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THE NEW TIMES

MORE SLAVERY IN GIPPSLAND

(See Page 7)

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EXPOSING THE CAUSES, THE INSTITUTIONS, AND THE INDIVIDUALS THAT
KEEP US POOR IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

Vol. 4. No. 3.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d

Fallacy Of Peace By Power

New Bank Governor - Whose Servant Is He?

Rabbits, Politicians and Other Public Pests

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(Continued on page 3)

Lack of Funds

In our issue of January 7th we dealt at considerable length with the somewhat undignified squabble, which is proceeding between the oculist and the optometrist, and were able to trace this squabble to its true origin in the economic scramble for existence. This scramble is caused by chronic shortage in money supply, and by the necessity to find work or starve.

The primary interest of the consumer in the matter of his ability to procure proper service to his powers of vision was, we pointed out, becoming a secondary matter to so-called economic requirements. One profession can't let another get a standing, as it might lose its means of living.

When we turn to the present Australia-wide outbreak of poliomyelitis, we find not only that the best work of our doctors, nurses, masseurs and scientists is hamstrung by lack of finance, but also in some quarters an attitude on the part of medicine somewhat akin to the attitude of the oculist to the optometrist.

The Kenny Method

We refer to the forthright condemnation of the Kenny method of nerve and muscle re-education by certain Brisbane doctors, and to the counter charges by Sister Kenny, that her methods and their results were not fairly and impartially investigated, that the investigators went into the matter knowing beforehand what conclusions they wished to reach, and that their report consists merely of a nationalisation of those conclusions.

We are not equipped technically to give any judgment on the merits of either side of the argument. There is, however, only one proper attitude for medicine to take in the

On the question of preventing the actual disease of poliomyelitis itself, as on the questions of preventing influenza and the common cold, medicine so far has to admit that it knows little of much practical use. It is doing what it can to increase its meagre knowledge. It is no discredit to man that his achievements are incomplete in many spheres of human knowledge, so long as that fact is clearly recognised, and there is an open-minded willingness to examine suggestions coming from any source whatsoever which might prove helpful.

We believe that the general attitude of our doctors on the subject of poliomyelitis is one of appropriate humility, and that in many countries (including our own) this disease is the subject of continuous, unspectacular, but nevertheless heroic and devoted research. This research is also considerably ham-pered by lack of funds.

In the matter of muscle and nerve re-education for paralysed victims of the disease, medicine has made considerable progress in recent years. The progress made has, of course, not reached a stage of finality, and no doctor properly conversant with the subject will shut his mind to suggested improvements from any quarter. There is the further factor that human beings are not standardised automatons. They are individuals with differences in physical and mental make-up

Medicine's Proper Attitude

It is known that the views of most members of the Victorian Consultative Council differ from the views of Sister Kenny, not only on methods of muscle and nerve reeducation, but also in the matter of Knowledge Not the philosophy underlying the rebuilding and reshaping of a In the sphere rebuilding and reshaping of a In the sphere of money, existing paralysed patient. The views of both human knowledge is sufficient sides to the argument are genuine. adequately to meet all human needs. I Successes are claimed for both the

orthodox and the Kenny methods. Each side has had to admit failure in some cases. It is certain that each side wishes to get on with assisting the victims, and to avoid the glare of publicity and self-advertisement.

We do not wish to take part in the argument in any shape or form, beyond pointing out that the interests of the paralysed children are paramount. There must be cooperation and an honest consideration of the Kenny method to see if it is good in whole or in part.

The Victorian medical and Governmental authorities are to be commended for their present attitude in examining the method and giving it a trial. If the method adds a lot to orthodox knowledge, so much the better. If it adds but a little, it will have served some purpose.

If proper trial demonstrates that it is harmful and not efficacious, then it must be condemned.

But it must not be condemned merely because it does not come from what are regarded as the correct quarters. Some medical practitioners, in common with a great number of people, are simply incapable of considering any innovation dispassionately unless it has the blessing of orthodoxy, and is first disseminated through routine channels. It is a question whether operations for appendicitis would have become so popular if there had been no operation on King Edward VII by prominent and fashionable surgeons. This attitude is partly due to the economic pressure to allow no possible competition a footing.

A doctor should be conservative. But he should not shut his mind to an advance in medical knowledge merely because Sir Somebody, of Harley Street, has not been responsible for the advance, and duly publicised it through the proper

The Unforgivable Sin

It is not the slightest bit of use condemning the medical profession as a whole because it can only sit by and twiddle its thumbs while the poliomyelitis virus does its work and then proceed, with more or less success, to patch up the damage if it has not been too severe.

Man can be properly condemned only where human knowledge is sufficient to deal with a problem, and he refuses to avail himself of that knowledge, or where he shuts his mind to any advance in knowledge not having the blessing of orthodoxy.

In the present epidemic it is not our doctors who stand to be condemned on this score.

It is our Governments and their financial overlords, the bankers, who stand in need of condemnation.

Medical knowledge may be incomplete on the disease of poliomyelitis, but if one thing is certain, medicine should be allowed to do what it can unhampered by any lack

Dame Jean McNamara has had publicly to draw attention to the fact that proper care to paralysed children cannot be provided or continued unless funds are made avail-

In her own sphere, Dr. Mc-Namara has done an enormous amount of work, and has achieved success in many cases of muscle and nerve re-education which would have been considered spectacular if she had ever sought any limelight for what she has clone.

She should not have to worry about the vulgarities attendant on lack of money

has been sufficient, at any rate since the

publication Economic Democracy in 1919.

This is a case where available human knowledge is not availed of. Our so-called sovereign Governments has abdicated from their sovereignty in money matters. They have handed over complete control to a private banking monopoly, which issues money on wrong principles, and recalls it for cancellation at a rate that is fantastically fast, which leaves us all short of money, and is steadily putting the whole community deeper into the mire of debt and despondency.

sufficient respirators and splints can be made, equipment provided, masseurs trained and employed, and so on. That is a question on the physical plane, which the community is capable of solving quite as triumphantly as it solved the problems of the Great War, if only money be made available. During the war the canons of "sound" finance were silenced and money flowed freely.

What is physically possible must be made financially possible.

Our doctors have enough to think of without having to worry about the present short supply of the costless ticket called money. The short supply is such that adequate funds cannot be raised from taxation or voluntary contribution. The parents of paralysed children are themselves unable to pay for proper after-care.

Proper research work is also impossible through lack of funds.

Solution of the problem will be possible when the people demand of their Governments that they shall take back from the bankers control of the people's money, and that that control will henceforth be exercised in accordance with the commonsense principle that if a community is physically capable of providing goods or services of any desired nature, financial access to those goods and services will be assured to the community.

Victorians are on their mettle all It is not a question of whether right, but on a far wider issue than proper after-care for victims of the present epidemic.

> They are on their mettle to stop this colossal frustration of their hopes and capabilities, which flows from money shortage, and is evident in all fields of human activity and endeavour. If they will tackle the wider issue, the problems apparent on the narrower front will be solved, at any rate, to the extent of giving free play to the application of present medical knowledge, and affording proper opportunity for future research.

> Until the money problem is solved the medical profession will continue to be hamstrung.

> And it will continue to shut its mind to progressive suggestions coming from outside, as the conditions of economic survival demand that the profession should counten-

BASIC PROPOSITIONS

The bankers are at the bottom of every mischief.

Every mischief originates in attempts to get money.

These attempts cause mischief because the demand for money is greater than the supply.

The supply of money originates with the bankers, who control it exclusively.

The bankers use their power of control to keep money in short supply.

They use this power by methods, which conceal the that they are using it.

By reason of this concealment the people attribute the shortage of money to each other. They divide up into classes, each of which believes that its

deficiency of money is caused by the amassing of a surplus by the others.

Hence the people are deceived into the impression that the total supply of money is equal to the total demand, and that the cause of their troubles is that the supply is unfairly divided. If the supply, they think, were equitably distributed, everybody would have enough.

Thus the people unconsciously acquit the bankers of responsibility for the mischiefs that afflict them.

Their mutual suspicions and antagonisms form, as it were, a barbed-wire entanglement protecting the bankers' moneymonopoly from moral reproach and political interference.

—The New A

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THE PARKER'S NOSE (Statutory Length of) BILL

This stage being reached, you

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News."

People of all Parties have expressed inability to understand the purpose of the Population (Statistics) Bill

When all the facts and figures have been obtained, they say—Then

Clearly some explanation is needed. The stated purpose of the Bill is to discover whether there are any vital factors making for the decline of fertility, and any means of persuading or forcing the citizen to have more children than he happens

Now, at first sight, it would appear that in making this inquiry the Government is asking for trouble. For two facts about the birth rate are already agreed upon:

(a) That the highest fertility is among the poorest classes;

(b) That economic insecurity and fear of war causes the more responsible classes to limit their

If either or both of these beliefs is corroborated by the Inquiry, the Government, you think, will be in an awkward situation. If (a) they will have by means of a revised Income Tax to reduce the wealthier people to poverty to try and make them fertile.

If (b) they'll have to provide everyone with a safe private income, which would mean a complete revolution of the economic system an equally embarrassing programme

This looks like a serious dilemma. But let me reassure you.

