whole and to see that if he has a mouth to fill he has a brain and hands to do it with. A man in their eyes is not an asset, but a liability; he is no longer the heir of the ages, but a foundling on the doorstep of an engine-house. The basic idea of Sisyphism is that the purpose of a machine is to give work to a man. The basic idea of Procrusteanism is that the purpose of man is to work a machine. The reason why the truths under-

aware that many different schemes can be advanced embodying Social Credit principles, and we will say definitely that the scheme propounded by Mr. O'Duffy bases money on real wealth, makes provision for payment of a dividend, and has provision for price regulation. Compared with a scheme such as the Scheme for Scotland propounded by Major Douglas it, however, appears to be somewhat artificial. We should say the difference between the two schemes is that Major Douglas has actually been engaged in industrial production, and has perhaps a wider know-ledge of the actual financing of industrial processes than has Mr. O'Duffy. However this may be, the scheme is most interesting, and will provide good mental exercise to readers.

In the third part of the book the author returns to the ground where he has no superior. That is, the matter of general prin-

"I believe that what is learnt easily is often easily forgotten," said Victorian Minister for Educa-tion Harris last week, in complaining that nowadays children are taught too easily. "In my day," he added, "we had to acquire knowledge by learning and by individual investigation.'

One thing which Dr. Harris himself has never forgotten (and never learnt) is—Where does money come from?

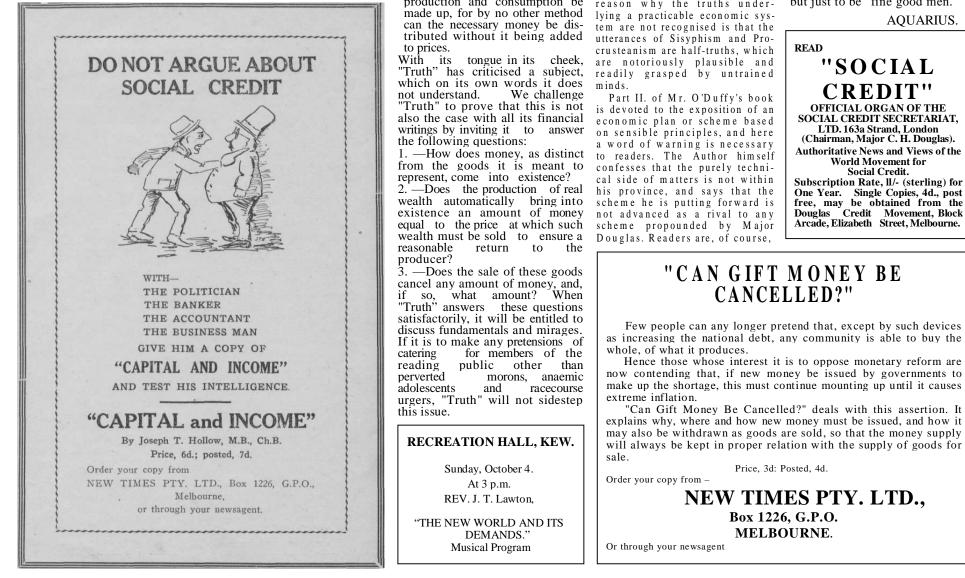
ciples and the philosophy underlying the present system. He deals with the sabotage of plenty and of civilisation, and if readers wish to obtain suitable ammunition to fire at those who allege that we are a poor nation because of the war that we must all pull together, that the problem is one big world problem, and that contraception is a public duty, they should turn to this book.

The author's conclusion is that financial stringency is narrowing and impoverishing the whole of our civilisation, and is also vulgarising and cheapening it. He regards leisure and economic security as the only alternatives to retrogression, and hopes that some day it may come about that we are not educated to be priests or politicians or businessmen, but just to be "fine good men."

"SOCIAL **CREDIT**"

World Movement for

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production and consumption be

OCTOBER 2, 1936

MOTHERS, NURSES, AND HOUSEWIVES

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR FROM BRUCE H BROWN

-Our representative womenfolk have been very much engaged lately with conferences, congresses and conventions, but a review of the reports in the press suggests that to a large extent they have only been beating the air. According to these reports not one of the gatherings gave attention to the only thing that is preventing the achievement of their objectives, and that one thing is money. If the ladies continue to go on in that way they will quickly show us that they talk even more and accomplish even less than the men who up to now have betrayed the trust reposed in them.

As giving some idea of the power of money and those who control it, the words of Arthur Kitson, which were published in last week's New *Era*, should be broadcast and rebroadcast to every responsible per-son in the community. "There is no branch of human activity," he said, "which is not dependent . . . upon the use of money or credit. The control of these tools of exchange gives power to control all trade and industry. It permits the control of elections, the power to appoint Cabinet Ministers, the dictation of national, trade, financial and foreign policies, the power to create both employment and unemployment, to make wars and to dictate terms of peace, and the manipulation of public opinion through the control of the press. It can overthrow and set up empires. It gives control of the drama, music, art, literature and science; the raising and lowering of the world's moral status, and of the public health; the power to raise or lower the death-rate and the birth-rate; power to aid or destroy the churches, hospitals, and, in fact, any organisations; in short, power to control money involves the power to control civilisation." Unfortunately, very few women yet realise it.

