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Vol.3. No. 24.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1937.

Every Friday, 3d

Look Out For Your Overdraft!

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Mr. Casey's "Conversion"

*

The Trials of Aunt Bertha

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(Continued on page 3.)

Look Out For Your Overdraft!

The Bankers Have Shut Down On Imports

HOME INDUSTRIES COME NEXT

For some months past intelligent operators on Stock Exchanges have been displaying the utmost caution. For it has not been lost upon them that the market has been showing most unhealthy signs. In general, only two main classes of shares have been booming. The first of these have been those most closely connected with monopolies, such as Australian Glass, the breweries, and the various base metals concerns. The second have been the companies which for their profits depend principally upon the poverty of the community—amongst which may be classed G. J. Coles and the time payment firm of Cox Bros.

Without in any way reflecting upon the management or the class of business of the two latter firms (whose very prosperity shows that the public, as at present circumstanced, appreciates the services they offer), it is hardly a sign of community welfare to have Coles's shares sought at £5/10/- and Cox's at 76/-, as they were at the weekend—the more so when one finds sellers trying to dispose of Anthony Hordern's at 19/3, Buckley's at 18/6, Ball and Welch at 17/6, the Mutual Store at 9/6, and Marcus Clark's at 4d.

Turning to the monopolies, the observer finds that they are back to, and in many cases well above the quotations, which immediately preceded the crash of the depression. Australian Glass is as good an example as any other.

This concern has for its directors, in addition to the two Grimwades and Mr. W. J. Smith (the practical man on the job), Mr. T. C. Alston, director of the National Bank and chairman of Stanley Melbourne Bruce's firm of Paterson, Laing and Bruce; Mr. F. J. Smith, of the Sydney accounting firm of Smith and Johnson, who with his partner, Wilfred Johnson, holds no less than 67 directorships, including various Collins House shows; and Sir Alex Stewart, of Collins House. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising to find Australian Glass prosperous, nor is it surprising to find it a monopoly. But there are limits to the extent to which a monopoly can disclose profits, or to which it dare distribute bonus shares, and this applies particularly to Australian Glass, which has had to fight a strenuous battle against those who wished to see a freer market for Belgian and other glass. Hence it seems likely that these shares must break sharply from their present price, just as they did some years ago. And the same applies to similar companies under similar control.

Drop in Overseas Quotations

This trend is already clearly observable overseas. In America the leading Wall Street analysis shows that between April 1 and June 1 the 20 leading railroads dropped from an index figure of 61.09 to 56.09, and the 30 leading industrial firms from 185.19 to 171.59. In England during the same period there was a lesser drop in railroads (66.7 to 65.5) and a drop in industrial firms from 134.2 to 130.8; but since the beginning of the year the drop in England has been far more marked.

To the man who watches, these indications clearly herald the approach of depression. Indeed, the *Economist*, Britain's leading financial paper, some weeks ago suggested that, if the "trade cycle" follows its normal course, the next depression (you will remember that we are now enjoying prosperity) will arrive in London about Christmas time.

Export Prices on Down Grade

Confirmation comes from an examination of Australia's finan-

cial figures—and at this stage we are discussing financial figures only, and not realities. The little boomlet we have experienced during the past months is attributable mainly to increased prices for wool, wheat, and metals. We have it on the authority of no less a man than Lord McGowan, head of the great Imperial Chemical Industries that these increases are due to rearmament overseas. But wheat, wool and metals are already on the downgrade. The wheat rise was partly due to increased demand (laying in of stocks against emergencies) and partly to a bad world season and the depletion of stocks following the "produce less" campaign. Since the price will tempt more wheat-growing this year, it is not likely that the present figure will hold. Under our existing financial arrangements, only an emergency can keep wool at a very high figure, since the

Compared with the last sales in Sydney in the third week of April, prices for all good length fleece and best broken showed a fall of five per cent. Medium length lines were 7½ to 10 per cent, easier, and earthy and short wools 10 per cent, lower. Crutchings were 10 to 15 per cent, weaker.

The decline in values compared with April sales reflected the market experience in Melbourne and Geelong last week.

* * *

Sharp falls in American options in the weekend were reflected in a weaker market for wheat in Melbourne again yesterday. The price in the city was nominal at 5/1 a bushel, a drop of 1½d, and the Victorian Millowners' Association made a further reduction of 5/- to £12/10/- a 2000 lb. in the price of flour.

Favourable weather conditions in the North American wheat areas and uncertainty about the gold price position are creating a weak tone in the world wheat position.

There was an absence of buying interest in Melbourne yesterday and business was virtually at a standstill. The average price in the country fell 1d to 4/6½ a bushel.

—Melbourne "Sun," June 8.

production of substitutes now equals half the total wool clip and is still growing rapidly. As for base metals, the position appears to be that the heaviest orders for armaments are placed at the beginning of operations, the subsequent stages concerning themselves mainly with the fabrication of the raw materials; so it is most probable that the high pressure of demand will tend to subside. Hardly a cheerful prospect for our poor little boom?

Banks Short of Legal Cash

Turning to the financial position of our banks, a few months ago their condition, as regards the proportion of national (or legal tender) money held to meet depositors' claims was well nigh desperate. Even Sir James Elder, in his annual address to shareholders of the National Bank a couple of weeks ago, made a guarded admission of this nature. Sir James, of course, didn't use the word "desperate."

For the moment the position of the Australian banks has been somewhat eased, thanks to better export prices having increased their London funds for which the Commonwealth Bank will always give them Australian notes. And that the banks mean to sit tight is

being made clear by the sudden and surprising sharp fall in imports.

The Joke is on Lyons

One laughable result of this policy is that the Lyons Government, notorious for its fealty to the banks rather than to the Australian people ("Hands Off the Banks"), has been left badly in the lurch by its patrons. For heavy imports, with the resultant customs revenue, were essential to that balanced budget of which Dame Lyons's husband so proudly boasts. And now the Government has to cut down its expenditure on public works, and even to starve departments for essential maintenance funds (as any civil servant can tell you) in a desperate effort to save its face.

Another result is that importers are unable to obtain bank credits for the bringing in of goods from abroad—which in turn will shortly make it still more difficult to sell our own goods abroad, since one way "trade" can't go on forever. To read the daily papers, one would think that the sudden fall in imports was due to some unexplainable phenomenon; that our people had made up their minds to buy only Australian-made goods, or something of the sort. Whereas, in fact, imports stop only when banks refuse to supply the overseas credits or when obedient Governments pass legislation to save the banks' face—as good Mr. Scullin did in that time of "national emergency" when we were exporting more goods than ever before, and so should have been able to receive in exchange more goods than ever before.

As our bankers, with that stupidity which, next to their arrogance, is one of their most charming qualities, have openly boasted of their accumulation of London funds (again, see Sir James Elder's speech), their refusal to make these funds available *must proceed from deliberate policy*.

The Banks' Policy

What is that policy?

One feature of it has already been touched upon—which is to save their faces at all costs. In creating financial credit through their system of making bookkeeping loans (and the deposits which follow as soon as the loans are drawn upon), the banks incur liabilities to the depositors. As no extra legal money is created in this way, the banks are driven either (a) to get hold of legal money in some other way, or (b) to restrict their loans.

Their first step, already taken, is to close down upon London funds from exports, which are convertible into Australian legal currency. This is clearly anti-social, a wicked restraint of true trade, and the principal cause of modern war (the fight for markets).

Their second step is to reduce their liabilities to depositors by destroying deposits. This is done by calling up internal advances. Advances can be repaid only by a proportionate lessening of deposits (since debtors cannot *make* money, but only get it from those who have it). And here we would desire to utter a grave word of warning to those people in business who are considering the making of fresh commitments. If they will think over what has been written above, they will see that all the financial signs are now as they were before the last big squeeze.

An Illuminating Graph

If they seek a graphic confirmation of what is set out here, we would

refer them to *The Australasian Business Conditions Bulletin*, published monthly by Messrs. Hemingway and Robertson. In the May issue of this there is a most illuminating chart (page 6), headed "Australian Business Trends," on which are drawn the curves of "general business," "the share market," and "loanable banking funds," and from which it will be seen that the better the position of business generally, the worse becomes the position of the bankers, and vice versa. They will also see that both the business and the banking positions today correspond almost exactly with the latter part of 1929. The share market curve (of 35 leading companies) is higher than the pre-depression mark, but already turned sharply downward, and the editor notes that this curve "is an excellent guide to the trend of business, a rise or fall in the index forecasting a similar movement in the general business curve up to six months ahead."

In addition to the facts of the general situation, we are able to state, on information derived from the most dependable sources, that the restriction of internal as well as external credits has already begun, and that everything is in train for a still more severe application.

A Rod in Pickle for Labor

But there is more in this than the mere technique of banking policy. There is the political element. The bankers, our real rulers, appear to be of the opinion that the electors will throw out the present Government at the coming elections, and they are preparing as warm a welcome for the successors of the Lyons-Page Ministry as they did for the successors of the Bruce-Page Ministry. If that Ministry is headed by Mr. Curtin, there is every probability that the bankers will be obeyed just as unquestioningly as they were by Mr. Scullin. If New South Wales Labor should control the Ministry, there is more chance of a fight against banking domination.

What You Can Do

And now, what can *you* do about it?

You can do this. You can stress, everywhere you go and to everyone you meet, that it is absolutely insane for us, a people producing more real wealth than ever, and with less effort than ever required to do it, to allow ourselves to be made the catspaws of financial figures. We are not, nationally speaking, a poor people. We are a rich people, and we are kept from being immeasurably richer only by a shortage of tokens and of figures in books. It is for you to demand, and to get your friends to demand from your member of Parliament, whatever his party allegiance, that he vote against any and every Bill which does not recognise this; that he insist on the financial system, like the sewerage or any other system, being made to correspond with our physical needs and capacities. It is for you to insist that if we send real wealth abroad we get real wealth in return for it (not in place of what our home factories turn out, but in addition to their output). In a nutshell, it is for you to insist that our political life and our financial life be just as much based on realities as is our everyday life of producing goods or giving services. Make reality the keynote, and you will quickly put a stop to this devilish plot for further deflation.

