

A JOB
FOR THE
PEOPLE

(See page 6).

THE NEW TIMES

THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT ALL
AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS.

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for
Vol.3. No.10 Transmission by Post as a Newspaper

MELBOURNE FRIDAY MARCH 5, 1937.

Every Friday, 3d

WONTHAGGI RELIEF FUND SCANDAL

LABOR AND THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE
ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps
your paper. Say you saw it in
the "New Times."

GENERAL

INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES Pty. Ltd., 155 Yarra St. Cold Glues, Dextrine.

"LEUKOL." By far the most up-to-date Toothpaste. No Toothache. No Extractions. No Pyorrhea. 30,000 packages sold without advertising. From local Chemist; or send 2/- to W. Winford, 45 St. Elmo Rd., N.21.

MELBOURNE

ABBOTSFORD.

HOLLINS, A. R., 405 Victoria St. Motor Repairs of all kinds. J 2047.

AUBURN.

BLACK CAT LIBRARY and Ladies Hairdrrs. 639 Burw'd Rd. Haw. 1779

BLACKBURN.

"A" **GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS** Station Garage, Whitehorse Road. WX 1490.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Ladies' and Gents'. Wright, 122 South Parade.

MOTOR REPAIRS, Straton's. Better Service. Lower Cost. WX 2748.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, etc. G. B. COLLIER, 8 Wolseley Cres.

BOX HILL.

ALL Electrical and Radio Needs. G. G. Foster, Whorse Rd. WX2581.

BOOT REPAIRS. Work Guaranteed W. Tolley, 975 Whorse Road.

BOX HILL FURNISHING CO. 247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms.

CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR. Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station St.

CHEMIST. F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions. 270 Station Street.

COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes. R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.

CYCLE SHOP and Oxywelding. "Alwin" Station St., South of Rly.

DRAPERY. For Smart Styles and a Fair Deal.

TAIT'S Corner Stores

DRESSMAKER. Mrs. Evans. Station St., opp. Baptist Church.

ELECTRICAL & RADIO. Holliday. Opp Stn. Sales, Repairs. WX 2677.

FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX2073

GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14 Main St. WX 1233.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., opp. Gilpin's.

IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.

MARS LAUNDRY CO. WX 2662. Pick up & Deliver. Quality G'teed.

STATION MOTORS. Rennie's Taxis. A. Hulme, Motor Engineer. WX 1946.

TAILOR, J. G. Penson, 227 Station Street. Suits Hand Made from 95/-.

W. A. MOODY, 1014 Whorse Rd. Fruit, Vegetables Delivered Daily.

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes. Station Street. Repairs.

CAMBERWELL.

SPORTS DEPOT & Leather Goods. E. Goslin, 777 Burke Rd. Haw. 4900.

CARNEGIE.

P. A. McWHINNEY, Grocer, Confectioner. Opposite State School.

CITY.

ANNOUNCING Naytura Cafe Health Service & Store. Free dietetic advice. 300 Lt. Collins St. C 6001.

A TAILORED SUIT at Moderate Price. Dress Suits. **DOYLE**. C. 6192. Wentworth House, 203 Collins St.

ATTENTION! Naytura Hostel. Vegetarian Guest House. Accom. State & Inter. Guests. Haw. 74.

BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettif, 235a Queen St.

CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home Made "Clovelly." The Block, Elizabeth St. Cent. 255.

COLONIAL BUILDING CO., 465 Collins St., MU 1930. Call for free booklet on home building.

DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkery, Separators, Engines

DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP. 166 Lit. Collins St.

DRY CLEANING & REPAIRS. "Saville." Leonard House, Eliz. St., 5th Floor.

FROCKS, Coats; W., O.S.; Mod. Price Hellehers, Block Court, 3rd Floor.

(Continued on page 3)

Who Owns The Wonthaggi Relief Funds?

What Right Has The Self-Appointed Committee To Interfere?

When thirteen of the Wonthaggi miners were killed in the recent terrible explosion, the horror of their death appealed to the Victorian public's emotions to such an extent that thousands of people from every rank of life hastened to send contributions to one or another of the several relief funds opened. The funds rapidly increased until £20,000 was in hand, with the prospect of still more being received. This comparatively large sum proved, if proof were needed, that our people are not really indifferent to the suffering that goes on all around them—and also that those who would seek to remove the needless poverty which surrounds us must make their appeal to the emotions even more than to the intellect of the masses. There is no question but that, when the public handed over their money to those who were sponsoring the appeals, they meant this money to be given directly and immediately to the widows and dependents of the dead men. It was their desire that, as far as possible, those who had been deprived of their husbands and breadwinners should be placed in a position where they would have a nest-egg for the future; that, if they wished it, they would be able to leave a scene that must forever hold for them tragic memories; that they might be able to buy new homes for themselves, or perhaps start in small businesses; that the widows should be able to assure the education or the start in life of their sons and daughters—in short, the donors neither put nor wished to put any conditions whatever upon their gifts. They intended their offerings, whether pounds or shillings, to be handed over directly and at once to those who needed them.

THE COMMITTEE MIND

Unfortunately, however, there is in this community, as in other communities, a section of meddlesome mischief-makers, which aspires to butt in on all possible occasions and to form that great bane of modern society, the committee. And so this section, without any invitation or any right, has obtruded itself between the charitable people of Victoria and the objects of their compassion, and has decided that the Wonthaggi relief fund must be administered by themselves. A committee of no less than twenty persons, "with power to add," proposes to take unconditional control of the funds, and it has already been announced in the daily press that their administration may continue for fifteen years or more.

HOW THE COMMITTEE WAS FORMED.

As far as can be ascertained from the press reports, this committee came into being as the result of a public (not a contributors') meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne. The Melbourne *Argus* report of last Friday said: "The meeting decided to pool the funds subscribed to the various appeals in aid of the dependents of the victims of the Wonthaggi mining disaster, and appointed a representative committee to administer them."

What right, legal or moral, had this meeting to make any decision about funds, which did not belong to it? It is our contention that, unless and until the actual subscribers indicate their approval, the action of the committee in seizing their donations is not only supremely arrogant, but quite illegal.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The first twenty members ap-

pointed to the committee were as follows:—

Officialdom: The Victorian Premier (now on the high seas), Minister for Transport, Minister for Mines, the Lord Mayor of Melbourne.

Knights: Sir Wm. Brunton, Sir Chas. Connibere.

Chain Stores: Mr. A. Coles.

Morality and Discipline: The Rev. D. Daley (Anti-Sweating League), Mr. J. A. Seitz (Director of State Education).

No Known Reason (unless to complete a majority on the committee with those already named): Mr. E. W. Quinn (Hardwood Millers' Association), Mr. J. D. Johnston (Rotary).

Unionism: Mr. W. P. Evans (President of the Trades Hall Council), and one representative each to be appointed from the three unions most closely concerned.

Local Interests: Mr. W. G. McKenzie, M.L.A., Member for Wonthaggi, together with Wonthaggi's Mayor and Town Clerk.

If there had to be a committee, the last three on their own would probably have been more efficient and more sympathetic than all the rest combined.

WHY A COMMITTEE AT ALL?

The purpose behind the formation of this committee is obvious. Irrespective of its personnel, who may be quite worthy people, it is an example of that abominable outlook on life which insists that the poor must not be trusted with any considerable sum of money, which likes to dole out funds in dribs and drabs, which enjoys the part of benevolence for the pleasure of the obsequance that follows it rather than for the good that it may do. It is that same domineering spirit which has fought every wage increase, every shortening of the hours of labour, and which is now the principal obstacle in the way of recognising that even the industrially unemployed have a right to share in the bounty of the power age.

Doubtless this committee, if it be allowed to function as it would desire, will constitute itself a censor over the morals of the miners' widows and their children. It will claim its ponderous say in what the children are to be; it will assert its right to interfere in domestic matters and to give or withhold money—as though it were its own—in accordance with the standards of conduct which it may determine instead of in accordance with the needs for which the money was subscribed.

If the money were properly administered, the only committee necessary would be an accountant or two who would make a list of the age and sex of all the members of the miners' families, and who would then proceed to distribute the funds on an equitable basis in accordance with this information. If any of the recipients wanted advice, they could ask for it; but there should be no compulsion.

WHAT WILL THE COMMITTEE DO WITH THE MONEY?

What does this committee propose to do with the money?

As far as can be gleaned, it proposes to distribute a small portion of it immediately to meet the more pressing cases of distress; the body of the fund, it would seem, will then be formed into some sort of semi-interminable trust, and in accordance with the principles of "sound" finance, an endeavour be made to finance doles to the families out of the

"income" of the fund rather than by handing over the capital. Whether the families for whom the money has been subscribed will ever actually get the whole of it is a moot question. That this is not a far-fetched speculation is indicated by the *Herald* report of the "public" meeting, which said this:

"The editor of the *Herald*... said it was desirable that there should be a stipulation that the money was used entirely for the object for which it was subscribed—the relief of widows and dependents of victims of the disaster.

"The Lord Mayor said that, while he could not accept any conditions, he could give an assurance that all money in funds administered by

the Lord Mayor was used for the purpose for which it was subscribed, so long as the specific need existed." (Our italics)

Who is to be the judge of the "specific need" in the case of this fund—the people who subscribed their money, or the committee who appointed themselves to grab it? And if these grabbers can manage to fob off the widows and orphans with part of what is their own, will the charitable instincts of the public be defeated once more, as they have so often been defeated in the past in the case of moneys subscribed for Red Cross and similar purposes? Unless some of the donors make a sufficient noise, it seems inevitable that something of the sort will happen.

MR. W. M. HUGHES TALKS HOGWASH

Speaking in Sydney last week, the Federal Minister for Health, Mr. W. M. Hughes, with that directness of speech for which he is noted, referred to the diet of the Sydney people as "hogwash." On being taken to task, Mr. Hughes indicated that he might reconsider his unparliamentary expression, but in the main he stuck to his guns. For he went on to say: "Why, Sydney people have a bountiful supply of fresh meat, fruit and vegetables, yet they will eat tinned foods and meat that has been twice cooked."

Then, surprisingly enough, he added this: "I admit that many years ago I lived for fifteen months on mutton, tinned potatoes and prunes; but could not help it, because of my circumstances. Why should people do it today in the cities and towns?"