Let us assume that all the questions allowed for in the Bill have been answered. Every married couple in the country will have filled in forms stating age, length and number of marriages, divorces, illegitimacy, insanity, diseases, trade and occupation, standard of education, prison records, and a rough outline of the domestic affairs and scandals of every member of the family for three generations back.

And some day in the indefinite future, perhaps, even before the hand that writes these words is dust, the inquiry will be complete, and a large annexe, extending half a mile along the Thames Embankment, will have been erected to house the

will think Parliament will be presented with a report, the elected representatives of the people will stand up and say, "So What?" and the Government will be obliged to do something.

There is no justification for this pessimistic view. Let me remind you of a point that was brought out in the debate—that if any further questions were necessary, they would be added.

The vista here opened before the Inquiry is practically infinite. Let us suppose they have been at work for, say, 15 years, and have issued their First Interim Report, stating



Here at last is the ideal Official Inquiry.

that the highest degree of fertility is found among blast furnacemen of Wolverhampton, with South Wales miners as runners-up.

No vital factors being disclosed by the analysis of their family histories, further questions will be added, and it will be found that blast furnacemen have a 25 per cent, proportion of protruding ears and the miners a 37 per cent incidence of flat feet.

Research into the influence of flat feet and protruding ears upon fertility proving abortive, further research will be made into the female, showing that the most fertile are those with two marriages and red hair.

Nothing arising out of this, the medical research bugs will get to work on the relation of fertility to hereditary disease. This will open up a new and vast field whereon as yet no investigator's feet hath trod nor the Nose of any Parker sniffed.

The doctors will discover on an average one Vital Factor per week, which will be contradicted by other doctors the following week, accord-

ing to custom. And people will be prosecuted for having omitted to state in the last half-yearly returns that they had an uncle who thought he was Moses or a great-aunt with the botts.

Physical factors having proved so far fruitless, the Inquiry will turn to Mental and Emotional Influences, and a new line of research will be started into the question of Encouragement. This will range from the influence of the Seasons with special reference to spring, to the effects of changing fashions in beauty-culture.

And, apropos of that, the Inquiry will start a new series of questions designed to elicit information regarding The Things That Put A Man Off.

For, as was pointed out by supporters of the Bill, if the Inquiry is to be fruitful, we cannot afford to ignore any factors, which might prove to be important.

Those of you who are unacquainted with the methods and purpose of Sound Government will here complain that such an Inquiry might easily go on forever without yielding any information on which action can be taken.

To this I can only reply, "It is meant to." Official Inquiries are not instituted for the purpose of getting something done, but the reverse:

To this end, politicians have been trying for years to invent an Inquiry, which by its very nature can never possibly come to an end. And here, in the Population (Statistics) Bill, we have at last the Ideal Official Inquiry. The Bureaucrat's Millenium has been ushered in.

The Bill will inaugurate a new era of question asking. So far we have not had nearly enough. There are all sorts of details of the private lives of citizens of which there is no official record.

Even the Income Tax does not apply to everybody, and ignores most of the things a man prefers to keep to himself.

There are literally millions of private lives into which no official lose has ever been pushed.

The nasal operations of the Means Test, from which so much was hoped, have proved sadly limited in scope.

The portable property of the working class is limited; it does not take long for a few thousand keen and vigorous inspectors to go into the lodgings of every unemployed family and see if there is anything they haven't sold, and to ask why they dare ask for relief while they still possess the kid's mouth organ and Granny's little old wool rug.

Such inquiries are all over in a month or two, and then there is nothing left to be done with the Nose but to wipe it in sorrow.

Democracy must not fall behind the Dictatorships. There are European Governments which boast that their subjects have no minds of their own except when they're asleep, and then only somewhat.

Shall it be said that Britain is lacking in the benevolent care and interest which the State should show in the private affairs of the

Let the Official Nose of Britain grow longer and longer, until all that is hidden shall be revealed, and the citizen is bound safely to the paternal State in bonds of irrefragable tape.

The Walrus and the Carpenter

With the Usual Apologies By A. RASKELL.

[Senators P. Lynch and Sir George Pearce, who have been members of the Federal Senate for many years, lost their seats at the last Federal elections. —News Item.] The sun was shining brightly down On Canberra that night,

Although it set six hours before, Its rays were rather bright Compared with the intelligence Of those who saw its light.

shone on Walrus Patrick Lynch

And Carpenter George Pearce, And Lyons, whose stout coat of skin

No enemy could pierce; It shone on Menzies and on Page, A recent knight most fierce.

"The time has come," said Patrick Lynch,

"To talk of many things, Of National Insurance and Trade Treaties and such things, And whether you blokes keep your word,

Or whether pigs have wings."

"The time is past," said good Sir

For pledges to be kept We gave to the electors, who, I think, are most inept; But if we had to stand to them, I fear— " and here he wept.

'But what of me?" said Walrus Lynch,

"What of me?" Cried And George. "To work we are too old," they

said: 'We cannot thieve or forge, While you, for nothing, get a

screw You won't have to disgorge."

"It's very sad," Sir Earle replied, "To think upon your plight; You left the Labor party for Your screw, or for the right-And, now you've had your pound of flesh,

I bid you both good-night."

OUR LEADERS AND OUR MISLEADERS Mr. Lyons said that in ascribing

the present state of the wool market to Commonwealth trade policy, Mr. Ogilvie was misleading him self and attempting to mislead others.

"Sun," January 18.

In making the above statement,

Mr. Lyons may not be be misleading himself, but he is "attempting mislead to

others."
That the Government is sufficient indication as to who is doing the misleading.

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.) ATTENTION Naytura Hostel. Vegetarian Guest House. Accom. State & Inter. Guests. Haw. 74. BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St. CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home Made "Clovelly," The Block, Elizabeth St. Cent. 255.

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(Continued on page 7).

The Earl de la Warr, Representing the British Government. C/o His Excellency the Governor,

Sir,

We offer our sympathy in the ordeal through which you are passing. It must be exceedingly painful for you to have to appear so often before specially arranged gatherings of servile fawners and place-seekers, and listen to meaningless chatter from men in their dotage. These men are not genuine representatives of the Australian people, and you are not getting the Australian outlook when you con-

We expect nonsense from Sir Frank Clarke, Sir Stanley Argyle, and several other "sirs," but it was a surprise and a disappointment to hear it from one in your position of eminence.

The best Australians were not present at the Parliamentary reception in Melbourne, and, consequently, did not hear your remarks first-hand, but, as the newspapers have almost fallen over them selves to report what you say and nearly everything you do, we must assume that their reports are accurate. If they are correct, then nothing you have said is calculated to put food into our stomachs, clothes on our backs, or money in our pockets, all of which you and those with whom you associate enjoy to the full, and without which you could not be cutting such a figure at this time. These are the very things of which the people of the Empire stand in urgent need, but we regret to observe that they are, apparently, the things to which you give the least thought.

You said that Britain's new policy is "Peace by Power." WHO is Britain, and WHO decided the policy? History shows that in no case has a nation secured peace through power. Germany was very powerful in 1914, but that did not bring peace. Italy has increased her power, but there is no sign of peace. Few nations today are stronger then Japan, but would anyone in his right senses say that Japan's power has brought peace to the Japanese or improved the outlook for the rest of the world?

The fact of the matter is that, no matter how powerful any nation or group of nations may become, peace will continue to be an impossibility, so long as there is a struggle for foreign markets. And this struggling for foreign markets is inherent in the stupid system under which the finance of the world is under private control. If you do not know this you are hardly fitted for your office, and cannot be a satisfactory servant of, the people.

You also said that you are frequently asked in Australia, "Can we rely on Great Britain to help but you did not give the names of the people who asked the question. Will you please tell us who they are? And did they say what it is in which they think Australia is looking for help? Is Great Britain helping us now? If so, how and to what extent?

And, suppose England suddenly disappeared in the sea, would we all die? Would the Australian farmer be unable to produce food? Would the Australian manufacturer suddenly become incapable of operating his factory? Would the sun refuse to shine, the rain to fall, and the atmosphere to be charged with oxygen? Again, the fact of the matter is that the only thing that prevents our helping ourselves as we ought is the stranglehold of debt the City of London (miscalled Britain!) has on us, and the traitorous action of the British Government in allowing a private institution, for its own advantage, to limit the Empire's money supplies. The debt goes under the more euphonious name of "investments.

What we want is access to our own production, leisure in keeping with our personal and mechanical capacities, an increasing share in the benefits of science and solar energy, economic security, and genuine freedom. Given these, there will be no doubts about the defence of Australia and the attainment of peace. Therefore, we urge you, with great respect, to cease talking rubbish and get down to the realities.

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New Bank Governor

It was Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England since 1920, who stated that the relationship of the bank with the Treasury was that of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The Treasury takes its orders from the City. It has to, as Governments live on overdrafts, and if the bankers close down on them the whole fabric of Government can be destroyed, as Lloyd George was reminded shortly after the war. That is, of course, if the Government does not know what to do about

It is not surprising then to find in the Treasury many good bankers' men. It is difficult to see how an official would otherwise be allowed to progress at all.

