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## THE NEW TIMES

CHARITY COVERS
A HEAP

By Yaffle

(See Page 3)

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

Vol.4. No. 4.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d

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### Are We Ants or Men?

Employment figures issued by the Commonwealth Statistician (Dr. Roland Wilson) show that the percentage of unemployment among trade unionists for Australia as a whole fell to 8.2 in the December quarter, 1937, as compared with a maximum unemployment of 30 per cent, in May 1932.

The latest figures show factory and retail store employment to be booming.

What a picture to gladden the heart of the professional economist, of the ancient gentleman who had to roll stones up to the top of a hill, only to have them roll back again, and who is the patron saint of the professional economist and of those poor wretches in China and Spain who are forced to sample some of the fruits of in- merely to maintaining life. dustrial revival!

Now the first point which should be made with respect to the figures quoted is that they relate to trade unionists only. To belong to a union one must pay fees. To pay fees, one must have money. There must be a large number of the three millions of Australians whose income was disclosed by the last census to be nothing, and of the additional million whose income was disclosed to be less than one pound per week, who cannot indulge in the luxury of union membership. The figures are, therefore, inconclusive, as they do not relate to all employment in Australia.

increase in "employment" since mand man may have decided to garded in orthodox quarters as a ment himself, and to produce fifty bound up with pseudo-moral concity, which preceded the power- that it should assure him of the machine age, has been carried on bare essentials and one or two of into the power-machine age, though the amenities of existence, while its validity has ceased. That rule he devoted his leisure to cultural is that if a man does not work, and artistic pursuits, improving his neither shall he eat. Employment approach shots at golf, or, perhaps, is regarded as an avenue, and, to no purpose other than that of indeed, for most citizens as the pleasant intercourse with his only avenue, for distribution of fellows. incomes.

There is, in opposition to the natural efforts of the scientist and inventor to lessen the necessity for human toil, an entirely unnatural urge to find work for people.

### Work for Work's Sake

It does not matter how the work is found. Men may, over a period of years, laboriously construct with shovels and like primitive implements a Yarra Boulevard, which the Country Roads Board with modern machinery could finish in a month or so. Men may be employed in drug trades (e.g., beer, tobacco, chemical dopes, remedies, medicines and pick-me-ups, etc.) to cater for the nervous prostration so copiously produced strain and insecurity of modern life. Men may be employed to construct unnecessary factories, ships and so on. Men may be employed selling things such as life insurance, the necessity for which arises only from the insecurity made so general by the present financial system. Whole armies of men may be employed in selling goods and endeavouring to induce artificial buying demand in consumer's minds. Every seller of goods and services is forced to take part in the publicity bears any relation to the real desires of consumers to have an avalanche of luxuries, or, alternatively, to lead the simple life, scramble, until there is not a moment with tons of leisure, or perhaps to of our waking moments when we cease to be assailed by salesmen on unnecessary things for the and advertisements. Men may be employed to make and use implements of destruction, such as tanks, guns, shells, battleships, unless they engage in further aeroplanes, etc. And the banker production to earn more and his puppets, the politician, the money. We may have a glut of press, the economist, and often the pulpit, will bray loudly of prosperity, and will aver that all is for this situation would be to

for the best in the best of possible worlds.

### Hangover from the Age of Scarcity

The philosophy that the end of an economic system is to provide work remained harmless only so long as man had to contend, unaided, with his environment. The energy units available for production were then few, and slacking was a most serious offence as the probability of scarcity in the basic essentials necessary for the continuation of life was increased. Man put up with work because he had to. He even made a virtue of necessity. But his true nature steadily asserted itself. He tried through the ages to put the work on to the back of something else-to increase his mastery of his environment so that the whole of his time would not have to be devoted

### The Coming of Power

He invented the wheel, the lever, the hammer, and so on at quite an early stage. And fairly recently in his history he has learned how to apply power or solar energy to his devices. It was no longer merely a matter of better directing his own energy through the use of clever contrivances. He looked to a source of energy outside himself. And now in timeenergy units there is available the equivalent of the output of fifty slaves for every human being in this world. Solar energy has been harnessed.

It is conceivable under a proper However this may be, we do system that with all this mastery not deny that there has been an of power and process at his com-1932. Employment is not re- remain in full productive employmeans solely to getting goods and or a hundred times as much of the services produced. It has become things he wanted than he could bound up with pseudo-moral conheretofore have produced. On the siderations. A rule, which was other hand, he may have asked no soundly based in the ages of scar- more of the industrial system than

> In either case there would be no waste of human energy merely to provide work. The necessary financial means of distributing the product of industry could be provided automatically. It is only a matter of regulating the flow of income to the community pocket, and the rate at which prices take money out of the community's

### The Flaw in the Present **System**

The present system is not, however, a proper system. The fact that a thing has been produced is no assurance that money exists anywhere in the pockets of consumers to buy that thing.

It is now necessary to embark on further production to sell existing products—to build a factory or a bombing 'plane before a cabbage may be bought.

The new products, in turn, are left unrepresented by money, and, accordingly, unpurchaseable, unless further "work" is undertaken.

The expenditure of human energy in production no longer bears any relation to the real deset a middle course. It is wasted give people money to buy the wheat. Under a proper system enough money would have flowed out to them in the production of the wheat to enable them to buy it. Under the present system they must set to and build a battleship, a paint factory or something equally irrelevant to

get the means to buy the wheat.
Professor Copland calls this stimulation of investment and sound finance!

### **Dangerous Both Ways**

The situation, however, is inherently unsound and dangerous. The further employment acts merely as a palliative until the citizen comes to be charged for the battleship or factory, via taxation or allocated overhead charges. We find as a rule that increased employment results in a larger volume of production, which can find no market at home. To increase employment throughout the world and to do nothing to rectify the gap between the flow of incomes and prices can lead to only one thing. That is an intensified struggle for external markets, which will lead to war.

Decreased employment, on the other hand, will lead to internal trouble. Men are then left with leisure, but with no means of providing themselves with occupation for that leisure. A leisured man with means can occupy his time fully. A leisured man without means (unemployed) can't even go for a walk in the bush for fear of wearing out his boots. He can't go in for astronomy or music or any form of research. He can't even grow a garden. Man must have occupation. If his energies can't find a decent outlet they will find a dangerous outlet, and a large-scale increase of unemployment will lead to internal strife. The work State is dangerous, both in times of boom and depression.

### Release from Slavery

The occupation man needs is mainly self-imposed occupation, not the grinding slavery of compulsory employment of the work-orstarve variety. In any event, legitimate industrial employment is constantly diminishing.

It is clear, therefore, that under a sane system employment in industry will diminish as further application of invention, power and improved process is made. Unemployment will come to be regarded as a sign of man's triumph over his environment. The fruits of industry, of the machine's efforts, will be distributed to the community by means of a dividend payment made to every citizen, whether he works or not. Every citizen is entitled, as of right, to a share in the machine's products, as the machine and knowledge of process are common property. They have been developed by our ancestors and handed down to us free, gratis and for nothing.

They were not given, devised or bequeathed to the banking fraternity to sabotage and deny to

The bankers, through their fraudulent system of numbers, are denying to mankind the communal inheritance of plenty. That plenty is a plenty of things and a plenty of leisure.

### The Power Lust

The work-or-starve State is merely the bankers' method of domination. No man is really free when he depends on his job for access to the bare essentials of life. His co-operation in industry is one of sullen compulsion, not of volition.

If he clamours for "work" and not for access to industry's products, that merely shows to what extent he has allowed himself to become mesmerised. He realises that the alternative to servitude is starvation, under the bankers' rules. He has not the wit to demand the alteration of those rules but wastes his time clamouring for more servitude. He has not the wit to realise that a nation at war represents the work-State in all its glory, and that increased employment brings death, just as decreased employment brings death.