Mr. Hughes is noted for his rhetoric, and perhaps his query was intended to be no more than one of those rhetorical questions that are not meant to be answered. But in case this ex-Prime Minister was really looking for an answer, here it is:

The people in our cities and our towns—and elsewhere—who are living on unsatisfactory food today are mostly doing so for precisely the same reason as impelled Mr. Hughes in his umbrella-mending days—because of their circumstances. Does Mr. Hughes, a Federal Minister, pretend he is not aware that about three-quarters of a million Australians are living under dole conditions; that another quarter of a million have only the old age or invalid pension; and that the recent census showed two-thirds of our male breadwinners to have an income of less than £3 a week, and three-quarters of our female breadwinners to have an income of less than £2 a week? If Mr. Hughes has the knowledge of these things, which his position demands, then it is nothing short of undiluted humbug for him to rail against our standard of diet.

Of course, we have a bountiful supply of fresh meat, fruit and vegetables. But how does Mr. Hughes think the people of our cities and towns get access to these things? Does he imagine that sustenance workers run cattle stations as a sideline? Or that old age pensioners can raise their fresh fruit and vegetables in window boxes? Because one matter about which Mr. Hughes, in all his recent health talks, is singularly silent is this question of how people are to get into their homes all those things, which everybody knows, are essential to good health.

The people who are driven to rehashing scrag ends are as well aware as the Minister for Health that there is plenty of fresh meat in the shops. The same applies to fruit, vegetables, milk, and all sorts of other things. But those who are short of these also know something that does not yet seem to have occurred to our seventy-two-year-old statesman, which is that the only way to get sufficient goods is to have sufficient money.

Have you ever heard Mr. Hughes, even in his wildest moments of candour, say one word about this, which is the crux of the matter? And if not, why not?

The first duty of a Minister for Health should be to see that all the essentials of health are available to the entire population. The mere fact of their being in existence does not make them available, for

OUR REWARD.

When'er contending Powers fight
For private gain, or "public right,"
We combat far by sea and land;
Armies are raised, ships are manned.
But, when many battles are past,
Each, tired with blows, seeks peace at last,
What is it, after all, we get?
Why! Taxes, widows, wooden legs,
and debt!
—M.D., in "The Postal Advocate"

distribution is quite a different department from production.

Once upon a time, when Mr. Hughes was wartime Prime Minister, he formed a special government department (our Commonwealth police) because he was not satisfied with the distribution of our production of foodstuffs. In that particular case the item under consideration was eggs, and Mr. Hughes objected to himself being chosen for too liberal a share. But there is no reason why the Government of which he is a prominent member should not attend to the proper distribution, not only of eggs, but of all those other things which everyone should have. The simplest way of effecting this is to see that everyone has a sufficient income—which would also have the advantage of giving people freedom of choice.

Here is Mr. Hughes's chance to win back that popularity he has always courted. And it would be a far more fruitful way than his crusade of kissing all the babies in Australia—which must at times shock Mr. Hughes's official sense of hygiene.

A MATTER OF PEAS

"Roma" writes:—

"In your editorial of February 19, dealing with farmers, orchardists, work-shys and impostors, you mention the fact that the former cannot depend on getting fair prices for their produce. I should like to draw the following story, with its request and corollary, under your notice.

"A young fellow in the locality where I reside decided to put under cultivation a crop of peas. Arriving one day with horse and plough, he broke up the heavy clods of earth, scattered a sprinkling of manure, then sowed his crop in the furrows. Three months went by, interspersed with prolific rains, and finally the pods were really swelling to bursting. It was a fine crop.

"The local storeman shook his head as the peas made progress. 'I guess it'll require a blight, as there isn't a drought this year,' he murmured. Finally the day came when the peas were to be gathered. It was the hottest day of the season, with sun blazing down and March flies abundant; 100 lbs. was the total of that sun-scorched and blistering day. Then another and another, till the total grew to 375 lbs.

"I became interested in these operations. Never in my life had I tasted peas that proved so delicious. At the end of a day's toil, bags were tied in readiness and a van would draw up at the roadside. Amounts would be docketed and checked and conveyed in the dusk to market. To me it seemed a great accomplishment.

"I expect you've had a good haul this year,' said I one day to the grower, complimenting him on his crop. How wonderful his 'haul' was, is apparent from the following figures, which he stated to me and which I give below:—

Credit Returns.	
375 lbs. of peas at 10/- per 100 lbs. market wholesale.....	£1 17 6
Expenditure.	
25lb. seed, 10/5; ½ bag superphosphate manure, 2/6; cart age, 7/6; picking (4/- per 100 lbs.), 15/-; sales commission (1/- in £), 1/10½.....	£1 17 3½

Total return on crop £0 0 2½
"No wages for his own labour are included in the above, and horse feed and depreciation of machinery are not allowed.

"Thus for a labour extending over a period of three months he is enabled to realise the exorbitant price of 2 ½d.

"I have stated I should like to

ask a question. Here it is: Would the *New Times* explain in words as explicit as possible the remedy for this state of things.

"Apart from your reference to farmers, orchardists, work-shys, and other such, you have included in your paper such unmentionables as Archbishops. Do you think that a pair of leggings exchanged for an Archbishop's gaiters, three days' hot picking in a broiling February sun (the point to be driven home on the sting of a March fly's proboscis), and the exorbitant sum of 2½d in his pocket at the end of a long day's labour would suffice to put into the mouth of a pesty Archbishop still further congratulations on Australia's 'prosperity.' Well, hardly!"

Following a little further the history of "Roma's" peas, few will deny that the average dinner table which is supplied from the wholesale markets through the retail vegetable shops has less peas on the bill of fare than the housekeeper would desire or than would benefit the health of the household.

Quite a number of people will say that the trouble lies in the difference between the price paid by the householder and that received by the grower; that the middleman gets too big a rake-off. In individual cases there may be some truth in this, but it is not the real crux.

The root of the trouble lies here: The increased saleable wealth represented by the natural increase of the peas was not accompanied by any corresponding increase in the community's supply of money.

Taking "Roma's" figures, the grower paid out £1/17/3½ in the various processes connected with production and marketing. Without inquiring into the source whence even this money was issued (which raises another financial problem) the grower expected to, and had to, get back more money than he paid out. He actually did get back 2½d more—in which he was rather lucky.

Looking at industry as a whole, it is doing two things. Physically, it is producing and distributing goods; financially, it is distributing the incomes, which are available to buy its goods. But from the financial aspect every industry in existence must, if it is to carry on, get back more money than it pays out—which is clearly impossible unless the money supply of would-be consumers is supplemented from other sources.

This supplementing does take place in a variety of ways. The fashionable one at the moment

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO

II

By "JESSICA."

I was looking through a women's paper the other day and I came across this, written by one of its women writers: "The shops are literally bursting with all kinds of attractive and dainty things for late summer and autumn; the difficulty is to know just what to choose, the choice is so bewildering." Is she right? Undoubtedly, so far as the first part of her remarks is concerned. But my difficulty (and yours) is not a matter of not knowing what to choose. We know what we would like, but we can't even get what we need. And the shopkeeper knows that, too, so he tries to inveigle us with "lay-bys" and time payments and deposits and various other methods. The cash order man (that benevolent soul) also comes into the picture and shows us an easy way to get what we want. Just how easy is that way is forcibly demonstrated once you get into the toils.

Now, a moment's thought will surely make you realise that all those tempting methods offered to you must put up the price of the goods. As a matter of fact, prices in most cases today are so far removed from actual values that they bear no relationship whatsoever, so

is rearmament, by which governments pay out vast sums without putting the goods in respect of which the money is issued (battleships, bombers, shells, poison gas, etc.) on the market for sale. The sale of other goods is thus helped, and it is for this reason only that rearmament momentarily spells prosperity, even for pea growers.

To be sure, funds for rearmament, and for other forms of public works, largely come from government borrowing—that is, new money for the purpose is created for governments as book credits by private bankers. But as the bankers treat this book-entry money as their own property and charge perpetual interest on it, taxation soars skyward, until seven devils are resident where one was expelled.

It will never be permanently possible for producers to get or consumers to pay fair prices until the supply of national non-interest-bearing money is made to correspond with the supply of goods available for sale. Today the issue and withdrawal of money regulates the production and consumption of goods. Which means that we are standing on our heads, since the correct procedure is the reverse.

that an article which leaves the factory at, say, 7/6, comes to you at about one pound or, preferably, 19/11. That "eleven pence" is a great racket, by the way. The cunning storekeeper knows that "one and eleven" sounds much less than "two shillings."

CAUSES.

And now let us get down to causes. Why all this tangle of cash orders and time payments and "clearing sales" and sensational advertising, and all the rest of it? Why cannot the retail business be carried out legitimately, decently and in order, instead of by trickery, misrepresentation, and the holding out of baits? The answer is simple—because it is based on the gospel of scarcity, despite the groaning shelves and overlaid counters. And the scarcity is the scarcity of money, a thing that can be manufactured at practically no cost whatever. But, you may ask—and quite naturally—if the shopkeepers know that the vast majority of people are short of purchasing power, why don't they swing in behind the masses and demand the monetary reform that would automatically end the ridiculous conditions of business, which we see around us today? Well, so they will some day when they get a bit of sense. But, as they are nearly all running their businesses on money advanced by

STILL ON THE "CAPITAL" RACKET

England is so busy that she cannot spare workmen as immigrants, even if we wanted them; and, unfortunately for us, she cannot spare all the capital for Australian investment that every Australian anxious to make his country secure and prosperous earnestly desires. —Melbourne "Herald" editorial, March 2.

the banks, they have to keep quiet. When they wake up to the fact that they are running their stores for the benefit of the banks (and the newspapers), maybe they'll do something. And that reminds me that I'm going to say something to you about newspapers one of these days, something that will make you see a little more light on this money swindle which has got the world in the mess it is in today.

WHY NOT SHOP DECENTLY?

Meantime, give some thought to what I have said about "lay-bys" and things like that. Just think what it would mean to you and your family if you could go quietly into one or two first-class shops and there, in peace and comfort, choose a few really nice things that you actually want, instead of taking part in an undignified scramble at a "bargain counter" or signing away your money in advance to a human shark. And that is the experience you will enjoy if you join the active ranks of those who are determined to give our politicians of all parties no rest till they take measures to bring economic security within the reach of all. We don't need Nuffield's "charity"; we don't need to be told how to feed and clothe ourselves and our children; we don't need to be told how to keep ourselves fit.

Remember Him Who said: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you." The Kingdom of God means the reign of justice and truth. That is what we are out for and that is what we shall see established here and now if we go forward together in the spirit of Assolando: "Who never turned his back, but marched breast forward; never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph."

Women, get into this noble fight for freedom. If in any doubt how you can help, drop a line to the *New Times*. They will give you a plan of campaign, which you can act on straight away.