PLAY THE GAME, YOU CADS!

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News."

A serious problem confronts those who are concerned for the nation's soul.

Recent exchanges of opinion between prominent representatives of the Great Powers suggest the possibility of a certain cataclysmic situation for which no preparation has been made.

* * *

There may never be another war. Now, the absence of the possibility of war will cause a gap in our social system comparable to that caused in the masticatory system by the dropping overboard of one's dental plate in mid-channel.

Without war, what will be the basis of national unity? What shall we put forward as the citizen's First Duty if it is no longer necessary to defend one's country?

I have carefully considered all forms of social activity with a view to their use as a National Unifying Principle and Object In View. And I have come to the conclusion that there is only one thing that can take the place of war as a means of binding the nation in a common cause.

And that is Cricket.

* * *

I have chosen cricket in preference to other games because it is essentially English in spirit.

In other words, it is a gentleman's game. It is true that working-class people, and even women, play it. But in so far as they do play it, they become to that extent more or less gentlemen. A cad, or a foreigner, cannot play cricket. If he did, he would either spoil the game or else cease automatically to be a cad or a foreigner.

For cricket demands not so much physical prowess as those qualities of the soul which (I learn on good authority) are peculiarly English: Dignity, restraint, patience, an imperturbable temperament, a steady nerve and a calm and leisurely outlook. For further list, see Appendix B, page 32.

There is no game to compare with cricket in testing the morale of the player. For it is full of situations in which everything—honour, fame, and, above all, the dear old school—depends on one single, irrevocable act on the part of one single, unaided individual. And he, in his turn, depends solely upon the stiffness of one single upper lip.

Whatever ordeals life may hold before a man, none are so fateful as that occasion when, of tender years, he went out, last man in and two to win, while the captain said, "Now, Pieface (or Stinker, as the

case may be), sit on your bat and stay there!"

Only the stiffest of upper lips can survive such testing of the soul's fibre. While that memory lives, all subsequent dangers and difficulties are trivial. And whenever an Englishman faces death against odds, or a final notice against nine pence, with a jest upon his lips, as like as not it is because he remembers the last three balls of that over, and considers his present situation, by comparison, mere apple-pie and custard.

At the sight of thirteen white-clad players on a verdant sward, peace descends upon the beholder like a poultice on a bee-sting. An urge to virtue and nobility rises within him like an undigested radish.

And I firmly believe that my uncle, the Dean, was correct when he said that Sin cannot occur within a radius of five miles from a cricket pitch when the game is in progress, or, in the case of urban areas, half a mile.

Many a crime-plotting plug-ugly, happening upon a cricket field in pursuance of some dark deed, has turned from evil ways and gone straight home and washed behind

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON MONEY

In a recently published volume, "Conquest of Poverty," G. G. McGeer, member of the Canadian Parliament, presents, in the following detail, President Lincoln's monetary policy:—

"Money is the creature of law and the creation of the original issue of money should be maintained as an exclusive monopoly of the national government.

"Money possesses no value to the State other than given to it by circulation.

"Capital has its proper place and is entitled to every protection.

"The wages of men should be recognised in the structure of and in the social order as more important than the wages of money.

a sadness that is akin to the pip.

But in every social order there must always be a superior class; a dominating minority fitted by nature to lead the masses along the path of national destiny.

On the first intimation of disarmament, therefore, a recruiting campaign for the formation of local teams will be inaugurated. The Government will put another 3d on the income tax for the provision of pitches and the necessary implements, and the Labor Party will

"No duty is more imperative on the government than the duty it owes the people to furnish them with a sound and uniform currency, and of regulating the circulation of the medium of exchange so that labour will be protected from a vicious currency, and commerce will be facilitated by cheap and safe exchanges.

Need of Money Control

"The available supply of gold and silver being wholly inadequate to permit the issuance of coins of intrinsic value, or paper currency convertible into coin in the volume required to serve the needs of the people, some other basis for the issue of currency must be developed, and some means other than that of convertibility into coin must be developed to prevent undue fluctuations in the value of paper currency or any other substitute for money of intrinsic value that may come into use.

"The monetary needs of increasing numbers of people advancing toward higher standards of living can and should be met by the government. Such needs can be served by issuing national currency and credit through the operation of a national banking system. The circulation of a medium of exchange issued and backed by the government can be properly regulated and redundancy of issue avoided by withdrawing from circulation such amounts as may be necessary by taxation, reposit, and otherwise. Government alone has the power to regulate the currency and the credit of a nation.

"Government should stand behind its currency and credit and the bank deposits of the nation. No individual should suffer a loss of money through depreciated or inflated currency or bank bankruptcy.

"Government possessing the power to create and issue currency and credit as money and enjoying the right to withdraw both currency and credit from circulation by taxation and otherwise need not and should not borrow capital at interest as the means of financing government work and public enterprise.

Money Can be Servant of People

"The government should create, issue, and circulate all the currency and credit needed to satisfy the spending power of the government and the buying power of consumers. The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of government, but it is the government's greatest creative opportunity.

"By the adoption of these principles, the long-felt want for a uniform medium will be satisfied. The taxpayers will be saved immense sums in interest, discounts, and exchanges. The financing of all public enterprise, the maintenance of stable government and ordered progress, and the conduct of the Treasury will become matters of practical administration. The people can and will be furnished with a currency as safe as their own government. Money will cease to be the master and become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to the money power."

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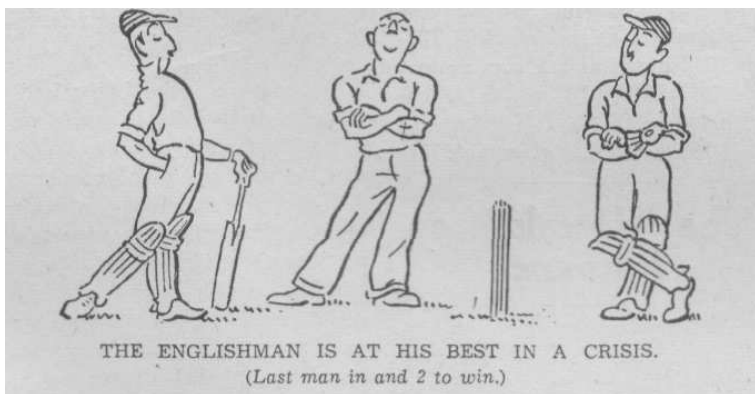
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his ears. Many a wayward intellectual, planning a beard to go with a corduroy jacket and clever shirt, has, after watching a few overs, shaved his chin and ordered a quiet heather-mixture for his spring suit. Explain these things who can, I cannot.

I trust I have made it clear that, in future, the cricket team must replace the army as the final source of social discipline.

It is true that all Englishmen do not play cricket. There are coarser natures who, impervious to the elevating influence of the most pukka of the games, pine throughout the long summer days for the reopening of the football season with

agitate for the prevention of profiteering among sports-outfitters.

Thus will the national morale be finally stabilised at par. For every Englishman will be drilled methodically into the highest of all the national virtues—to Play the Game and Keep a Straight Bat. We shall be a Cadless Nation.

Unity will be finally established. The Team Spirit, properly dispensed by trained exponents from the best public schools, will render dissension unthinkable.

Industry will run smoothly, for the most discontented worker would, once he became a cricketer, rather accept any wage-cut than face the awful accusation—"You've let the side down!"

There is only about £55 millions of national money in existence; yet we have somewhere about £600 millions of deposits in our banks. Government money is mostly a matter of printing, and all the other hundreds of millions are only a matter of making entries in ledgers. If you admit—as you do—that our requests are reasonable, that the improvements we require would not unduly tax our physical resources of men or materials, then it is your business to see that the tokens or the bookkeeping entries are made available. If not, OUT YOU GO!"

Talk to him in that way; do not allow yourselves to be mesmerised by the infernal word, "money," but stick to physical realities, and all the things you require will be supplied in double quick time.

We made more or less the same suggestions a few weeks ago in discussing similar grievances, and even greater sacrifices, on the part of those who are educating their children in their own denominational schools. Our State schools are under-equipped and under-staffed; so are our denominational schools; so, for the most part, are our colleges (it should not be necessary to depend for new wings upon the sale of Nicholas Aspros). Why don't all you parents—no matter where you send your children to school—get together and DEMAND, instead of petitioning? Combined, you would represent a majority of the entire electorates of Australia, and your political representatives, from the Prime Minister (first servant) down, would be COMPELLED to obey your wishes.

Only, for heaven's sake, don't let yourselves be bluffed by the "money" issue. Never forget that that money, of itself, is valueless; it is the real things which count—the teachers and bricks and mortar and furniture.

THE NEW TIMES

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)

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(Continued on page 7.)

Mrs. M. G. McNaughton, President, Victorian Federation of Mothers' Clubs Dear Mrs. McNaughton, —

Congratulations on your outspoken address to your quarterly conference on Monday. When you warned Victoria's Education Minister, Sir John Harris, that, "if we are prepared to sacrifice ourselves, we are also prepared to sacrifice others, including Ministers for Education," you showed that your members are beginning to realise what democracy means—that "Minister" is only another word for "servant," and that it is the business of the politician to do what electors want him to. Keep on in this vein, Mrs. McNaughton, and have your members ready to give practical proof that they will put their threats into execution, and we guarantee your desire for better-equipped schools will very soon be fulfilled.