He has not seen that what he has been taught to regard as unemployment and a catastrophe should really be regarded as paid leisure and as necessary for the proper development of personality and self-respect. He is not yet fully aware that the proper function of the economic system is to allow machines to do all the work possible, and so to set man's efforts free for other purposes, and that, even if man is no longer called upon to spend much of his time as a producer, his functions as a consumer must continue. It is morally right that these functions should continue, as the true end of production is consumption. And it is also expedient that these functions should continue, as there otherwise will be hell to pay, as today there is hell to pay.

### Solving the Problem

Let us unite to demand results from our politicians, and the bankers skulking behind them; to demand access to the leisure, goods and services available in such plenty and at present denied to us by a fraudulent money system, which puts too little money in our pockets and marks too high a price on industry's products.

After this problem has been solved there will, of course, remain other problems to be solved. But it is vital to recognise that no other problem can be solved until the money problem has been solved and the work-State abolished.

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### CHARITY COVERS A HEAP

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News."

the movement to improve nurse's conditions.

Nursing has always been known as a noble calling. By giving it that name we have always been able to ensure a supply of cheap labour and help to balance the budget. You can't be noble for money (ask Harley Street).

To improve nurses' conditions and give them T.U. rules would introduce an element of sordid selfinterest. You would never know whether the girl was smoothing your fevered brow "for love of humanity or for a bob a day, plus time-and-a-half Saturdays. And I like to be able to *trust* women.

Besides, nursing is women's work. It is the great privilege of women to be exploited. It puts her on a pedestal. But the T.U.C. doesn't recognise pedestals in lieu of wages, and we can't afford both.

Finally, nursing makes women ministering angels, and you can't be an angel under Trade Union rules. Can you imagine a dispute in which the committee called upon the angels to down wings? The whole thing is ridiculous.

There is a more serious aspect of the matter. Once you begin to criticise hospital conditions you are jeopardising the Voluntary System. People take opportunity of demanding that the charity-supported institu-tions should be supported and controlled by the State.

It is, therefore, my purpose to show you that organised charity is a necessary adjunct to the economic system.

As those of you know who have been properly brought up, a rich man starts his future life under a handicap.

Further, in the ordinary way of business, enterprising men are frequently obliged to do things which, though necessary to the maintenance of the Empire's unrivalled prosperity, would, if judged by ordinary moral standards, disqualify a man for membership of the Thugs' Union.

Now, it is easy to see that such things may still further prejudice a rich man's chance of eternal bliss. Fortunately, how-ever, there has always been a way out.

For charity covers a multitude of sins. It is, therefore, safe to

Dear Mr. Menzies,

Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C., M.P., Attorney General for the Commonwealth, Canberra.

According to the Melbourne "Argus" of Monday

last, in the comfortable atmosphere of the dining-

room at Scott's Hotel (an institution controlled by

the president of the Taxpayers' Association!} you

told a gathering of men interested in the motor industry

that "the principal business of politicians in this

country is to see that justice is done—not only industrial justice, but social justice." You then went on to say: "The Government cannot dis-

charge these responsibilities without interfering

with the people, and that meant that in future it

would have more contact with the business world.

As time went on, the Government would, more or

less, prescribe the rules which the industries would

On other occasions we have found it necessary

to offer strong criticism of your public demeanour and the sentiments you have expressed, but this

time we feel that you are almost entitled to some

It is very pleasing to know that you have pub-

licly declared for social justice, and for this we commend you. But why did you spoil it by going on to say that it will mean interference with

industry? The truth of the matter is that it will mean the END of interference with industry.

One-sided interference by governments has been the curse of industry. Time after time

stringent and irksome conditions have been imposed on industry without any regard at all to

the effect on industry. All sorts of restrictions

commendation. Perhaps it is a case of fifty-fifty.

I am disquieted by reading of assume that it even covers business enterprise.

As you know, all charitable acts of a man's life are recorded and balanced against the more business-like ones. And throughout the ages, contributions to charity have been recognised as a convenient means of enabling a rich man to show a profit on his spiritual balance sheet at the end of his financial years.

For instance, suppose a great man, by reason of foreign competition, has been compelled. solely in the interests of national prosperity, to pay his employees



He can bail his soul out by a fat cheque.

something less per week than would keep a cockroach in socksuspenders, he is able, by subscribing liberally to hospitals in later life, to bail his soul out of what's coming to it.

Time and again in our tough island story, rich and great men, captains of industry, empirebuilders and other members of the species Homo Vampyrus, have been able, after a life devoted to giving other people hell, to side-step their packet of brimstone by a fat cheque to a sanatorium.

Our glorious annals are full of such profit-and-loss accounts. For instance, the other day a paper announced the 342nd anniversary of the death of Sir John Hawkins, the great Elizabethan navigator.

This great man, commonly accorded honourable mention in school history books, amassed a huge fortune in the slave trade. He used to make raids on African villages, burn them down, carry off the Negroes he didn't kill, and sell them to Spanish settlers in America.

He was a pious man. The ship in which he carried off his Negroes was called "The Jesus."

On one occasion, when the hold of the "Jesus" was crammed with Negroes, half of whom died of fever, bad food and suffocation, the ship was becalmed

### "LIBERTY TODAY"

By C. E. M. JOAD.

BOOK REVIEW, BY ERIC BUTLER

Liberty Today is a book well worth reading by all those students of sociology who are perturbed at the present decline of liberty. This book is very stimulating in its method of presenting the case for individual liberty and economic

half-way across the Atlantic. But just when things were getting desperate, a breeze sprang up and the voyage was safely concluded. So the great man wrote in his diary, "... and Almighty God, who will not suffer His elect to perish, sent us a breeze.'

In spite of his piety, however, it is doubtful whether this outstanding piece of cheese would have been able to avoid the Hot Spots on grounds of his enterprise alone.

Yet we have no fear of the ultimate destination of his immortal soul. For, in 1592, when his voyages were over, he founded the Sir John Hawkins Hospital at Chatham.

But where would such men be, speaking immortally, if, having made their wads, they were suddenly prevented from easing their consciences because the care of the sick was efficiently dealt with out of the rates?

They would be caught short. There they would stand, poor souls, with millions of pounds and a long list of exploitations, wage-cuts, slum-rents and sackings on the debit side, and not a single act of charity to cover it, all because the State had jumped in ahead of them with the alms.

They could not give their money to the poor, for that would pauperise the proletariat and upset the calculations of Unemployment Assistance the Board.

There would be no way left for them to ease their souls' burden save by such haphazard and trivial methods as dropping a slice of it, in negotiable form. into the Christmas stockings of persons I could name.

Surely it is worth putting up with a little overcrowding and lack of equipment in one or two voluntary hospitals in order to save these men, on whom the economic stability of the Empire has so often depended, from being landed in what theologians call the Super-heated Soup?

It would be a poor reward for enterprise.

and obligations have been laid on the business community from time to time, but the Governments have not been concerned whether these burdens

forced our business men into bankruptcy or not. For example, it is within the province of the Commonwealth Government to require the observance of a 30-hour week (and no one would seriously argue that if we made use of our available machinery and labour 30 hours would not be sufficient), but it would be sheer madness to require industry to observe that standard without taking the necessary corresponding steps to ensure that industry will be able to meet the additional expenditure involved. It is all a matter of cost, and cost is a matter of money. At present, as you are fully aware, these burdens force industry further and further into debt to the banks, which up to now have been the creators and destroyers of our money. Let the Government see that industry is provided with its financial needs and there will be no difficulties about shorter hours and the like.

The same applies exactly in the social sphere. Social justice is a matter of the people's ability to buy. Ability to buy is a matter of income. Income is a matter of money.

Is it not clear to you, dear Bob, that there is no occasion at all to worry yourself about interfering with industry? All you have to do is to put the money arrangements right and there will then be little difficulty in putting other things

We commend this line of thought to you in the hope that you will accept it in the spirit in which it is offered.

Yours. etc.. THE NEW TIMES security, while the author's plea for democracy is very opportune.