With this in mind, now let us review what our womenfolk have been doing at these public gatherings and see whether it is at all likely they will ever be able to achieve anything worth while along present lines. THE VICTORIAN COLLEGE

OF NURSING

First, take the Royal Victorian

College of Nursing. At its annual meeting on August 27 it was admitted that the establishment of a superannuation scheme for nurses was impracticable because "it would not be possible to have premiums sufficiently low to allow the average nurse to contribute regularly." The nurses, you see, are even now getting too little money, and their fear is that without superannuation they will get insufficient in their old age. They are not worried about the production of food, clothes and shelter when they are old, but only about their supply of money to obtain the share they will need. Yet money is merely a set of tickets or tokens representing figures, which have been written in bank ledgers! If more figures were written in the books the nurses could get better pay now. As an alternative to superannuation, the council stated that it looked forward to the institution of a national insurance scheme; but obviously it said that without having investigated the true implications and the injurious effects of such a scheme on the living standards and general progress of society. Insurance is

all costs to avoid the curse of deflation!" The report also included reference to a deputation which had asked the Minister for Labour to provide a wages board to control hours and pay for nurses. The fact that similar tribunals for other occupations have been almost worse than useless was entirely disregarded, despite the fact that the standards today are actually lower than in 1907, notwithstanding the remarkable improvements in productive processes. Arbitration tribunals have limited their awards to the money available, and have never denounced the fraud by which the quantity of money has been kept short of the community's needs. But the officials who spoke for the nurses said nothing at all about the money part, although it is this, alone which prevents the attainment of their aims.

a deflationary business, and even

Professor Copland has warned us "at

THE A.W.N.L.

Then, on September 1, there was the annual meeting of the Australian Women's National League.

The report said that the league had interested itself in the following subjects: Wool industry, Marketing of Primary Products Bill, motor transport, women and peace, women on housing committees, nationality of married women, food values of primary products, site for memorial to King George V., location of Auditor-General's Department, removal of sales tax, bush fires. Sunday thieving in orchards. apples for school children in Great Britain, appointment of justices of the peace, treatment of sex per-verts and slum clearance. All of these are, of course, important subjects, but in practically every instance the success of the effort is governed by finance, yet that allimportant aspect was evidently lost sight of. As a matter of fact, the very necessity for the ladies even to discuss the items arose from financial limitations arbitrarily imposed by a private monopoly, in

SIR I. ISAACS.

Mr. Nairn asked the Prime Minis-

1. Whether the Commonwealth has paid £4271 as the cost of a visit of Sir Isaac Isaacs to present himself to His Majesty the King on retire-ment from the office of Governor-Caneera?

ment from the onice of social General? 2. Whether the visit was made at the instance of the Government or of Sir Isaac Isaacs? 3. In what way, if any, is the visit deemed to have been made in while interest? visit deenied to have been made in public interest?4. Is there any precedent for a

payment of this character? Mr. Lyons: The answers to the honorable member's questions are as follows:

Yes. 2 and 3. The visit to Great Britain of Sir Isaac Isaacs on his retirement from the office of Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia was made at the instance of the Government. As the honorable member is doubtless aware, an ap-pointment to the office of Governor-Compare is mode avareably by His General is made personally by His Majesty the King, and the holder of this office reports to His Majesty on retirement. Previous Governors-General had been ap-pointed from Great Britain, and oppointed from Great Britain, and op-portunity of reporting personally to His Majesty was available on their return home. This feature was absent in the case of Sir Isaac Isaacs, whose home is in Australia. The expenditure has been incurred in order that the usual procedure might be observed.

be observed. 4. No precedent exists as no pre-vious Governor-General was resid-ing in Australia prior to his appointment.

which some of the selfsame ladies have a beneficial interest!

A few days later, the president of the A.W.N.L. said "women should enter municipal councils, where they could do a considerable amount of good work." She did not indicate what sort of work or whether the mere presence of women would make the councils less hard up for money. The men on the councils could also do a considerable amount of good work if they could get money promptly from all ratepayers or if they could write their own as the banks do.