Sir Harry Sheehan, formerly head of the Federal Treasury, has been elevated to the Governorship of the Commonwealth Bank, and his salary has been elevated to £4000 a year. Formerly he has been a director of the bank.

The new position does not carry as much weight as the governorship of the Bank of England. The chairman of the board here in Australia is more of the equivalent of Monty than is the Governor. Sir Robert Gibson and Sir Claude Reading have put over the public acts of the money monopoly in this country. The Governor stays behind the scenes.

Sir Harry's past services to the money monopoly include some part in the negotiation of the financial agreements between the Commonwealth and the States. Under these agreements the bankers got the whole of Australia as security for loans to any one State, and both the Commonwealth and the States surrendered what little financial autonomy they previously had. They can now only escape their bondage by mutual agreement, and the bankers throw the apple of discord into their every discussion.

Sir Harry has also acted as secretary to the Loan Council, at the proceedings of which the bankers dole out debt-money to socalled sovereign Governments.

He assisted in the loan conversions, a form of repudiation engineered by the bankers to keep their debt structure from tottering to the ground at the depth of the depression.

The Herald says that Sir Harry has "one of the soundest financial brains in Australia."

He is, in fact, classed Al at

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Governments have trusted him implicitly-namely, (the Bruce-Page Government, the Scullin Government and the Honest Joe Government—is no recommendation. They have had to trust him or go without funds. He has assured continuity of bankers' policy at the Treasury. And the results of that continuity of policy are nothing to boast of. Australia is hundreds of millions of pounds further in hock to the banking system. Australian citizens are enslaved, and often not even well fed-though their efforts have made plenty and freedom possible.

For his services Sir Harry draws £4000 per year and has received a knighthood. He is over fifty years of age-too old for us to look for any change of views in future years.

So far as he is concerned, we shall tread the path of sound financial hell for many years to come.

It cannot be said that the bankers are ungrateful to those who serve them well. Jack Latham is Chief Justice, Bob Menzies is Attorney General, Joe Lyons has been able to keep his large family in more than comfort for years, and Stan Bruce has been able to do the heavy overseas. Ted Theodore has a gold mine to play with. These people have their various rewards for services rendered, not to the people of this country, but to a very small section of the people of this country.

What is needed is that the people of this country should really wake up to the money swindle, and to an appreciation of the instruments who have furthered the interests of that swindle. Perhaps certain gentlemen would then receive their true reward of ignominy, contempt and loathing.

For most of them know.

Their conduct does not appear any brighter, from the ethical point of view, when it is understood that they have drawn their salaries as servants and representatives of the people, and that they have calmly done all they can to assist the enemies and subjugators of the people.

Australia's Best Immigrants

Our politicians and economists have never quite made up their minds about man. They regard him sometimes as a sort of a machine to find work for, and at other times as something, which requires feeding. According to either view he seems to be super-

He is never regarded as the heir to the ages, entitled, as of right, to all the dividends of plenty and leisure that his forbears, by their efforts and accumulated knowledge, have made possible.

According to the orthodox mind, no country has the right number of inhabitants. Britain has too many to provide work or food for, according to one's view as a Sysiphist or a Procrustean. Australia has too few to act as cannon fodder.

The population simply cannot be fitted into the rules of sound finance, and, therefore, it must be ruthlessly pruned or expanded.

But the rules of sound finance must not be tampered with. Surplus products must not be supplied to "surplus" men. Man is told, in effect, though not in words, that either there is plenty and that, therefore, he must starve, or that there is scarcity,

Threadneedle Street. That three RABBITS, POLITICIANS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PESTS

From the "West Australian Wheatgrower."

done some almost incredible things, but, having got away with it, it is progressing from the almost incredible to the absolutely incredible—that is, absolutely incredible to intelligent people. It evidently proposes to put the interests of rabbits and wire netting manufacturers before the interests of the farmers and of Australia.

A message from Canberra, dated December 21, published in the West Australian, after stating that the release of the anti-rabbit virus would almost certainly exterminate the rabbit in Australia, continued:

"The difficulty which has now been encountered is that a strong commercial, vested interest in the rabbit is resisting the broadcasting of the disease. The fear of damaging the industry dependent on the rabbit is believed to have been the basis of the refusal of the Tasmanian Government to permit the testing of the disease on one of the islands in the Bass Strait. It is now believed in Ministerial quarters that, though extermination of the rabbit would immensely benefit the grazing industry, it would confer no important net economic benefit to the Commonwealth, as information so far available indicates that the value of the rabbit in hides and carcasses approximately balances the damage which it is estimated to cause. Moreover, the collapse of the trapping industry would probably add appreciably to unemployment.

"According to information received in Canberra, the damage caused by rabbits is estimated at between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 a year. As against this, the export value of the industry alone last year was almost £2,000,000, made up of £1,750,000 for skins exported, and £244,000 for carcasses exported. These figures do not take into account the value

and, therefore, he must not work to overcome that scarcity.

To judge from the treatment meted out to many Australians, one would conclude that they are definitely unwanted. Australia, as at present run, can afford them neither homes, income nor security.

Yet we are now solemnly assured that what Australia needs is more population, and that immigration is to be recommenced.

The thing is scandalous. If Britain would put her financial house in order she would find that her population could support itself handsomely, and that people could even start having babies again. And Australia, if it would clean up its financial, backyard, would find that it could adequately support its present population, and

Neither at present can support its population, for reasons, which are not related to physical facts, but to finance. The present competition is merely one to dispose of surplus men. But no solution lies that way. Kill half the population off and sound finance will leave a large proportion of the survivors as surplus and unwanted. Increase the population and the surplus grows with it.

Why not be done with fitting man into the crudities of the financial system, and realise that systems were made for man and not vice-versa?

And what reason can be advanced for the lack of Australia's best immigrantsbabies-other than insecurity on the financial plane?

The Federal Government has of carcasses consumed locally or of skins used in Australia. The value of these is uncertain. but they provide the basis of the Australian felt hat industry, the output of which last year was valued at £1,057,000.

> "It is understood that the Federal Ministry believes that the successful introduction of the virus would be accompanied by important internal economic repercussions. and that, in consequence, it will avoid direct responsibility for broadcasting.

This attitude, incredible as it is on the face of it, actually is in the tradition of Federal policy over the last six years. Controlled as it is by banking and big business interests, the Lyons-Page Government considers its sole function is to protect those interests, at the expense of the farmers and of the Commonwealth. The Government showed this when it rejected the Wheat Commission's recommendation for the writing down of secured debts-because this recommendation was repugnant to the private banks. It showed this when it rejected the Wheat Commission's recommendation for a compulsory pool—rejected because

"Labor at present ruled in the third successive Parliament in West Australia . . . because of its great backing in the electorates Labor had been able to exert a great in-fluence on legislation generally, even when it was not in power."

—Mr. D. L. McNamara, Federal Secretary, A.L.P., in Melbourne "Age," Jan., 5, 1938.

Is that why the standard of living today compares so unfavourably with what it was more than 30 years with what it was more than 30 years ago? Is it really possible for any parliament or government to "rule" when it has to go to an outside body for finance, and can do only so much as that outside body permite?

Was the Labour Party ever in was the Labour Party ever in "power" anywhere? If so, when and where? Presumably it was only in "office" in 1931 when it murdered us with the Premiers' Plan. If it was only in "office" WHO was in "power"?

it was repugnant to the wheat merchants. And the tale goes on indefinitely. The Lyons Government rejected the Tariff Board's recommendation for a reduction in agricultural machinery duties—at the expense of the farmer; imposed the anti-Japanese tariff—at the expense of the farmer. And so on. Now it is at it again. The anti-rabbit virus, which, if liberated, will save the farmers and pastoralists of Australia some £30,000,000 a year, is being held back because certain parasitic industries, like the manufacture of wire netting (sold to farmers at double the world price), rabbit poisons and traps, will depart with the rabbit. The welfare of Australia is to be sacrificed for the welfare of these industries.

In order to put over this swindle the Government is adopting tactics similar to those adopted to ditch the Commonwealth Compulsory Pool. Then messages from Canberra were published throughout the Australian press, stating that it was not advisable, or possible, to establish a pool. There was talk of doubts and difficulties in other words, the public mind was prepared for the shelving of the proposal. Similar propaganda, evidently, is to be used to prepare the public for the withholding of the anti-rabbit virus. "Messages from Canberra" will educate the public regarding the alleged difficulties and drawbacks opposing the introduction of the virus-difficulties and drawbacks, which, in fact, hardly exist.

If farmers think that no Government would withhold withhold savings to formers of £30,000,000 a year in order to protect vested interests to the tune of £3,000,000 a

year, let them remember that the same Government has caused the farmers enormous annual losses by prohibiting the importation of cheap overseas netting into Australia-cheap netting until now was the only way in which farmers could deal effectively with the rabbit problem; and let them remember the anti-Japanese tariff, which cost Australian woolgrowers £8,000,000, raised living coststhroughout Australia, and benefited only the importers of British cotton and rayon goods. The Federal Government has shown conclusively that it is prepared to sacrifice the interests of Australia as a whole in the interests of the banking, manufacturing and distributing interests, which finance and control the Federal Government.