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS. Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)

CITY.

GINGER JAR CAFE, 238 Flinders Lane (4 doors from Swanston St.). Best 3-course meal in city.

JAS. JENNINGS, 211 Queen St., and 6 Regent Arc. Optician, 73 years est. Testing Free.

MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers. OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids.

M. L. COLECHIN, Champion House, 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St. F 5566. OPTICIAN, J. H. Buckham, J.P. Nat. Bk. Ch., 271 Collins St. C. 831.

PRINTING. E. E. GUNN, Off 600 Lit. Bourke St. Cent. 6021.

QUICK SERVICE TOBACCO KIOSK, Equitable Place. Buy your Smokes here!

TAILOR, Dependable Suit for 130/-. P. Whitcroft, 215 Queen Street. TAILOR, High Class; H. Stackpoole. Lang Arc., off 333 Lons. St.

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. M. Chapman. CAPITOL HSE. 6 yrs. Hardy Bros., in charge Repair Dept.

DARLING. ESTATE AGENT, J. White, 1 Illowa St. UY 6521.

ELSTERNWICK. CARMICHAEL'S, Men's Wear. 233 G'huntly Rd., next Baptist Ch.

H. L. SERCOMBE Pty. Ltd., 70 Glenhantly Rd. Dairy Produce Specialists.

RADIO & ELECT'L SERVICES. Mackintosh's, 72 Glenh'tly Rd. L 4588.

ELWOOD. THE DUCHEY LIBRARY, 3 Ormond Road. New Books Weekly.

FAIRFIELD. BUTCHER, 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Heath Solicits Your Patronage.

FOOTSCRAY. BOOT REPAIRS. A. A. Taylor. Station Ramp, While U Wait S'vice.

MASSEY'S GARAGE, W'town Rd. The Home of Motor Reconditioning

GLENFERRIE. OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls, 100 Glenferrie Rd. Haw. 5845.

SUITS to order from 70/-. H. 6813. A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie Rd.

HAMPTON. BEAUTY SALON, Norma Bell, 133 Hampton St., next P.O. XW2160

BOOKSELLER, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St. for all book needs.

CHEMIST, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW 2424.

HAIRDRESSER, Ladies and Gents. R. STEWART, 68 Hampton St.

HOME MADE CAKES. BEANS, 140 Hampton St. XW1787.

TAILOR, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-.

IVANHOE. BOOT REPAIRS. J. Fraser solicits your custom. 130 Upper H'berg Rd.

UPHOLSTERER. Blinds & Bedding. Duke's, 111 H'berg Rd. Ivan. 626.

KEW. ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.

BUTCHER, S. Daw. High Street, Opp. Union St. Satisfaction, S'vice.

C. KENNEDY, Grocer. Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.

DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H. 3733.

E. WHITE, 109 High St. Confectionery and Smokes.

FLORIST, "Mayfair," Haw. 1452. Cotham Rd., near Glenferrie Rd.

GIbson's, High St., opp. Rialto. Hosiery, Underwear and Aprons.

GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Graves, opp. Rialto.

LADIES' Hairdresser. Haw. 5605. "Burnie Salon," 81 Cotham Rd. M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs.

KEW EAST WATCH, CLOCK & JEWELLERY REPAIRS. I Pink, 16 Oswin St.

(Continued on page 7)

The Commissioner of Victorian Police, Melbourne.

Dear Mr. Duncan,

In our issue of February 5 last we published a copy of a letter to one of our readers, under date January 28, from your predecessor, Mr. W. W. W. Mooney, in which it was indicated that the police who are now under your control were making exceptions to the city traffic regulations to suit the convenience of the Melbourne Herald.

We have since received from another reader the originals of two letters from Mr. Mooney on the same subject. In the first, dated August 22, 1936, (File No. J17/29/2297), Mr. Mooney said: "So far as is known, no special concessions have been allowed to the Herald office under the City Traffic Regulations."

As a result of two subsequent letters to Mr. Mooney, pointing out that Herald vans were still breaking the traffic regulations by taking a left-hand turn at the corner of Flinders and Swanston Streets, and asking whether, in view of Mr. Mooney's disclaimer, the police proposed to take any action against them, Mr. Mooney wrote on September 15, 1936 (same file number): "I have to state that further inquiries have been made and, reports received, it appears that for a few evenings the police have exercised their Herald delivery vans to take a left-hand turn from Flinders Street over Swanston Street bridge. This discretion has been exercised for a number of years, and it is not proposed to issue instructions that will interfere with the existing practice."

In Mr. Mooney's letter of January 28 last, although the complaint made to him was in respect of the Herald vans "at the busy intersections during peak periods," he dealt only with the intersection above referred to, and used almost the identical words of his letter of September 15, 1936, to another correspondent. He said: "I desire to inform you that the police have exercised their discretion and permitted the Herald delivery vans to take a left-hand turn from Flinders Street to Swanston Street each evening for a few minutes. This discretion has been exercised for a number of years, and it is not proposed to issue instructions that will interfere with the existing practice."

Are we to take it from this, Sir, that the Police Department has a stereotyped letter ready to send out to all and sundry who may object to this monopolistic company being allowed to flout a regulation imposed in THE INTERESTS OF THE CITIZENS' SAFETY? Reliable witnesses have informed us that they have frequently seen the Herald's vehicles ignoring traffic regulations, not only in the spot conceded by Mr. W. W. W. Mooney, but practically wherever it pleased their drivers to do so.

We submit to you, Sir that such a proceeding is iniquitous, and that it is your duty to have it stopped forthwith. The cardinal principle of law is that all citizens are equal in its eyes, and if the Herald, or any other rich monopoly, is to be above the law, then we may as well expunge from our history books references to the BYGONE ages when citizens had to scatter right and left before the arrogant noble's carriage.

THE NEWTIMES



THE NEW TIMES

Published every Friday by New Times Pty. Ltd., Elizabeth House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Sts., Melbourne, C.1. Postal Address: Box 1226, G.P.O. Melbourne.

Telephone: M 5384.

Vol. 3. No. 10.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Breaking the Law for Justice

"I hope that those who have experienced the combination of pain, poverty and suffering will understand the motive which inspired me. It is deplorable that a man has to break the law to receive the care and attention that is his birthright in sickness."

This was the statement from the dock made by a young man, homeless and unemployed, in the Melbourne City Court this week, as he pleaded guilty to having thrown a brick through a city shop window. The magistrate fined him £10, with £30 added for the cost of the window, in default three months.

The action of the youth, who is typical of tens of thousands of other youths in Australia, is easily understandable. In fact, the remarkable thing is how few youths have followed the example of governments in destroying goods. For the deliberate policy of the destruction or restriction of foodstuffs embarked on by governments these late years is every bit as reprehensible as that of the young man who broke the window. It proceeds from the same cause—artificial poverty. Only governments get away with it, because the ensuing loss is charged against the whole people, instead of having to be borne by the individual shopkeeper or his insurance company.

With every day that passes the tragedy of our youth—their "pain, poverty and suffering"—grows more and more acute. And what is being done about it?

In Melbourne there is at the moment an absurdly futile gesture taking place in the nature of a youth unemployment survey. What will be the result of this? Simply, if it is "successful," to accumulate with a greater or less

(probably a less) degree of precision the figures of those who are suffering. And, the figures having been assembled it is perfectly safe to forecast that almost nothing further will be done.

Some months ago there was in Melbourne a great wave of newspaper publicity about the disgrace of our slums. Heart-rending pictures appeared day after day; civic and church leaders waxed eloquent and indignant; there was even a Town Hall meeting. And then the dignitaries, lay and ecclesiastical, went home to their supper and their comfortable beds and the whole thing fizzled out. We anticipated at the time that this would happen, and for saying so were taken to task by quite a number of well meaning people. How many church leaders are denouncing slums at the moment? What municipalities or governments are seriously bestirring themselves?

It is the same with our destitute and hopeless youths. Our own sons can rot away, body and soul, while "godly" people get all hot and bothered about conditions in Spain or somewhere else.

The problem of our youth is not primarily one of lack of employment. It is a problem of lack of income. Give the average young man reasonable economic security, and his own initiative and ambition will spur him on to useful activity. There are very few who have not a bent in some direction other than breaking windows. It may be some branch of science or engineering; it may be a trade; it may be literature or art; it will almost certainly be something that would advance mankind. Give these boys economic security and they will find a way to follow their bent.

There is no earthly reason why everyone in Australia should not have economic security as a jumping-off ground. The essentials for that security are already present in this country. The distribution of those essentials would be as good for producers as for consumers—for producers are crying out for one thing only, and that is markets.

Abolish poverty from Australia, and you will be astounded how quickly crime will wane. Fail to abolish it, and far more valuable assets than shop windows will waste away.

Labor and the Will of the People

The official organ of the A.L.P. in Victoria, the *Labor Call*, in its issue of February 25, had a leading article referring to the coming Federal elections. In the course of its article the *Call* said: "The people will make their choice, and will be responsible for the policy, either good or bad, of the Government they will elect. They are the masters of the situation, and any Govern-

ment elected must either give effect to the will of the people or be prepared to stand aside in favor of another Government that will do so." Just to what extent, however, the Labor party, like any other party, believes in giving the people mastery of the situation appeared a little later, when the editorial concluded: "Labor, therefore, always addresses itself to the people and appeals to them to decide in favor of the policy it would enforce as a Government, in preference to that which would be enforced by an anti-Labor Government."

Isn't that humorous? The people are "the masters of the situation," and yet they are brazenly told that their only choice is between the policy Labor would enforce and the policy, which would be enforced by an anti-Labor Government.

We had a nice example of this in the Tasmanian elections, where the "democratic" Mr. Ogilvie is now entrenched for five years. Were Mr. Ogilvie really democratic, it is quite understandable that he might have suggested shortening the life of his State parliament; it is inconceivable that he would have sought to disenfranchise the electors for five years instead of for three. But this is typical of the democracy of the party system. And as long as the people vote for parties instead of for individuals pledged to produce results they can expect nothing better, whether from Labor, U.A.P., or U.C.P.

The Methodist Conference

With the exception of one serious omission, we have nothing but praise for the address of the Rev. C. C. Dugan as retiring president of the Methodist Conference (Victoria and Tasmania) now assembled in Melbourne. He rightly declared that slums are a prolific cause of the present-day trend towards Communism, but, like so many other men occupying positions of responsibility, he said nothing at all about the root cause of the slums themselves. That root cause is lack of income—i.e., shortage of money in the purses of the parents. Slums and an increasing trend towards Communism are both inevitable under the existing financial arrangements.