The first part of the book deals very thoroughly with the factors hostile to liberty. The author's views on our present educational ideas are quite refreshing. "The youngster of today," he says, starts in an educational machine, which is a mass-production machine. When the youngster goes to work his whole life must be regulated. Outside his work he reads a newspaper, produced to attract the coppers of the mil-

The author also develops the theme that the generating of the mass-mind in leisure is another factor hostile to real individual liberty.

The next section of the book deals very comprehensively with that old bone of contention—the individual versus the State—and. once again, the author puts the case for the individual quite clearly, and, one by one, disposes thoroughly of the arguments presented by the Communists and the Fascists. However, the most important aspect of the book is the clear elucidation of how democracy should function. The author shows clearly how the relationship of the electors, Parliament and the experts should operate; and all Electoral Campaigners should thoroughly digest the two chapters, "Dis-tinction Between Means and Ends Fallacious" and "Only the Wearer Knows Where the Shoe Pinches."

"Thus the apparently innocuous doctrine, that in a democracy the community should prescribe the end and the expert determine the means, results only too often in practice in conferring a charter upon the expert to impose upon the community, in the name of means, ends upon which it has no opportunity of pronouncing judgment, and this danger, I suggest, arises because in a modern community so-called means frequently reveal themselves on examination to be not means at all, but ends masquerading as means. The conclusion is not that the expert should not be consulted and used, but that vigilance is required lest his employment should become a pretext for foisting upon the community measures which it has not

The next section of the book deals effectively with the modern dictatorships, and once again the author amasses a tremendous case for democracy, although he points out that as yet we only have democracy in theory.

The last chapter of the book entitled "The Prospects for Liberty," throws out some very "The Prospects for stimulating ideas and thoughts, especially the section, "The Paradox of Poverty in Plenty." The writer shows quite clearly that there can be no liberty until there is economic security. He utters a warning when he says: "It is the spectacle of the world's quays and warehouses stacked with the rotting fish and fruit that might have fed, of the world's wharves piled with the coal that might have warmed them and theirs, that constitutes the greatest enemy to democratic government throughout the world.'

This book should be read by all people who pride themselves on being democrats. It is certainly the most comprehensive work on the subject of liberty since Mill produced his famous work, and puts forward the modern conception of democracy as taught by the New Economists:

"I am content here to register the conclusion that, if Parliament cannot with reasonable promptness be transformed into and efficient organ government capable of expressing the popular will, will be superseded and will deserve that fate.'

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(Continued on page 7.)

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### War on the Air

The ether has now been harassed for the purpose of wordy warfare amongst the nations. Russian stations try to put is time for a Capstan. Communism over to good German Nazis, and vice versa. Mussolini has been endeavouring to seduce from allegiance to Britain all manner of people in the Near East. Britain is now hitting back with broadcasts in Arabic to convince devout Mohammedans that allegiance to Thread-needle Street and to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co is the equivalent in this world of allegiance to Allah in the next. The commercial press regards this as the introduction of an

denarture It is not a new departure. Broadcasting has been a weapon of warfare ever since the early 1920's.

element of warfare into the

broadcasting world, and as a new

In the case of stations conducted by Governments, it has been a weapon in the war so relentlessly waged by finance against the liberties of mankind, The studio has largely taken the place of the pulpit. "Public Opinion" has been cunningly shaped by the broadcast of the views of Joe Lyons and the Supreme Being on inflation (the Latter's views being interpreted From the pulpit of Wesley Church by Casey, Menzies and Co.). Overseas news is dished up and interpreted by the Watchman, who solemnly assures us of the soundness of the theories and tenets of orthodox bankers, and refers to past experiments in reform, which have failed. He never mentions that the bankers were able to torpedo most of these experiments, and that their failure was not a purely automatic failure.

In the case of commercial stations, which rely on advertising for revenue, there has been nothing but warfare since the inception of broadcasting. We are solemnly assured one moment that A's beer is the best procurable. After a dissertation on the beauties of somebody's foundation garments, the same announcer will, with the utmost assurance, tell us that B's beer is immeasurably superior to all other beers.

Commercial life is warfare, and that war has been carried into the ether. The battle is for the inadequate supply of pen-

### THE PRINTED WORD

Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets, Weeklies, Monthlies, Annuals, Newspapers, Magazines, or Books

EXCELLENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED

The Advocate Press 143-151 a'BECKETT ST., MELBOURNE.

THE NEW TIMES nies in consumers' pockets, and the penalty of defeat is bankruptcy and ruin.

> The late Eimar O'Duffy predicted that a sort of wireless wave would be invented to din "The things which fill the to inspect the Australian advertisements into our ears while we sleep. Aldous Huxley gives us precisely the same picture in "Brave New World."

The unsuspecting victims of the barrages put over the ether relations officers of International are fast becoming a mentally Finance, which makes their conditioned herd, unable to think for themselves, and feeling impelled to reach for a Capstan this indisputably true statement merely because the clock strikes might well make every man and and the announcer states that it woman among us pause and "think furiously." Look at our

as of such importance that Montagu Collett Norman's own brother has been put in charge of the B.B.C.

Broadcasting has long since departed from any pretence that its main function is to provide people with entertainment, has become sheer propaganda and an orgy of lying advertise-

### Trouble in France

France is ruled, like Australia, by a hundred or so families, who control the Bank of France and large industrial undertakings.

These monopolists draw a straight line with chalk, and any mesmerised puppy dog who keeps his nose on the line can remain Premier till he gets his nose off the line.

This, in short, is the history of the sudden changes on the French political front.

Citizens are not allowed togive thought to France's productive capacity or to the potential greatness of her achievement in industry or art. her They have become mesmerised into paying regard solely to some abstraction known as the stability of the franc.

of French consumers.

### "FLOOD SMOTHER AND BURY"

Ralph E. Flanders, former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, says: "If an dictator engineer over industry could be appointed, and given complete control over raw materials, machinery and trained labour, he could flood, smother and bury the people under an avalanche of goods and service such as no Utopian dreamer ever imagined."

Perfectly true-but the people would have to "flooded, be smothered buried under the avalanche" of money also. Otherwise they would not benefit. And why the dictator? Consumers could do enough dictating if they had sufficient effective demand.

### "WHAT'S THE NEWS?"

### By ELECTORA

papers these days are of minor branches of their businesses, importance. The scurryings to others for the benefit of their and fro of the Edens and the Hitlers are the inevitable result of the present economic system. These men are merely the public scurryings necessary." Thus a famous New Economist in a recent speech. The implications of own newspapers. Summed up, In England, the money mono- the principal items presented in poly has regarded broadcasting pictures and print deal almost exclusively with crime, accidents, sensation in its myriad forms, gossip and "society' drivel. The news of the world, as presented, is obviously unreliable -- "It is stated"; "Rumour has it"; "A spokesman declares", etc., etc.—these and such like are the invariable preludes to the cabled news stories. As regards amusement and information. It the local information, apart from motor smashes, bodies in bags, etc., we learn that the Attorney-General has attended a dinner (apparently a stock item), the Federal Treasurer has been up in an aeroplane; the Prime Minister has made another "Prosperity" speech: the Governor has been to a cricket match. Occasionally, however, something of real importance is divulged in articles, which purport to be of a literary or magazine nature. A typical sample, an account of the activities of a local charity, appeared recently in one of our dailies. The writer quoted an incident where a man collapsed during a free meal session, and his case was immediately diagnosed by another free-mealer who is a doctor. The sick man's trouble, it appears, was aggravated by his "under-nourished condition." After describing how boys had been taught to mend shoes and do bits of rough carpentering, also how a preparation had been discovered which made cheap steak tender, the The bankers have the French writer waxed eloquent over the by the ears, but the French are case of a boy who had been sucindividualists, and might event- cessful in landing a job as a ually kick. It will be the aim street sweeper. Now the real of the bankers to lead them off importance of such articles is the proper trail, and along the that they expose a state of affutile path of nationalisation. No fairs, which is nothing short of cure can be achieved by dressing criminal in a country, which is up the officers of the Bank of literally spilling over with real France in postmen's uniforms. wealth; but is that aspect of the It is a change of policy, which is case ever referred to in the needed. The franc must be columns of the Press? Oh, dear, made to fit the capacity of no; that would never do. And French producers and the needs should anyone lift his pen in righteous wrath against the utterly inhuman monetary system which perpetuates the ghastly spectacle of poverty amidst abundance, he is simply dismissed as a "crank", and there the matter ends.