The tragedy is not so much that Australia has an undemocratic Government, but that this undemocratic Government has had its actions endorsed by the majority of the electors of Australia. Anyone would think that a Government, which has committed such major crimes against the community, would be voted out, but the electors seem to enjoy being exploited by vested interests, acting through the Government. At any rate, the electors have endorsed the Government's policy, and given it another three years in which to develop that policy. And that the Government is determined to continue this policy is shown by its intention to withhold savings to the farmer of £30,000,000 a year. in order to safeguard parasitic industries worth £3,000,000 a year. This fact, although seemingly incredible, is yet more credible than the obvious fact that the electors, by voting back this Government, admit that they enjoy being exploited. What comic relief there is in the situation is supplied by John Henry Prowse, M.H.R., for Forrest—John Henry evidently takes his name from the comic character, John Henry, of gramaphone fame. For John Henry Prowse, who helps to keep this Government in power, has the hide to write to the West, commending that paper on its protest against this injustice, which, seemingly, the Government intends to commit against farmers, while, at the same time, he supports the Government which perpetrates this injustice. Reminiscent of Mr. Gregory's glorious sham fighting against the tariff while supporting the Government, which imposed the tariff. The majority of electors in W.A. either enjoys political hypocrisy, or are too dumb to recognise it when it is publicly ex-

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MY COMPLIMENTARY TICKET

By ALFRED T. FLEMING, in "Social Credit."

ment, I approached the turnstiles of the Exhibition. But I did not join the queue of ordinary mortals waiting to pay their entrance money. Oh! No! With a superior sort of air I went over to the special turnstile—for I was the proud possessor of a complimentary ticket. Unfortunately, at the crucial moment, I could not find it, so I ruefully joined the ordinary queue.

Inside the big hall, I wandered round the stands, but I grew weary of seeing so many, all planned to a monotonous uniformity, although each seemed to be striving to express the individuality of its designer.

At last, just on the point of leaving, I suddenly discovered a veritable oasis in this desert of commercialism.

There, right in front of me, was a stand where I would be assured of a hearty welcome. A stand run by a Government department! Here was something worthy of support! Something run by officials for the common good! So I removed my hat and walked on to the hallowed ground.

On arousing the official from his state of stupor, I was at once impressed by the resourcefulness of this wonderful man. Far from exhibiting any visible surprise at anyone calling at the stand, he had the presence of mind to act as if such an event was one of everyday occurrence.

I asked him what was the object of his department and, as he unfolded his tale, a great light began to dawn upon me. I felt proud to think that our country could produce such men who so unselfishly devoted their lives to such noble work.

It appeared that his department existed for the purpose of ensuring that we sent out of the country as much merchandise as possible. I agreed that this was a very laudable object, and said I assumed we did so because everyone here had more than enough of the things we sent away. The official said he had never thought about it, but was inclined to think my assumption was incorrect.

I then suggested that the reason for sending so much merchandise abroad was to get back as many useful things as we could in return. A pained look spread over the face of the official, who said this would be a very bad thing.

While it was unavoidable that we must accept many things from abroad, the idea was to allow in as little as possible in return for as much as possible sent away.

This not being very clear to me, the official explained that the more goods we got back in exchange, the less work we would have to do. I thought this a jolly good idea, but the official soon showed me my error. You see, suppose we made a very good swop and got a big lot of goods in exchange for a small lot, we would be letting all these goods in without doing a proper amount of work for them.

As the official emphasised to me, employment must not fail. Work must be provided. I then pointed out that this was an Efficiency Exhibition. All the other exhibitors were displaying appliances whose function was to eliminate the necessity for human toil.

The official, on reflection, felt that amply justified his presence at the Exhibition. After all, theirs the only stand which made the slightest endeavour to cancel out the effects of these labour-saving

His department would do their

All agog with suppressed excite- best. They would explore every avenue to find British work for the British worker.

Inspired by such a noble thought, I congratulated the official on the success of these work-making schemes. I recalled the fact that. in spite of the vast numbers of labour-saving inventions of the last few decades, almost as many

THIS AGE OF **PLENTY**

Good potatoes are now being given away in the Daylesford district.

Mr. J. Glenlyon, J. McMahon, of n, is advertising locally that anyone may have thirty tons of sound potatoes for carting them off his farm. He has fed many tons to his stock, but cannot use them all, and to bag and sell them would show him a loss.

Many other growers are in the same plight.

-"Herald," January 14.

Our farmers are able to produce plenty of potatoes and other life-giving food. Similarly our manufacturers are able to produce an abundance of other necessities. But they cannot produce money at the same time, and as that is always kept in short supply by those who create it out of nothing, we have the cruel paradox of poverty amid plenty.

The producer wants to sell and the consumer wants to buy, but an artificial shortage of symbols (money) stands like a chasm in be-

And, like a lot of boobs, we tolerate this insult to our intelligence! Wake intelligence! Up, Australians!

people were at work as before the played an active part.

more goods than we allowed in, so us goods some time in the future.

lived in an age when we could at any time produce goods in plenty to exchange for goods from abroad we wanted?

Here the official intervened. any years?

The official reassured me. There receive the goods for, at all costs; hats on entering a bank? I leave employment must be maintained at it to you.

brow. Out fell the complimentary ticket! I had put it in a special pocket, so that I would always know where to find it!

As I retreated from that stand, I tried to fathom the were not so complimentary as the ticket.

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1914?

(From "They Call It Peace," by Irene Rathbone.*)

What happened behind the scenes? based on gold to make it deter-In the first week of August a private trading company, called the to take no second chance. But things was reversed. Men ceased Bank of England, was found totally unable to meet its liabilities. Not above five per cent in gold of the amount it owed could it produce. It was rescued from insol- nation (its whole assets, resources vency and from the unquestionable and power)—in spite of the notes breakdown of its whole system by the Government, who, stepping in, declared a moratorium, and printed Treasury notes to some hundreds mand that the notes should be of millions as legal tender. Cunliffe, the then Governor of the Bank of After which concession the bank England, himself confessed (re- began to treat the notes as though sentfully) that without this State it owned them; raising fresh action every bank in the country credits on them (impossible of would have had to keep its doors closed. One would have thought reserves of gold), and, finally, as that such an episode would have a supreme stroke, lending those sufficiently opened the Government's eyes to the fraudulent in-

"But to glance back at 1914. adequacy of a banking system mine to supersede that systemnot a bit of it. In spite of the Treasury notes being backed by something far sounder than goldnamely, by the real credit of the owing nothing of their origin to Cunliffe and Co., the Government benignly agreed to Cunliffe's deissued only through the bank, achievement on its own dwindling credits to the nation.

"For a time all went well. Forced

HURRY AND DIGNITY

By "WALRUS," in the "New World."

platform of a railway station just proclaimed with pride that her as a suburban train was pulling niece was brought up so lady-like out. He succeeded in boarding the train, and dropped, perspiring and breathless, in a vacant seat. "Glad to catch this. Saved twenty minutes," he gasped. An Oriental, seated opposite, asked, in a serene and contemplative way, "And what do you propose to do with them?"

What does one reply to a question like that? "Going to play pills, in our mouth, or lean against the post office, maybe?" Naturally, not. One doesn't reply anything. The sociable atmosphere is dissipated; a foreign element has intruded. It is as though we had said, "Nice day," and the other follow had replied, 'Well, what about it?"

I remember the successive invasions of the bush, first by the motorcar for pleasure only, then by lorry and tractor for business only, inventions. It was a truly re-but cannot for the life of me bring markable result, in the attainment myself to assert that either our of which I felt his department had pleasure or our business has been enhanced by the timesaving re-At this point, the official volution. It seems pretty plain by seemed to doubt my sincerity, for now that speed in mechanical device he put forward another argument. It was necessary to send away more goods than we allowed in so the put forward another argument. The means nothing at all, save to give new significance to the phrase, the put forward another argument. reason cannot be that these mechclaims on other countries to send desirable but a times mechanical devices are in themselves been quite unaccompanied by any I suggested that we might as corresponding intellectual advance well have the goods now, while we on the part of the users, or needed them. I added that we because, to quote Alexis Carroll, "Man no longer studies man.