Unfortunately, we can have no praise for the remarks of Mr. Dugan's successor, the Rev. G. A. Judkins. He actually told the Conference "Recovery has arrived!" And he was quite serious, too. This prompts us to ask him: If we have "recovered," how does he explain the overcrowded hospitals; the overcrowded and, in many cases, dilapidated schools; the extension and intensification of slum conditions; the sweating of girls and youngsters in unhealthy working conditions; the increasing claims on charity; the increasing malnutrition among children and expectant mothers; the alarming increase in infantile and maternal mortality; the herding of mentally deficient with idiots at our asylums because of insufficient accommodation; the hopelessness of the prospects for thousands of our deserving youth; the failure of the community to get any substantial benefit from its increasing production; the

increasing bankruptcy amongst farmers; the prostitution of science and chemistry to enslave and destroy instead of to liberate and build; the persistent and blasphemous calls for sacrifice and self-denial side by side with destruction and restriction of goods; the turning of men into derelicts through compulsory idleness while work waits to be done in all directions; the increase in the number of crime delinquents; the alarming increase in the public debt; the terrifying increase in taxation, which for interest alone is greater today than the total of all taxation at the end of the war; the unparalleled preparations for war; the expectation, of chaos and possible revolution when the war programme is completed and workers are thus displaced from industry; and the deliberate action now in progress to adversely affect the people's purchasing power?

Everyone of us, whether in the Church or out of it, should hang his head in shame. In the case of the Church, however, there is a greater responsibility, for the money monopoly, which alone stands between the people and prosperity is also circumscribing the work of the Church and therefore the work of God.

When one considers these things, and calls to mind that not one of the younger members of the Methodist Ministry occupied a place on the platform at the opening of the Conference, one can hardly avoid the suspicion that the Methodist Church has fallen into the hands of elderly men who have failed to realise that the world has passed from an age of toil and scarcity to an age of power and abundance, and that the only thing standing between God's people and the benefits of these wonderful gifts at His hands is the false god, Finance. The new president does not seem to know even the nature of this mesmeric monster, and shows no desire to find out.

Annoying New Zealand Bankers

Bankers in New Zealand are said to be annoyed because the Dominion Minister for Public Works declared this week "a man who wears dungarees is a damned sight more useful to the nation than a banker who plays pitch and toss with the welfare of society." But—apart from the awful word "damned"—why should they be?

The statement is a simple one of fact. The man of the dungarees produces real wealth. The banker produces nothing tangible. As for his services, what are they? According to himself, he is (a) a safe custodian of money; (b) a moneylender.

The first assertion is shown to be untrue by the most casual glance at any bank's statement of accounts, which will show that it never has in hand more than the merest fraction of depositors' legal claims to money. The second assertion is hardly one to boast about, especially as bankers, unlike other moneylenders, almost invariably make their so-called loans repayable on instant demand, and have a horrible habit of demanding repayment at the most inconvenient moments—as

most people know who had bank overdrafts about six or seven years ago.

The main function of the modern banker, which he admits when taxed with it, but does not mention otherwise, is to manipulate the quantity of money in existence. Without ascribing any evil motives to this manipulation, no banker dare any longer deny that his regulation of the money supply depends on circumstances other than the supply of goods for sale. That those circumstances may happen to be beyond the banker's own control is no excuse, so long as he resolutely opposes every attempt to have the money supply regulated in any other manner.

And if this is not playing pitch and toss with the welfare of society, what is it?

Straws in the Wind

Some days ago the men who from Yallourn send electrical energy leaping over a large part of Victoria had an electric disturbance of their own. The occasion was a meeting between themselves and the president, vice-president and general secretary of the Victorian Electrical Trades Union, who journeyed down from Melbourne for the occasion. Reports of the conference indicate that after midnight it broke up "in general disorder" and was adjourned to a date to be fixed.

What was the reason?

Something novel in union politics. Here is what the Melbourne *Sun* said: "Speakers bitterly criticised the Trades Hall executive, the executive officers and administration of the Electrical Trades Union and the recently-made arbitration award. The trend of the criticism was that union officers were expected to take orders and not to give them, and they were told to get on with the job."

In other words, the men of Yallourn put into effect the principles of the Electoral Campaign to demand results. They recognise that union officials, like politicians, are their servants, and they are determined that those servants will do what they are told.

More power to Yallourn!

Making Television "Pay"

According to an official of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, who delivered an address on television on Tuesday, this new invention no longer presents a technical problem. Television, he said, had now been brought to a high level in New York, Berlin and London. All that was needed was an assurance that it would pay.

What does that word, "pay", mean? If television is a benefit to mankind, which is surely is, and if technical obstacles have been mastered, then surely, in the proper meaning of the word, it would pay at once to have it.

But perhaps the speaker meant that there would be financial difficulties in the way of producers of sets recovering their costs from the public. If this be so, then he admits that we are once again to allow bookkeeping to hold up real progress. What a remarkable thing that men of inventive genius will allow the ledger keeper to put the pistol at their heads and yet will not attempt to challenge his right to do so.

THE PRINTED WORD
in
Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets, Weeklies, Monthlies, Annuals, Newspapers, Magazines, or Books
EXCELLENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED
By
THE ADVOCATE PRESS
309-319 LONSDALE PLACE
MELBOURNE
Phone 6831 (3 lines)

THE UNITED ELECTORS OF AUSTRALIA

Campaign Notes

VICTORIA.

Publicity. —The actual propaganda campaign is about to commence in many districts; in fact, there are a number of these that have already formed their workers' groups, and only await the first batch of handbills to commence distribution. Leaflets Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are in the printer's hands, and will be available this week. So supplies should be sent for at once to ensure quick delivery.

In the meanwhile the explanatory pamphlet is proving itself to be a splendid agent of publicity, delving, as it does, right into the heart of the problem, and explaining in a clear and concise way why the U.E.A. exists and how its work will be brought to successful completion.

Series of newspaper articles are now appearing in one suburban and one country paper, and the introduction to others is awaited.

Badges. —Arrangements for the supply of these are now complete and quantities are expected to be available early in the next week. The design of the badge is that used on the leaflet and on all the letterheads and envelopes of the U.E.A., and its pleasing appearance is greatly enhanced by the striking combination of blue and gold used in its manufacture. The badge will be found most useful in making contacts.

Meetings. —Speakers have given addresses on the aims of the U.E.A. at a number of meetings in the city and in the suburbs during the past week, and as soon as the Speakers' Class turns out more who are able to explain, in clear and simple language, the nature of democracy and the power of pressure politics, there will be a sweeping demand for their services.

More names are wanted for the Speakers' Class.

Financial. —The Finance Department has been very busy drawing up its programme, and has already started a most successful collection plan.

At an early date details will be issued of a most attractive home savings scheme which will prove to be a valuable source of revenue and, at the same time, a saver of time and energy for the collectors.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Rally on Tuesday, March 9. All readers, distributors and members are urgently asked to attend this second rally, to hear the progress made during the last month and

also to note the plans which are being made to further our objective. A record attendance is expected at this evening, when it is hoped to obtain two or three hundred volunteers to form a Flying Squad, which will undertake to go out on Saturday, March 13, to a district in Boothby not already touched. Each individual will be expected to canvass a small portion of a street, and it is hoped in this way to cover a huge area efficiently. Everyone can assist in this way, and the publicity attached to such a move will be enormous.

Arrangements re Mr. Sherwood's Tour. —Arrangements are being made for Mr. Sherwood's tour, and any group wanting him to speak over the Easter holidays is asked to get in touch immediately with headquarters (17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide). A welcome to Mr. Sherwood has been arranged for Saturday, March 20.

Port Adelaide Launching a New Form of Attack. —Reports from Mr. Snelling (Campaign Director of Semaphore and Port Adelaide Districts, indicate that a series of public meetings throughout these districts is about to be launched. Meetings for the special purpose of recruiting new workers will be held in numerous halls, scattered throughout Port Adelaide and Semaphore. Will all who are anxious and willing to assist Mr. Snelling please get in touch with him so that full benefit can be obtained from this method of propaganda?

In a very short time the Hindmarsh Divisional Council will be formed, and the work in this Division will be co-ordinated.

Method of Organisation — It is generally becoming recognised that the most efficient form, of organisation is that of encouraging individuals to undertake not more than 100 houses, and to obtain all the possible signatures within such an area. No individual is asked to do more than this, but it is hoped that when all possible signatures have been obtained each distributor will undertake to look after his group of houses and supply them at least once a month with the follow-up leaflets, which are being published. There is no longer any necessity for any individual to wait for a group to be formed; anyone can do what so many have done before—take the block of houses he wishes to look after; he will then find that out of his work will spring a group, because he is sure to come in contact with some householder who is willing to assist the cam-

paigned by undertaking another block of houses.

The crusade in South Australia is going forward splendidly, but the financial position of the Movement leaves much to be desired.

All readers and supporters are asked to read the following very carefully, because it is from them that assistance must come to carry on this great work.

Real Facts in Our Favour

1. Growing activity due to new policy.
2. Over 200 workers contacting the public.
3. Increased interest in weekly broadcast.
4. Influx of new faces due to broadening of policy.
5. Distribution of over 200,000 leaflets during last three months.
6. Launching of campaign through city and country by John Hogan.
7. Possibilities of great financial support as campaign gains momentum.
8. Inter-State co-operation and a common policy for Australia.

Hard Financial Facts Against Us

1. Increasing expenditure due to new activities and concerted action.
2. Fall of 30 per cent, in general donations.
3. Fall of 30 per cent, in broadcasting income.
4. Official launching of campaign that used up reserve account.
5. Loss on leaflets, individual distributors not paying for leaflets, etc.
6. Failure of 30 per cent, of Victory Fund promises to eventuate. (Expenditure based on promises.)
7. Fall of 50 per cent, of revenue

U.E.A. SPEAKERS' CLASS

The first Melbourne meeting of the United Electors of Australia Speakers' Class will be held on Tuesday next, March 9, at 8 p.m., at the office of Mr. Clement F. King, Chartered Accountant, 3rd Floor, Colonial Mutual Chambers, 60 Market St., Melbourne.

Will those who have already handed in their names as prospective speakers please accept this invitation to attend? Others who wish to equip themselves for taking the platform in the fight to abolish poverty will also be welcome.

from sale of literature and papers.

