

THE A.N.A.
AGAIN
(See page 7)

THE NEW TIMES

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

Vol. 3. No. 15.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937.

Every Friday 3d

CASEY'S IDEAS ABOUT SUGAR

*

WHAT IS MR. DUNSTAN LEARNING ABROAD?

*

HENRY FORD and the FARMER

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. Poster, 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 Comer

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.

RENNIE'S BLUE TAXIS. WX1946. City Prices. Day and Night Service.

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 5001.

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. Pettit, 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, 668 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines

DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP. 166 Lt. Collins St.

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

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

(Continued on page 3)

THE AGRINDUSTRIALIST

Linking the Farmer and the Industrialist Through Chemistry

HENRY FORD OPENS UP NEW SCOPE FOR AGRICULTURE

When history takes a backward view of Henry Ford it may be that it will rank him most highly, not as a mere manufacturer of mass-production vehicles, but as a man who led the way in linking agriculture to manufacture. Until recent years the main materials for construction have been metals and timber, while the part of the farmer has principally been to supply the raw materials for putting into or around the body.

With the mechanisation of the farm, and the consequent ease in producing greater quantities of food and clothing material, the farming industry has -- even apart from monetary causes--been faced with many perplexing problems. For it is a fact that there would be no physical difficulty in bringing about a genuine over-production of almost anything which the agriculturist today provides. Hence, farmers can see a time coming when they will have to cast about for some means of turning at least a part of their holdings and their activities into a new avenue.

A considerable part of Henry Ford's energy has been devoted to furnishing an answer to this, and he has for years been the prophet of the doctrine that the twentieth century will see a direct union, not only between the farmer and the breakfast table, but even more between the farmer and the industrialist.

"THE INDUSTRIAL AGE HAS SCARCELY DAWNED."

In Ford's own words: "For a long time I have believed that industry and agriculture are natural partners and that they should begin to recognise and practise their partnership. Agriculture needs a wider and steadier market; industrial workers need more and steadier jobs. Can each be made to supply what the other needs? I think so. The link between is chemistry. In the vicinity of Dearborn we are farming (on thousands of acres) everything from sunflowers to soybeans. We pass the crops through our laboratory to learn how they may be used in the manufacture of motor cars and thus provide an industrial market for the farmer's products. I foresee the time when industry shall no longer denude the forests which require generations to mature, nor use up the mines which were ages in making, but shall draw its raw material largely from the annual produce of the fields. I am convinced that we shall be able to get out of yearly crops most of the basic materials, which we now get from forests and mines. When that day comes, and it is surely on the way, the farmer will not lack a market and the worker will not lack a job. Our times are primitive. True progress is yet to come. The industrial age has scarcely dawned as yet."

WHAT FORD CARS ARE MADE OF

An overseas review of Ford's activities recently gave the following data of what goes into his cars:—"Ford has just completed the building of 25,000,000 cars and trucks, and into the building of every million vehicles to-day he utilises—89,000,000 pounds of cotton, cropped from 558,000 acres, for making upholstery, brake linings, timing gears and safety glass; 500,000 bushels of corn, harvested from 11,280 acres, for rubber substitute, butyl alcohol and solvents; 2,400,000 lbs. of linseed oil, the yield of 17,500 acres of flax, for the manufacture of paints, core oil, soft soap and glycerine; 2,500,000 gallons of molasses from 12,500 acres of sugar cane for making anti freeze mixture, shock absorber fluids and solvents; 3,200,000 lbs. Of wool, taken from 800,000 head of sheep, used in the making of upholstery, gaskets, anti rust, floor

coverings and lubricants; 1,500,000 square feet of leather, from 30,000 head of cattle, for making upholstery and hide-glues; 20,000 pigs for the supply of 1,000,000 lbs. of lard for lubricants, oleic acid, and bristles for brushes; 350,000 lbs. of mohair, from 87,500 goats, for making pile fabric for upholstery; and, last, but not least, 2,000,000 lbs. of soybean oil, grown on 10,000 acres, for making the lustrous and long-wearing enamel which is now used in the Ford factories.

"The farmer's job of keeping the country's dinner table supplied is thus being extended in the direction visualised by motordom's greatest figure, and the above facts are a striking demonstration of this trend. Added to those items mentioned we also find that Ford uses beeswax, which serves in electrical embedding compounds, milk casein, castor and tung oil. The castor oil comes from the castor bean and the tung oil from the Chinese tung tree whose growth Ford is now encouraging in the United States.

FORD AND THE SOYBEAN.

The review goes on to say:—"After years of effort with a wide variety of farm products, Ford finally selected the soybean for his major experiment.

"This unique plant, for thousands of years a product of peoples of the Far East, who used its beans for human and animal consumption,

ARE YOU A KEEN SUPPORTER OF THE NEW TIMES?

—Then see notice
on page 4.

produces a bean that is rich in oil and meal, and the experience gained has shown that the plant attracts and deposits nitrogen, thus proving a good soil fertiliser. Impervious to frost damage, the soybean can be grown in almost any soil. Sandy loam is stated to be the ideal soil for its successful growth. The nutritive value of the soybean is high, as it has twice the amount of protein and calories found in beefsteak, and five times the caloric value, and two hundred times the fat value of the potato.

"In order to develop its use for industrial purposes the Ford Company collaborated with the Edison Institute in Dearborn in experiments, the extent of which can be judged from the fact that during 1932 and 1933 these experiments cost Ford one and a quarter million dollars! In the Edison Institute a special oil-extractor was devised and this extracts economically the oil from crushed soybeans. Chemical experiments have shown that the oil can be advantageously used in manufacturing varnishes and house paints, linoleum and oil cloth, printers' ink, glycerine, fatty acids, soap, foundry sand cores, vegetable shortening and oleomargarine and, as has already been stated, the enamel used now on Ford cars. The soybean meal is used to make the excellent moulded parts such as horn buttons, coil covers, light switch assemblies, gear-shift knobs and others now used in the manufacture of Ford cars.

GROWING CAR PARTS.

"This progress and the experiments so far have aroused world-wide attention, but Ford sees further—to the time when thousands of articles of everyday use will be wholly or partly made from agricultural produce. As he told a friend recently: 'You will see the time when a good many automobile parts will be grown.' That this is no fantastic dream is evidenced by the developments which have already been made, and it will help to bring

to agriculture that essential prosperity which is so necessary for every section of the community. To get an abundant livelihood for the farmer and his family and to enable them to live under happier and more secure conditions is the object which science and industry have to seek.

"For instance, the chemist has also shown the wide uses to which common corn can be eventually put. Analytical chemistry has revealed that the kernels of each grain are composed of a hard outer hull, a white starchy body, and, at the point, a minute particle termed the 'germ,' composed mainly of oil. Steeped in acid the corn disintegrates and the chemist collects the component parts into separate containers. Then, using synthetic chemistry methods, he can develop from the germ an oil which can be used in making soap, glycerine, rubber substitute, etc.; from the body of the kernel comes starch and sugar which are used in making table and laundry starch, dextrose, glucose, maltose, syrup, tanners' sugar, and various kinds of gums

and adhesives; from the hull the chemist gets a bran for cattle feeding.

"These examples clearly demonstrate that Ford's belief in the Agrindustrial Age is well founded, and chemistry is the link which will join together the farmer and the industrialist."

Only one thing still holds back such marvellous developments as even we of this scientific age have hardly dreamed of. That barrier is finance—the black magic which persuades people that it is right and proper for symbols, tickets, tokens, pieces of paper, book entries, to prevent them from doing useful things which they can do and which they desire to do.

And here again Henry Ford is in the forefront of progressive thought. For none is quicker than he to see and to declare that finance should merely be the accounting of men's activities instead of exercising the master control over them. But Ford also realises that this will only come about *when the people demand it.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A NEW RATING BODY

Re the anti-cancer campaign. This is one of the shrewdest ramps put over the people for a long time. It is sponsored by the recently formed private association called the College of Surgeons; the inaugurating surgeons, being Knights, procured the Royal Charter for this private association formed on the basis of a secret society, and thus the people have it held up for their admiration as the Royal College.

This private society is rapidly assuming control and power in the medical world by advancing the value of its private degree, relegating to the background the real or University degrees. At present it is sponsoring the apparently laudable object of the attack on cancer, which on the surface appears to be very good, but the proposal is really to get the people to tax themselves to the tune of £100,000, which will be a nice sum for this society to control, whilst at the same time they will also control the giving out of the favours as to who is to get this money in the research process.

The power of allotting favour and position is a big one. Even today the University is moaning—through Professors Priestley and Copland—the poverty of the University. This all falls in with the deeply laid plan to lower the value of *University* degrees in the eyes of the public, particularly the medical degrees, and to delude the public into the idea of the greater value of the degree of the private associations—the College of Surgeons, the College of Physicians, etc. It is in just the same category as the control of the manufacture of money procedure—take the power out of public bodies, and hand it to private corporations'.

"B.M."

PAYING TAXES IN KIND.

Re the recent suggestion in a *New Times* article that farmers should go on strike against enforced levies for taxation, bank repayments, etc., in the form of money over whose day to day value they exercise no control, and that, pending national regulation of money supplies, they should refuse to pay governments or banks except in

goods, I have just come across an instance of this in England (*London Star*, Feb. 9).