The story you unfolded of hundreds of thousands of pounds spent by your members on furnishing State schools was one, which did very great credit to their hearts. But, without in any way discounting the noble self-sacrifice it entailed, might we put it to you that much of this sacrifice was quite unnecessary—or at least that it would not have been necessary had your members used their heads just a little more?

The stock answer to deputations of Sir John Harris, as you know too sadly, is: "But where is the MONEY to come from?" And when the old gentleman says that, both he and all the deputations, including your own, seem to be more or less nonplussed. We suggest that, next time your members wait upon him, you should answer him somewhat after this wise: "Where does money come from now, Sir John?"



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FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

The Minister for Customs and the U.S.A.

Minister for Customs White (once again choosing the Australian Women's National League for his political utterances) has been complaining of prospective losses in our United Kingdom trade if the projected treaty is signed between Britain and the United States. "The American proposals submitted to the United Kingdom recently," he is reported to have said, "have not been seen in Australia, nor have we either Ministers or advisers in England at the present time who could consider them adequately." (We take this to mean that Mr. White should now follow the long procession abroad.) "It would be more fitting," he proceeded, "if America, who could play such a great part in the world for better trading relations, would make her approaches direct to Australia."

Just why America should have to seek Australia's approval before negotiating a trade treaty with Britain is not quite clear, and, in view of our Federal Ministry's action last year in deliberately diverting our purchases from America, doubtless our American friends will be highly amused at Mr. White's reproaches.

We don't deny that the Ministry had a case, and a strong one, [or seeking better reciprocity in our trade relations with the U.S., but we fail to understand why Mr. White made his complaints this week against the Americans instead of against the English. The purpose of the Ministry's policy has been to favour British traders, even against our own evident best interests; the purpose of the proposed British-U.S. treaty, as far as Britain is concerned, is again to favour British traders, and again at

The expense, amongst others, of Australians. Then why does not Mr. White, instead of railing at America make his representations to England? Why does he not suggest that if the British Ministry pursues this course without any regard to the sacred ties of kindred, we also must do the same?

Canada and "Defence"

The question of the sacred ties of kindred naturally brings to mind the attitude of Canada to those problems of defence now being discussed in London, and to which we referred in our last issue.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister, is in the black books. According to the Australian Associated Press cables, "he has been the stumbling block throughout, adopting the attitude that as Canada is safe under America's wing, the rest of the Empire can look after itself. It is believed that he even went so far as to say that Canada would not be dragged into any European upset or even fight, say, for Egypt, or perhaps any part of the Empire . . . Mr. Mackenzie King is generally believed to have come to the Imperial Conference determined not to commit Canada to anything, and intending to go home without having attached his signature to anything beyond pious resolutions."

Every now and again the cat slips out of the bag, and here is an instance, and one, which amply bears out the warning we issued last week—and, indeed, months ago, when we asked our readers to beware of the Imperial Conference. The Associated Press, voicing "London's" views, is hurt and indignant that the Canadian Prime Minister should decline to commit the people of Canada to go to war for something that does not concern them in the least. He will not pledge them to give up their lives even for Egypt! The inference is clear that Lyons, Parkhill, Bruce and Co. are quite happy to commit Australia to do so.

We trust our people will remember this when these gentry return to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Casey's "Triumph"

Mr. Casey, it is announced, has taken a hand at negotiating our conversion loans in London. His first effort has been with one of those deplorable progeny of Stanley Bruce's mating with the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. In 1932 Mr. Bruce fathered the first of our depression conversions, a loan of £12 millions odd carrying interest at 3 1/2 percent. There were two

catches however. The first was that the interest was payable in sterling in London, which was equivalent to adding nearly another one per cent, to the tribute we Australians had to find. The second was that we had to pay interest on £100 for every £97/10/- actually subscribed, and likewise to repay £100 for every £97/10/- of the principal. The term of the loan was five years only, which made the deal still worse, the brokerage being proportionately heavier.

The loan will fall due in November, and Mr. Casey, seeking fresh laurels, has had his little fling at the "money market"-doubtless after conference with Montagu Norman. The result is a re-conversion for fifteen years, but the rate of interest is the same, and, whereas in 1932 we had to pay interest on £100 and to repay principal of £100 for every £97/10/- lent, today we have to do the same for every £96/10/-. If we continue the process long enough, we shall be so thoroughly converted as to be paying interest on non-existent debts. Indeed, we are doing so now to a very large extent. Even in the case in point, the man (or the bank) that put up £97/10/- in 1932 now has a claim against us for £103/12/6 worth of national debt.

What a wonderful racket!

The "Herald" on Insurance

That the proprietors of our biggest newspaper monopoly are very concerned over the subject of national insurance, and particularly over the "unorthodox" ideas now being expressed regarding contributions to the proposed fund, was made evident when both the Melbourne *Herald* of Monday and the *Sun* of Tuesday devoted their first editorials to the matter. "Keep Politics Out Of Insurance Plans," was the *Herald* caption, and the *Sun* followed with, "Insurance Issue Should Be Non-Political."

The plea in both cases was that the issue is too big to be made the sport of party politics. We agree, but that is about the extent of our agreement with the views of the Fink-Murdoch propaganda. We do not, for instance, see why "the first instalment may be comparatively small." There is no poverty in nature; there is no lack of skill in man; nor is there any widespread laziness among our fellows. Hence there is no reason at all why we should have to begin with a "comparatively small" measure of economic security, or why, "rather than that the Government should attempt to introduce a nebulous, ill-prepared plan, as an election gesture, it would be better to postpone the question further." The "question" has been postponed far too long already.

The real gist of what the propagandists for "sane finance" wanted to say, however, is contained in the concluding paragraphs of the *Herald* editorial. We reprint them as an example both of the dishonesty of the *Herald* and of the contempt in which it holds its readers' intelligence:—

"Here and there Labor representatives have declared that social 'insurance' should be non-contributory. Labor's official policy is still to be declared. There cannot be insurance, of course, unless the insured pay contributions.

"A 'non-contributory' scheme would be a wholesale extension of

charity, which every self-respecting worker wishes to escape. It is assumed that the cost of the premiums will be borne equally by the Government, the employers and the employed, each paying one-third. Under a 'non-contributory' or charity plan, the worker would probably be paying two-thirds instead of one-third. The taxes, direct and indirect, including those that can be 'passed on' to the worker, would be heavy enough to wreck the national economy and limit employment. To recommend 'non-contributory' insurance is to try and sell the electors bargain-price gold bricks."

The logic of the *Herald* is that if the Government, the employer and the employee each pays a nominal one-third, the employee's real contribution will be one-third. If, however, the employee's contribution is not paid directly, the others will pass their two-thirds on to him. (The *Herald* probably meant their three-thirds, but it was never very strong on arithmetic—or anything else—in its editorials.) What we should like the *Herald* to explain is, by what process will the Government and the employer fail to pass on their share even if the employee does make a contribution?

Meantime we invite Labor leaders and voters—many of whom are at last beginning to wake up to what has over and over again been said in these columns—to note for future reference the admission that in *some* circumstances the alleged contributions of others will be passed on to consumers. And we would warn them again that, under prevailing financial arrangements, these will and *must* be passed on in practically all cases. Any scheme of social insurance based on today's money monopoly cannot be other than deflationary in its effect. Deprive the private banker of his unjust power, make your money supplies reflect the real facts of production, and there will be no difficulty whatsoever in giving security to everyone. Without this, neither employee nor employer will ever have genuine security. And this is the reason why Lyons, the bankers' friend, has been unable, after years of promising, to produce any workable or satisfactory plan for ensuring the financial security which production, present and potential, justifies.

The Graziers Pass Some Resolutions

The annual convention of the Graziers' Federal Council of Australia, meeting in Sydney this week, has begun to show some glimmerings of common sense. Had its members been as active a year ago, when the notorious anti-Japanese tariff was put into operation, Australia's woolgrowers would probably have been saved millions of the losses then incurred, and their one rapidly expanding market would have been in a far healthier state than it is today—even in spite of the Federal Ministry's belated somersault.

One of the resolutions passed was, "that this Graziers' Council places on record its view that any actively developed trade diversion policy could easily jeopardise the wool industry to an extent out of proportion to the probable benefits to the industry, and that the financial solvency of

Australia is too closely linked with the woollen industry for any Government to attempt to alter natural trade channels for wool without first discussing with the leaders of the grazing industry the probable disadvantages to the grazing industry, and through them the secondary industries, and to Australia in general."

As far as it goes, this resolution is all right, but one would have wished to see it more strongly worded. The idea of a Government "discussing" with the producers in a great industry the alteration of that industry's natural trade channels does not appeal. Instead of seeking discussions, it should rather be the programme of the woolgrowers to transmit their *instructions*—at least if it be accepted that the politicians are the servants and not the masters of the people.

Another resolution requested that the Treasurer and the Commonwealth Bank maintain the independence of the Australian £1 from the £1 sterling, as indicated by the present state of relative parities.

In passing this resolution, the purpose of the woolgrowers, was obvious—they desire to keep for themselves the benefits of the 25 per cent, exchange. But that does not matter so much if producers can permanently get rid of the idea that we must trail along at the apron strings of London finance.

We are accustomed to think of our money in three main connections:—(1) Internal distribution; (2) external trade; (3) payment of overseas obligations. The first of these is obviously a matter of local arrangement. Regarding the second, overseas trade, if it is to be satisfactory or permanent, must be based on mutual exchange, and in this it is neither the name or the nominal value of our money that matters, but the arrangement come to for bartering our goods against someone else's goods. While the payment of our interest in London has nothing to do with our own money at all, but with the sterling price which our goods will fetch in the London market.