### The Puppets of High **Finance**

As regards the scurryings to and fro of the Edens and the Hitlers at the dictation of International Finance, we have their counterpart here in the jauntings of the Lyonses and the Menzies and all the other political freetrippers, who are supposed to be the elected representatives of the people but who are really in their jobs because of paltry majorities gained under the effete Party Government system. These servants of the people, like their European prototypes, do their running about at the bidding of High Finance; and, in this connection, a new development has taken place in the last year of two-viz., free trips to Australia for the High Priests of the money monopoly. Some of these gentlemen come here ostensibly

health, and still others to attend Centenary and other celebrations. Under the latter category we are having at present a regular flood of overseas bankers, economists, politicians, and representatives of Big Business. Each one is smothered by the attentions of our own fawning politicians, so-called captains of industry, and municipal Bumbles. Every time one of these distinguished visitors puts down his glass, opens his mouth and lets go a string of driveling platitudes about Empire and Defence and "Prosperity", or makes some flattering remarks about our parks and gardens, his utterances are headlined in print; and he, with the sycophants who entertain him, and the well-laden table at which they sit, are pictured forth for our benefit by a Press which has apparently lost all sense of its dignity, its honour, and its obligations to the people. Decent Australians bear no ill will towards these overseas visitors. Individually, they are most probably quite reasonable men, and if the people were allowed to meet them and exchange views, some lasting good would undoubtedly result.

### "Inspecting the Security"

The real trouble is that these men are simply here to "inspect the security"; for that is what Australia has become—merely a valuable piece of collateral security, mortgaged for all time to overseas financial interests, and the Australian Press is quite

### THE MENACE OF PLENTY!

**GROWERS WARNED.** 

**A Significant Statement** 

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of Shepparton Cannery Wednesday, the managing director (Cr. A. W. Fairley) cautioned growers against the planting of additional areas in view of the uncertainty of the effect of the proposed trade agreement between Great Britain and America.

Only for that, he said, growers could face the future with the utmost confidence.

Preferences given under the Ottawa Agreement were vitally important to the canned fruit industry, and had resulted in increased plantings.

Those areas were now coming into bearing and the 3,000,000 cases within the next few years.

-The "Countryman."

content to view the position with equanimity. According to the Press, the only thing that matters is that our country should stand well in the eyes of the loan mongers of the City of London. Apart from that, Australia has no mission to carry out, no destiny to achieve. She is not a nation: she is a mere Colonial appendage to be exploited to the limit.

Well, what are we doing about it? The Press is the mouthpiece of money; the radio stations are throttled by censorship; one political party is simply a puppet in the hands of the financial monopoly, another is continually engaged in civil war within its own ranks, and a third is so futile that its existence doesn't matter a row of turnips. Fellow Australians, I put it to you - Are you quite content to allow this state of things to continue? Quite content to go on accepting the crumbs that fall from the table of High Finance? Quite content that hundreds of thousands of your brother and sister Australians should do without decent food and clothes and homes in a country overflowing with real wealth of every

### The Course of Action

It may be that you are not content with this state of affairs, but that you feel it is hopeless to try and alter the inhuman economic system, which binds us hand and foot. If that is how you are feeling, then take fresh heart and rouse yourselves. There is a way out, and that way is the Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty. Get into it, support it, work for it. The Will of the People must prevail, but it must first be expressed. The United Electors of Australia (Non-Party, 'Non-Sectarian, Non-Sectional) is a Movement to assist the Electors of Australia to make their Wishes articulate. It has issued an Elector's Demand and Undertaking form, which, when signed, instructs the elector's Member to convey to Parliament his, or her, Demand for a specific result—in this case, the abolition of poverty.

This is your task: First sign the Demand form, then accept the responsibility of soliciting your friends—of informing them of the Campaign, and securing their co-operation. Do this, and you perform a sacred duty to yourself, your friends-and humanity. Demand forms can be obtained, free of charge, from U.E.A. Rooms, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne. Tel., MU 2834.

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

### A SAMPLE OF OUR "ALMOST **UNBELIEVABLE PROSPERITY"**

"Unable to cope with the inhabitants of 'Dudley Flats,' West Melbourne, who swarm over Council carts bringing loads of rubbish to a nearby dump, the City Council has sought police protection for its drivers.

'Scrambling aboard the trucks as they enter the dump, the flats inhabitants disintegrate the load immediately it enters the area, and, according to the Council, quarrel among themselves for priority of 'going through' the contents.

'Recently, the Council sent special traffic officers with the drivers, but, because of the number of inhabitants in the area, they were unsuccessful in checking the nuisance."

—"Herald," Jan. *25,* 1938.

This is one of the highlights of the "normal" we have been getting back to. AND STILL WE TOLERATE IT!

### THE LATE WILL DYSON

During the past three or four years the cause of monetary and social reform has lost three outstanding men. Orage, of the New Age, and, later, of the New English Weekly, was the first to go. Later, Eimar O'Duffy died, and now he is followed by Will Dyson.

The works of these men have lived after them, and will continue to direct men's minds along the path of true reform.

We take this occasion to reproduce a review of Will Dyson's book, Artist Among the Bankers, \* which was published some time ago in the New Times.

"The work is dedicated to no less a person than J. P. Morgan, the American and international financier. Both the terms of the dedication and the contents of the book should give that gentleman food for thought. In fact, the whole aim of the author is to penetrate the enormous self-complacency of our financiers and leaders, and to induce people before it is too late-to use their brains for the purpose for which brains are commonly supposed to have been bestowed upon them. Our leaders now merely go through the motions of thinking.

"Will Dyson has been well known for years as an artist and cartoonist. He is an Australian by birth and has achieved such prominence in artistic and intellectual circles overseas that his writings cannot be dismissed as the vapourings of a longhaired crank. Moreover, his position en-

arising. But it continues to champion the dead ideas of the past. It is willing to traffic in sensationalism and vice, but looks askance at the discussion of really vital problems.

"Ostracism is reserved for those, like C. H. Douglas, who implacably pursue a truth that is not capable of easy and glib expression.

"Literature drugs itself with a false and shallow humour. Nevertheless, the world at present is far too big a joke to be laughed off, and literature must array itself with man in his fight against the law of business that 'life is merely a financial phenomenon.'

"After this broadside, Dyson turns his attention to his pet aversion—namely. Business Man or the Financial Monopolist. Listen to just a few of the things he has to say about this preposterously arrogant upstart growth of the last few centuries.

'The power of Business Man is the aggregation of the stolen power of all men,' writes Dyson. It has one ambition—to be the most powerful thing on earth. It is that. It has become that through the successful operation of the Bankers' central affirmation that Money shall be free of all control -that it shall be above the King, above the State, above the Parliament—and, above all, above God. There is ground for suspicion that there are in the high places of Finance a number of men who are unconsciously fighting to keep themselves morally guiltless by keeping themselves intellectually innocent



"I say, you know, my plate is too small for my chop." "No trouble, sir; our motto is "Service'-Waiter, give the gentleman a smaller chop!"

-Cartoon by Will Dyson, from "Artist Among the Bankers."

sures that he can make contacts of great value. It has been said that Social Credit and Major Douglas have the same significance for him as have Allah and for the devout Mahomet Mohammedan. He never tires in the exposition of his beliefs.

We are informed by a friend who met Dyson many years ago, that he had then given consideration to abandoning artistic in tavour of literary pursuits. He did not do so; and it has taken the formulation of Social Credit principles, coupled with the present crisis and the imminent collapse of civilisation, to drive him into

'It is not to be expected that his first literary efforts should be free from defects in style and in arrangement of argument. It was equally to be expected that the musical works of the untrained Moussorgsky would suffer from similar defects of expression and structure. But there is genius and vitality in the works of both. There is a smashing vehemence in Dyson's writings, which is most refreshing.