A farmer named Stickells was sued for £14/12/6 quit rent due to Lady Hawarden as Lady of the Manor. He offered in payment 10,000 cabbages or 300 bushels of apples, saying that this charge was formerly payable in kind or in personal service. Lady Hawarden's representative declined cabbages or apples, "smilingly" expressing the opinion that they were not legal tender. The judge said the grievance was a matter for Parliament rather than for the court, and gave judgment against Stickells.

An isolated protest of this nature probably has no appreciable effect, but if a few hundred farmers took up the same attitude it is safe to say that Parliament would very soon be forced to take notice.

ATTEM.

SUGGESTED SLOGAN FOR FLINDERS STREET.

In connection with the sign to be placed, should the Railway Commissioners agree, over the main entrance to the Flinders Street station, the following slogan has been chosen:—

"Replace bank credit with money issued by a Commonwealth authority to promote the common weal . . . and our abundance will really belong to us!"

A close second was:—

"In this land of milk and honey,
There's no lack excepting money;
If that weren't sad, it would be funny!"

C. ELLIS.

Hon. Secretary, National Money League of Australia.

ROMANCE!

It was reported in last Saturday's press that a young Englishman and his wife, sailing their little schooner round the world in search of romance and adventure, brought mails to the islanders of Tristan da Cunha. The first letter opened by the Rev. Mr. Wilde, who is vicar, administrator, magistrate and doctor of Tristan da Cunha, was his English income tax form!

SLEEPING BEAUTY

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News."

The other day the House of Commons rejected a Bill to increase the powers of the House of Lords.

But, though the Bill was rejected, it afforded a timely opportunity to remind the nation of the inestimable value of a Second House and that the House of Lords still exists.

The general opinion among Government supporters was that, although the Lords need no strengthening, they do need encouragement. As one Tory member expressed it—"Members of the House of Lords have lost faith in themselves."

This is unhappily true. Our Peers are passing through a critical period of self doubt, as who should say, "What, if at all, am I for?"

Thus, if you enter the august assembly on any ordinary day, when they are not debating anything really exciting, such as a tax on cuckoo-clocks, or on what occasions the Guards should wear busbies, you will see the Peers wearing that expression of preoccupation with the problem of existence which can sometimes be seen on the faces of old parrots.

Many are wondering why they are there. Some are even wondering if they are there.

It is said that a noble lord will sometimes, in the middle of a speech, rise and ask the Lord Chancellor to reassure him that he is himself and not something else, such as an ancestor or a bath mat.

* * *

For the Lords have little to do but contemplation, and, as any philosopher knows, it is not easy for the contemplative mind to decide whether it has any reason for existence, or even whether it actually does exist. It is, after all, a matter that has never been satisfactorily settled.

No man can spend much time in contemplation without concluding that there is no difference between Mind and Matter. Once there, you cannot avoid the conviction that you have no separate existence. "How, then," you ask, "can there be two separate Houses? Clearly, this House does not really exist."

And at that point you go home to tea, quick, before you decide there is no such thing as a whisky and soda.

We shall sympathise with these difficulties, and agree that the Lords need encouraging. They must be convinced of their value to the State. That value was stated very emphatically by one Tory member when he said, "The House of Lords . . . has cer-

tain valuable delaying powers."

This was further emphasised by another member, who said that the Lords "fulfilled a useful purpose at the present time by serving as a brake on democracy." This, perhaps, explains why so many of the democracy, at the present time, are broke.

Democracy, he added, had a habit of being swayed by passions of a temporary character, and the Lords "gave an opportunity for thought and consideration."

The need for this delaying power will be appreciated by those who are alarmed at the hot-headed impetuosity with which



The House of Lords, say the Tories, has "certain valuable delaying powers."

democratic Tory Governments rush through legislation for the amelioration of poverty.

When one realises that in the short space of fifteen years they have already discovered that there are distressed areas, and, swayed by temporary passions, have even gone so far as to decide that something ought to be done, one sees the necessity of putting a brake upon this headlong process and enforcing a period of thought and consideration.

For this the Lords are amply fitted by heredity. For if you want delaying power, it is reassuring to know that a man's family has delayed doing anything at all for centuries. And, as a breeder of pedigree tortoises, I can testify to the fact that delaying power improves with a good stock.

* * *

It is only just, however, to add that many of the ripest and fruitiest hereditary legislators are no longer concerned with the problem of their existence. Their calm indifference to their surroundings is due to other causes.

By continual contemplation of their own fruitiness they have reached a higher plane of consciousness, which renders them

SAFETY OR SAFETY PINS?

By DYNAMICS

"Through Darkest Pondelayo," by Serena Livingstone-Stanley, is not a book which the present writer would recommend to his friends, for the reason that the burlesque is too farcical and the satire lacking in subtlety; but the following passage from it may appeal to the sense of humour of a wide range of people: "Mrs. M. says it is so difficult to keep in touch with the English fashions. She mostly wears a sarong or native costume, which is just a sheet fastened with safety pins, like a ghost in charades, only Mrs. M.'s sarong is bright red and more safety pins than the Pondelayeans (she being English), and a hard straw hat like her husband's, and black cotton stockings with white sandshoes, because, she says, her husband likes her to keep up the prestige of the English in foreign lands. Francis said, 'Don't you get rather tired of keeping it up with safety-pins?'"

As one laughs aloud or grins to oneself at this picture of a missionary's wife in the fanciful

indifferent to the claims of the material.

Sometimes, it is said, the House will be plunged for a whole day into a state of Bliss, from which they can only be retrieved at the closure by a trained staff of knockers-up, kept on the premises for the purpose.

Some of them, I am told, are so far advanced in timeless contemplation of the Infinite that they have won free of Matter and achieved powers of Levitation—that is, the inherent power of material bodies to become suspended in air.

I am told it is a common sight, during a debate, to see a number of peers floating about among the light-fixtures, so far are they removed, physically and mentally, from the claims of baser earth. At dinnertime they have to be brought down by lassoes and fed through a tube.

All this, of course, adds considerably to their delaying powers in legislation, and makes it very difficult to get a Bill for doing nothing in particular rushed through before it is a generation out of date.

Probably nothing will be heard of the Lords again for some time. But, after this brief reminder of their existence, we can settle down to the process of delaying, reassured that the Lords are always there to safeguard democracy against the threat of representative government.

And, on behalf of the democracy, I propose that we wake them up and thank them.

land of Pondelayo, such hackneyed phrases as "the white man's burden" tend to come to mind, and with them a partial certainty and vague doubts about the trend of relations between the more civilised races and the groups of dark-skinned men who inhabit India and Africa.

Let it first be said that there is a function, which a cultured missionary can fulfill in serving the less sophisticated peoples who, in certain senses, are backward. Knowledge of the life and philosophy of Dr. Albert Schweitzer would bring conviction to most people who might have doubt on this point. On the other hand, before it can be said of any set of efforts that they have been truly Christian, there must be the evidence that the overall effects have been of a salving, serving and saving nature. To be satisfied that any person or group of persons is stimulated by righteous sentiments and guided by true principles is not enough; there must, besides, be the assurance that in the structure of community cohesion there is nothing, which tragically counteracts the well-meaning efforts of the people concerned.

The areas near the equator in Africa under the influence of British administration offer a field of reference where any careful observer of the happenings during the last few years would find it difficult to vindicate the effects of the impact of the white race upon the native tribes. Whether trade followed the flag or the Cross or vice-versa is of no moment in the argument; the fact is that today the results of the incidence of these ingredients on and into the lives of the people who belong to these parts is woe-ful and tragic.

The proprieties of a pagan and lurid finance-commercial system, which are the backbone of our Empire structurally, have become the dominant factors in spoiling and disintegrating the community life of the natives. The reason may be found in the fact that the Church has not been sufficiently statesmanlike in the depth and width of its grasp of the factors, which make for a full-orbed righteousness.

That there have been men and women of the finest type who have worked gloriously to enlighten the savages among whom they slaved (literally taking their lives in their hands) there can be little doubt, but the Church as a whole was at fault in not detecting the nigger in the woodpile at home, and when the same jack-in-the-box was loosened upon unlettered peoples, it placed them in bondage to a debt-plus-taxation regime of extraordinary power to damn and to degrade.

The prestige of the English has disappeared, and the result will be disastrous until the people as a whole—meaning every Tom, Dick and Harriette, and including pontifex and publican—unite to insist that a change in the system be inaugurated. As we have condemned, according to the overall effects discoverable, we will make demands, not for methods, but for desirable results, such as individual freedom and security, coupled with a reasonable degree of affluence for every person in accordance with the prodigious productivity of the earth and its inhabitants.

Some of the native tribes may yet show us how to live in simple dignity without the safety pins.

P.S.—Some readers may like a reference to Schweitzer's book, "My Life and Thought," in which this passage occurs: "what has been passing for Christianity during these nineteen centuries is merely a beginning, full of weaknesses and mistakes, not a full grown Christianity springing from the spirit of Jesus."

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.

DARLING.

ESTATE AGENT, J. White, 1 Illova 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 Glen'h'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. BEAN'S, 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. Greaves, opp. Rialto. LADIES' Hairdresser. Haw. 5605. "Burnie Salon," 81 Cotham Rd. M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794, Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs.

KEWEAST

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

WICKER & Pram Repairs. L Pavitt, 2 Hale St. Pick up and deliver.

(Continued on page 7.)

Professor S. H. Roberts, Professor of History, University of Sydney.