Our monetary arrangements are therefore entirely a matter for ourselves, both as to the nominal value we put upon our money and the quantity of it we put into circulation.

All of which is, of course, very elementary; but unfortunately it is very little appreciated, even yet.

HEAVEN ABOVE AND THE EARTH BENEATH.

The biggest owners of coal royalties in Britain are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who draw £300,000 annually from this source.

—"Herald," June 7.

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THE TRIALS OF AUNT BERTHA

My dear Little Children, —

I am so sorry I was unable to write to you last week, but I have had a most dreadful time. I have been in the hands of the law; it was simply terrible.

You will remember that I told you of my saying to a man in the crowd: "Who is Montagu Norman, anyway? I'd sooner fight for King George"—and they arrested me. So, last week, I appeared before the magistrate, charged with something—I wish it had been brandy and soda, but they didn't give me time.

When I got there, they put me in a dock with spikes all round it, and said I was charged with a contravention of *Section 114, 10 Hen. II, C. 16*, and they asked whether I was guilty or not guilty, and I said that I didn't know what it was all about, so how could I say?

The magistrate was very stern, and asked where I came from, and I told him, Melbourne, and he said: "You are a British subject and should know what the law is." I said: "Yes, I hope so; but what is the law I have broken?"

He said: "Section 114 is quite clear; it reads as follows: *Si quis quid coram civibus dixerit quo aut publicani aut divites ludibrio habeantur, per deum si le skunk fuit icy il irra al prison tanque il ust fait fine au Roy.*"

And I said: "I don't quite follow that, because if it means I owe a quid to a publican, then it's not true."

He then said that it was a statutory provision, which was couched, as to part, in Latin; and, as to part, in Norman French, which he said was "Law French," and he said it had come down to us for many hundreds of years. *

And I said that I didn't think much of that, and why couldn't they give us something modern and in English? And he said that I, as a Melbourne resident, should understand that what was old was good, because the great lawyer, Bacon, had said that old wine was good to drink, old friends to trust, and old wood to burn, and a Melbourne gentleman, named Mr. Baragwanath, J.P., had said that the institution of Justices of the Peace must have a lot of good in it, because it had lasted 600 years; and I said so had cancer and tuberculosis, but I never heard of anyone who wanted to have one for a pet; and I said, as far as this other bloke, Bacon, was concerned, why didn't he go on and talk about old eggs being good to smell, and old meat to eat, and old debts to collect, and old politicians, like Joe, to govern; and what did this blasted section mean, anyhow?

And he said it meant in substance: "If anyone says anything in the public street whereby tax-gatherers or moneyed interests are brought into ridicule, then, by God, he shall go to gaol until he has paid a fine to the King"; and I should know that, because I was deemed to know the law; and I said I didn't know the law; and he said that was no excuse, and I was lucky to come before him, because he knew the meaning of this section, because he had given a decision about it which was upheld by a Divisional Court consisting of two justices, and by a Court of Appeal (by a majority decision), and eventually reversed by the House of Lords.

So I said: "What about you and all the blokes on the Courts who happened to be wrong? Shouldn't you be supposed to know the law?"

*As to the jargon known as Law French, our legal correspondent, Mr. William Blackstone, informs us that Smith's Leading Cases, 13th Ed., contains a statement that, in the reign of Henry V., one Justice Hull, being incensed at the iniquity of a bond upon which action was brought, burst forth as follows: "Per deum si le plain-tiff fuit icy il irra al prison tanque il il ust fait fine au Roy." Mr. Blackstone informs us that he can find no instance of the use of the word "skunk" in statutes or judgments, although all political history clearly points to the existence of persons who might be so designated. — Ed.

better than me; especially as you get paid to know it?"

And he said that I was not doing my case any good by indulging in impertinent irrelevancies.

And then I said that I supposed I was not guilty, because I had always heard a person was deemed to be not guilty until he was proved to be guilty; so why was I sitting in a dock with spikes all around it, and warders and coppers sitting round?

And he said the case would proceed.

So I said the case had better proceed on proper lines, with none of this funny business like the Melbourne daily newspapers convicting Mussolini of promising to give assistance to France, the evidence being a letter written by somebody whom Musso didn't know about something he never heard of on paper he never saw; and I also said none of this business like the same newspapers convicting old Musso of having a love affair with

**THE
"AUSTRALASIAN"
HAS FALLEN FOR IT**

The "Australasian," the old and once respected weekly, has become infected with the blight. It has become the prostituted daughter of commercialism, and flaunts its garish adornments to catch the seduced pennies of the streets.

This change of format and policy must be a bitter experience for its old and dignified writers, whose contributions had attained a high standard of excellence and a worldwide reputation. Here, in once high places, is yet another result of artificially induced and unnecessary poverty leading, as it always must, to cultural debasement. Even the sycophantic high priests of Mammon must now be aware of their progressive enslavement to forces beyond their immediate control and disturbing to their pride and individualism.

Evidently the new blood transfused into the moribund body must have been infected at its source and the pustules have broken out on the surface. We note the passing of the old "Australasian," with its traditional dignity, with sincere regret, and hope the significance of its going will not be unperceived.

a madwoman, the evidence being some entries made by the nit-wit in her journal; because then my guilt might be proved by evidence of Deeming's murder of a wife or two.

And he said: "Leave that to me, sister"—or something like that.

Then the case proceeded, and the magistrate, after consulting his colleagues, said that I was convicted as an accessory after the fact of arson in the third degree by uttering statements, cheques and shrieks with intent to defraud, to the scandal of his Majesty's liege subjects.

And I said it was tough.

They asked me if I had anything to say, and I said: "Yes, a lot; but I've seen the Victorian courts in action, so what's the use?"

He then said that my case was a peculiar one and the problem of punishment was a very vexing one. He had studied the decisions of the Victorian courts, and if I had merely debauched little girls or had committed acts of indecency, then I would be a PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM and a matter for sympathetic treatment, but the ordinary criminal like me was merely a rogue to be lashed and not a sister to be loved. He gave me the alternative of taking fourteen days and a flogging or having to read all the speeches perpetrated by Joe over the last two years as reported in Hansard. I said I would take the fourteen days and the flogging, so

Who Owns the Bank of England?

A SECRET WHICH NO OUTSIDER MAY KNOW

(From "Social Justice" (U.S.A.) of May 3.)

The Bank of England, commonly believed to be the most disinterested and patriotic of the nation's institutions, has been since its foundation during the reign of William of Orange, a private and long-sustained effort in lucrative mumbo-jumbo, and in these days, under international control, is serving foreign nations better on occasion than it serves England.

Research affecting the Bank of England is not simple. The investigator is backed at every turn. There are no "files" of the Bank of England at Somerset House. Since it is not a limited company, but operates under Parliamentary charters, it has no registered offices and therefore no place where by law its accounts may be scrutinised. Inquiry at the bank itself has negative results, unless the inquirer has more than usual persistence. Then he will doubtless have the positive satisfaction of being ejected by minions in uniforms as impressive and official as those garbing the posse from the Brigade of Guards which watches over the sterling virtues of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" throughout the hours of night.

Here is a reply to a written inquiry:—

"In reply to your recent letter I have to inform you as follows: (1) *The list of stockholders published by the Bank is for internal use and is available to Proprietors of Bank Stock only.* (2) The Bank have no statutes or Articles of Association; their constitution being based upon a Charter of 1694 and various Acts of Parliament, of which the chief is that of 1844.

"I may mention that a Statistical Summary, compiled by the Bank of England, has recently been made available at an inclusive charge of 12/- per annum, payable in advance.

"Ronald Dale, Secretary."

All Information Closely Guarded

And that is as far as the Bank of England is prepared to assist those who may have the temerity to be interested in its affairs. The statistical summary, of course, confines itself mainly to the note issue and the bank reserves and this information is in any case published weekly in the *London Gazette*. The summary gives away no secrets.

The bibliography of the bank is equally meagre and leads nowhere. A quite excellent orthodox history was published in 1908, but it revealed nothing of the vital secrets of the institution, which would have a direct bearing on the financial debacle of the 1930's. In fact, the only other book, both of which may be found at the British Museum, has an introduction written by Montagu Norman, so we may expect nothing enlightening from this.

The bank makes a point of publishing the names of the governor and the directors elected at the annual meeting. We must be grateful to them for the gesture. They are not bound to do so.

Read intelligently, the information is sufficiently illuminating. *It reveals that the Bank of England is dominated by men whose interests are not primarily British, but international.* Their main occupations are the financing of foreign States and distant enterprises and the earning of profits from monetary transactions, which may easily be, and indeed often are, inimical to the economic health of England.

that is why you never heard from me.

With all my love and hopes that such dear old traditions as the national debt and the Victorian Legislative Council will be preserved in their entirety until you again hear.

From your loving,
AUNT BERTHA.

DISREGARDED GUIDANCE

By DYNAMICS

"Democracy and Freedom" is a book written by Prof. Elton Margo in 1919, when he was a lecturer in Brisbane; and anyone re-reading today this short but thought-provoking treatise can now see how our so-called leaders in political thought have neglected such a useful summary of the fundamental ideas which should guide those who wish to exalt the democratic principle, and to see freedom increased.

In the introductory chapter is found this passage: "The question as to the right relation between governmental authority and social growth has ceased to be an academic problem and has suddenly taken form as an *urgent practical issue.*"

If this note of urgency was sounded in 1919, how much more should those who have the Electoral Campaign at heart be stirred to use their utmost powers in waking up electors to their responsibilities now?

A few other quotations will indicate to readers the scope of the author's ideas.

(Page 9) "This extension [State control] is not socialistic as some would believe; it is primarily military."