"He commences by castigating his literary contemporaries. He argues that it is the task of literature to affirm that a new order of plenty and leisure is

\*Obtainable from Social Credit Press.

innocent of all comprehension of the true implication of their

"In the present crisis the Olympian silence of the banker 'is a little less than enough. In this matter he must go into the box. It is no proud position he is in, that of being suspected of being the world's prime dunce—its grossest failure in a field where failure is measured in terms of illimitable misery for men.'

"In all other spheres man has been successful. It is the banker alone who produces crises, like rabbits out of a hat. It is only because of a faulty financial technique that the cry of 'Want in the midst of plenty' daily becomes more insistent and vulgar. The instrument of the 'banker's power is debt, and that debt is by design unrepayable.

"Business operates under two mutually contradictory laws. The first is that 'all business operations shall have in finance more returned to them than they distribute in finance.' The second is that business, in association with its G.H.Q., Banking shall be the sole and only distributor of finance.

"The enslavement of industry and mankind under these circumstances is inevitable, for man cannot obtain the 'more'. which he is called on to pay.

The bankers will no more initiate reform than would a lion with a lamb between its paws subscribe to the beauties of vegetarianism. Mankind in general and science in particular must insist on reform.

"After all, bankers are only human and their system is humanly devised. 'Human brothers of ours—the fortunate functionaries of our Financial System, the Creators and Lenders of Creditwho make all our money. Men who may be called Joe or Oswald -quite human men; asses, like you and me. Men who were probably known to their younger contemporaries as "Pie-face" or "Stinker." And, what is more, a financial system is not necessarily evil. The system only needs to incorporate the common-sense principles of Social Credit to make money one of the most marvellous of instruments of human co-operation.

"The author then turns his attention to the tragedy of those whose labour has been rendered unnecessary in industry by the progress of science. The present treatment of the unemployed is nothing short of penalisation of a compulsory condition. Apart from the more obvious effects of this state of affairs, there is interference with the subtler activities of the Race.

'We have,' Dyson says, 'no name for the unnecessary need, the defeatism, the futility mood that is operating in the creative centres in the hopeless young and the bewildered old.'

"And again-For man there is no condition so desperate psychologically as that of *imposed* lack of occupation.' Dyson's protest is not that man is shut out of productive work in the economic sense, 'but that he is shut out of selfwilled occupation — none of which in this world of money can be indulged in without money.' This constitutes a grave danger to mankind.

"The author points out that man must have an outlet for his energies, and if this is forbidden to him he will revert to savagery. How true this is may be judged by the recent happenings in Germany and America, and the current unrest in Austria, Spain, Japan and elsewhere.

"Dyson is emphatic that the unemployed must be dragooned into pulling their weight as consumers. They must be very carefully given the necessary money. and care must be taken to see that they spend it. His reply to those who will raise the cry, 'But who will want to do the work?' is pertinent and amusing. The majority of men want to work, if not from motives of social highmindedness, from a horror of boredom.

"Dyson prophesies that 'the noncompulsion, plus the scarcity of jobs, will touch the mainspring of human vanity. The possessors of jobs will probably exude superiority in its most offensive forms. Readers will remember the picture painted by Douglas of an aristocracy of producers serving a democracy of consumers.

"In any case, says Dyson, who are we to say that the march of progress shall be held up till mankind has lost its vices? That Dyson's principles are sound may be gathered from his affirmations: Firstly, that any financial theory which does not offer all of us plenty of effective money is mere hocus-pocus; secondly, that there is only one freedom, and that is the freedom to live one's own life; and, thirdly, that complete solvency is only one thing—namely, complete purchase of the consumable products of industry.

"He is emphatic that the policy of the world must more and more reflect two facts—the "fact" of the scientist, and the "fact" of the The fact of the scientist is that he has made leisure; and the fact of the artist is that

makes activity of that leisure.' "It will have been gathered that Dyson concerns himself mainly with the philosophical aspects of the present crisis. He does, however, make certain constructive proposals reform at the end of his book.

### "RAMIE"

### By STUART CHASE

[Mr. Stuart Chase, author of Men and Machines and other works. is, perhaps, the most competent and popular writer on the subject of mechanisation of industry. In this article, taken from an American magazine, he instances the possible and disastrous consequences of the commercialisation of the fibrous nettle, called ramie, unless the monetary system is adjusted to the new process of production.]

The engineers of the technocracy group submit for our inspection ramie. Ramie is a fibrous nettle. painful to the cross-country hiker: more painful to the money system. It can be grown with a 22-inch fibre, 1500 pounds to the acre (against cotton's 150 pounds), two or three crops a year possible in the South, harvested like wheat by completely mechanised methods. From the stacks a full automatic factory process-no human hand assisting-can prepare it for spinning. Spun, it makes a cloth seven times as strong as wool, several hundred times as strong as cotton. It has lustre like silk or linen, and takes dves beautifully. It is stronger wet than dry. It can be made into light, fine paper, too strong to be torn by the human hand. In mass production the cost of both textile and paper is far below any competing commodity. Here, in the real world, is a discovery capable of immeasurably raising the standard of living. Science lays it on our doorstep; science is ready to deelop it. Splendid—and terrible.

It will ruin cotton growing. It will ruin wool growing. It will ruin flax growing.

It will ruin pulpwood producing. It will ruin cotton manufacturing. It will ruin wool manufacturing. It will ruin the silk industry. It will ruin the rayon industry. It will ruin the linen industry. It will ruin the paper industry. It will cost one million jobs.

It will break thousands of banks. It will capsize land values over vast areas.

It will undermine insurance companies, savings banks, trusts, estates, foundations, endowments.

It will destroy the basis of taxation in untold communities. It will render worthless billions in bonds, stocks, mortgages, notes.

It will disrupt the transportation

It will obliterate perhaps five

billions of purchasing power.
You see? The money system is simply not capable of absorbing such a shock. Bankers and moneymen will fight ramie as they fought rayon for twenty years, but ultimately it will break through. Physics is stronger than metaphysics in the long run. It will break through incompletely and badly-organised. Its promoters will grow very rich, while the industries listed above grow poorer, if, indeed, not completely bankrupt. This will surely happen, unless the money system is remodelled in the meantime. There are ways and means for lowering a major new invention into an economic structure, without profound disruption and shock. Such are engineering ways, however, not financial, and demand an overhead control of the whole technological process.

Ramie is only one of many beautiful and terrible inventions, ready to rowel the vitals of the established financial order. The

But in this matter he refers his readers to the source of Social Credit theory, the writings of Major Douglas.

"It remains to be said that Dyson has not abandoned his vocation as an artist. His book contains an etching and, eighteen of his drawings-all of them excellent. His work is most valuable for propaganda purposes, and even though it may be a little more costly than the average manual on contract bridge, readers should not delay in adding it to their libraries."

fabricated steel house is another; the automatic packing plant is another; the new motor car on a totally changed design good for 350,000 miles of operation without major overhauling, is another.

Look at what the internal combustion engine has already done to the railroads. Soon we shall have to organise an Anti-Government Ownership League to protect the Republic against a terrific campaign of railroad security holders for Government ownership—at par. Twenty billions of par, for a property technologically obsolescent. Uncle Sam holding the bag. The bag already groans with the retrieving operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Uncle Sam has a big bag, but not big enough to hold all the destructive repercussions of new inventions on old vested interests.

Industry is honeycombed with vested interests in terms of money. Landlords have dug in here, bankers there, royalty somewhere else. Their securities become so much waste paper. A new crop of vested interests dig in. Another invention blows their trench to smithereens. The technical arts tend to grow in geometric progression. Purchasing power moves little faster than population in the best of times; far below it in bad times. Today inventions, improvements. labour-saving devices are breaking like bombshells all over the industrial front.