Dear Professor,

May we congratulate you warmly, and perhaps criticise you mildly also, over some of the things you are reported to have said when addressing Sydney Rotarians on Wednesday.

Congratulation Number One: "We have heard too much from these 'Yes-yes' men that we stand or fall by Britain."

Congratulation Number Two: "For Australian or South African troops to 'hop in' and try to preserve the European frontiers—as would happen if the theorists had their way—would be lunacy."

Congratulation Number Three: "I don't know who determines Australia's foreign policy—no one seems to know—but we must formulate a definite policy, for this policy will be the major element in our lives within the next few years."

Now for the friendly criticism. You are reported to have said also that (1) Britain must not interfere in the morass of Central European politics, and (2) Australia, with other Dominions, should play a more prominent part in guiding the Empire's foreign affairs. The first of these seems to us just as unwarrantable interference in Britain's affairs as in Britain's present practice of dictating, through our yes-men, our own foreign policy. As for the second, we believe you would be representing Australian opinion better if you said that Australia

should play a lone hand in conducting her own foreign affairs.

For all this pretence of our being vitally interested in "Empire" matters, dear Professor, is so much blarney. What does Canada matter to us? Or South Africa? Or India? Or Britain itself? With the latter, certainly, we do a considerable amount of trade, but, whether in peace time or in war time, Britain has always had the thick end of the stick in this, as in every other one of our mutual relationships, and Britain is less anxious to lose that connection than we are. Australia represents little more than a milch cow to those who control Britain's policy (and who, incidentally, no more represent the average Briton than they do the average Australian).

Let us by all means be friendly with the peoples of these countries—more friendly perhaps, on account of closer kinship, than we are with other peoples—but let us get it right out of our heads that we have to get into a bloody war every time their financiers and industrial monopolists get into holt with similar people in other countries. The less we have to do with poking our noses into Empire affairs the better for us. And the better, too, for universal peace. It is the mob rather than the individual, and the pack rather than the lone wolf, which promotes bloodshed.

As for defending ourselves, no one has ever yet produced anybody but a Bogey Man that wants to invade an Australian which deals fairly with the outside world.

THE NEW TIMES



THE NEW TIMES

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

Telephone: M 5384.

Vol. 3. No. 15.
FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

1817 Comes to Meet 1937

An English contemporary reprinted the other day this passage written by William Cobbett in 1817:—

"Last year the misery was ascribed to the 'surplus produce'; this year to a 'surplus population.' Last year, food was too plentiful; this year food is too scarce.

"Last year the profound as well as humane Castlereagh congratulated that body, of which he is a most worthy member, that wheat was rising in price, and he asked, in a triumphant tone, where would be the distress if wheat rose to 80s. a quarter? This year this profound statesman expresses the hope that the price of food will soon fall, and ascribes the distress to the high price, and not to the low price, as in the case of the last year.

"Last year the distress and sufferings of the poor, the desertion of their parishes by the farmers, the bands of poor prowling about the country, the want of employment for them, and the monstrous augmentation of the Poor-rates, were ascribed by the honourable House, without a dissenting voice, to the low price of farm produce; and this year, when all these symptoms of wretchedness have increased in a three-fold degree, that same House, with a similar unanimity, and with equal profundity, ascribes the increase of these evils to the high price of farm produce.

"The year before last, in the face of the petitions of the people, and with troops actually drawn up around the House, a Bill was passed to keep up the price of corn. Last year the distresses of the country were ascribed to not having passed that Bill sooner; this year those same distresses, together with their

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)

prodigious increase, are ascribed to the high price of corn.

"After this, would it be presumptuous in the most illiterate and most feeble-minded person alive to express his dissent from the opinions of any of those persons, or from the unanimous opinion of the whole put together?"

Alongside what Cobbett wrote 120 years ago there might fittingly be placed an article in last week's London *Economist* to which prominence was given in Monday's cables, and which said, in part, "The problem is to protect the consumer rather than to save the producer. Time has come for a reversal of restrictive policies which have outlived the crisis from which they sprang." Which is to say that we must now right about face. For several years the purpose of all our University economists and so-called statesmen has been avowedly to raise prices. Now their inspired book, the *Economist*, indicates that their purpose must be to turn a handspring and lower prices. The madmen are still at the tiller.

This year has seen prices going up in every direction. Beginning with the metals required for the great public works policies of rearmament, the effect was soon noticed in wool, wheat, leather, petrol, and other staple commodities. Now everyone else at the production end is hopping in for his cut.

The second stage is the upward trend of wages, accompanied, as always, by strikes, threats of strikes, and general industrial turmoil everywhere—the workers in industry being already flat out in their chase round that spiral where prices are always at least a few jumps ahead of wages.

Prices overseas are up principally because thousands of millions of pounds are being paid to armament workers without their products being offered for sale, so that producers of the goods, which are in the market, can mark up their tickets to a point where production again for the moment becomes profitable. As a result of this, following upon the scarcity of artificially restricted output, many Australian exporters are sharing in the benefits. As the next result, commodities used in Australia which can now be sold profitably abroad (wheat, for instance) have been raised in price. This automatically affects the cost of living, and so wages have to go up, too.

When the general rise in wages has been conceded, practically everything for sale in Australia will advance in price—and the first turn of the spiral will have been completed. The process can then continue indefinitely, subject, in Australia's case, to two provisos. These are: (1) a continuance of unrestricted and "buoyant" overseas markets, and/or (2) large scale borrowings by Australian governments (which may be partly disguised as "overseas investments" in this country).

The end will be exactly the same as we say immediately after 1929; it is as certain as that night will

NEW TIMES LIMITED

With this issue the nominal proprietorship of the New Times passes from New Times Proprietary Limited to New Times Limited. The status of the original shareholders will not be altered in any way, every £1 share held by them in the original company being now a similar £1 share in the new company.

The reason for the change in the constitution of the company is that a proprietary limited company cannot in law have more than fifty shareholders, whereas no such restriction applies to a limited company. (In both cases, of course, the liability of individual shareholders is confined to the amount represented by the number of shares which each may hold.)

Since it has become known that it was intended to register the company as New Times Limited, numbers of readers who were not already shareholders have either applied for shares or signified that they will apply. Those who have not yet carried out their intention are now invited to do so—application forms will be forwarded on request.

Sales of the New Times continue to show a steady and regular increase, but it is felt that the field for potential circulation in Australia has hardly yet even been scratched. Neither has the ground, which is fertile for the writing of constructive articles. No one is more aware of the limitations of the New Times hitherto, both in its matter and in the manner of presenting it, than those who have been responsible for its production. However, allowing for human shortcomings, they have done their best with the finance available, and they have at least had the satisfaction of seeing practically every issue sell to a bigger public than the issue preceding it. With more capital, they have no hesitation in asserting that sales would expand at many times a faster rate than hitherto, that the contents of the paper would be vastly improved, that it would be able to offer a far greater service to the community, and—which must not be overlooked—that shareholders could look forward with confidence to handsome returns.

Every reader is asked to take this as a personal message:—

If each regular purchaser of the New Times will now apply for even one £1 share, he or she may look forward to seeing, before 1937 is out, a paper which will be 100 per cent, more attractive, which will have twice its present sales, and which will be a very sound investment.

All the shares in the company are ordinary shares of £1 each. There have been no bonus or promoter's shares, nor have any shares been allotted for any consideration other than cash. Any number of shares, from one upwards, may be applied for.

Application forms for shares and any further information required may be obtained on written or personal request to New Times Limited, Elizabeth House, corner of Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets, Melbourne; postal address, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

follow day. Last week we referred to the fools' paradise in which our wheatgrowers are dwelling. We are all racing for the same lunatic asylum—except the shorter-winded wage earner, who can't keep up. With luck, the position may hold out for a year or two, unless some country's "public works" explode in the meantime. But when the inevitable breakdown occurs we shall find ourselves saddled with bigger debts and heavier taxation than ever.

We have only one way of escape, and that is, as Cobbett said 120 years ago, to express our "dissent from the opinions of any of those persons, or from the unanimous opinion of the whole put together." Without knowing, or needing to know the technical whys and wherefores of inflation

and deflation, of prosperity and depression, even "the most illiterate and most feeble-minded person alive" is aware that scarcity is now artificial and that such expedients as Spend more-spend less, Grow more-grow less, Raise prices-lower prices, are willful perversions. We all know enough to demand that what is or can be produced should be made available in such a way that neither producer nor consumer is fleeced and that every inhabitant of the Commonwealth gets access at least to sufficient for good health.

This is possible. It is our right. And if we join in the non-party electoral campaign we shall get the results we demand. If we don't, we shall soon be back to war or to a worse depression than ever.

What Is Mr. Dunstan Learning?

Victoria's Premier, Mr. Dunstan, already has the cables burning with news of what he is learning overseas. That he has made one of his first calls on Edward, Duke of Windsor, does him credit—since in the ordinary course of events that would have been the principal reason for Mr. Dunstan's trip abroad. The Premier also informed his fellow-Australians that their ex-King is well and happy, which most of them will be sincerely pleased to hear; likewise that he asked, "How is Billy Hughes?"—from which Australia will infer that Edward still retains his sense of healthy humour.