THE HOUSEWIVES'

ASSOCIATION Following this, the housewives, like so many of the other women, had a conference at Adelaide, and if we may judge from the agenda we can regard the Housewives' Association as merely a branch of the A.W.N.L. This conference asked for considerable reductions in the "cost" of government; reduction of wireless fees for country listeners, penny postage, the setting up of a public works committee to govern expenditure on public works, the abolition of the sales tax, an increased staff of policewomen, equal pay for equal work, a reduction in the price of bread, and the appointment of an Australian woman at Australia House "to encourage British women to use Australian products!" You can see the hand of the Chamber of Commerce in some of the items, and also that the poor housewives have been tricked into supporting proposals that would only increase their difficulties as housewives. Although they may be well-meaning, they have asked in one breath for the

government to spend less and in another breath for it to spend more, but have entirely overlooked the fact that government is a 'cost" in the sense they mean only because, our financial system is controlled by a private monopoly instead of by a statutory authority deriving its power and the direction of its policy from the Commonwealth Parliament. Under the latter sensible arrangement, government works and pension requirements would be financed out of national credit (the same as bank credit but brought into existence as the property of the government, instead of the property of the banks), and there would be no occasion to steal from the pockets of the people under the guise of taxation. The bogus "housewives" who wished these resolutions on to the real housewives showed no sympathy for the hundreds of thousands of women whose husbands are inadequately paid or are receiving no wages at all. They said nothing about the urgent need for increasing the community's income so that all the people may have access to the goods, which are now being destroyed, or which could be produced in greater quantities. Money, the only obstacle to the fulfilment of their desires, was left severely out of the discussions.

TOWN HALL PEACE DEMONSTRATION

Mrs. I. H. Moss, president of the National Council of Women, and Mrs. Angela Booth represented the women at the Town Hall Peace demonstration on September 7. The names of both these ladies figure prominently in other organisations as well. Mrs. Moss said that women were aware of the horrors of war, and Mrs. Booth spoke of Hitler and Mussolini. It is no use being "aware" of the horrors of war or of denouncing dictatorships if we do nothing practical to prevent the repetition of such horrors or the establishment of similar dictatorships. Unless we put the money part of our organisation right all our talk of peace is so much hot air. Wars arise mainly from unsatisfactory economic conditions, and unsatisfactory economic conditions arise from unsatisfactory financial conditions. but not any of the speakers appear to have touched upon that controlling phase of the situation. Mrs. Moss and Mrs. Booth would be doing far more practical good for their country and its women if they devoted some of their undoubted ability to the task of enlightening their fellow members on the true facts of finance. Wars and poverty are inevitable so long as private interests, are allowed to dictate our national policy, and unless the representative women are honest enough and courageous enough to acknowledge this fact and face right up to it they will continue to be talkers only.

WOMEN'S VIGILANT SOCIETY

Another body, calling itself the "Women's Vigilant Society," showed great alarm at the Town Hall on September 10 because women employees at a rope factory had been required to wear rouser overalls. One c the members indignantly declared "if one firm is allowed to do this, it will lead to other factories following suit until all the girls are in trousers." Most people will agree that if girls are to continue work in factories where skirts would be dangerous, then it is only commonsense that the employees should be required to wear garments suitable to the circumstances. We have heard no outcry against the ladies of Toorak wearing trousers when riding their hacks on the tan! But the striking thing about these "vigilant" women is that not one of them protested against the scandal that, in these days of machinery and the use of solar energy, girls are required to work in factories at all. It is no place for them, as these vigilant women should well know, and only stern economic necessity on their own

or their parents' part sends then there. This stern economic necessity is simply lack of money to get the necessities of life, and yet in the face of this, all these vigilant women could do was to protest against the girls being asked to wear trousers! They should be demanding, even more vehemently than men. a rearrangement of the money System so that the necessity for girls and boys to seek employment in such places will be removed forever. But, no; the indignity of trousers is to them much more important than the prevailing conditions of soul-searing poverty and insecurity in this land of sunshine and plenty.

THE A.W.N.L. AGAIN

Next, we saw the A.W.N.L. on the job again at its conference in Melbourne on September 23, when resolutions were passed calling for the raising of the school-leaving age by one year; for all young people over school age to have some form of technical education provided for them, for lower telephone rents in country areas, and for a reduction in the price of fish "to benefit the children of families of low income" It would be a shame, of course, to speak of increasing the *income* so that the parents could buy the existing sup-plies of fish at a fair price. If the school-leaving age is raised and technical education provided as proposed, it will increase consider-ably the "cost" of education and add financial burdens to parents. To ask governments and parents to accept extra burdens of this kind without reforming the money sys-tem is lunacy, whereas if we changed the money system first these

INTEREST PAYMENTS ON TREASURY BILLS

Mr. Curtin asked the Treasurer.

Mr. Curtin asked the Treasurer, upon notice— 1. What is the total amount of interest paid to private banks in respect of Treasury bills for the financial year 1935-36? 2. What is the present rate of interest charged by private banks on Treasury bills? Mr. Casey. —The answers to the

Mr. Casey. —The answers to the honorable member's questions are as follows: —

 £424,000 approximately.
 1³/₄ per cent, per annum. -Hansard.