The state of commercial malignancy we call civilisation has carried us far from the tub of Diogenes. Tubs are not "dernier cri," in the matter of residence Had he not already told me that we dare not accept the goods—as little as possible must be allowed in, otherwise there would not be enough work to do? I asked him enough work to do? I asked him times have the effect of causing what, then, would happen when the inhabitants to resemble an inwe enforced all these stored-up festation. Possibly the films are claims. Would there not be such to blame for this. I am not going an influx of goods that, we would to take upon myself to assert who hardly have to do any work for is in the right of it, but merely to observe that the desirable quality of dignity is involved. Is the dignity of man enhanced by such a choice as that of Diogenes? was no danger of such, a catas- (Certainly, his comings and goings trophe. The idea was to go on just building up more claims. We Or is it desirable to see men so obviously could not attempt to overawed that they remove their

This question of dignity is At this stage, I withdrew my always cropping up in some form handkerchief to mop my puzzled or another. The command of sufficient money to purchase dignified surroundings seems usually to carry with it the comfortable illusion that personal dignity is of necessity so acquired. We don't As I retreated from that stand, I tried to fathom the workings of the system under which was a viet. My thoughts which we exist. My thoughts we believe that Burlington Bertie turned to that official and his department-but these thoughts ridiculous ass. We do, in fact behave as though we entertain the same notion of this subject as

A young man burst on to the Barry Pain's Mrs. Murphy, who niece was brought up so lady-like that she couldn't make a rice pudding. As far as I am concerned, those thoroughly, and avoidably, helpless people have no appeal. Dignity is the last thing I should accuse them of. They might haply sing, with Kipling's "Old Men": "Because we know we have breath

> And think we have thought in our head,

We shall assume that we are alive, Whereas we are really dead." Talking of dignity reminds me that the collective attitude of people is not above reproach. Very much otherwise, in fact. Observe the truculent fishwife attitude of one nation to another. International exchanges have today an arms-akimbo, back alley atmosphere, in which the gangster has to serve for hero. When Mr. Wells prophesied the rise of the gangster, he could hardly have visualised anything so complete as the gangster governments in Europe. And isn't it curious to observe how readily "those noble elements, which are the bulwark of tradition, etc., etc., adopt the same force-ofarms tactics for the overthrow of constitutional government which they have ever asserted were the sole attributes of the Communist.

But perhaps even more curious is our detached way of looking on the sufferings of others. Truly, we resemble the penguins, who, filled with good nature and vacant curiosity, squawk and waddle a bit closer when the hunter's bullet takes one of their number.

by the needs of a people at war to supply almost unlimited credit, the bank, for once, served industry. Industry put over the stuff triumphantly. So did agriculture. And that with only skeleton staffs of workers . . .

"With peace, the entire state of to be killed in battle, and began slowly to be killed at home. The nightmare of blood lifted; the dimmer nightmare of economic strain came down.

"For now the bank lent no longer. It started a policy of deflation. 'Deflate currency, deflate industry, deflate agriculture, deflate employment, deflate appetites, deflate hopes was, in essence, the report of the Currency Committee, presided over by Cunliffe. A report which was docilely accepted by the Government, acted on to-wards the end of 1920, and the ruinous results of which were intensified by the re-establishment of the gold standard in 1925.

"Throughout the years 1920 to 1926—here earlier, there later—'soundness' was imposed all round, both in the conquered countries, who had emerged from the war physically poor, but had begun building themselves up again, and on the conquering countries, which had emerged from the war physically rich, and could have maintained themselves

"And not one Government had the wits to withstand the pressure against it of that greatest force in Europe, orthodox banking. Not one Government but accepted it as natural that its central bank, having issued money against the real credit of the nation to finance war needs, should cease to do the same thing to finance peace needs. Statesmen seemed unable to grasp that this post-war period was ushering in an entirely new era, economically; that nature's powers had been harnessed to machinery for furnishing the whole of the necessaries of life; that life might have been transformed. Obstinately they went on striving to fit to modern conditions economic theories inherited from the pre-war-even from the pre-industrial—era. Theories, which already, in the nineteenth century, were being badly stretched, but which, during the war, had been rent in holes. Factsreality -- stared through. Yet statesmen would not see.

"And the high priests of banking orthodoxy smiled. For they, who did see, had one thing to shield them-and that was the deathlike universal ignorance and indifference of the world's statesmen and people on the subject of

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A GREAT DISCOVERY

Even Economists Must Eventually Bow to Facts

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir-In the Melbourne Argus of January 12 we were informed that Sir George Paish has written a new book on "The Political and Economic Problems that Constitute a World Danger," and that he made the public admission that 'every nation in the world is pursuing a policy which, if continued, will amount to political and economic suicide.

Some of us were well aware of this already, and I found myself wondering why the Argus should be quoting the warnings of Sir George Paish as something new and important when a far greater man than he had warned us of the selfsame thing as early as 1919, and repeated the warning several times since. Other great men have also issued grave warnings on the subject, but, because they were saying things diametrically opposed to the infantile beliefs of the "recognised" economists, and actually exposing the fraud of the "laws" expounded by these quacks, their warnings were ignored. These men went further and explained the nature of the suicidal policy and the identity of the people who determined that

"Situation So Dangerous"

Gradually, however, the more honest of the "recognised" economists are realising that they have a duty to the community, and Sir George Paish has provided remarkable confirmation of what the New Times has been saying from the very inception of the paper. According to the Argus, he said this: "Nor are the signs of great danger merely political. The economic indications to those that understand are equally disturbing. Why is it that even the British Government has needed to foster a great building boom to create employment and to give buying power to the British people? The answer to all these questions is that the economic situation is so dangerous and the outlook so uncertain that the measures taken by Britain, the United States, Germany and other countries were imperative in order to prevent a complete breakdown of trade and of credit in every country of the world, which, if it occurred, would cause such privation that political upheavals would become inevitable." In plain terms, these building and armaments programmes have not been designed to defend us from an invader at all, but to give employment and "buying power" to the people and thus to prevent revolution. No wonder there is growing alarm among the 'recognised" quacks as to what might happen when the armament programme is completed. The people's debts will be greater than ever and we will again have millions without employment and thus without incomes. What will they do then? It is a great pros-

Democracy Has Been Warned

No one would imagine from the Argus comment last week that the greatest intellect in the world today had pointedly called attention to the very same thing several years ago. He did so in a book entitled, "Warning Democracy," and previous to that had written several books exposing the fundamental flaw in our monetary system and showing the inevitability of the disastrous results if the flaw were not rectified. These disastrous results have been

experienced just as he said they would be. The author of "Warning Democracy," who

none other than Major C. H. Douglas, had already given us another book, under the name of 'Social Credit," in which he said that the "prosperity" then being enjoyed (1924) could not be of long duration, and that so long as the conditions imposed by the existing financial system remained unchanged the prosperity referred to would be followed by a crisis of the first magnitude. Did we have a crisis of the first magnitude or did we not? Apparently the intelligence section of the Argus staff did not know of this.

Civilisation Threatened

Again in 1933 Douglas expressed himself in these striking terms: "The pressure of the world crisis, and the fear that it may develop into forms threatening the extinction of civilisation, have brought home to large numbers of people in every country the instant necessity of finding an explanation of the paradox of poverty amidst plenty, with its accompaniment of social and political stress and strain, as well as the urgency of a remedy. In every country of the world, and more particularly in the British Dominions overseas, the financial system has been brought to the bar of public opinion as the chief factor in world unrest, and there is little doubt that the jury has confirmed the verdict somewhat rhetorically expressed by Mr. William Jennings Bryan in his famous election speech: "The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces as public enemies all who question its methods or throw light upon its crimes. It can only be overthrown by the awakened conscience of the nation." But the Argus did not call attention to that. It has been more concerned to discredit, just as William Jennings Bryan said, the only man at the Premiers' Conferences of 1931 who had the knowledge and the courage to declare that the banking system was responsible for the plight of the country.

Symptoms Mistaken for the Disease

Another man of outstanding ability, C. Marshall Hattersley, M.A., LL.B., has written a book called "This Age of Plenty-Its Problems and Their Solution." The first edition appeared in 1929 with what I regard as a striking foreword. Part of it read as fol-'To anyone who dispaslows: sionately surveys the trend of events, it becomes more and more evident that modern industrial civilisation is threatened with disruption. In spite, however, of this striving of nation with nation and of class with class, there has probably never been a time in the history of mankind when the various members of the great human family realised more clearly and more universally their essential interdependence and brotherhood. . . . At first sight it seems somewhat inexplicable that, with the will-to-peace so universal and so organised, the efforts of our rulers to re-establish an ordered civilisation on lines which they have been taught to regard as economically sound are meeting with so little success. But, indeed, it would be beyond the power of abler men than they to accomplish this, for it is in those parts of our political economy where we are most orthodox that we are most disturbed. In the majority of cased our rulers are seeking to eradicate external symptoms, mistaking them for the disease.

Industrial strife, poverty and

manifest evils, war are but underlying them is a radical defect in the existing economic system which no amount of goodwill and orthodox adjustment can alter, seeing that the forces of disruption are inherent in the system itself."

Patching Up Won't Do

It is, therefore, not surprising that of late years a number of thinkers, realising that no patching up of the present system along orthodox lines will add greatly to its vitality or give to it new peace and harmony, have sought the solution of our economic difficulties in other directions. These, in contradistinction to writers of older and more orthodox schools of economic thought, may be conveniently termed the New Economists. Although often holding widely different views, they are united in finding in the present monetary system the basic cause of our unhappy condition."

The Basic Cause

That is worth reading again. They are united in finding in the present monetary system the basic cause of our unhappy condition. Here, again, the Argus did not call attention to that, but instead has sought to describe these thinkers as monetary cranks, notwithstanding the obvious fact that the major crisis in any country is always a financial crisis. Fools won't learn. Even Mr. S. M. Bruce, who himself has been a splendid servant of the financial oligarchy, but a poor representative of a harassed community, was obliged two years ago to admit that unless steps are taken to give the masses access to the benefits of science and machinery it will be impossible to prevent civil disturbances of a violent character. But, like all the others of the same type, he said nothing about his own responsibility for preventing that

Knighted Persons are Suspect

On top of all this we now have the belated admissions of Sir George Paish. As a general rule knighted persons say or do very little of real benefit to the great bulk of the people, and an examination of the "Honours" lists will reveal that most of the names included in them are of persons whose views and actions are approved by the controllers and beneficiaries of the existing financial swindle. Sir George Paish was no exception. He has actually been one of the men through whom the community has been imposed upon.