Getting down to local matters, Mr. Dunstan announces that, as a result of his investigations into the manufacture of petrol from coal in Germany, he is "most hopeful" that Victoria will be able to do something with its brown coal deposits. Exactly whence Mr. Dunstan's hopefulness springs is not made clear. It is hardly to be assumed that he has been let into the secret of some technical process, which has hitherto been a closed book to all our engineers. Has he perhaps discovered that there is no good reason why what is physically possible should not be made financially possible?

Mr. Dunstan has certainly been looking into finance, because he also tells us "I made special inquiries in Germany and Vienna about hospitals and hospital finance. I gleaned some valuable ideas"—and then the provoking man stopped short. So, until our leading politicians deign to pay another visit to their constituents, we are all left up in the air.

But a quiet tip is that most of their valuable ideas will centre round new and more ingenious modes of taxation.

Casey's Ideas About Sugar

R. G. Casey has also been getting ideas. He delivered himself of twin children of the brain at the Sugar Conference on Monday.

One of the brace was that if
(Continued on next page.)

THE CORE OF THE PROBLEM

The core of the problem (in India) is rural debt, and with it the enslavement of the peasantry to the moneylender (banker). Blank despair of the future has settled on the countryside. The one effective remedy is the lightening of the burden of debt—that alone will bring new hope, new courage into the life of the villages—9/10ths of the population of India.

The debt is colossal, running into several hundred million sterling and the annual demand on account of interest exceeds the total revenue of India, central and provincial. The greater portion of the debt is built up with compound interest. In a country, which depends mainly on agriculture for its property, the blighting effect of this incubus of debt, not only on the peasantry, but on commerce and industry, can easily be imagined.

—Sir William Barton, K.C.I.E., in the "National Review."

the consumption of sugar in low-consumption countries could be stimulated to even a limited extent, not only would the problem of over production be solved, but there would even be a shortage of supplies. After giving that great thought to the world, Mr. Casey rested from his labours for the moment, leaving it to someone else to clothe his baby.

How is overseas consumption of our sugar to be stimulated, whether in high-consumption or in low consumption countries? Quite clearly, since our Australian growers don't want payment in foreign currency, it can be done only by Australians arranging to buy the equivalent in other produce from those countries. Which brings us back to the old riddle which Mr. Casey has always sidestepped: If you haven't the money to buy your own production, how can you have the money to buy other people's production in exchange for your own?

The other of our Treasurer's mental deliverances was a very ill favoured child that proclaimed its existence with a wail. "Any limitation of output," he said, "would create graver problems in all parts of Australia than in other countries enjoying greater diversity of agriculture and more flexible social conditions and living standards." Greater diversity of agriculture may be disregarded, because it is an untrue statement—for which of the other sugar-producing countries has a wider, or even as wide a range in agricultural production as Australia? The burden of R. G. Casey is therefore that other countries enjoy more flexible social conditions and living standards than we in Australia. Enjoy! What Mr. Casey is indicating is that, when the lords of finance decree that money must be in short supply, the living standards of other countries can be cut even lower than the dumb Australian people will suffer for themselves. And he regrets that we will not permit ourselves to enjoy such flexibility!

Readers are recommended to keep a careful tab on the statements, which from now on will be coming forth in a spate from our little men overseas. Intoxicated with their surroundings, it will be surprising if they don't let out of the bag some cats which will be worth a saucer of milk till our bagmen come home to face them—and us.

"AS MUCH AS THE TRADE CAN BEAR."

"For many years the tobacco trade has borne a heavy load of duty which is still at the highest figure at which it has ever stood—a figure to which it was raised in the emergency budget of 1931.

"While some other commodities and some classes of taxpayers have received relief from the additional burdens imposed at that time, there has been no lightening of the weight of taxation on tobacco.

"I believe that the present rate of duty is as much as the trade can bear and that any further increase in duty would have an immediate and definite restrictive effect on consumption."

So said Lord Dulverston, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co., at the annual meeting at Bristol on February 16.

He then proceeded to announce a dividend of 25%.

Poor trade! Poor consumer, who has to bear both the extortionate taxation and the extortionate dividends.

THE BRITISH MONARCHY AND THE REGENCY BILL

By ARTHUR BRENTON, in the "New Age" (Feb. 18, 1937).

The message to the House of Commons on January 26, purporting to have originated with George VI, and reputed to express his wishes, sets the seal on the Abdication Ramp. Anybody might suppose, judging by the terms of the message that the contingency of illness overtaking Kings had only just occurred to the mind of George VI. Of course it is self-evident that if the reigning monarch becomes incapacitated from doing his job somebody must do it on his behalf. That has always been recognised; so there was no need for all the palaver in the message referred to. A clue to what is behind it is provided by a passage in one newspaper hinting that in future the monarch may spend much more time travelling about the Empire than has been the case hitherto. Well, for all practical purposes, the absence of a monarch from England is the same thing as the illness of the monarch. If he cannot sign State documents on the dotted line as and when they are ready for his signature, it makes no odds whether he is a tourist, an invalid or a corpse.

But from another angle of view there is a difference. The monarch's health is in the hands of God; but his movements are in his own (nominally) or in those of his advisers (actually). And this leads to the reflection that there can be occasions when an absent monarch can be as useful to the banking classes as an absent-minded Parliament. As Lord Hewart pointed out, the bureaucrats slip through the legislation they want while the House is asleep. (Cf. the Newfoundland ramp.) The ministerial division lobby is packed with somnambulists whose votes, by some alchemistic process, transmute into statute law the will of the people. Then, of course, the signature of the monarch is required—and without delay. Very well, how very convenient for the bureaucratic conspirators if, while Parliament is away in the land of dreams, the monarch is away in some other land. And how easy it would be for them to arrange beforehand that the monarch's travels should coincide in time with their contemplated legislative ramps. They then become, through their nominated Regency, the Royal Assenters to their own nefarious designs.

Nomination of Regency

But can they nominate the Regency? Well, the message of George VI is formally an acknowledgment of Parliament's right to say who shall act in his stead. It is a virtual admission that the reigning monarch, even when mentally and physically fit and well, has no right to exercise his own judgment in the selection of persons to whom his authority shall be delegated in the contingency of his incapacity. Why?

A Regent obviously ought to exercise the same prerogatives as belong to the monarch. These prerogatives are extra-Parliamentary, and in fact super-Parliamentary. They include that of declining to accept the advice of Ministers. So, if Parliament and the Cabinet claim the right to appoint the Regent, and by the same token deny that right to the Monarch, they are usurping the prerogatives of the monarchy. You get a picture of bureaucratic conspirators nominating the very authority, which under the Constitution is supposed to protect the people against them! That being the case, it follows that the incapacitation of the monarch is the abdication of the monarch in every sense except irrevocability.

Of course if we postulate a monarch who does what he's told, and seeks to do no other, it does not matter who acts in his place. But if you postulate on one who has an independent conception of his duty and a will of his own it

matters very much whether he shall have the right to appoint as Regent a person (or persons) who share his outlook and resolution. And particularly so when the incapacity against which he makes this provision is going to be temporary; for it would be vital for him to ensure the continuity of his policy under the Regency.

The King's Health

The foregoing paragraphs were written last Thursday morning. In the evening of that day news was published that *Cavalcade* had been denied distribution-facilities by the trade on account of its having published certain reports or rumours about the present King's health. Presumably they were of a disquieting nature. The official suggestion is that they are without foundation, and have been invented or guessed at to account for the Regency legislation. This may be so. It is true that rumours were current before the message to Parliament, but perhaps not before certain people on the inside got to know that the King was going to be advised to send the message. Be that as it may, the officially inspired reassurance is obscurely formulated, and seems to stop short at the point of saying that there has been no recent alteration for the worse in the King's health. This, of course, leaves it open for the authors of the rumours to put forward the theory that the state of health referred to in the

"YES-YES MEN."

Mr. Casey, described in the London press as "Mr. Eden of Australia—black-haired, blue-eyed, Guards-moustached, 'Varsity-voiced Mr. Richard Gardiner Casey, D.S.O., M.C.," is also announced this week as having "meetings with financial authorities which include lunches and dinners almost daily. He will lunch with the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Montagu Norman, later in the week . . . and will spend the weekend with the secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Sir Maurice Hankey."

Now read again, in the open letter to Professor Roberts on page 3, what the Professor had to say about our yes-yes men.

rumours dates back to before the Regency legislation was set in motion, and, maybe, back to a time before the Abdication Crisis of December 3-10, 1936.

Now, if any evidence supporting this theory were to be forthcoming it would open up a new line of investigation into the cause of the Abdication Crisis. For if, on December 3, when the Premier and Primate started to dethrone Edward VIII, they knew that his successor was not in a fit state of health to undertake the responsibilities of Kingship, they have laid themselves open to the charge that their ultimate objective was to establish a Regency. To answer it with any degree of plausibility they would have to be able to say that the health of Edward VIII's successor seemed all right at the time of the Crisis, and got worse after the Abdication. This would be to contradict the officially inspired suggestion now before the public that the present King's health has not recently changed for the worse.

On general grounds, we are inclined to adopt the theory that the Premier's policy all along was to establish a Regency, and that his attack on Edward VIII was a device to enthrone a successor who could be counted on to tolerate a Regency nominated by Parliament in form and by the City and Treasury in fact. It will be seen that our theory does not depend on the question of the King's health, but on that of his inclinations. If a King is disinclined to discharge his responsibilities personally and independently the effect is just the same whether the reason has to do with his health or not.