Have you had enough for the first seminar? I can prepare a second just as terrifying, and a third. Yet the interesting thing is that there is nothing dangerous about it all from the standpoint of the real world. The "new era' gave us a glimpse of the possibilities of material progress; Russia shows us how walls can rise without a paper foundation. The great corporation is ripe for a new and more intelligent kind of control. The war debts cannot be paid in tangible terms, and should be cancelled (or vastly scaled clown) and forgotten. The machine and the engineers are ready to give us sound houses, fine, durable clothing; all the food we can cat, comforts beyond computing—if we will let them really go to work for us. From the money standpoint terror; from the physical standpoint

But terror, gentlemen, prevails, until your pathology is cured.

One final illustration. American mother does not throw the children out on the streets to look, for scraps of food when there is plenty of food in the icebox. She lives in a real world. If, however, the whole nation is considered as one vast family, we throw thirty million men, women and children out on the streets, with mountains of wheat, cotton, coal, boots in the storage. We live in a money world.

Let us make the happy supposition that, though the financial system cracks wide open, it finds a country cured of the pathology of money. What then? A huge organisation job lies before us, but Americans are the planet's most spirited organisers. We move to the establishment of an economic system with money in abeyance; a system with a less refractory and brittle medium of exchange. We may base it, as technocracy has suggested, energy. We may base it on physical production. We certainly will not base it on gold or silver. Under competent engineering direction we shall use our available resources and plant to throw off a high standard of living for the last family in the country on, say, a 24hour workweek. In the real world this is readily possible. The human craving for power and prestige will be satisfied not in cash accumulation but in industrial management, central planning, invention, pure science, literature, medicine, architecture, art, statesmanship, engineering, education.

### A GENERAL WARNING Beware of the Wolf in Sheeps' Clothing

A Letter to the Editor from  $B\,R\,U\,C\,E\,H\,B\,R\,O\,W\,N$ 

On Tuesday of last week there arrived in Fremantle from London a man who in the immediate future will be feted and fawned upon, and whose ideas and expressions are already being forced before us in the press and over the air. The bogus "representatives" of the Australian people will beam when he tells them that the City of London is pleased with us, that our credit stands high, and that we may depend on Britain so long as we do as we are told in the way of bleeding our people for the international financier.

### Sir Josiah Stamp

The man referred to is Sir Josiah Stamp, and he has been brought here as one of the outstanding notabilities for the 150th anniversary celebrations in Sydney. We have not yet been told at whose instigation he was invited, but it may be less difficult to guess as we go on. From the point of view of the people's welfare, however, it can be said that he is a dangerous man, for he is a high priest of the debt system, and wishes all of us to be placed further and further under the control of the Bank of England, which, though privately-owned, exercises a power greater than the British Government. In fact, it already dictates to the British Government.

### **Another Sir Otto?**

First of all then, who is he? He is a director of the Bank of England, and, therefore, a co-worker with Sir Otto Niemeyer, the fellow who had the temerity to come here in 1930, at the instigation of Montagu Norman, and tell us we were living beyond our means, even though we were producing more wealth in the real sense than before. He was assistant secretary of the Inland Revenue Board at the British Treasury from 1916 to 1919, and the Governor of the Bank of England has admitted that the difference between the Treasury and the Bank is the same as the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee! He was a member of the Royal Commission on Income Tax in 1919 and knows that taxation is one of the principal means by which the people are kept in servitude. It is robbery. After that he became director and secretary of by the policy of the very bank of which he is a director. In the same year he became chairman of the L.M.S. Railway. After having been connected with the moves which led to the adoption of the Dawes Plan for the payment of reparations by Germany (involving a figure which, subsequently, was admitted to be impossible) he was again appointed to the Reparations Commission of 1929, which substituted the Young Plan. He is at present a member of the British Economic Advisory Council, and the frequency with which his name has been included in the "Honours List" shows conclusively that he is regarded as A1 by the financial oligarchy, which has the world in

Agent of "The City"

This does not exhaust the list but it is sufficient to show that he can definitely be looked upon as the agent

of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England and financial dictator of the British Empire, and as a man who has taken a leading part in enforcing the conditions, which have led to the tension between nations. He is what is called a Lieutenant of the City of London, and is closely connected with the London School of Economics, both of which stamp him as the Stamp of "the

### Controller of the Methodists?

There is one other very significant thing. He is Vice-President of the controlling body of the Methodist Church in England, and has warned Methodist clergymen that Social Credit is a dangerous delusion, and that they "should have no lot or part in it until the main body of reputable economic thinkers have

### WORK

Work is the deadliest of work is the deadlest of the perversions. The natural instinct of natural man is to avoid work, and nothing shows more clearly the de-generacy of the modern world than the fact that work has become a social jewel, something to be sought with fervour, even a rarity, a prize for those who most closely resemble the ant. . . . Work's a perversion; every-thing except pure and voluntary creation. No one who has worked for twenty years —and when I say worked I mean laboured for hire—can either see clearly, hear with certainty, think straight, or feel ecstasy."
—From "Juan in China," by Eric Linklater.

declared it to be feasible." He himself is, of course, one of the 'reputable economic thinkers, most of whom are associated The Fraud of 1925 with universities and institutions endowed by the banks and which, been so busy writing his book hitherto have invariably put the on "Motive and Method in a interests of the banks before the Christian Order," and keeping Josiah evidently realises that land in their place, that he has once the people get the truth forgotten some of the things he about Social Credit they will has said and done in earlier have no hesitation in adopting years. Without going into deit, and this will automatically tails, the Bank of England, of mean his exposure as the ser- which he is a director, succeeded Nobel Industries Ltd. (Dealing in explosives and the like). In 1923-24 he sat on the Finance Arbitration Committee for Northern Ireland, and also vant of the Great Adversary, in 1925 in forcing the Empire on the Committee on German worry, and went on to say that people of Britain at the instiga-Currency and Finance. He was when the main body of reput-tion of the Bank in order to a member of the Court of Inquiry into the British Coal Industry in 1925 well knowing that the condition of the industry had been brought about largely by the policy of the very bank. Until then, of course, the people must go on suffering needless physical misery and mental apprehension, entirely because of the prejudice, incompetence, ignorance, self-interest or vanity of the professional economists.

### Like the Fools of

Other Days Such an attitude unfailingly brings to mind the experience of Louis Pasteur, the wonderful master of bacteria, who was described by the main body of reputable medical thinkers as a dangerous illusionist and a charlatan. They said, "Listen to him a mere chemist. What could he know about medicine?" We know now that this mere chemist knew a great deal more than the so-called "reputable medical thinkers." We also know that Ludwig Schleich knew a great

deal more than the 800 scientists who, as late as 1898, pooh-poohed his discovery of local anesthetics. These things cannot be repeated too often, and, although they were a disgrace to the people concerned, the discoverers did get the opportunity to prove their claim's, and we are now enjoying the beneficial results. The profes-sional thinkers would have denied them to us.

### **Prostitute Press and Politicians**

however, every possible obstacle is being placed in the way of a demonstration. A prostitute press has been used to misrepresent it throughout the world, and prostitute politicians have been used to thwart all efforts to give its great benefits to the people. Sir Josiah Stamp is not without guilt in this, for he knows that the Bank of England, of which he is a director, has been instrumental in secur-ing the "disallowance" of the legislation of Alberta, which would have given the demonstration he professes to desire, and as one of the alleged body of 'reputable economic thinkers" he continually refuses to face the facts of the situation and actually misrepresents them.

### Why Prices Rise and Fall

Please permit me to call attention to a few developments, which are relevant to this. Those who have read the report of the Monetary and Banking Commission will be aware that in paragraph 93 the admission is made that prices overseas rise and fall as the result of alterations in the bank rate. If they have been readers of this paper they will also know that the alterations of the bank rate are dictated by the Bank of England (of which the apparently, humble Sir Josiah is a director) and the Federal Reserve Board in New York. Sir Josiah Stamp knows, perhaps better than most other men in the world today, that the depression of 1929 was ushered in deliberately by the Federal Reserve Board through manipulation of the bank rate, and he also knows that similar forces are at work again in the United States at this very moment.