8. Increase in general expenses due to inter-State and Empire co-operation.

These facts speak for themselves. Financial facts make it impossible to carry on effectively. It is imperative that the finances of the association be placed upon a sound footing, and all are urgently asked to forward as much as possible to enable liabilities and current expenses to be met. It is your fight.

Barker Division. —On Sunday, February 21, the Rev. C. D. Brock gave an open-air address to the people of Port Victor, and in the evening at the Congregational Church Hall in Port Elliot. Miss Smith and another old campaigner laid the foundations for a very solid little group in this popular seaside resort.

Associate Members' Tickets —All distributors are asked to obtain books of Associate Members' tickets, and to sell these for 1/- each.

LISTEN IN TO BROADCAST
From 7HO, HOBART
EVERY SUNDAY, 8.30 p.m.

APPLES
CHOICE JONATHANS
4/6 Per Case
Freight Free in Victoria
FENN
Orchardist Garfield, Vic.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A SIGN FOR FLINDERS ST. STATION

The National Money League of Australia proposes to ask the Victorian Railways Commissioners to permit a sign bearing on the present economic crisis to be placed over the main entrance to the Flinders St. station. When forwarded, our application will contain the exact wording proposed, and, in order that this may be as effective as possible, my executive invites your readers to consider the matter during the next two weeks and submit suggestions.

It is thought that our application will be sympathetically received. The policy that approved of

"Children, yes, and grown-ups, too,
Orange juice is good for you!"
will be hardly likely to disapprove of
"Children, yes, and grown-ups, too,
Australia's wealth is there for you!"

And the policy that exhorted the citizens of Victoria in the crisis of 1914 to "Wake up! Your country needs you!" may reasonably be expected to countenance some even more pointed exhortation in the graver crisis of 1937. Should the Commissioners' decision be as expected, the sign placed as proposed would certainly have possibilities. It is suggested that all suitable suggestions submitted by your readers should be published in the *New Times*. In this way many valuable slogans and aphorisms would become generally available for use during the impending Federal election campaign.

No monetary reward is offered to the reader whose suggestion is adopted, but my executive will be prepared to recommend to the Government of the day that a suitable sum be set aside for the purpose out of the first issue of national money. —C. ELLIS, Hon. Secretary, National Money League of Australia.

We hardly share our correspondent's optimism as to the attitude of the Railways Commissioners, though we agree that his request is most reasonable. We shall be pleased to receive suggestions for slogans and, if deemed suitable, to publish them. —Ed.]

ORDERLY MARKETING OR ORDERLY FINANCING?

At a special State conference of the Social Credit Movement of N.S.W., at which delegates attended, representing many parts of the State, keen discussion took place on the Referendum, and the conference expressed the opinion that "while it was essential to secure what the advocates for a Yes vote on the Referendum term 'orderly marketing,' this conference is of opinion that the first essential thing to establish is a system of 'orderly financing,' in order that the community (producer and consumer alike) may be enabled to participate in that state of economic security which could, and should, be assured to all in this age of plenty.

"This conference also contends that until adequate purchasing power (money) is assured to all members of the community, legislative enactments dealing only with effects of a false and inadequate monetary policy will not

SUSTENANCE RATES "INCREASE"

The "increased" sustenance rates for the dependents of Victorian unemployed came into force last Monday. All unemployed female dependents, and all male dependents under 21, will be allowed 4/- per week instead of 3/6.

This means that the children of the unemployed will be granted, for food, clothing, recreation and all other purposes, the munificent rate of 7d for six days a week and 6d for the seventh day!

bring about that greatly desired state of security."

S. F. ALLEN, F.C.A. (Aust),
State President.

A QUESTION OF IDENTIFICATION

In an advertisement last Friday the Bank of New South Wales related the safeguards it adopts to make sure that it always pays its creditors. In the case of Indian labourers who have been working in Fiji, it explained how it takes their photographs, their fathers' names, their left thumbprints and their passport numbers. It would be more interesting still if the bank were to publish details of the safeguards it adopts in the case of its debtors.

I understand that when a bank is a debtor it gives its creditor only a receipt, which does not even carry a duty stamp, but from its own debtor it expects a tangible security, generally extending to pretty well everything he has. Why the difference? Even Australian banks have defaulted for millions in the past. And they would default again tomorrow morning if a fair percentage of their creditors presented their claims.

"DOUBLE HEADER."

TEST CRICKET.

Why not roof in the Melbourne Cricket Ground? It would hardly take any more air from the perspiring gladiators in the arena, who have already been deprived of all chance of a breeze by the new stands. It would add to the sales of the papers, which are bitter against Heaven for sending rain just when things looked set for a timeless test. It would distract the people for still longer periods from things that matter, and so be most beneficial to Sound Finance. And, last but not least, think of the WORK it would make, especially if the roof were of glass and a bonus were offered to every batsman who skied a ball through it.

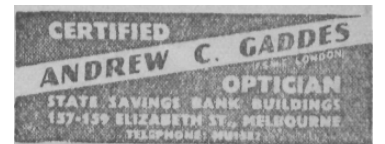
OUTER.

A GOVERNMENT JOB

Those who imagine that civil servants have well-paid, soft jobs should apply for one of the positions of assistant inspector of aerodromes, now under offer by the Commonwealth Government.

Qualifications: —A practical knowledge of flying; a knowledge of engineering, particularly as applied to earthworks and drainage; ability to estimate the cost of clearing, levelling, grading, drainage and fencing; an understanding of surveying and draughtsmanship; ability to supervise the use of tractors, graders and similar constructional machines; and an acquaintanceship with building construction.

Pay: £3/14/- a week, rising ultimately to £6/12/- a week.



LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA.
Listen in to
7LA EVERY SUNDAY
EVENING AT 8.15.

READ

"SOCIAL CREDIT"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, LTD.

163a Strand, London (Chairman, Major C. H. Douglas)

Authoritative News and Views of the World Movement for Social Credit.

Subscription Rate 11/- (sterling) for One year. Single copies 4d post-free may be obtained from the Douglas Credit Movement, Block Arcade, Elizabeth Street Melbourne.

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and that therefore poverty is quite unnecessary and must be abolished.
2. I demand that monetary or other claims to those goods we now destroy and the production we restrict be distributed to every person in Australia, and that taxation be progressively reduced, so that the community may make the fullest use of the country's production.
3. This must not increase prices, deprive owners of their property, or decrease its relative value.
4. In a democracy like Australia Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
5. So I promise to vote only for a candidate who pledges himself to support in Parliament these my demands.
6. If my present member will not so pledge himself, I will vote to replace him.

Signed.....Address.....

Signed.....Address.....

Signed.....Address.....

A JOB FOR THE PEOPLE

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,—

Few places on this earth have been treated more kindly by Nature than Australia, and our productive capacity has been improved to such an extent that we are now in the position not only to supply the needs of every citizen on a much more liberal scale than has yet been realised, but are able to do it with a fraction of the human toil hitherto required. Machines are available to reduce labour on the farm, in the factory, in the office and in the home, but unfortunately most people are unable to take advantage of these wonderful things because they are either short of money to secure them or are afraid that the extension of their use would mean less wages and greater hardship. This unsatisfactory position must be corrected, and every decent person would wish to do what is possible to get it corrected. The action required is exceedingly simple, and if we all cooperate we shall speedily see a change from oligarchy to democracy. With that change we shall experience real democracy for the first time.

WHERE POWER RESIDES

Australia is a land owned and controlled by the people who live in it. They can therefore do what they like in their own country with their own resources. They have established parliaments through which to give effect to their wishes. Power is expressly delegated to these parliaments to enable them to get things done. If parliament so determines it can take our lives through conscription, and our possessions through taxation or levy. It is all-powerful when acting with the approval of the people.

We see from this that, if the people want good roads throughout Australia to serve the farmer as well as the tourist and it is physically possible to have good roads, then it is the function of parliament to see that good roads are built. If the people want their railways made into a uniform gauge and it is physically possible to make the gauge uniform, then it is the function of parliament to see that the railways are made uniform. In other words, it is parliament's place to see that whatever is physically possible is made financially possible. So far, parliament has made no attempt to do that, but has traitorously left the control of that all-important aspect — *finance* — to outside interests. If the people wish to have their production distributed instead of seeing it destroyed or restricted, then they must see that it is distributed by more sensible use being

made of the agent of distribution—*money*.

WHAT M.P.'s SHOULD DO

These are the very purposes for which parliaments exist, and the men who are elected to these bodies are sent there to give the necessary directions in the name of the inhabitants of the land to the experts in the Government services. Up to now they have failed to give the proper instructions, and we, the people, have not taken them to task for their negligence. For example, we have all the timber required for railway sleepers, all the metal required for ballast, all the steel required for rails, all the equipment required for laying the rails, and all the labour required to carry out the job of making the railway gauges uniform, but we are not enjoying the benefits of a uniform gauge because someone reckons there are no "funds."

It is the same with everything else. The basic wage was reduced because the judges of the Arbitration Court believed there was a shortage of funds; the Premiers' Plan was declared to be necessary because governments were short of funds; wages, salaries, and pensions are still lower than they should be because governments cannot find funds; all governments admit that they cannot undertake necessary public works because they have not the funds; hundreds of businessmen have been sent bankrupt since 1929 because of the loss of trade following a sudden and acute shortage of funds; the slums must be continued because the poor cannot be supplied with sufficient funds to live elsewhere; our sick are suffering unduly and even dying prematurely because of the serious lack of accommodation and up-to-date equipment in our public hospitals owing to scarcity of funds; thousands of innocent and helpless children are suffering from malnutrition because there is a shortage of funds; and every unsatisfactory feature of our public life can be attributed to the same cause. The shortage is always of *funds*: there is no shortage of men or materials.

WHAT ARE "FUNDS"?

Now these "funds" are mysterious things. We do not dig them from the ground or grow them on trees. We cannot see them. They are not part of the materials required by our engineers and workmen. We cannot eat them, and no one has ever been seen wearing them. But it is obvious that whoever controls them controls Australia and Australia's resources. It is equally obvious that in such an important matter the Commonwealth parlia-

ment should be the only competent authority speaking for all the people. Without such control parliament is only a sham.

No one could truthfully deny that we have all the physical necessities to make Australia a happy place for every person living in it, but we have not been allowed to make use of our resources because some private persons, whose names are never revealed, have said there is a shortage of these things called "funds." If there is such a shortage, then it is only because the Commonwealth parliament has not given proper instructions to its Bank Board. It should be noted particularly that parliament is responsible for this, not Cabinet. Governments can function only so long as parliament approves, and consequently we must hold the individual members of parliament personally responsible for their failure in this regard.