From 1881 to 1916 he was connected in an editorial capacity with the *Statist*, a London publication whose character made it one of the agencies for the consolidation of the private control of the world through finance. From this he blossomed out as Governor of the London School of Economics, where several of our University professors and journalists were "trained." Sir Keith Murdoch is a fair sample of the latter, and the stuff that appears in his papers, allegedl^{*} typical of the hocus pocus taught

Sir George was also advisor in finance and economics to the British Government from 1914 to 1916, and was a member of the financial mission to the American Government in 1914. He became one of the early financial representatives of Britain in the United States during the war, and at this time our old friend, Sir Otto Niemeyer, was one of the leading officials in the British Treasury. It will thus be seen that he was taking an active part in imposing and operating the very financial policy, which has led the world to the edge of the precipice of ruin. He is now a very old man, and a touch perhaps has conscience, for he has called upon the leading nations to make an effort "to bring about reasonable political economic equilibrium and sanity in international affairs," and emphasised the part Britain and the United States might play in pro-"a new era of peace and well-being." In other words, he admits the insanity of what he has been teaching.

Deathbed Repentance

It is, of course, better to have these deathbed repentances than no repentance at all, and as the only thing standing between the people and the "new era of peace and well-being" is an unsound and fraudulent money system, it is clear that the remedy is to be found in the establishment of better financial arrangements. The present position is that owing to a lack of purchasing power in every nation, brought about by the very practices Sir George Paish and his satellites have hitherto supported and defended, each nation is engaged in such a struggle to capture the trade of the other that naval and military warfare seems almost inevitable. There is only one cure for this state of affairs. and that is so to re-arrange the financial system that each country will have sufficient money to purchase the goods for sale within its own borders—i.e., to have purchasing power equal to the community's power to produce the goods and services desired by its citizens. Philip McDevitt has put it this way: "When you have achieved equality between the power to make and the ability to buy, international trade will become what it was intended to be, and there will be no necessity for attempting to capture other countries' markets and customers. which, as has been shown, is the

primary cause of discords and iealousies leading to war.'

Fools Won't Learn

Evidently this is what Sir George Paish had in mind when he finished his book on this note: The British Empire and America could furnish the entire world with great markets for its products in exchange for the products which other nations could supply. And who could doubt that, were the British Empire and America to act in this manner, all other nations would follow their lead." This is in line with the ideas of Douglas, but he insists that the money business must be put right first, and events from day to day are proving more and more that he is right. Many of us are realising with disgust that the supposed experts of today are just as stupid as the supposed experts of other days, who laughed at Christopher Columbus because he said the world was round, at Thomas Edison because he said that sound could be recorded, at the Wright Brothers because they said it was possible to fly, at Louis Pasteur because he said there was a cure for anthrax and hydrophobia, at Ludwig Schleich because he said we could have local anesthetics, and at practically every other true benefactor of mankind. The way out of our difficulties has been discovered and made known to us. but the majority of the alleged experts are still trying to laugh at the discoverer instead of giving the people the wonderful benefits of the discovery. Fools won't learn. —Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

A GOVERNMENT IN TEARS

A Fantasy

Bv H.A.H.

I confess that I had dined heavily on the previous night, which, no doubt, may have been the cause of the following record of events, which coursed through the subconscious mind of the writer in the early hours of the morning, which followed.

I fancied I heard a great booming voice proclaiming throughout the land the words that follow: "Go, every one of you males, to the number of ten thousand; you that are unemployed and others of you that are in want of the necessities of life, of which in this country there is abundance.

"Repair to the place to which I will lead you. And there let every man take one sack filled with that which is grown to eat and repair every one to a place called Canberra, where sit the mighty men of your tribe, the men who talk much and do but little.

"And take, every one of you. a female companion, either wife, daughter or sister, or such other female companion that he hath. And let every woman so going bear in the right or left hand a knife, as she is accustomed."

Here the dreamer must have een disturbed, perch nce gentle snores of his sleeping partner, for he did not observe the means whereby this multitude arrived at their destination. Whether they were given free rides by Mr. Clapp and other Railway Commissioners, or whether they were transported up the Princes' Highway in the Larrakia he does not know. Neither does he know how he himself arrived in the visitors' gallery of Federal Parliament House. But there he found himself, and the scene, which met his gaze, was astounding.

The whole Government and members of the Opposition were in tears. There was Lyons, with great teardrops starting from his eyes. Menzies, with his handkerchief sodden, like a newly washed sheet, and Casey and Page and the rest in a state of like emotion. There was a great babel of voices, and the words that floated up to the watcher in the gallery were more astounding still.

Shame on the Hon. Joe! "To hell with the bankers!" he bawled. "They have let us in for this." "Give the people money, so they can buy what they need," shouted Menzies. "No more pawning the assets of this country to the loan mongers," yelled Casey. We've had enough of that." "Finance the consumer, and abolish poverty amid plenty," piped Page and Hughes in chorus. And more to the same effect. Naturally I was at a loss to understand this transformation (or as our moral teachers would say, "change of heart"), so I moved to enquire, and was directed, in explanation, to look outside the building.

What a sight I perceived! Here was a mighty multitude, and the menfolk were emptying their sacks upon the ground, while the females were plying their knives for all they were worth, and with unerring aim (common, it is said, to the sex) they were throwing into doors and windows something that was round.

I moved a little closer towards a pile of empty sacks and glanced at the inscription thereon, which read: "Onions, 10,000 bags. To be dumped." And I was enlightened. There was then let loose a mighty roar: "Will you destroy what the people want?"

There followed a jangling, jarring rattle about two feet from my ear. With groans and a mental curse I looked at the clock and shut off the infernal alarm. 5 a.m.—Reluctantly I slid out of bed and thrust my lower limbs into a pair of bluey pants, resplendent with an assortment of neatly-sewn patches of various hues, that would put to shame that many-coloured coat of Joseph. So to the daily grind at this time of the year of planting the crop of potatoes, while half of last season's crop lies baking in the sun because people had not enough money to buy them all.

What fools we are! Some day we will wake up and demand what we want - the full reward of our labours and cultural inheritance.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE URGENT TASK

As every reader of the New Times is fully aware, the urgent task is to inform public opinion as quickly as we may. One way in which every reader may assist, with little effort or expense, is by taking two copies each week, and giving away the spare copy to a new contact every week. The opportunities to do this are unlimited. The trams and trains provide hundreds of new contacts if one's friends and acquaintances are already a tilled field.

The cost to each reader, 3d per week, is one all can afford. The effect of the New Times on five thousand new contacts per week would be enormous, while the result of the increased circulation would be to enable the paper to be greatly enlarged and improved, strengthening its appeal, and forming it into a powerful organ for the guidance of public action.

I have already instructed my newsagent to supply me with two copies of the New Times weekly, and invite every reader to join with me in this action immediately. "BUILDER."

Coburg.

MONEY AND WEALTH

The Commonwealth Bank issues pay envelopes for the convenience of employer customers, and for the mutual benefit of those who receive the envelopes, with contents, on payday, and of the Commonwealth Savings Bank. The envelopes carry an appropriate message. One such message reads: Without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be

This sounds right enough, but when carefully thought out it appears as a complete reversal of facts.

"Frugality" means thrift (in this case, obviously, the saving of money); rich means abounding in possessions, wealthy; and poor means having little or nothing, without means, needy.

Then, without thrift or the saving of money, the money, presumably, is spent to acquire possessions or wealth and the unthrifty (spenders) become wealthy, in so far as they get wealth in return for their money. No other result is possible, unless the money is given or thrown away for nothing.

And, conversely, with thrift (saving money earned by service, and, consequently, included in the price of the services or goods produced), the goods or services (other names for wealth) can be acquired by nobody, production ceases and all become poor.

However, one may interpret such kindly advice it does not appear worthy of the Commonwealth

> THE NEW **JERUSALEM**

"A midnight palaver between the T.U.C. leaders and the Government, and England's general strike, that nine days' wonder, was called off. The Communist Party declared this 'base capitulation'; Mr. Baldwin, a 'victory for common sense'. 'victory for common sense'; while the B.B.C. announced its feeling as one of 'profound thankfulness to Almighty God.' It also urged people to pick up the broken pieces, and, quoting Blake, implored them not to let the sword sleep in the hand till they had built Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land.
Jerusalem had already
been built there, and on
foundations of extreme
firmness (main citadel,
Threadneedle street), was somewhat superfluous appeal.'

"They Call it -From Peace," bý Irene Rathbone.

Bank, and, coming from such a source, is suspect either as a glaring example of loose, but quite orthodox, thinking, or as "planned" deception, if approved by a bank official whose education and presuppose a correct money and wealth.

"SIMPLE SIMON." Hobart.