Again this theory implies nothing of a disparaging nature against the present King. For instance, he could adduce the same reasons for putting the Throne into commission as could his brother for vacating it, namely, that the prerogatives left to the Monarch are not now worth exercising—that they have left him powerless, as Edward VIII said on the wireless, "to discharge my duties as King as I would wish to do."

Ridiculing Monarchy

The open attack on Edward VIII as a person was only a phase in a concealed attack on the monarchical institution, which he represented. This is confirmed in part by what preceded the Crisis, and in part by what has succeeded it. In September 1935, Mr. Golder pointed out the significance of certain cartoons in the *News Chronicle*, in which the Monarch was flippantly presented under the designation: "The Little King." They had nothing to do with the private behaviour of any particular king, but all to do with the political impotence or ignorance of kings in general. Thus, as Mr. Golder pointed out, they ridiculed the office of kingship itself and tended to undermine the dignity and prestige of the monarchical institution. From another angle, as Mr. Golder also pointed out, they could be construed as a subtle suggestion that the successor to George V. (who was alive at the time) might reasonably weigh the definite advantages of renouncing the Throne against the disadvantages of occupying it, and might elect to abdicate. Mr. Golder's reasoning was not prompted by any gossip about the private affairs of Edward VIII (then Prince of Wales)—such gossip, even if it was then circulating, was unknown to him, as it was to the public generally. His warning has proved to be prophetic almost to the last detail. For one phrase of Edward VIII's valedictory broadcast needed only a slight modification to make it an exact fulfilment of the warning. That is where he said that he was unable to discharge his duties, as he would wish. Without altering the essential meaning of that phrase he could have said: "I am not prepared to suffer the indignity of discharging my duties as construed by my official advisers and unofficial mentors." And he could have justified that attitude precisely by reference to the cartoons already mentioned, pointing out that if, as suggested, the monarchy was the fifth wheel of the Constitutional Coach—if the Crown, like the Law, was a "hass"—it was not consistent with his own self-respect to wear a crown.

So much for the *a priori* confirmation of our theory. As for the corroboration afforded by the Crisis itself and its consequences, there is much to be added to what we have said earlier. Let us begin by citing the legal doctrine that a person is presumed to intend the natural consequences of what he does. This applies just as truly to statesmen in high politics as to citizens in the ordinary affairs of life. Now, it is an elementary axiom in statecraft that if the occupant of a high office is held up to ridicule and contempt the odium created besmirches the office itself. To go no further back than Montesquieu, it was he (we think) who said that a ruler must not be presented (in picture, speech or writing) in attitudes or circumstances reminding his subjects that he partakes of their common humanity. This renowned philosopher decorated his proposition with some choice Rabelaisian examples. We will indicate their nature by offering the suggestion that if he were drawing examples from contemporary history he would probably say that though a great ruler might be pictured in the attitude of giving the Nazi salute, the raised arm and hand must on no account be invested with flippant significances. The call of Hitler must not be associated with the call of nature. (Cf. the interjector who spoiled Oswald Mosley's effect at the Albert Hall meeting in London. Mosley, with the spotlights playing on him from the darkened hall, was theatrically opening proceedings by raising his

(Continued on page 8)

Unemployment and Money-Lending

By J STANLEY PARKES, in "Prosperity" (London)

Many people who are taking an interest in the problem of "unemployment" fail to realise that a certain amount of unemployment is necessary to our present system of financial control.

It should be realised that an "Unemployed Pool" plays two essential parts in the control of the system; firstly, by making it difficult for employed workers to obtain better conditions and pay, thus retaining a low standard of living; and, secondly, by causing the unemployed to consume that portion of the peoples' incomes which might otherwise be used to pay off debt and create reserves.

While all agree that re-employment of the idle would result in a condition of prosperity, it is comparatively few who envisage the logical consequences, which would follow.

In financial circles, however, it is recognised that real prosperity (not the "City of London" type) enables individuals, industry, and the Government to repay loans and cancel debts, and while this may be all very well for the Government, industry, and the people, it is highly disconcerting to the moneylenders. Consider for a moment how such "unfavourable" circumstances would affect them.

There would be no borrowers! Is it not on account of our sympathetic attitude towards the moneylenders that we place the issue and control of our National Currency and Credit in the hands of one of their most secret institutions? Ought we to be surprised, therefore, if their policy includes the maintenance of their position and monopoly as money-lenders-in-chief?

Perhaps there are still some who have not realised that the present policy of the financial system is directly opposed to the true function of the industrial system; for, while the latter strives continually to cancel debt by the production of real wealth, the former depends on the continuance of debt and the limitation of supply! National prosperity cannot exist side by side with undiminished debt. But are we concerned about industrial prosperity and maximum productivity, or with the preservation of monopolies and a usurious system for the benefit of vested interests? That is the question!

Neither King Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, nor M.P.'s can do more than apply paltry palliatives unless the issue and regulation of our National Money is placed beyond the control of speculators and manipulators and is used for the welfare of the people.

Every thinking man knows that real wealth is obtained by work and industry and that we can never be prosperous while maintaining one-fifth of our productive capacity in a state of idleness.

We have land and fisheries, flocks and herds, willing workers, scientists, engineers, and executive ability. We are not suffering from fire, flood, famine, earthquake, pestilence, or lack of initiative.

Perhaps our failure is due to ignorance, apathy, or fear. If so, there is a solution to the problem. The solution rests in our desire to be a FREE people, with OPPORTUNITY for ALL.

3DB HECKLE HOUR.
NEXT SATURDAY, 8 P.M.
LISTEN IN TO
JOHN HOGAN
Subject:
"THE PARTY SYSTEM IS NOT DEMOCRATIC."

W. M. HUGHES AND THE GATTI FAMILY

From the daily press and *Smith's Weekly* most Australian readers will be familiar with the story of the Gatti family, of which the father is a returned soldier on casual work at Redcliffs, while his wife and eleven children are under threat of eviction and unable to get a suitable house, although they have kept their rent up to date.

"SUPPORT FROM MR. HUGHES."

Wednesday's *Herald*, under the heading, "Support From Mr. Hughes For Mr. Gatti," contained the following:—

"MILDURA, Wednesday—Mr. O. Gatti, the returned soldier father of the 11 children, about to be evicted with the mother from a house in Footscray, has received a telegram of encouragement from the Federal Minister for Health (Mr. Hughes), in reply to a letter written by Mr. Gatti."

The tone of the above message would indicate, would it not, that W. M. Hughes was doing, or intending to do something by way of assisting the Gatti family?

Let us see what Mr. Hughes has done to deserve this favourable publicity.

MR. GATTI TO MR. HUGHES.

We have received the following copy of a letter written to W. M. Hughes by Mr. Gatti:—Honoured Sir,

I am a returned soldier. I know my being so is to act as an introduction to you, and I feel you will review that which follows sympathetically, and will leniently regard my tendency to self-estimation, which the nature of this letter necessitates. Bluntly, I am asking you to help place me in a position that will pay a man with a two-ton truck a wage that will provide for wife and eleven children. I am strong, healthy, and am willing to go anywhere. I have not yet been forced to accept the dole or sustenance work. I was a farmer in the Mallee for 16 years, straight from receiving my discharge in 1919, and am one of those dispossessed by the Government on account of the N.W. Mallee being classed as "marginal area," unsuitable for wheat growing. By the Closer Settlement officials I have been vouched for as 100 per cent, as a worker and a settler. I received the maximum recompense of £100, in return for the capital and years of earnest work that I sank into my farm. That, I invested by way of a deposit in a motor truck, trusting that by carting fruit and wheat and, out of season, sand, I could earn sufficient to provide for my family all the year round. You will realise the basic wage, for just a man's work, could not house, feed and clothe a family of thirteen.

My hopes have not been realised, and I have been forced to the course of drawing the surrender value of my £200 insurance policy (so leaving my family totally unprovided for, in the event of my death) in order to avert repossession of the truck, also that source has provided meagre sustenance up to now, when the position has become desperate. I have vigorously sought work of any description, and have only been fortunate in securing temporary jobs at a wage sufficient to provide for my large family.

Desperation has driven me to petition in influential quarters—as it is now prompting me to appeal to you, "the Digger's friend." Does it not appear ridiculous that these gentlemen whom I have approached up to the present cannot place a strong, earnest man who has a large family, when at the same time they talk of immigration and a falling birth rate? Forgive me if you scent an innuendo, but it is so hard to keep from being bitter when such contradictions aggravate one's worrying position.

Can I beg you to use your influence in placing my case in such quarters where

it will receive immediate attention and will be judged on its just merits?

Would you consider, as Minister for Repatriation, putting the proposition to the Department to arrange a loan to pay off the balance owing on the truck—approximately £200 inclusive (interest, etc.)? The present position is that, one instalment owing, the truck will be repossessed, and the £287 paid at such sacrifice will be lost. In the event of this being effected the Department could hold the truck as security until such time as I could pay off agreed on amount of instalments—possibly at a lower rate than those demanded by the "Premier Investment Co.," viz., £14/5/5.

Failing your coming to my rescue, and situated as I am—unable to procure work—I am afraid the truck must go.

Believe me, sir,
Yours respectfully and hopefully,
OLIMPIS GATTI.

1859, 5th Pioneer Bat.

MR. HUGHES TO MR. GATTI.

Here is what Mr. Hughes wrote in reply:—

Minister for Health and Repatriation,
Sydney.

February 13th, 1937.