These seemingly almighty things called "funds" consist entirely of figures written in certain books called bank ledgers, and pieces of paper or tickets are used to manipulate these figures to suit the purpose of the owners of the ledgers. We see from this that when our supposedly great men speak of "funds" they are merely speaking of books and book-keeping; and that when they tell us things cannot be done because of lack of funds, they actually mean that our people must remain in destitution and the country comparatively stagnant because the book-keepers have not put enough entries in the books. What a farce! And what sort of people are we to tolerate it? Power to have these money figures written and regulated to secure "the peace, order, and good

Apart from any overseas blunder, Mr. Lyons will have an exceedingly difficult task to prevent his U.A.P. scalp from being hung outside the Labor wigwam at the end of the year. —"Labor Call," Feb. 25. And that is precisely what elections mean to political parties—spoils to the victors.

government of the Commonwealth" is expressly given the Commonwealth parliament by Section 51 of the Constitution Act. Clearly, therefore, if there is any difficulty about getting "funds" for community purposes it is within the power of parliament to have the difficulty removed, and consequently parliament must be held definitely responsible for not attending to the matter.

WHAT SHOULD A SERVANT DO?

In the past we have made the mistake of allowing the politician to tell us *his* policy instead of telling him *ours*. The stupidity of this becomes more apparent when we consider the attitude invariably adopted towards all other servants. Does an applicant for the position of commercial traveller tell the firm he seeks to represent that *his* policy will be to do this or that? And if, having received the appointment, he quoted a line at 1/6 when he had been instructed to quote it at 1/9, what would happen to him? Of course he would not do such a thing. He would carry out the firm's orders. The Member of Parliament is in a similar position. He is appointed to carry out the instructions of his employers—the members of his electorate—and if he will not faithfully observe those orders he must be dismissed, just as a commercial traveller or any other employee would be.

What would a trade union do in the case of an important conference to which it was required to appoint a delegate? Would it send a delegate to the conference to expound his own ideas or would he be required to tell the conference the ideas of his union? Can you think of any body or organisation, other than the poor, silly electors, who would be so foolish as to allow its employee, its redelegate, or whatever he might be designated, to dictate its policy? And what employee or representative, other than a member of parliament, has ever had his master so by the wool that

he would dare act above or below his master's instructions? It is precisely because we have allowed our servants in parliament to treat us in this fashion that there is a shortage of "funds" today, a shortage which comes about through the action of the Commonwealth parliament in allowing the nation's money arrangements to be controlled by a private monopoly. Private financial interests, by being permitted to control the community's funds, actually dictate the policy of the Government, and there can be no improvement in our national affairs until the people re-establish *their* right to dictate what governments shall or shall not do.

FORD'S EXAMPLE

What a great pity it is that there are no businessmen in Australia with discernment and courage equal to that displayed by Henry Ford! He knows the cause of the world's troubles and is not afraid to say so. Note these outspoken words: "Congress alone is given constitutional control of our entire money system. No private financial interest should have anything to do with it. The money question is coming to the front in this country because it bears directly on our present difficulty. Congress should take back full control of money and give the United States a public service money system as opposed to a private profit money system. I am convinced that our money system is antiquated. We have plenty of men. We have plenty of material. But money, which is not so important as men or materials, is holding up progress. This must be changed."

And what he says for the United States applies exactly to Australia. Here, too, the Federal parliament alone is given constitutional control of the Australian money system, yet it not only watches the usurpation of that control by a small group of private individuals, but actually allows them to thwart the wishes of the sovereign people and impose conditions which cause ruin and degradation to many thousands of our fellow citizens.

Because of these things, combined with the undoubted fact that we have all the physical necessities to meet the requirements of every person in the country, an organisation has been established through which the will of the people can be formulated and communicated to every member of parliament. It is the intention of this organisation, known as the U.E.A. (United Electors of Australia), to give every elector the opportunity of signing a demand that the Commonwealth parliament shall make use of Australia's resources for the progress, welfare and happiness of the Australian people, and that this shall be done without imposing taxation, without increasing prices, without depriving anyone of his property, and without decreasing the relative value of people's assets. The first section of the demand is that poverty must be abolished because there are plenty of goods, and next week I hope to show that goods *are* plentiful and that poverty is now entirely unnecessary.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE H BROWN

BOOKS ON MONETARY REFORM

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

IS AUSTRALIA BETTER OFF?

Bernard Rowntree (California, U.S.A.) writes to the *New Times*:—

What will happen in the United States of America during the year 1937?

A newspaper gives the following probable results. Approximately 130,000 babies will die in their first year of life. At least 75,000 of these deaths will take place within one month after birth. There will be some 75,000 stillbirths, and more than 12,000 mothers will die in childbirth.

At least 140,000 children will be injured in automobile accidents, and more than 4000 will be killed as the result of wrecks.

Don't stop adding, as here are more figures. Count in 20,000 children who will die from tuberculosis, whooping cough, diphtheria, measles and scarlet fever, and 25,000 children under 15 who will die from pneumonia.

The writer of the article from which these figures were taken goes on to ask who is to blame for all this. He lays the responsibility on parents who are too lazy or too stupid to give their doctor "an even break," and also on the medical profession for "excess modesty" which forbids it "selling" its knowledge to the public.

You know as well as I do that the majority of the children who die will belong to families which we class as "poor," and that a large number of automobile acci-

THE WORLD WE FOUGHT FOR.

In 1934:
2,400,000 men and women throughout the world died of starvation;
1,200,000 committed suicide as the only way out for them;
1,000,000 wagonloads of wheat were burned;
267,000 wagon loads of coffee and
516,000,000 pounds of sugar and
50,000,000 pounds of rice and
50,000,000 pounds of meat were destroyed!
156 treaties to preserve peace were signed.

—Figures from League of Nations sources (quoted by "The Postal Advocate.")

dents can be prevented when we build roads as we know we should and when we provide playgrounds for the children.

Why don't we do the things we know are right? You know that answer as well as I do. Shortage of money, lack of purchasing power, or whatever your favourite term is; that is the answer, and the answer to most of our troubles in many other respects.

Well, who is to blame? You and I and everyone else who knows what makes this shortage of money and how it can be remedied.

It is time we quit blaming this condition on the bankers and on our governments, and acknowledged that we—you and I—are to blame. We are potential murderers until and unless we are doing all in our power to correct the defect in our economic and monetary systems.

And don't think the United States is the only country where life is sacrificed needlessly. The English papers—at least those that tell the truth—have the same story, and it is probably the same in every civilised (?) country.

Do you favour hanging or the electric chair or life imprisonment for murderers? Is a murderer one who limits himself to pistol or knife? Death is the same, whether caused by stabbing, shot, or by disease or automobile accident, and the blame is there whether we are the actual perpetrator or as an "accessory before the act."

FRENCH AND GERMAN

Taught limited number of "New Times" readers; no fee. Pay at end of year if satisfied. Particulars, "Grand Prix," c/o "New Times."

Third Edition Now On Sale

The Story of Money

And Its Management

64 Pages, 1/-; posted, 1/1

Every advocate of monetary reform knows that his greatest obstacle is the deliberately fostered and widespread 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.

Its contents include: The

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.

The Story of Money

is obtainable from

NEW TIMES PTY LTD

BOX 1226 G.P.O. MELBOURNE

Or through your newspaper

HOW'S YOUR 'FLU'?

By YAFFLE, in Reynolds News

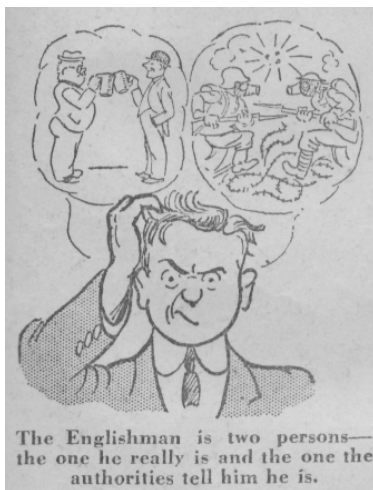
It is time these Flu epidemics ended. They are becoming a menace to the social order. Yesterday I had to clean my own boots.

Let us first inquire into the cause of them. A doctor was recently quoted as calling the present epidemic "Emotional Flu." "It leaves the patient in a state of depression," he says.

This diagnosis requires only one small correction. I have looked into the matter, and find that it is not influenza that causes depression, but depression that causes influenza.

The truth is (I'm telling you) that all these modern English complaints - flu, rheumatism, arthritis, painsintheback, and comeandseemeagain—are nervous diseases, due to an unsettled state of mind.

Modern Psychology teaches us that man has a dual nature, due to his having a Conscious and an Unconscious Mind. The first is the one that accepts ideas and tries to make you act according



The Englishman is two persons—the one he really is and the one the authorities tell him he is.

to your intelligence. The other is the one that holds your memories, instincts and latent desires and impulses.

Frequently there is conflict between the two. One of you wants to do something, which the other of you says you mustn't. For instance, you have an impulse to do something, which you know is contrary to morality or social custom, such as kiss a waitress, or put a dead rat through the vicar's letterbox.

If the conflict is serious, and you have difficulty in suppressing the impulse, it may result in a mental disorder called a neurosis, the effect of which may vary from a simple complaint, such as outbreak of spots or flapping ears, to paralysis or complete departure from onion.

Let us take a simple example. You are, say, a clerk in an office, and you do not like your employer's face. Your Unconscious Mind sends up a natural instinctive impulse to push his face in.

"That face," whispers the Unc., "ought not to stand out in that revolting convex manner. If those features were turned inwards in concave form, the landscape would be greatly improved."

But the Conscious, or Executive, Mind says, "Hey! Arf a mo! If you bust the blighter on the beezzer you will get the sack, and then what will happen to wife, child and whippet?"

So you endeavour to suppress impulse, and the internal conflict begins: the primitive urge of the Unconscious, or Psyche, exhorting you to push the face in, and Conscious intelligence warning you, on pain of legal and economic consequences, to leave the face, however foul, as it is.

* * *

In a simple case of this sort it is usually enough for the subject to be confronted with the two sides to the question, and make his choice before damage is done. But in some cases the conflict is more prolonged, and

the subject remains torn between the two courses. He then becomes neurotic and develops a Complex.

Now, the most up-to-date way of treating these neurotic complaints is by Psychoanalysis. Let me illustrate this method by a typical case.

A man comes to me and says he keeps doing things he likes doing, but knows he ought not to do, and will I tell him how to stop. He says, "Every morning at breakfast something impels me to throw an egg at my wife. How can I refrain?"