(Page 12) "... if property be confiscated, all personal responsibility to society for its right use will disappear. It may be questioned whether reform will not ultimately come rather in the direction of increased responsibility than of diminished ownership."

"Simultaneously with the acquisition of nominal political rights, the proletariat has lost all semblance of a right to *economic self-determination.*"

(Page 13) "So the democracy, which was to reflect 'the general will' and thus to secure social unity, has by its methods divided society into two hostile camps—an achievement which is the first step downward to social disintegration."

(Page 15) "Even before the war serious students of social tendencies went in fear . . . because society, whether democratically organised or no, possessed within itself the germinating seeds of disintegration."

(Page 16) "The unease it (skilled criticism) patently displays comes strongly into contrast with the superficial optimism of professional politicians."

(Page 19) "... we find that mutual confidence as between representatives and people has steadily diminished."

(Page 20) "And in Australia also the more closely we approach the political arena the more clearly con-

scious are we of an atmosphere of disillusion with the 'party machine' as an engine of reform and progress."

(Page 25) "The end at which party aims is not the good of society, but victory at the polls."

(Page 25) "... they (the parties) go to the country each with a cut and dried 'policy'—remarkable chiefly for its superficiality and opportunism."

(Page 37) "It must be possible for the individual to feel as he works that his work is socially necessary."

(Page 43) "This 'political' organisation and turmoil is not bringing the solution of industrial problems any nearer, but is making it more remote."

(Page 44) "Democracy has done nothing to help society to unanimity."

(Page 49) "The real problem is how to set each industrial function free to do its best for society."

"Prohibitions can do nothing to bring about a condition of whole-hearted and spontaneous co-operation."

(Page 65) "Democracy has failed in that it made no attempt to base government upon the *social will.*"

"Not by any stretch of imagination can this concentration of authority in the State be deemed admirable."

(Page 69) "War is . . . a confession of insufficiency and inadequacy in the social structure."

"Increased authority in the State, a League of Nations or States—this is the very condition of things we are struggling to destroy."

(Page 73) "What then is the central thesis of democracy properly so-called? This: that growth or development is a character of *social life* and not of the State."

Such an array of incisive criticism and constructive suggestion is indicative of the power and wisdom of the ideas developed in this book; and it may hearten and enlighten some who tend to be despondent in the fight to establish firmly on good foundations the true democratic principle in Australia.

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"A BRILLIANT YOUNG MAN"

Mr. Reddaway's Arbitration Court Testimony

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,—

Were it not for the tragic results to the community in general, and to the members of the trades unions in particular, the recent proceedings in the Arbitration Court would have been extremely amusing.

Doctors solemnly told the Court that if our bodies are neglected they will deteriorate like neglected machinery, and that under existing conditions the great bulk of the people are not getting sufficient care and medical attention. Union advocates submitted particulars, showing that although the things the people really need to care properly for their bodies are available in greater abundance than ever, there is increasing poverty, malnutrition and general distress. Economists admitted that more and more of industry's income is finding its way to a small group of individuals, leaving the remainder of the people with less and less to spend. Employers admitted that from their point of view conditions are a little better than they have been, but pleaded that this was due to exceptional circumstances of a temporary nature, and that the prospects of continuance were anything but bright. No difficulties were expected regarding actual production, but they feared disastrous variations in the money value of it. They also pointed out that increases in wages will inevitably mean less employment, a view to which the Court itself subscribed in 1931. The Judges admitted that the only problem was to secure the distribution of the products of industry, but everything they suggested would retard such distribution.

A Judge on Income

To every claim for improvement in the lot of the man on the basic wage the Chief Judge replied that the Court could award only what industry could afford to pay. Please note that particularly—"what industry could afford to pay!" Despite this, however, he went on to say that "what buys the farmer's butter is the product of the city worker, not the wages. Income is what the people make and the services they render, not the money." If he really believes that nonsense, what explanation does he offer for putting the Government to the trouble of paying him a salary? Should he not tell the Treasury not to bother about payment, as he regards his services in the Arbitration Court as his income? The poor fellow must have had a headache at the time.

Not once did the judge, the advocate, or the witnesses face up to the fact that they have miserably failed to distinguish between goods and money, the former being the product of industry and the latter the product of the banking system. As you pointed out on May 28, Mr. Editor, they have not yet awakened to the fact that industry cannot use goods for the payment of wages. It has to pay wages in money, and money is not produced by industry. But somehow this all-important aspect is taboo. Mr. Crofts has kept right away from it, Mr. Clarey has been strangely silent about it, the employers have dodged it completely, and the judges will have nothing to do with it.

"Admirable" Evidence

It was into this atmosphere that Mr. W. B. Reddaway made his appearance on May 14, and after uttering the usual abracadabra of the "recognised" economists the Chief Judge told him that his evidence was "admirable." This word means "surprisingly good" or "excellent," and perhaps it was fitting for the Court in this way to pat itself on the back for having called such a man to give evidence.

His contribution was so surprisingly good that it placed the judges in a greater dilemma than ever. How could they forget that

high wages in the years preceding 1929 were said to have been an important factor in bringing about the so-called boom, and that in 1931 they had reduced wages because the "boom" had given place to a "depression?" At that time it was alleged that industry "could not afford to pay," even though there had been no falling off at all in the community's capacity to produce what everyone needed. On the basis of what the people made and the services they rendered their income was all that could be desired, but somehow they could not buy with it and more and more of them went cold and hungry. The fact of the matter was that although industry was producing more wealth it was getting less money for it, and this led the Court to declare that a reduction of the basic wage was the only way in which employment could be increased.

Experience showed, however, that the matter was governed by the quantity of money in circulation and not by what the people were making and doing, for despite the cut in the workers' wages the employment position went from bad to worse until, eighteen months later, it reached record heights. And, what is more, it would have kept on going from bad to worse had not the Government resumed borrowing and spending, thus making available to the community additional money which had not been included in prices.

Now in 1937 the Court had brought "a brilliant young man of 24" to tell them that an increase of wages is necessary to prevent a boom! According to the press, this brilliant young man told the Court that restoration of wages to a figure at least equal to the 1929 level "is almost indispensable to avoid an unhealthy boom." It did not seem to occur to him that if we go back to the conditions of 1929 we must expect a repetition of the conditions, which followed 1929 and when asked how employers were to meet the additional charges, the brilliant young man replied that "employers could generally pay rather more than they admitted, just as taxpayers could pay more when taxes were raised." That was a brainy answer. You see, it doesn't matter how much taxes may be raised you can still pay them. The money just comes as the assessment falls due and you never miss it! This particular witness had shut his eyes to the obvious fact that any increase in wages must necessarily mean an increase in costs, and any increase in costs must necessarily mean an increase in prices, and any increase in prices must necessarily mean fewer goods for the workers.

This is verified by the experience in New Zealand, where the Minister of Industries and Commerce (Hon. D. G. Sullivan) has admitted that prices in November, 1936, were more than 11 per cent, higher than in November, 1934, and taxation has reached unheard-of levels. But the brilliant young man said nothing about protecting the worker from these effects.

A Mind Trained—

In addition to being described as brilliant, the *Argus* report of the Court proceedings reminded us that Mr. Reddaway is "only 24 years of age." I have personally heard him speak on two occasions, and each time left with the impression that he has been very well schooled in the ideas of the past, which have actually brought the world to the very brink of ruin. In neither instance did he show any signs of having studied the means by which the economic system could be brought into line with the requirements of this power and machine age. His evidence before the Court has confirmed this impression. He seeks to take the worker back to 1929 levels, not forward to the levels, which are justified on the basis of increasing production.

The Chief Judge explained that Mr. Reddaway had been called by the Court because "it had been considered advisable to have the assistance of a trained mind," and Mr. Reddaway himself explained "his evidence had the approval of Professor Copland, Professor Giblin, and Dr. G. L. Wood of the economic staff of the University." From this it becomes evident that although he may be a young man he is being used to voice very old ideas, ideas which really represent the survival of the primitive conceptions of ignorance and bondage—the same ideas as were exploited by the same three University Professors in 1931 to deprive the workers of access to the products of industry when there was no actual need for such deprivation. They are adepts in pulling the workers back. A series of articles dealing with Professor Copland's part in that shameful business has already appeared in the *New Times*, and I propose later on to favour Professor Giblin and Dr. Wood in the same way.

"Bound to Bluff the People"

But in the meantime it is interesting to observe that at the very time when Mr. Reddaway, "with the approval of Professor Giblin," was guiding the Court in every direc-

THE "VALUE" OF THE VICTORIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

"Strong opposition to any move which might lead to the abolition of the Legislative Council was expressed by three U.A.P. candidates . . . Mr. Russell Clarke, M.L.C., said the Council was one of the most VALUABLE things Victoria possessed."

—"Argus," June 5.

VALUABLE TO WHOM?

* * *

In the next column on the same page the "Argus" gives the answer from the Assistant Minister for Labor:—

"Mr. Kent Hughes is endeavouring to justify a state of affairs which permits certain large city interests to avoid payment of stamp duty on what are virtually, though not legally, transfers of real estate."

The rejection of the Bill by the Legislative Council was certainly "valuable" to some people.

tion except the vital one of money, Professor Giblin was himself telling people gathered at the Melbourne University that "the determination of monetary policy must of necessity be a secret business. Just as a doctor was bound to bluff his patient to some extent, so was the Government in matters of monetary policy bound to bluff the people." Here was a barefaced admission from a University Professor and member of the Commonwealth Bank Board that in the matter of our money supplies and their control, which is the vital matter in our community life, the Government had been a conscious party to the bluffing of the electors and that he personally approved of it. Yet this very same Professor had "approved" of Mr. Reddaway's evidence before it was given to the Court, suggesting that it was in harmony with the principles of "secrecy and bluff."