* * Every penny of this money is sheer robbing of the Australian people. The backing of Treasury bills is the real credit of the Australian people; the money issued against them is of the nature of a lien against goods and services, to be exercised through the Government's authority to tax; and the part played by the private banks (for £424,000 a year) is the mere making of a few book entries.

desirable things would follow as a natural consequence.

What an influence for everlasting good these women could exercise if only they would take the trouble to find out the truth about money. They can easily do so by purchasing a copy of "The Story of Money" from the New *Time.* Office. After that we would quickly hear the women from one end of Australia to the other demanding to have money made servant instead of master. Dr. Watson Munro has said that "the value of a mother transcends and defeats the science of the statistician," but the mothers themselves are taking no practical to assert their steps transcendence over mere figures and tickets. These figures and tickets are so manipulated that they determine and control all our social activities and preclude us from making the wonderful bounty of God available to our womenfolk and children. When the women of Australia realise how they have been robbed and swindled by the money system, and duped by those who have been defending it, they will demand the dismissal of the medicine men and witch doctors and insist that Parliament shall see that whatever is physically possible shall be made financially possible. When they do that, they will really commence to live. – Yours faithfully,

TWO EDITIONS SOLD OUT IN A FEW MONTHS **Third Edition Now On Sale** The Story of Money And Its Management

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eform knows that his greatest

Every advocate of monetary beginnings of money; the coinage; the banknote and fixed deposit; the structure of Australia's money system; how bank credit is supplied and cancelled, and why it is inefficient and insufficient; the velocity of money; how international trade is financed; international loans; the flight of capital; Australia's money monopoly and how it is composed; the need to finance consumers; the national dividend, its meaning and justification. Its contents include: The

-Hansard, Sept. 24.

obstacle is the deliberately and widespread fostered opinion that monetary principles cannot be understood except by experts. The Story of Money has been written to explode that false belief, and to set out in the simplest and clearest of language just how our money system is operated and where and why it fails to work.

The Story of Money has never been sent to any newspaper or periodical for review; it has never been advertised except in the "New Times" (in which it first appeared in serial form), yet the demand for it has been such that within a few months it has reached its third edition.

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BRUCE H BROWN

introduce monetary reform.

The Reserve Bank is now

Our Prime Minister has defi-

"The money system should be

based on goods and services: this

would enable payment from the

Public Credit to be made to far-

mers and others in equitable re-

lationship to services rendered,

and without increasing taxation.

the means used to establish a

money system which would

equate buying power with pro-

its power throughout the world

will be broken when New Zealand

will be directed against our Gov-

ful campaign outlined by our

The nutrition committee is re-

commending the League Assembly

The Money Power realises that

You can imagine what forces

We are launching that wonder-

"The Public Credit should be

owned by the people of New Zea-

to control credit.

nitely stated: -

land.

duction."

succeeds.

ernment and us.

THE POWER AGE

An American Statement of What **Technological Development Has Done**

Technology means the study of ways to do things and especially the systematic knowledge or science of the industrial arts, the more important manufactures.

Technology made the movies talk. It has made possible a roadmaking machine, which in sixty seconds lays as much hard surface roads as formerly took a crew of men many hours. It is responsible for a brick-making machine, which will cut 400,000 bricks per man per day, whereas the former rate of production was around 1000. It has created in the United States machine power equal to the possession by every person in the country of one hundred slaves to do his bidding.

The prefabricated house is an excellent example of one instance of technological development. One of the reasons why it has not already become a familiar feature of our landscape is the powerful opposition put up against it by the manufacturers of building materials and the various unions of the building trades. If the prefabricated house catches the public fancy, as it seems bound to do for reasons of economy, convenience and style, a lot of lumber mills and brick kilns and thousands of carpenters and masons are going to have even less to do than at present. So much for the effect of technology on one industrial field of major importance.

INDUSTRY CANNOT ABSORB UNEMPLOYED.

If a boom similar to the one that preceded the 1929 debacle comes, will the 13,000,000 or even 10,000,000 unemployed, allowing 3,000,000 for normal unemployment, although one doesn't know what's normal about it, be absorbed by private industry? Technology answers no.

Why? For these reasons: ----Industry, during the depression, has become more efficient. Forced

to co-operate with a reduced staff, many businesses found they could get along as well or better with fewer men handled in a more efficient manner.

Technological development and scientific discovery have gone on throughout the depression. At present there is a rayon factory in New Jersey, which operates without a single man on the floor of the factory. Automatic machinery operated from a central control room does the work.

The old argument that technological unemployment always solves itself by the happy circum-stances of new industries starting up when old ones have reached a point where they can discard much of their manpower is no longer valid.

It is no longer valid because the rate of the establishment of new industries decreases as a nation becomes pretty thoroughly industrialised as in the United States, and because even in new industries the rate of technological development has increased so that they are able to discard manpower

go to whom industry can no longer use.