I then lead him back, by a series of questions, to his earliest memories, and find that at the age of three he was jealous of his baby sister, and was prevented by the nurse from throwing a clock at her, poor little fellow.

Being thus frustrated in his natural impulse, and all further efforts to bean the baby being similarly discouraged, he finally abandons the attempt, and forgets all about it.

But the unsatisfied desire is driven down into his Unconscious, where, though forgotten, it is not lost. It stays down there, festering and fomenting like a lost haddock under a sofa cushion, and years later reappears as neurosis in another form. He feels impelled to throw familiar objects at familiar people, hence the "Eggomania," or egg-throwing complex.

But when he is confronted with the forgotten impulse, and knows why he does what he does, he is cured. Or he ought to be. Anyhow, at that point you charge him 100 guineas.

(As like as not, being deprived of the jolly desire to throw eggs, he feels conscious of a gap in his life, and develops melancholia. In which case I hope he will come to me again.)

That, roughly speaking, is the psychoanalytical method. Now, I have spent considerable time psyching the English nation—half an hour at the very least. And I have at last diagnosed the cause of these continual nervous diseases.

The English nation is suffering from Divided Mind. It wants one set of things, but thinks it ought to want another. There is a perpetual conflict between its natural desires and its acquired theories.

Unconsciously, therefore, every Englishman except me and a few others is living a double life. He has a Dual Personality. He is two persons—the one he really is, and the one his newspapers, politicians, economists and other Expert Authorities try to make him think he is.

* * *

Let us, then, run over a few of his chief dualities:—

He wants to be friendly with everybody, but he is told he knows he must prepare for war.

He knows that in war nothing can be defended, but he is told he blames the Government for inadequate defence.

He knows he lives in an age of potential plenty, but he tries to believe the economists' arguments as to why he must go short.

He feels the country is getting noisier and uglier every day, but he is told he likes it because it is Progress.

He feels that leisure is the aim of civilisation, but he is told he regards unemployment as a social evil.

He thinks he must demand speed, skyscrapers, straight roads, and thin women, but he really wants slow going, little houses, winding lanes and plump ones.

In such circumstances, with his two minds clamouring exactly opposite views, tastes, aims and desires, what can the poor Englishman do but break out in Influenza and Pains in

"SPRECHEN 1ST SILBER"

By "DYNAMICS."

In Deutsche land they used to have (and still may, if Hitler allows), a proverb, which might be translated, "Speech is silver, silence is, golden." Whatever hint of deep wisdom there may have been in this saying, the workers in the Abolition of Poverty Crusade must find ways and means of reversing the order (temporarily at least), and of exalting the value of quiet but persistent speech in form of story, slogan, oration and conversation, each one using any or all of these avenues of expression as found possible.

No person can invent a valid excuse for remaining aloof from the campaign; because of that there will tend to be a conspiracy of silence in press and parliamentary spheres on the simple and vital issues involved. Moreover, any trumped-up, bogus issue, which can be brought into prominence, will be used to the limit to divert the attention of the people.

* * *

The main topics, which we can keep alive, so that they are perpetually being bandied, discussed and debated, are POVERTY, TAXATION and DEBT, and everyone can with ease accumulate a fund of information from the many publications available,

A PLEDGE IS A WEDGE.

Every pledge is another wedge prying an elected representative away from the control of a political party.

Have you signed the Elector's Pledge on page 5? Have you sent it to the U.E.A., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne? How many signatures have you got from others?

and from their own experience of life; memories should be revived and local records investigated for useful data.

Any form of pedantry should be looked upon askance, for in this matter the issues are so important and the need for results so urgent that every appeal should be non-technical, simple, direct, and so phrased that the

the Back?

The matter is urgent. 'Flu is only the early stage of neurosis. But if he continues to be torn between his two minds he will get worse, until, finally, he reaches that form of insanity known as "Schizophrenia," or "Split Personality," sometimes known as Jekyll-Hydrophobia, in which a man spends half his time being one of himself and the other half being the other, and cannot make up his mind which he really is.

And I do not like to think that England's Destiny may end, after all, at the top of the pole.

(Do you include the Scots in all this, Mr. Yaffle?)

Hoots! Wad I hae the presumption?)

England must cure herself before it is too late. The cure is simple. All you have to do is tell the Voice of Authority to shut up, and then do the exact opposite of what the Experts tell you to. Then you will have no more Influenza.

* * *

I suppose, Mr. Yaffle, that as you know the cure you never have the 'Flu?

Of gourse nod. I dever have adythig lige thad.

COLD GLUES DEXTRINE PASTES AND GUMS INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES PTY LTD 155 Yarra St. Abbotsford, N.9 Vic Phone J 2478

message shall be plain for all folks to comprehend.

* * *

Poverty as a single word necessarily has merely a relative significance, and people should be made alive to the relative penury, which is almost universal in the activities of communal co-ordination. For instance, groups of people banded together for the furtherance of culture in abstract knowledge, useful arts, and aesthetic appreciation are nearly all foolishly hampered because of some quite artificial barriers which prevent their plans being carried out properly.

Again, young people, and many who are unsophisticated as to the realities of the direct and indirect means, which now operate to enslave the nations of the world, must be encouraged to realise that they should assert a claim for their inherent rights. A begging and subservient attitude must be encouraged.

* * *

Debts, mortgages and overdrafts are so colossal and devastating in their effects upon the lives of nearly all of us that in an article like this there is no need to enlarge upon the subject; but let everyone get the habit of turning the conversation round towards it whenever possible.

* * *

About taxation it may not be so obvious to many what can be said so as to sound convincing in the ears of those who have not studied the question. One story is worth repeating until it becomes one of the familiar yarns about the town. It can be briefly put thus: A certain brick maker, being short of cash, loaded bricks to the number that represented (at current prices) his debt to "the State," and dumped them at the office of the tax-gatherer. On being told that this offering was not acceptable, he obediently reloaded the bricks and carted them back to his brickyard. He then proceeded to close down his pug-hole and plant, and led his employees in a bunch to the proper office to be registered for the dole. The logic of his action cannot be faulted; and after a little consideration it will dawn upon many people that if new money were to be released to consumers to buy and use all the potential output which is typified by that deserted brickyard, then in time, if not at once, all taxation could be done away with.

One wishes that such-like simple examples can be multiplied for the benefit of those who want to be incessant in their propaganda efforts. If the howl of protest about debt, taxation and poverty can be loud and prolonged from every quarter of the British Empire, there is just a chance that it may save our vaunted western civilisation from destruction.

TAXATION (A SIGN OF SERVITUDE) and NATIONAL INSURANCE (A MESMERISM BY SYMBOLS)

In response to many requests by readers of the "New Times," the series of articles on taxation and national insurance, recently contributed to our columns by Mr. Bruce H. Brown, has now been reprinted as a 72-page brochure.

No student of economics or monetary reform, no person opposed to our ever increasing load of taxation, no one who wishes to understand what national insurance really implies, should fail to secure a copy of this frank and complete exposure by a master of the subjects.

You will find "Taxation And National Insurance" direct, simple and convincing.

Price, 1/-; posted, 1/1

Available from—

NEW TIMES PTY LTD ELIZABETH HOUSE (BOX 1226 G.P.O.) MELBOURNE

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 3.)

MALVERN.

FROCKS & KNITWEAR To Order. L. M. Fairbrother, 241 High St. (And 55 Koornang Rd., Carnegie.)

MORELAND.

BOOT REPAIRS. J. T. Nolan, Holmes St., 4 drs. Moreland Rd.

NORTHCOTE.

GRAY & JOHNSON Pty. Ltd. Leading Land and Estate Agents. 742 High Street, Thornbury.

SANDRINGHAM.

A. R. RYAN. SHOE REPAIRS. Opp. Stn. Tennis Racquet Repairs BIGGS & LOMAS, Tailors. First-class Workmanship. Suit Club. CONFECTIONERY and SMOKES. Gibson's, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre.

GROCERS, McKAY & WHITE. Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW 1924. HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. A. E. Giddings, 13 Station St. HOME MADE CAKES. P. TAYLOR, 21 Bay Ed. XW2048. LIBRARY. 5000 BOOKS. COUTIE'S NEWSAGENCY.

PARKDALE.

RADIO REPAIRS AND SALES. C. Barnett, 19 Herbert St. XW2031.

SPRINGVALE.

DAIRY, M. Bowler. Buckingham Ave. R. MACKAY & SONS. General Storekeepers. UM 9269.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

DON B. FISKEN, Baker, 122 Douglas Parade. DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28 Station Rd. 'Phone, W'town 124. HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. C. Tomkins, 165 Nelson PL, 76 Ferguson St.

WINDSOR.

E. COOKE, 49 Chapel St. W. 8044. High Class Butcher (Cash).

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

DRAWING PRIZE.

The adjudicators in this competition have unanimously decided that the best design was that submitted by Mr. Drummond, whose entry was numbered 39 (pink).

"ASK—AND YE SHALL RECEIVE"

By ELECTOR

"Once there were two towns separated by mountains, and between them there was little traffic because of the difficulties of the way. Now, this was greatly to the detriment of both towns, for while one had much fertile land it had no mineral wealth, of which the other possessed abundance, while its land was poor and unproductive, so that, because there was little trade, the people of both towns were much poorer than they should have been. So there arose in each town parties who said that this or that plan should be adopted to end this poverty. Some said that a road must be made, and the ravines bridged; others that the mountains must be tunneled; some demanded road transport, others railways or aeroplanes.

"Now, as they wrangled and argued, the chieftain of that country said to himself, 'This is good, for while they argue I need pay no attention, and this suits me, for if they all got rich and the people increased, it is quite certain that my days as chieftain would be numbered.' So he encouraged this wordy war and through his chief talkers saw to it that the argument was kept up so that there was little hope of agreement.

"Then there arose also certain other citizens, who desired prosperity but were sick of talk, and these said to the people, 'Who are you to devise plans? Are you engineers? What do you know of building railroads or digging tunnels? We have town councils, which will do the work, anyhow, and they employ professional experts to devise the best means. What we should all do is tell our councils to get the experts on the job, and give us the means of trade. Whether it be by road or by railway or by wings is less than nothing to us so long as it does the job. Tell them this, and if they don't get a move on let us kick them out!'"

"And the citizens looked at one another and said, 'Truly these people talk sense!' So they did as they were advised, and the councils, which up till then had done the bidding of the chieftain, saw that the game was up. Then the councils hired survey men and engineers, who connected the two towns, and the people prospered exceedingly."

—Modern Fable.