Mr. Olimpis Gatti,
268 Ballarat Rd.,
Footscray.

Dear Mr. Gatti,
First of all let me congratulate you on your family. I know it must be a pretty big job to feed them and look after them, but after all I feel that you would not be without one of them for all the riches in the world. All the same, I quite understand that you cannot feed them with words and I agree that in these days, when the birth-rate has fallen precipitately, Australia ought to do something for a man who has not only fought for his country but has been a banner-bearer and pioneer in populating it.

About what can be done. I am not at all clear. Your case is outside the scope of the Repatriation Department. But there ought to be an opening for you in some of the public works of Victoria.

I see from the newspaper cutting that you sent me that your case was brought up in the Assembly. Apparently nothing followed from it. I quite understand your feelings and if I were in Victoria I might perhaps be better able to look round and see what can be done. Anyway, I am writing to Mr. Dunstan asking him to try to place you by examining the public works that the State has in hand. If I can think of any other avenues, which I could explore with some prospect of success I should do so without delay.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES.

THE RESULT OF W. M. HUGHES' EFFORTS

What happened then is set out in the following letter:—

Mr. O. Gatti.

Dear Mr. Gatti,

The enclosed correspondence, which has been received in response to the representations I made to the Premier of Victoria on your behalf, speaks for itself.

I am sorry that my efforts were not more fruitful, but I would draw your attention to the suggestion that you should register at one of the branches of the Government Labor Exchange, in order that you may become eligible for the Government relief work, which has been specially made available for men in such circumstances as yours.

If you hear of a vacant position, and you think a word from me would help you, I shall be pleased to make representation to the responsible authorities.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES

Enclosed—

Letter from Mr. Old, acting in Mr. Dunstan's absence, enclosing letter sent to Mr. Lyons in reference to

Farmers Resist British Soviet

£45 FINE FOR SELLING MILK

The Government had an idea. Agriculture was facing ruin. Thought the bright boys at Westminster, Marketing Boards will solve the problem; make the public milk - conscious, bacon - conscious, they'll buy, agriculture will be saved.

That bright idea cost a lot of trouble all round, did not work out (says *Social Credit*, London). Agriculture still faces ruin.

Last week Sheriff's officers took possession of Farmer William Mitchison's holding near Stanley, Co. Durham, following his refusal to pay a £30 levy imposed by the Milk Marketing Board on milk he produced in the last three years.

Mr. Mitchison retails his milk at 3d a pint as against the price of 3 1/2d fixed by the M.M.B.

Says Mr. Mitchison: "I realise that the board can 'break' me by selling up my farm through the county court. I intend to get advice as to what steps I should take next.

"I think the only way to make the board take a more reasonable attitude is for all of us to refuse to supply the milk to the consumers."

OFFERED CONTRACT.

The previous day the Board claimed a penalty of £45 from William Charles, a Newport (Mon.) farmer.

Alexander Moore, Swansea, regional officer under the Board, said he visited the farm, and Charles admitted selling milk to a widow without a contract. He was offered a contract for all his milk and for the sale, but he refused unless the lorry was included. Three gallons of milk were delivered to the widow in the presence of the officer.

Frank Harris, another official, said he first visited the farm on May 7, 1936. When he asked Charles if he sold milk he was told to mind his own business and ordered off the farm. Charles objected to having any association with the Board.

Judgment for the Board
Now here's another side of the story. More important. It concerns the consumer. The hard-hit farmers' market.

Since the Milk Marketing Scheme was introduced demand for tinned milk in villages has been trebled. Mr. James Handley told that to Westmorland County Council.

Another member, Mr. R. J. Dawson, said the reason was farmers found it less trouble to sell 10,000 gallons of milk to a factory than a pint to a village.

Mr. G. Duguid: The best solution would be to give the Milk Marketing Board the sack.

A resolution was passed asking the Milk Board to arrange proper supplies of fresh milk in all the villages.

Such is Government help for industry. Producers, consumers are penalised to make figures add up in books right.

Here's one fact none can deny. In it lies the solution of the problem. British farmers can produce enough to feed British people. But the British people have not enough money with which to buy British farmers' produce.

There's the market for the farmer on his own doorstep. And there are people begging on his doorstep for a sip of good fresh milk.

How about arranging a transfer?

obtaining work for Mr. Gatti and stating he was not able to do anything for him.

So the best that could be done by the Minister of Health, who wants bigger and better Australian families, and by the Acting Premier of Victoria and the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth was to advise Mr. Gatti to register for relief work!

And Hughes has the damnable impudence to send Gatti a telegram of encouragement—probably at the taxpayer's expense.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Disquieting rumours are prevalent that the wheat subsidy levy on millers is to be extended to cover wheat milled for animal and poultry food. This would increase the cost of pig and poultry production. *News Chronicle*, February 1.

According to Sir Enoch Hill, since the war £1,000,000,000 has been advanced by building societies to finance "home ownership." *Daily Mirror*, February 2.

"20,108 underground bedrooms in London were declared unfit for human habitation in 1934—the most recent investigation."—Minister of Health, in a written answer in the House of Commons.

Cambridge University is to spend £10,000 in setting up a computing laboratory. Many of the machines to be installed are so ingenious that they almost seem to be actually thinking. —*Observer*, February 7.

Poverty is the most prolific cause of insanity. In Lancashire's five largest mental institutions more than 500 of the 1500 patients are housewives from distressed areas.

A famous brain specialist says: "There is little doubt that the paramount reason for so many Lancashire housewives becoming mental patients is that they live in distressed areas where the strain of providing for the family has proved too much for them."

Public Assistance Committeeman J. J. Vickers, of Bolton, says: "The complexities of modern life and the anxiety and monotony of the housewife's life have a great deal to do with it."

The social system, which destroys what could be used to feed people, spends millions to maintain people who are driven insane by hunger and poverty. Why not spend it to feed them in the first place? —*Social Credit*, February 26.

DO YOU-----
REGARD THIS PAPER
AS YOURS?
THEN BECOME ONE
OF ITS ACTUAL
OWNERS
(SEE PAGE 4)

our costs remained the same. This is the report of the Cambridge University Farm Economists on 170 observed farms. Tractors, fixed engines and motor-vans on these farms increased by 50 percent in the same period. —*Daily Herald*, February 4.

A nurse told Manchester City Council that she had to take a dying woman all round a city hospital before she was admitted. The occasion was a motion for an extra grant of £5000, which was only carried by a narrow majority "in face of strong opposition." —*Daily Herald*, February 4.

The Bacon Development Board is of opinion that young pigs—like young children—need half a pint of milk a day. "Pigs receiving milk grew 7 to 10 per cent, faster than those receiving the normal meal ration." —*Daily Herald*, February 4.

No fewer than 317 collieries have been closed in South Wales since 1927. This has thrown 63,195 miners out of work. Output has fallen from 51 million to 35 million tons, but percentage per man shift has risen sharply owing to mechanisation and the longer working day. —*Daily Herald*, February 2.

"NOT A WARMONGER"?
Commenting on the "preparedness" speech of Attorney-General Menzies to the U.A.P. convention in Sydney last week, the "Argus" of 5th inst., said: "Those are not the words of a warmonger or a rabid militarist."
Certainly Mr. Menzies was not a rabid militarist when he was a bachelor of military age in 1914. But time, which mellows most other ardours, has a peculiar habit of making some men most martial as corpulence and advancing years remove them from the A1 to the C3 class.

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

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.

THE A.N.A. AGAIN

(A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.)

Sir,—

Year after year the Australian Natives' Association holds an annual conference, and year after year it passes resolutions on all sorts of questions without the slightest hope of accomplishing anything practical. Twelve months ago I wrote that "as a public force the A.N.A. is stagnant," and suggested that the explanation was largely to be found in the personnel of its controlling body. Nothing has since transpired to call for a modification of that conclusion, but, on the contrary, lack of results since last conference, combined with the official attitude of the directors towards monetary reform and the so-called "orderly marketing" referendum, serve to strengthen it.

Following the 1936 conference it was shown that the attainment of the objectives of the Association depended entirely on *finance*, i.e., money, and that despite what the directors may say or do, and no matter how energetically the rank and file of the members may apply themselves to the routine of the A.N.A., the objectives will be reached only to the extent approved by those who secretly control the financial system, and only when it suits the interests of those people to permit it. So long as the financial arrangements in Australia continue to be subject to private control and manipulation as at present, so long must the aims of the Australian Natives' Association remain nothing but a collection of words.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ISSUE

At the 1937 conference, which commenced at Warragul on March 15, Mr. G. R. Holland was the retiring chief president, and according to newspaper reports he gave special emphasis to the urgency of the need for a system of national insurance. This brought an immediate reply

CANADA, TOO

A very general and rough calculation will show that the average man in Canada is paying for the maintenance of government at the rate of 40 cents out of every dollar he receives; that the Government itself is paying out of that 40 cents some 24 cents in interest charges on its own debt, leaving 16 cents for the carrying on of public services. Let us put this in another way: Each man in Canada is forced to work over four months per year for his own Government—and most of this work goes to the banks—before he may do anything for himself and his family.

—From "The Periscope," Toronto.

from the Prime Minister, in which he said, "We are just as anxious as the A.N.A. to inaugurate a plan of national insurance," and that "the Commonwealth Government had been examining the question from the viewpoint that national insurance would cost a substantial amount."