The Court did get the benefit of "a trained mind"! In fact, of several "trained" minds, minds trained to serve the bankers in maintaining a system which penalises and robs everyone except its direct beneficiaries.

A Pupil of Montague Norman

It is true that the brilliant young man dabbed the ideas he gave the Court with splashes of the modern

effects of the existing money system, which is a primitive survival entirely unfitted for the present mechanical and scientific age. These splashes (booms, depressions, need for more "wages," etc.) act like the splashes of grey or coloured paint on buildings, ships, and the like to camouflage the real thing underneath. Mr. Reddaway has been held up to us as highly educated, but the facts point rather to his having been highly instructed. He may have gone to school at colleges and at a University, but it is doubtful whether he is really educated, for to be educated is to be led out of the darkness of ignorance and primitive ideas by being taught to think on the basis of modern knowledge. To be "instructed" means to be built into, quite a different thing, and there is abundant evidence that this young man of 24 has been well instructed by the privately-owned Bank of England and other tutors in the tenets of the primitive money swindle, which is designed to enslave the masses, to reap the benefits of their labour, and (with the assistance of specially prepared laws, rules and regulations) to hobble the poor deluded masses from getting access to the source of money, which alone will enable them to get out of bondage and the present compulsion to always work to get hold of some money. Nothing he has put forward will weaken the position of those who operate and benefit from the money swindle, and notwithstanding the Chief Judge's tribute to his honesty it still remains true that the "facts" presented by Mr. Reddaway rested on a lie and a half—the lie of the financiers plus the mesmerism and ignorance of the public regarding money (which Professor Giblin admits is purposely kept secret and carried on by bluff!).

It may not be generally known that Professor Copland (one of those who "approved" of Mr. Reddaway's evidence) set off in March, 1933, for Europe and America, and that in the course of his travels he is reported to have had interviews with Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the privately-owned Bank of England, and financial dictator of the British Empire, as well as with other representatives of International Finance. Soon afterwards, one of the intelligence officers of the Bank of England, in the person of Mr. W. B. Reddaway, was sent from London to Melbourne, where he has since been working in association with the same Professor at the University. (Many regard Mr. Reddaway as the Bank of England's local watchdog.)

The man who sent Mr. Reddaway to Melbourne is the same man who in 1930 sent Sir Otto Niemeyer and Professor Guggenheim as bailiffs to put us in our place, and it was Professor Copland who took such a leading part in having the dictates of these emissaries imposed on the Australian people! He was directly assisted by Professor Giblin and Dr. Wood, the other two who "approved" of the evidence tendered by the young and brilliant Mr. Reddaway. All three of these are hardened warriors in camouflaging and bluffing, and they probably "instructed" the youthful Reddaway in their methods of making good intentions seem to appear where most probably they did not exist at all.

The Futility of Wage Increases

Anyone having even an elementary knowledge of money matters and price costing could see that a rise in wages of the nature he advocated could effect nothing, simply because, as mentioned earlier, "price" represents cost plus profit plus whatever else can be got, and a rise in wages means a rise in costs, a rise in costs means a percentage rise in profit, and these together mean a rise in the price the worker has to pay. The extra few bob paid out to the worker is, therefore, more than filched back by industry through increased prices. It won't do.

Instead of explaining and discussing the source, origin, function and control of our money

supplies, this well-instructed young man simply gave utterance to new camouflages of the primeval money swindle. The workers' position cannot be improved until monetary policy is controlled by Parliament in the interests of the people and a statutory authority is established to ensure that our money supplies are regularly equated with prices. Just as the distribution of money by the Government caused conditions to improve after 1932, so the distribution of money by the Government must be continued and increased to ensure the solvency of industry. The condition of the people can be improved only through the distribution of a scientifically determined quantity of additional money, which has not been included in the price of the goods for sale, and this must come from Government sources as a gift, not as wages. Moreover, this additional money must be created by the Government itself and must not be borrowed as interest-bearing debt.

Nothing suggested by Mr. Reddaway could bring about any real improvement in the position of the worker, but on the contrary would force Australia further and further into the clutches of the controllers of the banking system. So long as the worker depends on "wages," so long must he remain on the bread-line. Even G. D. H. Cole, the Socialist writer, has warned him of this, but his official spokesmen take no notice. We must inevitably depend less and less on wages and more and more on dividends, for that is the only way in which the wages of the machine can be distributed. The only way in which this real improvement is likely to be brought about is through pressure on Parliament, and the Electoral Campaign affords the means to this end.—Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

ROOSEVELT AND REFORM.

Mr. Roosevelt (writes Fr. Chas. E. Coughlin in *Social Justice* of May 3) has now put aside his programme for recovery, so the *Christian Science Monitor* asserts. This intelligently conducted journal informs us that Mr. Roosevelt has gone over to the side of reform. It draws its conclusion from the fact that the president announced that more money would be spent on men and less on materials in the public works programme.

The spending of money, to our mind, is no indication of reform. Any crackpot can spend other people's money. *The real reform required in this nation is related to what kind of money is used.* Mr. Roosevelt is about to borrow another 1,500,000,000 dollars from the Federal Reserve bankers (fountain-pen money) and bargain with them that the American people will pay it back in "sweat-of-the-brow" money. That is not reform. It is the same old game of four strikes and three balls when the bankers are at bat and three strikes and four balls when it is the people's turn. Real reform will appear on the horizon when Congress becomes constitutional and begins to issue and regulate money for the American people. There is no recovery without reform and there is no reform until the American people stop paying the Federal Reserve bankers billions of dollars because they happen to be honour graduates in the school of penmanship.



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

BRAVE NEW WORLD*

A Review by "Mr. Savage"

This work sold freely in Australia for several months and then a grandmotherly Customs Department stepped in and banned it for several years. This review will serve as an announcement of a recent grandmotherly somersault on the part of the department. It is notable that Mr. White has been too modest to make the announcement himself.

It was in 1919, in a work entitled "Economic Democracy," that C. H. Douglas drew attention to the fight that is going on between individual freedom and centralised authority. In this book the author gave it as his considered opinion that an inherently stable social order could be built only on the basis of individual freedom. We must build up from the individual and not down from the State. "Systems are made for men, and not men for systems, and the interest of man, which is self-development, is above all systems, whether theological, political or economic." Bread and freedom are possible, so that there need be neither physical nor mental poverty in the world. Bread with regimentation must lead to spiritual and mental poverty. Freedom without bread leads to physical poverty, which in turn leads to mental and spiritual degeneration. In either case, self-respect vanishes.

In the struggle between external compulsion and internal initiative all the command of resources, information, educational systems, political opportunity and even, apparently, economic necessity, is ranged on the side of authority; and ultimate authority is now exercised through finance.

There can be no doubt that individual freedom will eventually triumph, for the simple reason that an order of society based on centralisation and compulsion is inherently unstable and must blow up from within. Whether sufficient people will awaken in time to the full implications of pyramid control through dictatorships and pseudo-democracies remains to be seen. It may be possible that only a period of power-control will succeed in uniting public opinion against that form of control.

In "Brave New World" Aldous Huxley has performed the enormously valuable service of painting in all its repulsiveness the super-centralised World State.

"A squat grey building of only thirty-four stories. Over the main entrance the words, 'Central London Hatchery and Conditioning Centre,' and, in a shield, the World State's motto, 'Community, Identity, Stability.'"

People no longer have children. Children are hatched in test tubes and bottles and are conditioned for their stations in life. The lower orders are mass-produced in batches of identical twins—anything up to one hundred from a single ovum. After birth (decanting) they are mentally conditioned to hold the beliefs and acquire the tastes, which world-controllers (off-stage as usual) have decided they should hold and acquire. On the grounds of high economic policy they are conditioned to want the things their controllers wish them to have.

We find the super-ant state in excelsis, with everyone conditioned to like doing what he has to do.

People work most of the day and for their leisure time there are standardised games and "soma"—the perfect dope with all the advantages, as resident world controller Mustapha Mond says, of religion and alcohol, but without their after-effects. The individual, hatched in a bottle, remains in the bottle of his conditioning throughout life. His reaction to every situation is predetermined. He does not have to think or undergo any emotional strain. Sex is shorn of everything

but the animal pleasure aspect, and fatherhood and motherhood are smutty jokes. Factories are staffed by identical groups of twins, and there are no labour troubles. Disease is banished. People live in perfect youthfulness to the age of sixty and then collapse and die.

Mr. Huxley traces in masterly fashion the vague stirrings of individuality in some of the victims of this system, the reaction of a savage imparted from a savage reservation and the ugly scene when the savage attempts to preach the idea of freedom to a mob of Delta-Minus twins and throws away their dope.

The writer of this review was privileged to read "Brave New World" before it was banned, and finds the book, like all good books, more valuable on a second acquaintance. It is a book almost of the same stature as "Asses in Clover," by Eimar O'Duffy, and "Summer Time Ends," by John Hargrave—which is praise of the highest order.

It was banned, not for its references to the hatching of infants in bottles and the promiscuous sex relations permitted to all inhabitants of the World State.

It was banned because it pictures the logical conclusion of the present efforts of world finance—namely, regimentation, dope, and the complete stamping out of individuality. It was banned because of its picture of the mental conditioning processes, and, after all, modern publicity is not far behind that of Mustapha Mond in its methods. Ask any "normal" citizen about inflation, and his reaction will be as automatic as that of any Epsilon-Minus semi-moron.

The specific objects of Fascism, Communism and pseudo-democracy are to make the common herd like doing what they have to do, to institute the iceberg State with nine-tenths submerged, and by blatant publicity to make people's minds nothing but the sum total of beliefs planted in them.