"Nothing extraordinary in that," you may say. "Quite the usual thing, and we do not suppose that the people of the two towns would have been such fools as they are made out to be, for we all demand results, not methods, every day, and we would not waste our time in arguing about technical matters of which we know little or nothing."

Now that we are in agreement, let us look at the state of Australia in the light of the parable.

Here is a rich land, filled with all that can comfort and sustain mankind, and yet in it there are two widely separated bodies. On the one hand are producers of food, of clothing and wealth of all kinds, with farms and factories capable of turning out much more than they do today, and these producers try by every means in their power to get customers for their products. Daily they fight each other to get the goodwill of customers, and daily those who fail in the *selling* (not the producing) go bankrupt. And yet—

On the other hand stand millions of needy ones, potential customers, who long for the good things they cannot get. Here are markets—not abroad, but here in our own land. Millions of potential and desirous customers who at present can obtain only a very meagre fraction of what they really need. With hand production only, the ancients built the "glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome." "Slave labour," says one. Yes, slave labour, but where they

had one slave, today we have thousands upon thousands of iron slaves, tireless and undemanding, working night and day. To every human being in the land there are a host of horsepower slaves. One electric generator in a day produces the power of hundreds of thousands of labourers. Where, then, is our "glory" and our "grandeur"? In "Dudley Flats," in the West Melbourne swamp? In "Charcoal Bend" up in Mildura, where hundreds of destitute live and breed?

The average living standard today is higher than it was in the Middle Ages, but not a tenth part as high as it could be. The Commonwealth Statistician tells us that two-thirds of our male breadwinners have less than £3 per week. Imagine for a moment that this rose to £10 per week. What would be the result? A rise in prices? Probably yes, but not a big rise, for there would be many times more goods produced as a result of the increase in consumers' demands.

But look at the other side of the picture—can you imagine any average family with an income of £10 per week living in the filthy slums, wearing the insufficient clothing or eating only the under nourishing meals that are the corn-

It is neither possible nor necessary for the masses of the citizens to understand either the technical defects of the prevailing money system or the technique of the regulations which would reform it; but only to realise that the fundamental evil of the prevailing economic organisation of society is financial poverty amid potential wealth abundance, and that this financial defect in the organisation can be remedied.

Their consequent duty is to press for a government of statesmen pledged to apply the correct legislative remedy.

—Rev. Fr. Coffey, in "The Social Order," Allahabad, India.

mon lot of thousands in this land of plenty? Rebuilding will never abolish slums; only the provision of adequate incomes will do that.

Today, whether you like it or not, you pay to relieve poverty. From your pocket is enticed or forcibly taken the wherewithal to feed and house those who have no place in industry. And yet—*there is plenty for all*. Why, then, rob Peter to pay Paul? Why tax us out of all reason to keep those for whom there is abundance if only we had the sense to use it? Because, in spite of knowing all about this poverty and that plenty, in spite of knowing that the abolition of poverty is quite a simple matter of arranging a better method of distribution, in spite of knowing that the way to get a desired result is to order it and to leave the method to experts—in spite of all this, you have never told Parliament, what you want.

Here are a few ideas, presented in quite simple form:—

- (1) Human communities exist only for the purpose of greater protection and comfort.
- (2) Governments exist only to see that the communities who appoint them get that extra protection and comfort up to the limit of the resources of the country.
- (3) Australian resources are sufficient to feed, clothe and house every Australian like a millionaire.
- (4) Parliament exists to see that this is done, but so far has failed miserably, or to be more exact, has never tried to do it.
- (3) The reason Parliament has never tried is that you, the elector, the master, have never demanded that your paid servant, your Parliamentary representative, shall push this task to completion, or suffer dismissal. As a businessman you would not employ a servant who failed to

perform the tasks for which he was paid—why, then, do you not use your business methods in the business of the country? In this business all your interests, your life and well being are bound up, to stand or fall with it, and yet you pay it rather less attention than a day's outing, and far less than a Test match!

You will remember in our parable that the town councils, after receiving the clear-cut demands of the citizens, ceased to regard the wishes of the chieftain whose interests were opposed to those of the citizens—so will Parliament, knowing your demands, cease to be run and ruled by the commands of those who, through ignorance or ill-will, today keep the bulk of the population in semi-starvation in a land overflowing with all the needs of man. Today you pay for slums, for crime due to poverty, for hospitals to cure the ills largely brought on by bad conditions and lack of proper attention. You pay excessive prices for shoddy goods because more than half the price is made up in selling costs, the wages of super-salesmen and advertisers, whom you pay, but from whom you get no benefit. You are taxed to the hilt to pay for the upkeep of all the social services for the keeping in order of those who would otherwise perish or revolt. And yet there is plenty for all without the necessity of taking from your hard earned income. You pay for defence forces to guard against attacks from other peoples who might, through their own poverty, be tempted to rob you of the pitiful store you are permitted to own, and yet there is no need for poverty, either in this or any other land on this earth! Remove poverty and war dies with it. In spite of international goodwill and peace conferences innumerable, never will war be abolished till poverty and the fear of poverty are first banished from the world.

Nor have we to wait for international agreement, as some allege. Let but one nation show that its people can be prosperous, really prosperous, and the citizens of every land will learn overnight that it can be done, and will see, too that they do it.

Here, then, is our creed. No; hardly even a creed, for that is something in which one believes without proof, but of this we say there is proof on every hand. "Ask, and ye shall receive." Demand without ceasing, and prosperity shall be the reward. We do it every day in every action of our lives, except in politics. We order a house, and within the limits of our desires and needs we do not specify whether the bricks are to be hand laid or machine laid, whether the foundations are to be dug by hand labour or a machine excavator. We just demand the house we want, and give the job to a contractor, and if he fails we don't forget to see that he either corrects his mistakes or pays for them.

In industry, as shareholders, we demand a result—dividends from our investment, and as shareholders we don't care a rap whether the machines that make the goods are of steel or copper, whether they run at 2000 revolutions per minute or only two, and if, as shareholders, we were to enter the factory and insist on working the plant according to what seemed good to our ignorance, we should be treated with well-merited expulsion.

Yet as electors we are expected to decide on technical questions on which we are as greatly ill informed. Expected to decide on questions of tariffs, and marketing boards, and other matters of financial technique. Away with the whole foolish notion! As shareholders we appoint directors to employ experts to run the factory, and to dismiss them if they are incapable, nor would we fail to punish any board of directors who did not carry out this obvious duty. Yet, as electors,

we appoint our board of directors, Parliament, and permit them to grossly mismanage the affairs of the nation, and to delude us with the idea that it is our province to decide how we shall get what we want. That is their job, to see that experts devise and carry out the plans to give to the nation the full use of the national resources. God knows we have no dearth of experts. The air is full of plans to do this and the other—plans to spread poverty more evenly, like the ill-famed "Premiers' Plan"; plans to filch a little more from the consumer to pay the sorely tried producer. Of this variety are all the marketing schemes, bounties and the like that lead us to give away our produce to other countries at half the price we ourselves pay. Plans by the thousand, a plague of plans, but not one that states clearly that it is for the purpose of freeing the full productivity of the land for the use and enjoyment of the people of the nation.

What do we care who makes the plan? All we want is the result—abounding prosperity—and if the plan of one set of experts is not a success, then we must do as we do in business, fire them and hire others. No other good method exists, no other way can succeed. Call upon your member of Parliament; tell him that you demand (not merely wish, but demand) the abolition of poverty. Promise him your support while he sincerely tries, and the withdrawal of that support the moment he shows signs of slackening. Parliamentarians live by your support; your constant support is the dream of their lives, and the fear of its withdrawal their nightmare. Power lies in your hands for you to use to the good of all.

Organised and made known, the will of the people is supreme, but while it remains chaotic and confused the desires of the people will be avoided by those who mislead. Today that movement spoken of in our parable has arisen. Today there exists a body of citizens who say, "Demand results and you will get them." To this banner are flocking electors in every State of the Commonwealth, and the "chieftain" whose interests are opposed to yours fears that the end of his tyrannical approach.

Democracy is to be tried at last, and democracy will win, and in that victory shall issue to the whole world—

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

DON'T SPEND A PENNY—
without consulting the
"New Times" Shopping
Guide.

TO OUR READERS—

You may obtain your copy of "THE NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Pty. Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. (Phone M5384). 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.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To New Times Pty. Ltd.,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.
Please forward me "The New Times" for.....
months, beginning with issue dated 193....
cheque
I enclose postal note for the sum of.....
money order

Name

Full Postal Address.....
.....

Date.....

The subscription rate to "THE NEW TIMES" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months, post-free.

DRAMATIC FARCE.

Scene I. —Five men, engaged at a fixed wage to produce a certain quantity of useful commodities, work ten hours a day each.

Scene II. —They devise machinery by which they can produce three times the amount by working, in relays, two hours a day each.

Scene III. —One man works the whole ten hours. Four other men are no longer required. Slump.

Scene IV. —Regulations are made to curtail production. One man is re-engaged to destroy part of the machinery. Boomlet.

Scene V. —Smashing-up job finished. Another slump.

Scene VI. —More laws, threatening fines and/or imprisonment if output exceeds fixed quantity.

Scene VII. —Restricting output, while his comrades sink into hopeless poverty, drives man insane. He smashes up remainder of machinery, sets it on fire, and perishes in flames.

Finale. —Poverty amidst plenty problem solved at last. R.I.P. Curtain.

Note by Author. —As all the worlds a stage, the number of players is unlimited.

—W. Elliott, in *Social Credit*, London.

DIGGERS' FAREWELL TO SIR GILBERT DYETT, C.M.G.

Under the auspices of the Melbourne branch of the Returned Soldiers, a monster smoke night will be held in the Melbourne Town Hall on Thursday, March 25, at 8 p.m., in order to wish Sir Gilbert Dyett farewell. He will lead the Australian Delegation to the British Empire Service League Conference.

All diggers desiring to attend this smoke night are notified that the tickets are 2/6 each, and a splendid evening's programme will be provided.

In view of the long honorary service given by Sir Gilbert as Federal President of the League, it is fully anticipated that there will be a great demand for tickets.

Diggers are requested to apply immediately for tickets at the Melbourne branch of the Returned Soldiers' League at Anzac House, 151 Collins-street, Melbourne, or the Melbourne branch clubrooms, V.C.A. Buildings, Flinders-street and Collins-place, Melbourne.

Printed by H. E. Kuntzen, 309-319 Lonsdale Place, Melbourne, for New Times Pty. Ltd. Elizabeth House Melbourne.