Perhaps Sir Josiah has lately interests of the nation. Sir the Methodist clergymen of Engone wishing to have it.

### Incredibly Sinister

To me the whole thing was incredibly sinister. On January 10, 1925, the London Spectator published the following from Darling, director of the New York Evening Post, and Target Minself as follows: well known to Sir Josiah: viously it was of the first importance to the United States to induce England to resume the gold standard as early as possible . . . An Americancontrolled gold standard must inevitably result in the United States becoming the world's supreme financial power, with England their tributary and satellite, and New York the world's financial centre." In conjunction with this, it is interesting to observe that when Montague Norman was

appointed Governor of the Bank of England he was a member of the American banking firm of Brown, Shipley and Co., and was comparatively unknown in British financial circles. His appointment followed closely upon a conference of international bankers at Brussels, at which it was decided to bring about the restoration of the fraudulent gold standard, despite a grave warning from Professor Cassel regarding the serious consequences to the people. Sir Josiah Stamp can hardly be un-In the case of Social Credit, aware of this, and of the subsequent declaration that Norman was Wall Street's choice of a deflation-agent to inaugurate and supervise Britain's compulsory return to the gold standard.

### **His Own Admission**

Following this, the London Times of March 3, 1925, published a letter from the same Sir Josiah containing this: "The interdependence of the money policies of the United States and Great Britain, or the dependence of the latter upon the former, has just been dramatically demonstrated. We are informed that the bank rate must certainly be raised from 4 to 5 per cent, next Thursday. There is nothing in the present position of British industry, which would in itself call for an increase in the rate. .. The incident seems to show clearly who it is that cracks the whip and who obeys the signal." England, of course, fell into line, and by raising the bank rate caused a restriction of credit and a fall in prices, and, according to the Wall Street Journal of March 11, 1927, "the Federal Reserve Board has not ignored the desires of the Governor of the Bank of England in shaping bank rate policy.

### "Welfare of the World in Their Hands"

Even if his letter to the London Times were not the clearest admission that he understood the swindle, he left no room for doubt when he was

### **DEBT AND WAR**

"I have said that everything is paid for in the generation of the living or never. That means in a physical sense. It is the natural law, but, in conflict with it, banking has created an arbitrary law by which we contract 'paper debt' and agree to pay a premium that never has been and never can be but is simply earned. extorted. That kind of a debt can be and has been heaped increasingly upon the people of each succeeding generation. It was heaped upon us more heavily than upon any previous generation. Unless we revoke it, we will pass it on to the next generation as a still greater burden to it, unless the people then shall possess the good sense to equitably revoke it." —From "Why is Your Country at War?" (p. 31), by Charles A. Lindbergh, sen.

'Never in the history of the world has so much power been vested in a small body of men as in the Federal Reserve Board. These men have the welfare of the world in their hands, and they could upset the rest of us either deliberately or by some unconscious action. Mind you, I am not criticising them, but it is precarious to have such concentrated power vested in such a body." Notwithstanding this, he has continued to take a leading part in maintaining the swindle, and in 1930 the

Macmillan Commission declared, in paragraph 113 of its report, that the actual situation which was disclosed in the years following the return to gold marks that step as the beginning of a new series of difficulties and industry. Sir Josiah favoured return to that standard; he knows that we were obliged to abandon it in 1931 because of the sheer inability of the nation to work under it, and vet he is still hankering for a return to it again.

### **Invested Capital More** Important Than Humanity

Unexpected confirmation of this was provided on Friday last when the press informed us that in an article he had contributed to a Nazi journal he declared that the protection of invested capital is the most vital consideration. This means that he stands absolutely for the continuance of the control of the world by the financial oligarchy of which he is a member, and that his object is to continue the condition in which perpetual fighting for foreign markets is inescapable. This was followed by an explanation the next evening that, while he believed the greatest service any country could render the world is to have a satisfactory economic life of its own, he is filled with misgiving because Germany is endeavouring to do this by methods which would make her less dependent on international trade, and, therefore, less dependent on international finance, of which he is one of the controllers. In other words, Germany, in the interest of her people, has decided to throw off the shackles he had helped to place upon her, and this dis-turbed him. He does not seek peace and the distribution of the plenty, but a farming out arrangement, in which the farming out would continue to be done by international finance, as at present.

### **Hypocritical Surprise**

In view of his previous behaviour that was quite understandable, but what are we to think of this, from the Melbourne *Herald* of January 1, 1938: "Sir Josiah said that the most serious aspect of the outlook for British industry was the rapidity of the rise in costs.

. .. He thought a recovery from

the present business recession in America could be attained with reasonable quickness, because America moved fast. The present trouble there was considerably due to psychological causes and politics." Evidently the rise in costs is a surprise to him! Now read again the quotation from his letter to the London Times and his interview with the New York Evening Post, as given above. The latter was reprinted by the National City Bank of New York in its circular for February, 1936. These admissions, taken in conjunction with the admission of the Australian
Commission that "the Banking Bank o England, by lowering the bank rate, causes an expansion of credit and a rise in prices," show clearly that if costs are rising in England it is because of the policy of the very institution of which he is a director, and if there is a business recession in America it is because someone well known to

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I propose to continue from this point next week, with the object of showing further what a dangerous man Šir Josiah Stamp really is, so far as any amelioration of the living condition of the people is concerned. He is out to rob them instead.

him has cracked the whip, and

others, also well known to him, have obeyed the signal! It is

neither a matter of psychology

nor of politics, but entirely of

finance, and he knows it.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

### BANKERS MAKE A FRENCH CRISIS

### By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE.

"All the world" is looking on at the extraordinary position in France, but few seem to understand how it has been brought about. To those, however, who know the facts of how finance controls all political situations, it is all as plain as A B C. We are told through the press that the fact that France finds itself without a Government for a space is due to the circumstance that the parties cannot agree, and that none of them has sufficient numerical strength to form a Government without the support of one of the others. But why has the Popular Front broken down? There the three Leftist parties appeared to agree on a policy of improved social services. M. Blum appeared to hold them together with skill. Why was M. Blum compelled to resign? Why "is the Popular Front now so badly divided? Why have the Radicals taken fright, and why are they drifting towards the Right? Before this crisis, it was agreed that neither Radicals, Socialists nor Communists would ever help the parties of the Right to power. Well, it is just the same old story that is being enacted in every country in the

### **Blind Man's Buff**

It is as though a social gathering agreed to play blind man's in a new way. Instead of one man only being blindfold, all but one would have their eyes bandaged, and be set to catch that one, but he, having the advantage of open eyes, relieves the company of all their cash. What says the U.S.A. Bankers' Magazine, August 26, 1924? Take note of this interesting extract: "By dividing the voters through the political party system, we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance. Thus, by discreet action, we can secure for ourselves what has been so well planned and so successfully accomplished." - Let us trace the course of events in France since the beginning of the Blum Government, and see how well this delightful policy has been adhered to.

### Money Bluffs M. Blum

M. Blum is a man of parts he is shrewd, he is a capable leader, he appears to have the confidence of the mass of the people. He has a bold programme of social reform. He introduces the 40hour week; he increases wages; paid holidays for workers, and the like reforms. But these things cost money, and his Government finds itself in difficulties. M. Blum, being a shrewd man, seems to know very well why money is difficult to get at when there is no shortage of anything else, except commonsense, and he attempts to get control of the Bank of France, which has been for a considerable time owned by about 100 families. Finance is too strong for M. Blum. It has too many aces up its sleeve. It tries the old game of creating a panic by with-drawing gold from the country and hoarding the franc. In short, it played the same game so successfully worked against Mr. Lang in New South Wales—it made the people believe that their savings were in danger. Unfortunately, it does not seem to have occurred to M. Blum to snap his fingers at the Bank of France by issuing his own credit (or, rather, that of his Government) and using some method of price control. So he had to retire

### "Even If It Should Consider It Desirable"

The foreign editor, writing in last Saturday's Advertiser (S.A.), in describing the position has this

interesting paragraph: "The Governments dilemma resides mainly in the fact that it cannot sanction any further social legislation, even if it should consider it desirable, with out undoing the work of financial and economic reform on which, with a fair measure of success, it has been

engaged during the past six months. The improvements that the first Chautemps Government effected were almost wholly due to the courage and ability of the Minister for Finance, M. Bonnet. When M. Bonnet went to the Treasury after the collapse of the first Popular Front Government he found it practically empty, the dual result of M. Blum's social legislation and the bungling of M. Blum's Minister for Finance (M. Vincent Auriol). The Government's borrowing power was ex-hausted, and it was faced with the need to find about 35 billion francs before the end of the year, in excess of normal budgetary receipts. M. Bonnet set about his task in a fearless manner, cutting down expenditure ruthlessly, and imposing additional taxation all round.