"Brave New World" is the necessary outcome of these objects—unless the people first wake up and demand both bread and freedom, unless they make their governments and economic systems into servants and not masters.

The centralised State, painted in all its beauty, is a thing to make one heartily and physically sick.

With supreme art Mr. Huxley intrudes no propaganda—he simply leaves it at that.

COMPARISONS ARE ODOROUS

The *Argus* on June 1:—

"Residents of the suburb of Rose Bay, Sydney, have protested with parochial volubility against the proposal to have the terminal seaplane base incidental to the Imperial airmail service established in the bay which gives to the pleasant suburb its pleasant name. They view the project through Rose Bay spectacles, which is far different from viewing it through rose-tinted spectacles. That the presence of a seaplane base may affect prejudicially the amenities of the locality is evident. In no locality is the advent of a destructor, a sanitary depot, or a mental hospital welcomed, yet these necessities of civilisation have to be established somewhere. So with the seaplane base. Presumably the experts who recommended Rose Bay brought both knowledge and impartiality to their task. Pre-eminent suitability should be the sole criterion. Local self-interest should not be allowed to stand in the way of progress. Interested parties should be informed politely but firmly that Australia, and not Rose Bay, is the territory to be considered."

Thus, once again, the *Argus* is charmingly and delicately humane.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

I was very pleased to read in the *New Times* that your attention had been drawn to the amazing statement made by an English publication that no conscientious objectors had been imprisoned. I have a booklet published in London by the "No Conscription Fellowship," giving the story of the fight of the 10,000 C.O.'s from 1914 to 1919.

My two sons, as war resisters, were sent to France in May 1916 (in a group of 35 men), who were sentenced to be shot, then commuted to ten years' penal servitude (court martialled by Sir Douglas Haig). By instruction from Mr. Lloyd George they were to be made an example of to others who were likely to take the same stand. I endorse every word of your correspondent, "Portia," and hope to meet her sometime.

MARY A. LAW.
43 Elster Avenue,
Gardenvale, S.4.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND DAME LYONS

I have read in your paper recently several sarcastic references to the fact that the wife of our Prime Minister contributes articles to the Melbourne *Herald*. You also infer that she gets paid for them and that this is undignified in the case of a wife of such a highly paid public servant.

Well, if she errs she does so in good company, because I see that the wife of President Roosevelt writes articles for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, etc., and that she will earn about £20,000 this year.

L.R.

[A similarity may exist in the type of paper to which these two wives contribute articles, but Mrs. Roosevelt gives all her newspaper earnings to charity.—Ed.]

GOD SAVE THE KING!

I attended the latter part of a programme at a suburban picture theatre last night and was horrified to notice that "God Save the King" was not played at the conclusion. I enquired the reason of the manager. He informed me that as the people will not stand and wait for it to be played at the end of the performance he deemed it more advisable to play it at the commencement.

I think this is a scandalous state of affairs, and I shudder to imagine what the King will do when he hears of it. No doubt the Royal Society of St. George has already reported it—through the proper channels, of course.

The days are past when brutal physical punishment was inflicted by the King's minions on such people as did not display the necessary amount of loyal homage, but there are other ways—perhaps the King's advisers, having already been informed of our disloyalty, intend to punish us by taking away some of their trade and custom and giving it to the United States instead, as outlined in the proposed Anglo-American Trade Pact now being considered at the Imperial Conference.

To obviate this it behoves us to make a special display of our (lip) loyalty to the Mother Country on every possible occasion. Let us have the National Anthem sung at the conclusion of every football match and all other outdoor sports, at all council meetings and sessions of Parliament, at all sittings of our courts, at the conclusion of all amusement—not only theatres and concerts, but also hikes, ocean cruises, and holiday journeys by rail and car. In fact,

why confine the beautiful expression of our loyalty to occasions of amusement only? Why not express it also in our shops and factories at the conclusion of our day's work? I am sure our loyal employers would wish to share in the beautiful sentiments of "God Save the King" and insist on it being sung in their time.

We have definite proof that we have been lacking in this loyalty in the past, because our efforts did not save King Edward VIII, nor "send him victorious, long to reign o'er us"—so let us be up and doing and see that King George VI gets a fair go.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

BOOKS ON ECONOMICS

Some of the *New Times* readers who are students of economics and monetary reform may be interested to know that the following books, some of which are not easily obtainable elsewhere or are rather expensive, are available in the Melbourne Public Lending Library:—

Trade Fallacies, a Fraudulent Standard, and Unemployment, by Arthur Kitson; Two Nations, by Christopher Hollis; Why I Fight, by J. T. Lang; One Hundred Per Cent. Money, by Irving Fisher; The Role of Money, by Prof. Soddy; and the Defeat of Debt, by McNair Wilson.

READER.

PRELIMINARY PROPAGANDA

The experiences of one who recently journeyed through the rural townships of McLaren Vale, Willunga, Aldinga, Myponga and Yankalilla in South Australia, may be of interest and use to those who have an urge to attempt similar propaganda for the Electoral Campaign.

In the course of many personal interviews the conversation was always kept revolving round that expressive word "job." In no case met with did anyone finally disagree with the proposition that, as Parliamentarians are nominally our servants, the relationship of masters (electors) and servants cannot function satisfactorily until the employers take the *initiative* and set the employee a *job* to do (slap the desk or the counter as you say "job").

Again, no one seriously doubted that there exists an almost universal, if vague wish that poverty should be abolished. It follows, then, that with a small amount of effort that indefinite wish can be strengthened into a *will*, which will show itself to be widespread, insistent and clamorous.

As this was a preliminary excursion into a rather "dead" area, little was said in detail about the strategy connected with the Elector's Demand and Undertaking, which will be used to focus the aroused will of the people and to make it impinge effectively upon the Parliamentarians.

Any sign of cordiality shown in conceding the points about (1) the job, and (2) the aroused will, was followed by a more or less direct challenge that when the "contact" had had time to think the matter over, the responsibility for action was henceforward his or her responsibility, whether the strategy devised by the sponsors of the Electoral Campaign was used or not.

One of the difficulties one has on such a jaunt is that of restraining oneself from extravagant language as one notes the relatively unconcerned and unrebelling attitude of these dear, patient men on the land, and their storekeeper friends who endure their state of poverty

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(Continued from page 3.)

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

I am convinced that if a large number of medical men who are trained to think logically were to interest themselves in economic and political problems, the community would not in the future make such glaring and absurd mistakes as it has in the past.

Looking back one can only marvel that a people, poverty stricken because the efficiency of their labour had glutted the world with unconscious wealth, were ever tempted to seek a way out of their difficulty by increasing efficiency in production and economy in consumption.

—Dr. N. E. Kirkwood, in the "Medical Journal of Australia," May 15.

and unnecessary degradation. In those cool, sequestered vales of rural country, they should and could be living, all of them, in comfort and with the considerable amount of leisure at their disposal. When will they wake up?

"DYNAMICS."

*"Brave New World," by Aldous Huxley. (Obtainable from Social Credit Press, 166 Little Collins-Street, Melbourne. Price, 4/-.)

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA.

South Melbourne Town Hall Meeting—The night of June 3 was bitterly cold and wet, and yet 250 people braved the elements to be present at the South Melbourne Town Hall meeting, the third in the series of demonstration meetings to be held throughout the suburbs. Three speakers addressed the meeting. Dr. John Dale, Melbourne City Health Officer, was first to speak. "As a health officer," he said, "I feel that it is part of my work to be on the platform assisting in a Movement that has for its objective the abolition of poverty." The doctor pointed out that poverty was a major cause of sickness and disease. His work was to watch over the health of the community. He brought before the meeting the facts of poverty and the facts of plenty. Applying the plenty to relieve poverty would account for the dismissal of the greater part of sickness from the nation.

The second speaker dealt with the party system of government, not a true reflection of the will of the people, but purely sectional in its aims and subject to influences outside of Parliament. Each party had failed to honour its election pledges. The system was detrimental to good government and was insidiously destroying the possibility of true democracy. Democratic government meant that the will of the people was sovereign law. Anything the people willed, providing it was within the bounds of physical possibility, Parliament had to enact. The M.P. is the representative of the people. He is in Parliament to represent the wish or will of the people for Parliament to enforce. The Electoral Campaign was being conducted to enable the people to convey to their members what it is they wish to have represented to Parliament.

The third speaker introduced the Movement known in Victoria as the United Electors of Australia (Head Office, McEwan House, 5th Floor, cr. Little Collins and Elizabeth streets). He explained that the Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty, which the U.E.A. was conducting, originated in England, and was being conducted throughout the British Commonwealth and in some foreign countries. Simply, its purpose is to provide electors with the opportunity to give instructions to their paid parliamentary servants to arrange that what they desire receives first attention in Parliament. The speaker carried those present back 150 years to the time of slavery and child labour. At that time a consciousness of the injustice of slavery awakened in the people. It gradually grew, and many reform movements came into being, each advocating ways by which slavery could be abolished; each sincere in purpose but arguing against one other and defeating attainment. This suited those benefiting by the system. The different movements were encouraged and the methods of each were shown by these interested parties to be unworkable; that they would paralyse trade, kill colonisation; industry could not survive the toll of wages, etc.—the same arguments as are being used today in regard to methods put forward to cure our economic ills. Nothing was being accomplished. Then Wilberforce arose, proclaiming that haggling with one another must cease, and a straight-out demand be made for the common objective. He travelled the country from end to end, mobilising the people and asking them to answer one simple question: "Do you want slavery abolished?" The answer was YES. The politicians heard it. The voice of the people said simply: "Slavery must be abolished"

—and it was abolished. The purpose of the U.E.A. is to mobilise the people and provide them with the opportunity to say, in one voice: "Poverty must be abolished."