Again, you see, it is entirely a question of finance, i.e., *money*, but none of these "anxious" people ever stop to realise that this thing which always comes up as the great difficulty is no more real than tickets and figures! Merely a matter of bookkeeping, i.e., tickets and symbols corresponding to figures, which have been written in books called bank ledgers! Notwithstanding this, the Prime Minister, by using the word "cost," and the term "substantial amount," sought to create the impression that the entry of figures in books is as laborious and exhausting as moving a mountain.

We are accustomed to stupidities from people in high places but it was a great surprise to many of us to know that the chief president of an organisation

which professes to be out for a high standard of life and living, for the Australian people, is seriously advocating a scheme that would inevitably chain the self-same people more tightly than ever to the financial swindle which actually prevents the realisation of that higher standard. It is obvious that Mr. Holland does not fully appreciate what he and his board of directors are doing in this respect, for national insurance must inevitably mean a lower standard of living, a greater burden than ever on the mass of the people, and the general regimentation of the community as a whole in a condition of servitude.

EVILS OF THE PROPOSAL

In the first place, the citizen in employment will be required to forego a higher proportion of his wages and will therefore have less to spend from day to day, while if he loses his employment the amount he could obtain from the most generous national insurance fund would only be a fraction of his normal wage. What a prospect this is, particularly when we realise that more than half the breadwinners of Australia are in receipt of only £2 or less per week *now!*

In the second place, the people will have to provide the whole of the funds for the financing of the scheme—firstly, as a direct contribution from their wages; secondly, as an indirect contribution through higher prices to meet the employers' share; and thirdly, as another indirect contribution through taxation to meet the Government's share! But nowhere in the plan is any provision made for our incomes to be increased so that we shall be able to stand these extra demands.

In the third place, it is inevitable that as the mechanisation of industry expands the number of dependents on the fund must increase, automatically reducing the contributions to the fund and at the same time increasing the withdrawals from it. These unfortunate people will thus be reduced to an existence equal to the altogether inadequate payments made to them from the insurance scheme. They will be without any hope of improving their lot, and in most cases must remain forever in a state of semi-destitution. In England, for example, there are millions of people with only 4/- per week to spend on food, despite the existence of a national insurance scheme which has been in operation for many years.

And yet we are solemnly told by Mr. Holland "the principle has been endorsed by friendly societies in all States and by all political parties." That such is the case is a matter for the greatest shame and regret, for they are unconsciously and unintentionally playing right into the hands of the nation's oppressors and betraying the very sections of society for whom they profess to be so concerned.

SLUMS.

Mr. Holland went on to say, "Slum areas, with their environment of degradation, must give way to better housing and improved hygienic conditions." Every decent person will be with him in that, but when we see from the press reports of the following day that the Association did nothing in regard to the monetary system, "because a committee had been unable to evolve a policy which would be acceptable to the Association," we immediately realise how hopeless the Association must continue to be in matters of community progress. If they cannot do anything about the money question, how in the name of commonsense can they do anything on other questions, which are governed by money?

Slums will not be removed by the mere passing of pious resolutions, and so far as the A.N.A. is concerned the slums will remain for further mention at subsequent conferences.

"THE BIG FIGHT"!

That little need be expected from the Association (during the next twelve months at any rate) was made clear by the new chief president (Mr. J. W. Marrows), who, in an interview, told the press that "the big fight before

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS SOLVING THE COFFEE PROBLEM.

Rio de Janeiro. —"The National Coffee Department states that, in order to intensify the destruction of surplus coffee stocks, it now uses special machines which enable it to destroy 100,000 bags of coffee daily." —From the "Petite Gironde."

the A.N.A. now is to obtain amendments of the Constitution which will bring it more into line with the present-day requirements of the Commonwealth." Fancy that. The big fight! Evidently Mr. Marrows thinks it is more important to alter than to use. There is not much wrong with the Constitution as it stands if only the people had regular and sufficient incomes, and the Constitution actually gives the Commonwealth Parliament power to attend to that vital matter *now*.

Instead of worrying over imaginary difficulties the executive members of the A.N.A. should be demanding that the citizens of this country be given access to their own production. If they did that, they would be surprised to find how quickly and how simply it would be done.

"THE WORLD'S MARATHON RACE."

Even Sir Isaac Isaacs based his address to the conference on the false assumption that we must take part in "the world's marathon race for trade" and on a competitive basis! Although he was our Governor-General during the period of the "depression" he openly confessed that he had learned nothing from the insanity of the Premiers' Plan with which he had been officially connected, and from the acute suffering of so many of his fellow-citizens. So far as we have been publicly informed, not one word did he utter to the conference about the plight of the hundreds of thousands of Australians who would be glad to eat and use our own Australian production if only they were supplied with Australian money to buy it, and not a word about the fraudulent system of finance which alone prevents the distribution of a sufficient quantity of Australian money. A paid propagandist could not have suited the money monopoly better.

OTHER MOTIONS.

Although the conference was sidetracked on the money question, it solemnly applied itself to quite a sheaf of other questions arising out of our unsatisfactory financial system. These "other motions" included the Ottawa Agreement, migration to Australia, unemployment survey, a 40-hour week, forestry, population decline, friendly society hospitals, provision of school requisites, compulsory education up to 18 years, anti-cancer campaign, wireless licence fees, broadcasting, late night shopping, chain stores, postal rates, old age pensions, reduction of railway fares, and the development of Northern Australia. Every one of these items impinges on *finance*, and so long as *finance controls* where it ought to *serve*, then so long must all these questions continue to be the cause of disputation. But when finance has been put right there will be of little difficulty in putting everything else right. It is difficult to realise that a body of mature men could seriously

fulminate against the chain stores while they do nothing at all to remove the conditions on which such stores thrive. Chain stores are a natural development of the deliberate and criminal withdrawal of the purchasing power from the pockets of the people, and, whether we like to admit it or not, they constitute a real boon to the many thousands of families whose incomes are so low that they are forced to a level of subsistence below the bread line. By the very inadequacy of their incomes these people are obliged to patronise the cheaper stores, and they must necessarily continue to do so until they are given sufficient purchasing power to choose otherwise if they so desire. Try as they may, the A.N.A. or any other body cannot escape the fact that their progress is thwarted by financial considerations, and that unless they are prepared to fight the bankers' monopoly, or someone else fights successfully instead of them, then their efforts are foredoomed to failure.

Fortunately the number of members in the ranks of the Association who have awakened to a realisation of the nature and extent of the financial swindle is rapidly increasing, and it is to these we must look for the infusion of understanding and life into the organisation as a whole.

FOUR FACTS.

In the meantime there is no room for any difference of opinion regarding the four following facts, viz.:—

1. There is an abundance of material things and we are immediately capable of increasing the abundance.
2. There is extreme and wide spread poverty because the great majority are either denied or have only a needlessly restricted access to this abundance of material things.
3. The only thing that separates the people from the things they so urgently need is lack of money.
4. The Commonwealth Parliament is vested with full power over money and national financial policy.

This being so, it is Parliament's first duty to see that our financial arrangements are so ordered that they will constitute an effective link instead of a repressive barrier between the community and its production. We must therefore join together and demand the abolition of poverty, pledging ourselves to follow up the demand by the effective use of our votes at election time. — Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

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 LIMITED

BOX 1226, G.P.O. MELBOURNE

Or through your newsagent

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. F. TAYLOR, 21 Bay Rd. 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).

DON'T SPEND A PENNY—

without consulting the "New Times" Shopping Guide.

The British Monarchy And The Regency Bill

(Continued from page 5.)

arm in the Fascist salute when the tense silence was broken with, "Yes, Oswald, you may leave the room."—Ed., N.T.) Rulers, in a word, enjoy constitutional immunity from the personal frailties and disabilities of the ruled. The integrity and the authority of any institution rest on the maintenance of that immunity—and none more so than the Monarchy.

Canon of Constitutional Monarchy

Against this background the act of Mr. Baldwin and the Archbishop of Canterbury takes on a deeper and more sinister significance than has yet been read into it. In permitting the name of Edward VIII to be dragged through the mire they deliberately disregarded the canon of constitutional immunity, foreknowing the natural consequences of their act. The abdication of Edward VIII was only one of those consequences. There are others of even greater moment. One is that the whole of the Royal Family suffers under the same condemnation, though one subtly transmuted into a vague sensation of distrust among the public in regard to the wisdom or efficiency of any single reigning monarch. Needless to say, this consequential psychological reaction greatly facilitates the Regency ramp. For although a Regency does not take charge while the King is able to do so, the fact that it exists constitutes an implicit reassurance to the sub-consciously distrustful public that it will function as a continuous check on the King's personal initiative and independence. It stands to reason that if A is bound by Act of Parliament to delegate his authority to B, C and D when he is temporarily incapacitated, he must necessarily take counsel with them all the time. That is undoubtedly the reason why, as *The Times* points out in its leading article of January 29, the present Bill contains the "novel feature" that it "makes the Regent a permanent, though normally latent, part of the Constitution." (Our italics.) The qualification: "normally latent" is a gratuitous piece of nonsense. If the writer cared to say, "formally" or "apparently" latent, he would be nearer the truth. You can't lock up a permanent Constitutional Regent in a drawer like a spare tool and just take him out and put him back on different special occasions. No; he has to understudy the King continuously in order to play the part when wanted. And the necessity for him to do so is heightened by the fact that George VI is expected to spend more time in travelling than have his predecessors.