A PERMANENT PAUPER CLASS?

What is the conclusion to be drawn from all this? It is that we are faced under our present economic system with a permanent class of unemployed who either will have to be supported eternally by the government or liquidated in some manner such as allowing them to starve, or, more humanely, placing them all in a large lethal chamber and turning on the gas.

Disregarding the last measure as unthinkable except by certain savages, we are faced with the alternatives of having a permanent pauper class thinly disguised as government employees, or changing our economic system in some manner so that these people can work, live comfortably and in security, and pursue happiness to the extent of their capabilities for capturing that elusive blue bird.

WE HAVE LEFT THE MACHINE

AGE.

Why has our present system, which has worked after a fashion for 150 years, broken down? Why has the purchasing power of the consumer decreased to the place where industry is at a standstill? Because of technological development. Because we no longer live in the machine age, but in the power age. Because, to use a much battered term, we now live in an economy of abundance instead of an economy of scarcity.

The problem is no longer one of production but of distribution. That it is an extremely thorny problem which is yet to be solved is evidenced by the efforts of the New Dealers to restore mass purchasing power by regulation of business, new taxation, work projects.

SHALL WE RETROGRESS?

If we do not keep pace with our technological development, our new economists have warned us, and establish a real economy of abundance, we shall return to the old economy of scarcity, pain and blundering.

Perhaps we shall not merely return but retrogress. Fascism is a cloud on the horizon of every civilised country. - "Pulse of the Nation," N.Y., quoted in the "News Digest," September 23-29, 1935.

MINISTER FOR CUSTOMS **OR MINISTER FOR MORALS?** PROFESSOR MURDOCH'S

OUERY "A good many of the books I do not know; those I do know it seems right to ban if the Literary Institute is a library for children and not a library for grown-up people," said Professor Murdoch, commenting on the confiscation of 17 books from the Perth Institute by the Customs Department. "One book, which, by some oversight, has not been banned, is Mills's book on liberty, which they should certainly consider because it contains an annihilating attack on the kind of censorship that the Minister for Customs is inflicting on a long-suffering public. "One or two of the works banned are, as far as I remember, very tenth-rate literature," he continued, "and if they were banned for that reason there might be something to be said for the action of the Customs Department, but the question is whether clerks in the Customs Department are good judges of literary merit.

NEW ZEALAND APPEALS FOR YOUR HELP

From the director of the Electoral Campaign in New Zealand we have received an appeal, which we publish below, for funds to assist the campaign in demanding results from the members of New Zealand's Parliament. The first blow for the Dominion's economic and financial liberty has already been struck. Whether or not it will prove a knockout blow will largely depend upon continuous pressure being exerted upon the New Zealand Government. Already there are signs of crisis. Already some members of the Ministry are showing indications of weakness, are equivocating on their pre-election promises, are leaning towards orthodox loan finance.

Today New Zealand is the greatest hope of the world. If the Dominion misses its opportunity, its failure may be a world tragedy, just as its success may lead to a world victory over the monopoly of finance.

We therefore commend earnestly to our readers the subioined appeal for funds to enable that constant pressure which alone will bring victory.

NEW ZEALAND IS NOW "For New Zealand," and he will THE BATTLE GROUND FOR forward it to Mr. Sexton. THE WORLD.

The result of this battle will decide whether the world shall be Our Government is pledged to

ruled by God or Mammon We dare not fail. Will you It has already taken the power help?

Marsden Dunningham, Director of Electoral Campaign, 157 Walmer-road, Point Chevalier, Auckland, New Zealand.

"ENGLAND OUR BEST CUSTOMER FOR WOOL"

On more than one occasion we have pointed out that the figures constantly quoted by way of "proof of the importance of the English market for our wool are grossly misleading, since they completely ignore the considerable quantities which are shipped to English auction rooms to be sold to other overseas customers, or which merely go to England for treatment and re-export.

Figures given in the House of Representatives by the Prime Minister in reply to a question some days ago provide some idea of the extent to which statistics of the destination of our experts should be modified.

In 1935, the Prime Minister disclosed, exports of wool (excluding apparel) from the United Kingdom to the United States, Germany and Italy alone were valued at no less a sum than £12,460,046 sterling. Just what part of this comprised Australian wool re-exported is not ascertainable, nor what was the total value of Australian wool reshipped from Britain to all countries, but it is certain that such returns, if available, would make interesting reading-especially in view of the fact that Japan consumes locally nearly the whole of the Australian wool she purchases (or used to purchase before May

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TOWN HALL MEETING

The undersigned will be glad to receive as soon as possible any unsold reserved seat tickets or cash proceeds from sales which members of the Movement may have on hand, in order that the financial statements may be finalised. G. R. TRENOWETH,

Organising Secretary.