The speakers were favourably impressed with the reception of their addresses. A deal of lively heckling was experienced in the early stages of each address, but gradually subsided as the subject opened out. The heckling was welcomed as a proof of thinking people, discontented with existing conditions and imagining this Movement to be only another hoodwinking palliative. However, the heckling merged into intelligent questioning, and the speakers were more than satisfied that their journey through inclement weather reaped rich reward.

South Melbourne Group Formed—The success of the major meeting at South Melbourne was exemplified by the well-attended enthusiastic gathering in the Methodist Kindergarten Hall on Monday evening last. The Group is firmly established, and has appointed good men to official positions to guide it. In fact, it is more than a Group; it will probably develop into electorate headquarters to manage the Melbourne Ports electorate.

Head Office is pleased with its new quarters: McEwan House, Rooms 8a, and 9, 5th Floor, corner, Little Collins and Elizabeth streets, City. 'Phone number, MU 2834.

Town Hall Meetings—Time is passing, and the period from now on to elections is considered to be the most effective; so the Campaign is to speed up. Meetings are to be held as frequently as arrangements can be made. The Campaign itself is to be made the attracting factor. It is to be boosted until the name "Campaign to Abolish Poverty" is the magnet drawing electors to meetings. The best speakers will be selected to make the addresses, but the speaker is not to be the "star" part. The Campaign must mount to the position of the biggest feature in our national affairs. The rapidity with which meetings will take place will make it impossible for "star" speakers to appear at each meeting. The next major (Town Hall) meetings are fixed as follows: Footscray, June 15; Coburg, June 16; St. Kilda, June 21; Brighton, June 22.

Pleasant Sunday Afternoon at Croydon next Sunday, June 13. Box Hill City Orchestra will render selections, and Dr. John Dale, Melbourne City Health Officer, will give a short address: "Health or Poverty?"

Caulfield reports that workers are interviewing electors who signed Demand Forms at the Town Hall meeting. Over 300 have to be visited, so naturally a little time is needed to arrange them into areas and form them into working Groups. A card party arranged for the 12th has had to be postponed on account of sickness.

Brighton Group was formed on Saturday evening last, June 5. Twenty-five is the membership, which is a formidable team to have working in systematised order.

Announcements From the Pulpit—Certain clergymen are to be commended, and we extend our thanks to them for announcing our meetings from the pulpit.

Speakers' Class will now be permanently held in our rooms, 8a and 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, corner Little Collins Street and Elizabeth street, City. The instructor proposes to try out some of the pupils at street speaking. A start will be made next Friday evening in Glenferrie Rd, Malvern. Speakers are asked to gather at the Malvern

Town Hall before 8 o'clock. The instructor is anxious to have a full muster of speakers at the next Tuesday evening class, as slight alterations and additions to the form of speech are contemplated with a view to assisting in the formation of Groups. Practised speakers are also invited to attend. They will be wanted for major meetings, and it is desirable that a formula be adopted for these occasions.

Coburg Heckle Hour—"Is the Party System Democratic?" was the subject of debate between the U.E.A. and the Young Nationalists, which took place in the Coburg Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. The idea of the Electoral Campaign is so obviously simple and basic that there was no doubt of the verdict of the judges: the electors present.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide Division—The Citizens' Forward Movement has our blessing and support, since it is devoted to "local objectives." This Movement exists for one purpose only—to better the condition of the unemployed in South Australia. Its secretary says that "methods are a hundred years out of date." The Movement is making seven demands which are obviously desired by the unemployed and which are physically possible. These include a grant of £1 per week to every unemployed person over 14 years, and 7/6 to every dependent child. Other demands include provision for medical and housing requirements.

The first of a series of public meetings was held at North Adelaide on June 2. Rev. A. C. L. Saunders (Pres.), Mr. E. Yates (Hon. Treas.) and Rev. C. D. Brock (Vice-Pres.) were the speakers. It is interesting to note that the first meeting was held in the constituency of the Minister of Unemployment. His reply to the invitation to be present contains a sentence of interest to Electoral Campaigners: "You realise, of course, that the ration allowance is arrived at on the advice of a committee of experts. If that committee should recommend an increase, I feel sure that any Government would immediately put such recommendations into effect."

Mr. Brock urged those present to be the experts—in knowing what they wanted—by considering the condition of their bodies, health, wardrobes, homes, and the obvious abundance in fields, factories and shops; and then declare their policy, for M.P.'s to hear and experts to carry out.

Barker Division—Glenelg reports that soon a regular monthly rally of members and workers will be a recognised thing. Two important organisations have been approached, with splendid results. Group leaders are sticking to the job, and are producing results, especially since a slight re-organisation has taken place.

Murray Bridge has an untiring enthusiast in Mrs. Allengame, who, with others, is working hard to place their Group on the map.

Publicity. - - While the Publicity Fund has started satisfactorily, we would like to emphasise the importance of this work, and to urge all those who possibly can to assist by contributing. This is a Reserve Account, and is to be used only for publicity; and it will be so used when the fund is big enough to make for success. On all hands we are receiving moral support for this; it remains only for enthusiasts to give tangible support in the shape of pound notes. Do not forget, the Earl of Tankerville has referred to the "missing link" in the Electoral Campaign—the missing something that would bring the people to us instead of our having to go to them. This missing link, as the Earl suggested, can come only through a universal arousing of the people. That can only come through publicity.

Other Organisations. - Mr. D. J. Amos reports that all the organizations on the list, which he was given, have responded remark-

ably well. Not in one instance has he had a setback. On the contrary, in all cases, he has been well received, and in some cases very great interest has been shown. The Y.M.C.A., in particular, have invited Electoral Campaign speakers to their rooms at any time, and have promised the fullest co-operation.

Mr. E. H. Hergstrom addressed the Licensed Dairymen's Milk Vendors' Association at their meeting on June 2. Mr. Hergstrom spoke on "Organisation: (1) based on collective responsibility; (2) based on individual responsibility."

Social Activities—Several offers of books for the new Fiction Library have been received. If you have any well-bound works of fiction to spare, the library would be proud to receive them. One book is your subscription; 2d per week for change of book.

Dance. Plain and Fancy Dress, at Hansen Street Hall, Saturday, June 12. Admission, 1/2.

Bridge Evening, Saturday, June 12, at 17 Waymouth Street. These Bridge Evenings to be held each Saturday by the Adelaide Divisional Council. Supper, 1/- Prizes.

Discussion Afternoon (Women's Auxiliary), at Headquarters on Wednesday, June 16, 3 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. E. S. Levison, J.P. Subject: "Penal Reform Among Juvenile Offenders in England, Belgium and Russia."

Bridge Evening, arranged by Mrs. Dodd, Saturday, June 19; 1/-.

Piano Wanted—If anyone has a piano that is not in use, it would be greatly appreciated at the Rooms so as to extend the scope of our social activities, which at present are helping considerably with running expenses.

Campaign Competition. - A prize is to be given to the canvasser obtaining greatest number of signatures in a selected area. There will be a prize for the highest percentage of signatures in a selected area—minimum of 100 electors. An additional prize will go to the canvasser with the greatest number of signatures obtained anywhere. The competition commences on July 1, and will close on August 31. Demand Forms will be given a distinguishing mark, and will be issued on July 1. All Forms to be at Headquarters, or in the hands of Group Supervisors by September

Associate Members' Books—All books of tickets must be at Headquarters before June 30 for half-yearly audit of this fund.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

To those who question the bona fides of this campaign we can point with pride to the complete detachment and advocacy of anything smelling of methods or party politics. A vindication of this policy lies in the fact that the W.A. Branch

of the Commonwealth Storemen and Packers' Union has decided to support the campaign by financing a broadcast and a public meeting at Bassendean to further the demand for results. This is a lead that other unions could emulate with profit for themselves and the community. Meetings are being organised for Victoria Park, Palmyra and by the Subiaco and the Leederville-Mount Hawthorn Groups.

The recently re-formed Buckland Hill-Mosmans Group has started work on the campaign; this Group altogether will have delivered 2000 No. 1 leaflets.

Albany reports lack of support, but continues to carry on the campaign in the face of apathy. This branch held a meeting at Mt. Barker on May 8, which was not as successful as was hoped; another meeting will probably prove more successful.

Merriden reports house-to-house distribution of No. 2 leaflet. Mr. F. A. Law, accompanied by Mr. W. J. Atkinson, journeyed 150 miles to Lake Grace to address the local Wheatgrowers' Union Branch on the Electoral Campaign. This has resulted in the local branch adopting the Campaign as a means to obtain control of their M.P.'s—other W.G.U. branches please copy. Every W.G.U. branch should collect enough signatures to the Elector's Demand to influence their M.P.'s to the extent that they can unseat them at the next election if they do not obey the will of a majority of electors in their constituencies. Wheatgrowers are assured by this method, which is known as "pressure politics," that they can demand what they want and be sure of getting it. W.G.U. branches are asked to contact the Campaign Director, Room 31, Bon Marche Buildings, Barrack Street, Perth, for full information regarding this Campaign, or the Campaign Director for the Swan, Mr. F. A. Law, Merriden.

It will be news to readers everywhere to learn that in the last six months 50,000 leaflets have been distributed by Campaign workers in this State; of this amount 30,000 have been distributed from house to house around Perth and environs.

Broadcasting—All readers are requested to watch for press announcements regarding broadcasting, which, in all probability, will be over Stations 6PM and 6AM. Spread the news as far as lies in your power, and forward, if possible, donations to make it possible for the Campaign to keep on the air. *Do it now.*

Next Bridge Evening at Headquarters will be held on June 14 at 8 o'clock. These are delightful evenings. Bring your friends.

Liberty Bank. - - There are still a number of "Liberty Banks" available for distribution. Branches and Groups please note.

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