MORE SLAVERY IN GIPPSLAND

Subsequent to my article of last week, entitled "Slavery in Gippsland," I have received more information, both verbally and that written, to the effect that conditions are even worse than those I outlined in my article.

One correspondent from Gippsland says: "I might mention that the struggling cocky is not the only one reduced to slavery under the present society. I know a case of a young man, aged 19 years, who was driving a milk truck 18 hours per day, in the flush of the season. He worked seven days per week for 25/-. The present driver gets £2/10/- per week. There is also the case of a chap on another run, who is known as the man who drives in his sleep. During the flush of the season he never left his truck for a month. He used to sleep in it while waiting his turn to be unloaded at the factory. I have seen him pulled up off the highway, near Nar-Nar-Goon, fast asleep, with a full load of milk on board. He finished up running off the road and smashing the truck against a tree.

The above extract needs very little comment, except this: In spite of all the jargon about prosperity, the community as a whole is being butchered to make a bankers' holiday. How much longer are we going to remain apathetic while this mad, swindling, financial system continues? Surely there are enough people, with enough backbone, who can lead the way in a mighty roar of protest to their Federal member. I would that all supporters suggest throughout Gippsland start to inform Mr. Paterson that it is about time that he pressed for the abolition of slavery in Gippsland. Now is the time for determined action-not tomorrow or next week. Every day of silence means a prolongation of the present foul and inhuman system. The sooner we start to act, the sooner we will get results—so, on with the Electoral Campaign!

City.

"PROSPERITY" IN **VICTORIA**

ERIC BUTLER.

In justice to Mr. Lyons and the Old and Young Nationalists, it seems that the attached news item should be given as much publicity as possible. It has long been suspected that millionaires were imposing on our charitable institu-

tions, and this return confirms it:
"Striking figures obtained in a census show that persons attending public hospitals have not the means to pay for private treatment.

as a striking refutation of the as-sertion that public hospitals accept patients whose means should enable them to receive treatment in private institutions.

The census showed, Mr. Zwar said, that the average capital possessed by persons attending public hospitals for treatment amounted to only £1/8/1.

This average was obtained from investigation of the means of 1788 persons who attended the Royal Melbourne Hospital in one

"The census disclosed further that only 787 were in regular employment, and that the average

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT From One of His Forgotten Men

Reproduced in "Money" (New York).

Dear Mr. President:

I have filled out the National Unemployment Census card you caused appreciation of the facts about both to be sent me. My answers to the questions are according to instructions, but they do not exactly express the facts.

Here is an example: "Are you totally unemployed and (do you) want work?" My answer was "Yes," but as a matter of fact I do not want work. I'm tired already. I started work before I was ten years of age, and now I'm past 63. What I really want is income from my social heritage of the race.

And there is another point in which my answer was incorrect. I said I was unemployed. I am never unemployed. I am never idle. I never loaf. I'm always busy. Maybe I'm reading a book, or writing a piece. Maybe I'm pruning a berry-bush or hoeing in the garden or, maybe I'm trying to understand the difference in social progress and social staticism—or, maybe, just enjoying a good think.

But none of these things bring me money income, and groceries are not given away—and they seem to be a necessity. Shoes, shirts and overalls seem to be necessities. I find nobody giving them away. Lest you think that I'm a confirmed bum, because I do not want work, I'll elaborate a little.

All my ancestors, since the day the first man lashed a stone to a stick to be used as a tool, have been battling to build up a civilisation that would make it a little easier for a man to acquire the necessities (and comforts) of life, with less drudgery, and with greater certainty. Without their contribution to the tools of civilisation, such as we boast today, we still would be compelled to work hard with our hands in order to live.

It seems to me that the world needs emancipation from the notion that it is necessary for a man to strive and struggle for the necessities of life, mere physical necessities. I believe, and doubtless vou agree, that such things should be only a means to, not the end of, human endeavour. I am disposed to feel that if man is to fill his alleged destiny he must rise above mere barter and trade, dividends and profits. Therefore cutting grass along the roadside does not appeal to me. Carrying a clod on a shovel across the road and patting it down carefully, even though I'm getting "paid" for it, fails to stir my en-thusiasm. We have machines that can cut more grass and weeds in a half hour than I can in a week. We have machines that can move more dirt at one trip than I can in a thousand. Why be childish?

Neither do I want to be made to feel that I am the object of charity -that I am a beggar, carrying home the dole under my arm. I want to use the potential possibilities of the Good Earth, the Good Science, the Good Progress-of

I do not care to be troubled with the joint ownership of the means of production, distribution "Facts were quoted yesterday by the president of the Royal Melbourne Hospital (Mr. B. T. Zwar) resources of the earth and the transportation (though I'm afraid products of industry. I do not want to own jointly a wheat field, a coalmine, or a suit factory. I want a medium with which I can buy bread, coal, clothes. I want Congress to monetise the possible productive capacity of the country, then issue the people the money (cash, wages, credit dividends, trade-tickets, etc.), equal to that possible productive capacity.

I want the nation to pull open

"Of that number 152 had bank Weekly wage was £3/4/10. Those in accounts of property, and their casual employment, numbering 469, average holding was £22/8/1. had an average wage of £2/ $\frac{1}{7}$." had an average wage of £2/1/7." Argus, Jan 15.

Sandringham.

"W E P "

the throttle of possible production, not shut it. I want science unhobbled, unblindfolded, and given a free hand. I want the floodgates of plenty opened. I want us to cease to think and speak of man's right to work, and instead think and speak of his right to enjoy his glorious heritage—which he is now denied. I want man's mind freed from the worries of what he shall eat or wherewithal shall he be clothed, that he may, if he is so inclined, spread the wings of his soul and soar higher.

To this end I ask that you strive for the enactment of laws that will allow Congress to resume the exclusive right to coin money; that you adopt the policy of making the amount of money in the pockets of would-be buyers equal to the aggregate retail price of all the consumable goods and services the nation can produce. You can do this by monetising the productive capacity of the country, then issuing to the people buying power wages, salaries, dividends, discounts and pensions—equal to the ultimate prices (retail), of all goods produced, or possible to produce.

It is patent that you have babied business long enough. Private industry must limit its activities to manufacturing and selling goods, not making and marketing money. You have thawed out frozen assets, primed pumps, bottle-nursed famishing industries, doled the millions, waiting for business to get off its knees, off its belly. You have striven to make business honest. You have done everything, according to recognised rules, to bring Prosperity back. In spite of all this there appears to be creeping upon us, with the resistlessness of the glacier, another depression. One doubts if the country can stand the shock of another. I have been 'with" you since 1932. I have been patient, and said to my impatient friends-wait, give F. D. R. a chance—give him time. Obviously that moment has about arrived.

You helped business from the flat of its back. You gave it Shots to stimulate it, predigested foods to strengthen it. Now it starts slugging you in the jutting jaw. Are you going to "take" it? On Jan. 15, 1934, you said to Congress— "The issuance and control of the medium of exchange which we call money is a high prerogative of the Government."

You must do something effective before another year or the scales will start to tip against you.

Yours sincerely,

OLIVER M THOMASON Willernie, Minn.

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business **Directory**

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 3.)

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ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

"The disclosure in the Armaments Year Book of the League of Nations that the military expenditure of nations had risen from £1,450,000,000 in 1932 to £2,400,000,000 in 1937, comes at a fitting moment, when the reverberation of Japanese bombs falling on British and American gunboats drowns that of the withdrawal of Italy from one attempt, at any rate, to place a world police force at the command of international finance.

There would be little satisfaction in the contemplation of the last agonies of a dying system if we could not now clearly discern the vigorous movements of a new order which is destined to replace the old.

As it is, the very nature of those agonies, which include the breakdown of international trade, of international borrowing and lending, and of international regimentation - - miscalled 'collective security'- on the one hand, and the continuous imposition of ever more repressive and inquisitorial regimes on the populations of every country, accompanied by the intensification of mass misinformation, on the other, affords grounds for optimism to all those who are consciously building up from the individual instead of down from the State.

"Such optimism is geared to an accelerating process of disintegration, and to a simultaneous awakening of individuals everywhere. Time is the essence of the contract.

"The enemy spends money like water to hide the truth, but the truth is out.'

— New Era, January 14. Grave words and brave optimism.

A close study of world affairs gives little peace of mind; on the contrary, the mind is laden with apprehension. Anything may happen. The only consolation is in the knowledge that the crisis has arrived and the verdict will soon be known; and as the fight is virtually between Right and Wrong-Good and Evil—then, if there is anything in ethical law, right will win. Still, it is poor consolation when we do not know what horrors there may be hidden in the darkness before the crisis is over. And the pity of it is, that there would be no need for apprehension if only those who profess to be sincere would do their utmost during the next few

The community is thinking and searching for truth. It is

"WHAT I THINK THE CHURCHES TODAY"

The above article by Mr. W. Macmahon Ball, which appeared in the "New Times" of September 17, has elicited so much comment and brought so many requests for a reprint, that it has been reprinted by the "New Times" as an eight-page brochure.