Spring Vale Branch Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria. A GRAND DANCE in aid of the People's Movement to Abolish Poverty will be held in the Local Hall, Spring Vale, on

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Good Supper. Euchre.

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to consider how adequate supplies of nutritious food can be obtained for the poor and at the same time safeguard the interests of producers. —Press cable, Sept. 28. And they will proceed consider everything EXCEPT giving the poor the money to buy the food at a price, which will let the farmers get a fair return.

leader, Major Douglas, in a speech at Buxton

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It is the only power strong enough to break the power of "High Finance."

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faster than formerly. And there are no more frontiers for men to

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"Which leads to a further question, whether the Minister for Customs, who is responsible for this, should be the man to look after our morals.'

WILL YOU HELP?

All monies received will be spent under my personal direction as Director of the Electoral Campaign for New Zealand.

This appeal has the approval and endorsement of Mr. A.C.A. Sexton, M.P., 40 Shortland-Street, Auckland, N.Z., or send your cheque today to the editor of the "New Times," marked, If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Pty. Ltd.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

sion.

toria.

Now came to view advocates of a great cause, pleaders for a

sane world. Above them, those

hope-inspiring words. And how

stirring was the greeting ex-tended to them! How good to

hear! For two hours John Hogan

held his audience, an audience

strangely still, between the fre-

Yes, these two thousand citi-

zens were thinking—thinking quite a lot. And facing them

that message, that beacon. A

Н. М.

great moment. A great occa-

THANKS TO TOWN HALL HELPERS.

May I be permitted through

your columns to express the

thanks of the executive and or-

ganising committees of the Doug-

las Credit Movement of Victoria.

and of myself personally, to all

those who helped to make the

Town Hall Demonstration on

Tuesday of last week such an

it is difficult to single out in-

dividuals, but particular thanks

are due to branch secretaries, to

those who were responsible for

the sale of tickets, to those who

assisted at the Town Hall, and

to those who provided the gene-

Organising Secretary,

rous financial support received.

Douglas Credit Movement of Vic-

G. R. TRENOWETH,

The helpers were so many that

unqualified success.

quent bursts of applause.

FEDERAL FASCISM.

In case there are any trusting souls who refuse to credit that Fascism has any hold on Australia, the paragraph in the West Australian of September 14, concerning the 'plane of Dr. Fenton, in the Northern Territory, must come as a rude awakening.

The position appears to be that Dr. Fenton does not hold a current pilot's licence, nor does his 'plane hold a current certificate of airworthiness.

The Civil Aviation authorities have power (until challenged in the Privy Council) to fine or imprison any person for breaches of the Air Navigation Regulations, but instead of taking this course, they have taken the step of putting pressure on the ground engineers, and ordering them to refrain from effecting repairs to the aeroplane. As every person who breathes on an aeroplane has to hold a licence, and as engineers are only paid a nominal wage, it can be seen that the engineers would not care to jeopardise their livelihood. It is not necessary to point out that the Civil Aviation Department cannot legally order any person to desist from working on any aeroplane, or any car, or any bicycle.

If the local Traffic Department penalised motor mechanics for working on unlicensed motor vehicles there would soon be an outcry, but the Federal dictators, secure behind their barrages of red tape, have no qualms.

To those simple souls who say that Australians would not stand for a dictatorship, my only reply is to face Canberra, raise my right hand and say. Hail, Parkhill VIVIAN JAMES.

St. George's Terrace,

Perth.

A GREAT MOMENT

Tuesday, September 22-the day of the big Demonstration, and I, keenly interested in the movement for monetary reform and the Douglas Plan to achieve it, was one of that great crowd. In the streets, the usual side of humanity at that hour-seekers after amusement or distraction. But what manner of entertainment was this large building with portico and many steps to afford? So might ask the passer-by as he watched the steady flow of citizens mounting those stairs.

A large notice outside was enlightening. Eddie Cantor? Arliss? For the inrush suggested a great allure. No; John Hogan and his message. The spacious hall was nearly filled, and still they poured in, as a member of the Great Crusade expressed it, who was handing out the "New Times" to these seekers after truth. Eight o'clock drew near, and in that now packed house was an atmosphere of expectancy. No chair unoccupied on the floor, the balcony thronged to the wallsa celebrity night. Nought could beat this. And facing this huge audience a message, in large red letters, "Social Credit is Coming." The fight was on, the fight for a

STAPLE FIBRE IN JAPAN

Readers may have noticed how that section of the Australian press which was loudest in declaiming some months ago that "Japan must buy our wool"-irrespective of whether or not we made it impossible for Japan to do so by an embargo against her exports to us -has been singularly silent on the subject of late. For their information we reprint a note from the Manchester Guardian Weekly of August 28 on the growth of the staple fibre industry in substitution for wool in Japan. The Guardian said:

"The staple fibre industry in Japan is increasing so rapidly that

"CLEARS WELL."