* * *

Talking of travel, incidentally the writer of the article makes the illuminating remark—

"and so recently as last summer King Edward VIII continued to deal with State papers during his holiday in the Adriatic"

or as we would prefer to put it, King Edward VIII wasn't going to let his Ministerial advisers take the occasion of his holiday to borrow his prerogatives. The new Bill makes this delegation of authority compulsory on the present and future Kings.

* * *

Now, all this, as we say, is facilitated by the change in popular feeling caused by the scandal precipitated by the unconstitutional procedure of the Premier and Primate. This change of feeling was exemplified recently by what followed a visit paid by the Duke of Kent to a phrenological institution in the company of a lady. Without a shred more evidence than the mere fact that the two went there together, a flood of vituperative letters descended from all quarters on the offending (?) parties, or on their friends, relatives, or moral mentors, professional and otherwise. This readiness to impute evil conduct against Edward VIII's brother on no

evidence at all serves to emphasise our statement that the attack on the late King has laid the whole of the Royal Family under suspicion. It shows that the canon of constitutional immunity cannot be disregarded on one issue without affecting all parallel issues. It shows that the Premier and Primate miscalculated in supposing that they could open and shut their Pandora's Box quickly enough to prevent the escape of all the troubles and sorrows that were imprisoned therein. The myth says that one thing was left in the box for poor Pandora's consolation—Hope. That's apt, isn't it? Hope—the sole stock-in-trade of our blundering bank-chairmen, prime ministers, church-dignitaries, and the rest of the band. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," says the proverb. But that is not the way to put it. We ought to say: "Sick hearts are a sign that hope is deferred"; and to comfort the sick hearts with the reminder that what is only deferred is realisable. To see that is to live on Hope; and if we live on Hope then we have life, and since where there's life there's Hope, we are saved by the atonement of Hope. (Before the Doxology is sung the offertory will be taken.)

* * *

The proposed Regency is to be constituted as follows:

The Queen.
The Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Kent.
The Princess Royal.
The Duke of Connaught.

The writer in *The Times* points out that since the Queen "will normally accompany her husband on his travels" (these "travels" punctuate the article with the same regularity as the word "Selah" in the Psalms!) "some verbal amendment of the Bill may be required." (We suggest not; let her be the sleeping partner in the concern representing the sleeping House of Commons.) The next on the list is the Duke of Gloucester; and it is he who is to be the "plenary Regent" or the "Governor-General of the United Kingdom."

Where Ish Dat Monarchy Now?

Well, we are getting into a nice jumble over our Monarchy. We have (a) a King, (b) a Regency of five "Counsellors of State" (the description given by the writer of the article), and (c) a plenary Regent or Governor-General. Presumably the Regent will understudy the King; the Regency will sit at the feet of the Cabinet; the King (or, in his absence the Regent) will act by the advice of the Cabinet, who in their turn will act under orders passed down from the Bank of England through the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then, within this circuit of high statecraft there will be innumerable short-circuits taking the form of permutations and combinations of individual contacts. Boardroom chats with Mr. Montagu Norman—drawing room chats with Mrs. Montagu Norman. And under the influence of this inter-polarity—where the cathode of financial stability calls to the anode of social prestige (and, let us hope, moral impeccability)—the woes of His Majesty's subjects will be electroplated to reflect the triumphs of their unseen rulers. . . . Well, well. There it is. Doesn't it make you sigh a little over the departure of a King who did show a sense of "constitutional proportion" and a repugnance to humbug?

Finance and the Regency

The writer of the article concludes by emphasising that the Regency—the five Counsellors of State—"are not to act in case of the total incapacity of the King, which would call the Regent into existence." And when they do act—that is during the King's temporary incapacity or absence—"their powers are to be such as the King may be pleased to

appoint by letters patent on each occasion." It is not clear why it is proposed to let the King choose what powers he will appoint on each occasion, unless of course the reason is to preserve the fiction that the King's prerogatives have not been impaired by the abdication-conspiracy. One would suppose that the Regency would automatically inherit all the powers of the King while he was off duty, or, if not all, at any rate those necessary for the performance of his duties. In either case the delegated powers would be automatic - - they would choose themselves, so to speak—and there seems no reason why the matter should be left to the "pleasure" of the King. Perhaps the provision is intended to safeguard financial interests, and the "letters patent" on each occasion will be so drawn up as to eliminate the possibility of checks to the development of financial policy during the King's absence. There is, of course, no visible indication that the five Counsellors of State are likely to prove an obstacle to such policy—particularly in its international aspect—but there is nothing like making certain, Central bankers command a perfect intelligence-service, but even so they cannot read the secrets of the

human heart, and they cannot tell whether some seeds of heterodoxy have not been scattered in high places by the King whom they have despised, rejected and deported. They have doubtless recognised, from events accompanying the Crisis, that the small body of informed opinion which saw behind the immediate issue will be stimulated to more strenuous efforts to make that opinion felt—efforts that will tell by reason of the quality of the thought behind them, and irrespective of the numerical strength of those who hold that opinion. The central bankers do not know what the Princess Royal and Edward VIII had to say to each other when she visited him last week. And whatever they may have said, the successful attempt by these bankers to make Edward VIII pay the penalty for resisting them will not insulate the Monarchy (such as they have left it) against the importunities of those who are awakening the people to the cause of their poverty and insecurity. King, Regent or Regency, the Monarchy, while it exists in name, will have to listen to the voices of the people and watch the actions of the people. Just as the events during the Crisis concealed its true cause, so will the consequences thereof reveal the cause.

there will no doubt be apparent to all who "demand results," particularly when we later look back and inquire as to where those results came from. This personal contact with delegates from other States must be a means of breaking down any barriers, which may exist, and the future will no doubt witness the cementing of harmonious relationships.

Mr. Sherwood's Tour—On Wednesday, March 31, Mr. D.

Finances would not permit the raising of the compulsory school-leaving age, the Minister for Education (Dr. Harris) told a deputation today.

—Melbourne "Herald," April 7.

M. Sherwood concluded his South Australian tour. While in this State he addressed ten meetings, most of which were very satisfactory. At each meeting numbers of people signified their willingness to assist in the Campaign.

Mr. Sherwood left South Australia, en route for the West, on April 1. He also left with the good wishes of the workers in this Campaign.

Club Rooms—For quite a long time now the Women's Auxiliary has been providing luncheon at the Club Room for members. So great has been the success of their efforts that the rent for these rooms has been paid in this way. It is up to you, therefore, to encourage the Women's Auxiliary as much as possible and at the same time make use of the Club Rooms, which are there for the privilege of all members. If all those people in the city come to the Club Rooms for lunch, it would be one way of stimulat-

MORE HUMBUB FROM W. M. HUGHES.

Minister for Health Hughes, speaking in Sydney last Sunday, is reported to have said that in Australia 40 per cent. of the children were suffering from malnutrition.

But what has the Minister done to end this?

Malnutrition proceeds almost entirely from poverty.

Poverty in Australia is artificial and proceeds solely from a shortage of money.

But W. M. Hughes won't delve into this question at all.

ing the social side of the work and at the same time assisting the Women's Auxiliary in their great task.

Rally—On Saturday, April 10, a rally will be held at Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, at 8 p.m. This will be an opportunity to hear the results of the Melbourne conference in detail as has been suggested.

ELECTORATE OF BALACLAVA

Following upon a preliminary meeting already held, there will be a public meeting in

The Courtroom, Caulfield Town Hall,

on

Tuesday, April 13, at 8.0 p.m., to form a Balaclava electorate group of

The United Electors of Australia, and to arrange a monster public demonstration to launch the campaign throughout the electorate.

An invitation is extended to every elector of Balaclava and to all who desire to assist in the electoral campaign to abolish poverty.

Now that you have finished reading this issue, what are you going to do about that matter mentioned on page 4?

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

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA.

Electoral Campaign Speakers' Class—Several new members attended the Speakers' Class on Tuesday evening, and it was consequently found impossible as a result to give everyone an opportunity of "saying their piece." The arrangements for a second class each week are progressing, and it is doubtful whether even two classes will be adequate to cope with the present membership. The only relieving feature of this situation, from the point of view of the much-overworked tutor, who is also State Secretary, is that a large proportion of the original class are now ready to go out on the job, and some of them will very soon be able to take classes in their own suburbs.

John Hogan unexpectedly attended on this Tuesday, and offered some valuable hints both on speaking and material. At the conclusion he expressed great appreciation of the splendid and efficient manner in which the class is being conducted, and said that he had been particularly impressed by the personnel of the class, many of whom he regarded as fully capable of holding their own right away with much more experienced speakers. In fact, he suggested it was a shame to keep them in the class any longer, even though the tutor could not be too thorough. A fine spirit of enthusiasm prevailed in the class, which augured well for results when the new talent was being used publicly in the very near future.

For the benefit of those who are curious as to the nature of the Class, it may be mentioned that both sexes are regularly in attendance, each showing equal talent. The methods used, which tend to make each evening especially interesting and instructive, include provision for a short prepared or extempore address by each member, followed by an opportunity for any other member to offer criticism, after which the tutor sums up the good and bad features of the ad-

ELECTORATE OF HENTY

A meeting to form a group of the

UNITED ELECTORS OF AUSTRALIA

will be held at 10 Parkside Street, Malvern, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14 At 8 p.m.

All interested will be welcome.