Copies may ordered from **NEW TIMES LTD.,** Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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common comment that what appears in the press is unreliable; and yet it is the press that moulds public opinion. The people cannot escape from its influence. The only counter to its poison is the knowledge that reformers possess. If we fail to pass that knowledge on, we fail, indeed, to the greatest magnitude. Irretrievable decisions will be made this year. It is our duty to so help the people that they will order decisions to be made in conformity with their well being.

The Australian people, during this year, will probably be led along a trail of false prosperity. Feverish activity will blind them to the destination to which the rail is leading. Australia, more than any other portion of the Empire, will blossom forth into huge industries manufacturing war materials—for Australia will be the base for High Finance's argument with Japan. This must be, if the Financial Monopoly intends to continue fighting to regain its vanishing power. But there is doubt as to its actions, as public enlightenment has advanced to such an extent that it may render the Financial Monopoly powerless.

As the quotation at the head of this introduction points out: The Crisis is Here. The strongest factor in the fight to carry through the crisis to a satisfactory recovery is the power of the individual. This is a personal concern. No stereotyped organisation can do the job required. No organisation can reach one's friends; only oneself can approach them successfully for assistance and co-operation. It is the individual's fight, and the individual's efforts will result in the combining of the people—which is the type of organisation that will be effec-

What to Do: Place the indisputable facts, as we know them, and not as the press and propaganda organs of Finance misstate them, before your friends. Tell them that Parliament' exists to make the Will of the people prevail - - that is, to bring into effect what your friends want, and what you want. Ask them to join with you in signing the Elector's Demand and Undertaking form, which gives instructions to Parliament, through Members of Parliament, to bring about a specific result.

Forms can be obtained, free

successful method of reaching out and collecting from others than those who have so loyally continued contributing to the funds of the Movement.

on"—it flies.

Eric Butler is working at high pressure. He has been pushing his bicycle over many miles of hilly Gippsland lately. Mirboo, Trafalgar and Thorpdale represent the area he has been contacting. Eric is very pleased with the spirit of the Gippslanders, and is satisfied that they are consolidating their district. He says that splendid work is going on down there. Eric is going north to Benalla on Friday to give some attention to his farm, for a month. "But, depend on it, I'll

Council Meeting. -- Central Council of the U.E.A. will meet at Headquarters next Tuesday, Jan. 25 at 8 p.m.

Saturday, February 26, 1938

of charge, from the $U.E.A.\ room\,s,\ M\,cE\,w\,an\ H\,ou\,s\,e,\ 3\,4\,3$ Little Collins-street, Melbourne. The recommendation set out in "What to do" is of first importance; however, assistance is required in the general work of spreading enlightenment, and of mobilising Public Opinion and providing it with means of expression. It has been disappointing that no person blessed with much money has come to the assistance of the Movement, and relieved it of the necessity of appealing to those who can so ill afford the contributions they are sending in. It seems that the acquisition of money dispels the greater treasure of human kindness. And the irony of the case is that, in self-preservation, we have to continue sacrificing to attain a position that also safeguards debasing riches. However, that little digression is merely the lifting of a safety valve, but the fact remains that money is urgently needed. On this page is announced a competition. It is hoped that this proves to be a

Will supporters please apply to Head Office for competition forms, and endeavour to persuade whoever they can to enter the competition? This one is an experiment. If it is supported to the extent anticipated the prize for the next one will be substantially increased. A thousand entries would provide a margin of £20 for prizes. Please do what you can to make this competition successful. Remember, this is the crucial year — and time no longer "marches

be stirring up the Campaign while I am there," is his remark.

WATER JOEYS OF 1938

Eltham, where nearly 70 families are facing a water shortage so acute that they have been forced to cart water from the Maroondah Channel, half a mile away, and in some cases are even relying on ground soakages.

"For some families a bath has become an impossible luxury, and one man has claimed that he has reduced his washing allowance to a cup of water a day. In other homes the arrival of a water wagon with a few gallons of clean water is greeted with a cheer.

"North Eltham has no reticulated water supply, and residents there are compelled to rely on tanks. Many of the houses are of the weekend cottage type, and are occupied by families on sustenance, for whom no adequate provision has been made for tanks large enough to hold water sufficient to last over a dry spell.

"To relieve the shortage, the Heidelberg Council has lent residents a motor truck and water cart, and yesterday they carted from the Maroondah Channel, which supplies Preston Reservoir, enough water to last four days. The Council, however, has informed the residents that the truck is now required for council work.

'Residents are very alarmed at the prospect of being left without water,' said Mr. H. R. Jones, who has been assisting with the water carting. 'Once the truck is taken away, there will be no means of carrying water from the channel, and, unless rain falls, we will be entirely without water.

holes to collect soakage, but the

"Drastic water economies have water cannot be pure, and parents been made this week at North are afraid of sickness among their children. It is probable that a protest will be made to the Heidelberg Council.'

"An officer of the council said it was the responsibility of landlords to provide tanks to catch adequate supplies of water. The council had lent the truck, as an act of grace to the residents, but it could not continue to do this indefinitely.'

—Herald, Jan. 17.

Our much-vaunted prosperity manifests itself in some curious forms, doesn't it? The above report would no doubt prove a powerful attraction to intending emigrants in England.

That such utter callousness should be displayed in the treatment of our own Australian brothers and sisters, financially disinherited, is a striking commentary on this barbarous age.

Why shouldn't the residents of North Eltham have an adequate water supply? There is no shortage of water in the Maroondah channel, and there are plenty of pipes. But that is not the point. The point is that there does exist an acute shortage of money, which is criminally kept in short supply by the Money Monopolists, who create it out of nothing. And until such time as the people of Eltham, together with the people in other towns and cities, unite in demanding a change in our money arrangements, we will continue to suffer misery and perpetuate the paradox of poverty amid plenty.

Australians in Eltham and Heidelberg, what are you going to Several families have sunk do about it? It's up to you to make a move.

WAR FOR THE SAKE OF JOBS

By ALLAN R BROWN, Public Relations Counsel-New Economics Group of New York, in "Money" (New York).

Mass poverty means mass is to realise the difference between murder. If one man should jobs and goods, and demand kill another for the sake of his job we should disapprove. Yet this is what nations are doing all the time and hardly a word is said. Perhaps it is because nations are forced into this murderous course. Under the present system there are only two alternatives, unemployment or war. And as peoples' very lives depend upon employment, the demand for jobs must be carried even to the extent of war.

The insistence on jobs instead of goods is what causes war. Japan defines her problem as the providing of half a million new jobs a year. That is the cause of the present Japanese-Chinese horror. Japan is not going into China because she wants China's wealth but because the penetration of China will make more jobs at home in Japan. She can force China to take more Japanese' goods, and the very carrying on of the war means more employment for Japanese.

It is a very peculiar thing. the old days wars were waged because one nation wanted the wealth of another, foodstuffs or other booty. But today a nation does not go to war to take the wealth of another but to make that other take the wealth of the attacking nation, that is, to force the other to accept the exports of the first nation. It is a mistake to say that this is merely an example of capitalist greed. Manifestly, if the capitalist could sell his goods at home he would not take the trouble to find a foreign market.

But it is not merely that wars are aimed to find more markets abroad and more work at home. The very act of war creates employment for may people. War times are boom times because everybody is busy. But it is the boom of doom. All this activity does not create useful things. Only articles destruction are being made.

The only way to cure all this

jobs and goods, and demand the goods. There is no virtue in work for work's sake. Jobs are of value only if they produce goods. If we have a system whereby the people of this country can get all the goods that are made there will be no goods to force on other countries, and there will be no reason to have war simply for the sake of giving people jobs.

President Wilson said of the

Great War:

"The reason that the war we have just finished took place was that Germany was afraid her commercial rivals were going to get the better of her; and the reason why some of the nations went into war against Germany was that they thought that Germany would get the commercial advantage of them. The seed of the jealousy, the seed of the deeply-rooted hatred, was hot, successful, commercial and industrial rivalry."

We call it the Great War, but unless we mend our ways it will be a minor war. The Great War is in the future. Most of the world is now busy trying to stave off that Great War, but it is a hopeless, task. The world is just trying to hold down the cover instead of stopping the boiling underneath.

What we must do is demand the goods, demand the distribution at home of the goods we are trying to force on other nations, of the goods which are not produced at all because production is being curtailed The goods are ready for the people if only the people can get them. Demand the goods. If these goods are put in the hands of the people there will be no cause for war. We can raise all the food and make all the goods we want, and if we are allowed to use our wealth we won't have to try to force it on other people. Demand the Goods.

COMPETITION £5 ----- PRIZE ----- £5

6d. Entrance Fee. Entrance Fee 6d. Entries Close Entries Close Saturday, February 26, 1938.

CONDITIONS:

Below are five Place names in Victoria, with certain letters missing. Fill in the missing letters. The solution of the words is in a sealed envelope in the keeping of the Editor of the New Times, who will be judge, and his decision will be final.

The competitor obtaining the most correct solutions in accordance with those in the sealed envelope will be the winner. If two or more obtain equal results, the prize will be equally divided. Postal notes, or stamps, to the value of 6d to accompany each single entry. Entries to reach the Hon. Secretary, U.E.A., McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, not later than Monday morning, February

Results will be published in the New Times on Friday, March 4. PLACE NAMES IN VICTORIA (Use Block Letters.)

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Address....