"Herald" headlines, Sept. 25: "Best Wool Sought." "Clears Well In London."

Lower down in same report: "Offerings comprised 10,618 bales, of which 8,245 were sold." Clears well! talk of over-production is already

beginning. In view of the active promotion of new companies the established firms have urged the Government to exercise control to prevent the 'excessive promotion' of new concerns, and have pointed out the troubles in which the rayon industry has been led through over rapid expansion. The movement has gained fresh impetus from the quarrel between Japan and Australia. and the campaign to substitute domestic materials for wool. This campaign, it may be noted incidentally has gone to such lengths that the Kobe education authority has decided to discontinue the use of wool for the clothing of the 200,000 school children under it, and to replace it by staple fibre, silk, and cotton. All children are to be dressed alike and stockings and shoes are also to be standardised.

"An article in the last Mitsubishi Bank Circular on the growth of the Japanese staple fibre industry expresses some scepticism whether in 1935 it reached the production estimated for it by 'Rayon Organon,' which gave an output of 13,624,0001b. (compared with 66,000,0001b. for Italy, 30,000,0001b. for Germany, and 10,000,0001b. for Britain). But productive capacity is going ahead rapidly. A Japanese estimate is quoted that the daily productive capacity of staple fibre at the end of June was 78.5 tons, and will reach 127.5 tons by the end of this year. It gives the monthly production by 25 companies as 3,750,0001b. last month, and puts the probable output by December at 5,920,0001b. The cost of production in Japan is estimated at 55 to 65 yen per 100lb. (say 73/4d. to 9d.), which is said to be at least 20 yen below that in Europe and the United States, where chemicals and labour are dearer. This, it is claimed, accounts for the fact that exports have been active, although produc-

"The Japanese producers of

tion is as yet relatively small.

HUSH, HUSH POLICY ON JAPANESE DISPUTE

(Reprinted from the "Countryman" of Sept. 25.) Strong protests against the tariff

in relation to Japanese goods were

made by speakers at the meeting of

the U.C.P. Central Council, which

was held in Melbourne this week.

It was agreed that because of the

loss of Japanese competition at the

Australian wool sales woolgrowers

would suffer severe losses, with

serious effects on the whole of Aus-

demanding that because of the

Federal Government's trade policy

members of the Country Party

should withdraw from the Federal

composite Ministry was approved

The hush, Hush policy which had

been urged by the Federal Govern-

ment on the leaders of the wool in-

dustry in connection with this mat-

ter was strongly condemned by

growers and their organisations

demand being made for the fullest

publicity to be given to the

WOOL LEADER'S VIEW

statement of the president of the

Graziers' Federal Council (Mr. D.

T. Bovd) was quoted. Mr. Bovd.

in referring to the reported dead-

lock in the negotiations between

Japan and Australia, for a settle-

ment of the dispute, said this week:

arrived when both Governments

must make public announcements

giving details of the dispute, so that

the woolgrowers and the people of

Australia can form their own ideas

of why the negotiations have

view with alarm this new trade

policy of the Federal Government.

It is felt that although the wool in-

dustry has been able to bear vari-

ous kinds of tariff experiments, this

latest trade policy is probably the

last straw. "Quite apart from the dispute

with Japan, it should be fully dis-cussed in Parliament. Now is the

time to do it. The 'hush' policy

pursued for so long has not been

successful. A free and open dis-

cussion of the problem would be

COMPLETE JUSTIFICATION

It was pointed out that this

statement was complete justification

for the U.C.P, executive's stand on

Mr. A. E. Hocking, ex-chief pre-

sident, made a lengthy review of

the wool position, and strongly

criticised the Federal Government

for what he described as its "tariff

blunder." He said the course had

been pursued by the Government

without reference to that section of

"The majority of woolgrowers

-"It is apparent the time has now

As an illustration of this the

by the full council.

speakers.

negotiations.

broken down.

more helpful."

this vital matter.

The action of the executive in

tralia.

new trade policy. action of the Federal Government

Australia was giving a concession to certain Lancashire manufacturers, and yet there was no quid pro quo as far as Australian trade with Britain was concerned. The action was taken solely in the interest of certain nebulous individuals.

It was a most inopportune time for any Government to throw a spanner into the international works. The action had resulted in Japan refraining from giving buying support to the wool market, and had educated that country in many other ways.

BUYING AS SOLID UNIT.

Today Japan was buying her wool in the world as a solid unit and not as individuals. It would be recognised that such action would make a big difference in the ultimate price paid. Australia had also awakened Japan to a policy of had been created that the wool- self-containment.

"I say any businessman in his were not greatly perturbed as a result right senses would not have anof the Government's action. It was tagonised his second best customer emphasised that this was entirely as Australia had done. If this new wrong. There was great apprehension trade policy is persisted in Austrain the minds of the woolgrowers, lia will find she will lose all her and now there was a growing overseas buyers.

MUST FIND OTHER MARKETS.

"Unless we are going to change completely our economic system in Australia we must find other markets for our exportable primary produce to replace the market in Great Britain, which is contracting year by year as Britain produces more home-grown products.'

Mr. Hocking said another significant fact in connection with this dispute was that only 40 per cent, of the wool purchased by Bradford was used to manufacture goods for local consumption, while 87 per cent, of the Japanese purchases were used locally.

CATALOGUES STRICTLY SELECTED.

One of the leading wool journalists of Australia had told him (Mr. Hocking) that the wool catalogues had been specially selected in order to meet the decreased competition at the opening wool sales in Australia. He also expressed the opinion that for the better class of wools, prices were 15 per cent, lower than what could have been normally expected if Japan had been in the market. In regard to the lower grades of wool it was impossible to estimate what the absence of Japan had meant to the market.

Growers of these lower-grade wools were suffering a severe loss and the loss was likely to become greater as sales proceeded.

MEMBERS SILENT

Mr. Hocking said the members of the Federal Country Party could not justify the trade policy of the government in any way. Yet on such a vital question as this, which affected every wool

THE PARTY-OR THE PEOPLE? This section (of the Country party) claims that Cabinet framed the policy and introduced it to Par-liament without consulting either Government party and that per-sistence in it will ENDANGER COUNTRY PARTY CHANCES IN WOOL-PRODUCING ELECTOR-ATES.

-Melhourne "Sun " Sent 25

CORRECTING **MISCONCEPTIONS**

The 35,000 men in the militia at present were only the nucleus of a defence force; everyone was, therefore, a potential non-commissioned officer . . .

It was something in favour of forts that they could not be removed by political interference

The badge of the A.I.F. was not a rising sun, but the Imperial Crown against a background of bayonets.

"West Australian" report (Sept. 23) of an address at Perth on popular misconceptions about the defence forces of Australia, by Major Hall, Australian Staff Corps

SOCIAL CREDIT HAS BALANCE OF POWER IN MANITOBA

According to the "Weekly Pro-

OCTOBER 2 1936.

world's salvation.

BOOKS ON MONETARY REFORM

ALL POST FREE Obtainable from The Douglas Social Credit Movement, Room 8, The Block, Melbourne.

(Vancouver), of August vince' 19, the five Social Credit members of the Manitoba Legislature have formed a coalition with the Liberal-Progressive party, which will give Premier Bracken a bare majority when Parliament reassembles.

At the elections on July 27 there were 22 Liberal-Progres-sives elected, 16 Conservatives, 6 Co-operative Commonwealth Fe-deration, 5 Social Credit, 3 Inde-pendents and 1 Communist pendents, and 1 Communist.

Two seats remain to be filled at deferred elections. One Independent has also promised support to the Government.

The Social Credit leader, Dr. S. W. Fox, said his group of five members, while maintaining its independence of political parties, will assist the Government in maintaining stability and support all sane, sound and progressive logical tion particularly that which legislation, particularly that which moves in the direction of economic and financial reform.

staple fibre at a recent meeting urged four points on the Government-the establishment of selfsufficiency in the pulp supply, improvement of the quality of Manchurian pulp, joint research for the technical improvement of the industry, and State encouragement of the use of staple fibre products.'

"Bad Times"—"Good Times"— "Bully Times"— "Collapse." So wrote Cashier Thomas Fyshe with prophetic foresight in 1876, and on the inside cover of the President's Private Minute Book he made his private Act of business conditions Private Minute Book he made his rough chart of business conditions as he expected to find them in the next thirty years. His rule of thumb forecast predicted economic depression every ten years, and proved admirably accurate. He was able to write "correct" under his forecast for nearly every period of his service with the Bank. - Bank of Nova Scotia Centenary handbook.

Centenary handbook.

the community which was most vitally affected, and which Australia had been pleased to call "the backbone of the country." "We have been told on many oc-

casions that the Country Party can achieve more in a composite Government than out of it," added Mr. Hocking. "If this is a sample of what can be achieved, then God forbid that we shall ever see a composite ministry again."

GROWERS SUFFER LOSS.

Mr. Hocking emphasised that despite what had been stated in the press, growers had suffered losses already because of the absence of Japanese competition at the wool sales

It had been openly reported that Bradford buyers were remarking that without Japan in the market they would be able to get some cheap wool. And the Government was asking Australians to be patriotic in connection with this

and wheat grower, they remained silent.

On the motion of Messrs. Wilson and Bromfield it was agreed: -"That this Central Council approve of the executive's action relating to the wool position.

SANDRINGHAM BRANCH. Douglas Social Credit Movement

FREE EDUCATIONAL PIC-TURE NIGHT, Sandringham Town Hall, Wednesday, October 7, 1936, 8 p.m. Come and See the Challenge of the Machine Age in Talking Picture Proof.

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