"The effects were immediate The outflow of gold and capital was arrested and reversed, and within three months the financial situation gave no further cause for

### Finance v. Higher **Living Standards**

Isn't this illuminating? M. Bonnet had "courage and ability" the obedient tools of the banks always have! M. Blum defied them, and credit was deliberately restricted, wrecking all his plans of social reform. Bonnet was docile, and "ruthlessly" (another word for "able and courageous" in the bankers' dictionary) lowered the standard of living of the French people, whereupon "the financial situation gave no further cause for alarm." Exactly like Sir Otto Niemeyer and our Premiers!

Thus it is made perfectly clear that one thing the financial oligarchy will not stand is the raising of the standard of living for the masses. Let any leader of the State just try it on, and see what happens!

This is confirmed by themselves in the same Bankers' Magazine: "When, through a process of law, the common people lose their homes, they will become more docile and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of Government, applied by a central power of wealth, under control of leading financiers. Nothing could be clearer than this

naive confession, could it?
Now, since M. Blum is not allowed the money with which to continue his schemes of social reform, and since he has given the "common people" a taste of that paradise, they are loudly demanding it, and, since the petit bourgeiosie have completely, by their own fears, scared the Radicals from attempting further social legislation, the Radicals are drifting a little towards the Right. The Socialists, who evidently have not discovered the nigger in the woodpile, are bewildered, fearing the Communists, and yet not daring to offend them, so we have a major crisis.

Professor McMahon Ball, in his Sunday broadcast, tells us that the Radicals (who seem to be a sort of advanced Liberals) are now seeing the necessity of returning to "sound finance." As ever, the small tradesmen and such folk, with their small savings and their total ignorance of the ramifications of finance, are the big obstacle in the way of reform

### France in the Toils

The pity of it all is that a country like France, which Clive Bell claims is the only civilised country in Europe, should be torn in pieces, while High Finance looks on and sniggers.

M. Chautemps is evidently like our own Mr. Lyons, with a "Hands off the banks" slogan, therefore he is the only person permitted to take the reins of Government. A Government of the Right would, of course, be much preferred by finance, but the Cagoulard exposures have made that impossible. So we have the painful spectacle of a spirited and courageous people,

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE COLIBAN WATER subject of money? This present SCHEME

Your short article on the defective water supply at Eltham applies with greater force to the condition of affairs throughout the Coliban water supply. At the present time the water supply has become so precarious that, not only have tomato growers been forced off their holdings and small property owners driven on to the sustenance lists, but actually the dairying industry and milk supply of Bendigo is threatened. Already many pastures have dried up, and milk has to be transported longer and longer distances, to the detriment of all child life depending on the milk supply; small milk producers and retailers are deprived of their living, public baths are being restricted, whilst the ratepayers owning gardens are warned that watering will only be allowed four hours one day a week, whilst the sewerage authorities are becoming nervous at the probability of a breakdown of the system. But, notwithstanding that deputation after deputation to the various Ministers have been waiting on the Government in power for the time being, for over a quarter of a century, the community gets nothing more than promises which are never fulfilled. The stock reply is that "there is no money." It is true that the Hogan Ministry, for the short period when it was in power, made a determined effort to complete what is known as the Eppalock Weir, which would have enormously relieved the ever-in-creasing demand on the Coliban supply, but, unfortunately, it was supplanted by the Argyle Ministry, which not only stopped the work but dismantled the whole of the plant, which had been erected on the site at considerable expense. so determined was it that this work should never be accomplished. Not only is the large district of Bendigo and the North, with the city itself, the mining industry and irrigation areas around affected, but Castlemaine and the big orchard industry of Harcourt are threatened with this serious shortage. And the pity of it all is that it has seemed utterly useless to point out to one single human being throughout the length and breadth of this wonderful stretch of Victoria, the press included, that the only cause of the tragic neglect to remedy the defect is that "shortage of money" which is nothing but a needless farce. The Government in power today is supposed to be a Country Party Government, but, although many appeals have been made to the Premier and the Minister, the principal hope they hold out is this everlasting block to national progress, "the Loan Council." Two facts stand out in gigantic prominence: (1) That the districts served by the Coliban scheme have not for a quarter of a century been represented by men of influence; (2) the shocking ignorance and stupidity of the community on the monetary question.

"MAJORX."

### THIS AGE OF **MESMERISM**

Bendigo

Is it not a rather painful experience to be continually coming up against the abysmal public ignorance on the all-important

a people who were successful in overthrowing an aristocratic people tyranny, watchword was liberty, equality and fraternity, being driven hither and thither; their struggles for economic security, their fight against their perpetual, but quite artificial, poverty: their hunger more leisure-thwarted. suppressed and retarded-by all by the successful intrigues of that power which has openly acknowledged that it "controls power the policies of nations, and holds in its hands the destinies of the people." The pity of it, Iago-the pity of

century has been variously designated; it has been described as an age of this and an age of that - of plenty, of scientific advancement, of mass-production, and so on-but, surely, it could not be more fittingly described than as an age of mesmerism, especially in regard to money!

Apparently there are still great numbers of otherwise intelligent people here in Melbourne who are even yet befogged on this question. It is to be hoped that they will learn the fundamentals of this money business before it is too late.

Two of the most recent examples of such lack of knowledge were seen in the Argus of January 25, among the letters to the editor of that paper. One correspondent, writing under the heading of "Immigration," declared that the question of immigration was inseparably bound up in that of defence. "Seven millions of people cannot develop this vast continent, nor can they finance the cost of doing so," he said.

If only he would realise that the financial system is merely a bookkeeping system, that should in practice be a reflection or record of physical productivity and national development, it would be quite plain to him that the only natural limit to the material progress of his continent is the ability and desire of its inhabitants to provide the labour and the materials, of both of which there is an abundance. And, recognising this, he would not then have been guilty of the inanity that "immigrants were necessary to help bear the burden of taxation."

The second correspondent, referring to the new train, "Spirit of Progress," wanted to know why we couldn't have a new railway station at Spencer Street? He asserted that the present one was the least respectable in the whole world, and that "a handsome terminal station would bring a great deal of new business, while a new train would bring scarcely any." Ye Gods! What confusion of thought!

Wouldn't the purpose of a handsome new terminal be to give comfort, satisfaction and aesthetic pleasure to train travellers? And is there any physical reason why such a station cannot be built? There is not. But there is at present an artificial financial difficulty. and until such time as the two correspondents under discussion, together with the rest of the Australian public, rise up and demand of their politicians that that difficulty be removed, as it certainly can be, we shall continue to be affronted by that eye-sore, the Spencer Street station, and other atrocities.

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### ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

### **VICTORIA**

Do you know what is being said about you? It is common talk everywhere! When explained to people, the simple idea of instructing our paid servants (members of Parliament) to convey our orders to Parliament that it Abolish Poverty, is accepted readily enough, but invariably you are brought into the discussion as being a person so hopelessly brainless and imbecile that you are incapable of sufficiently understanding the idea to put it into practice. It may be a shock to know that your fellow-citizens have such a poor opinion of you. You, who patronisingly look on them as helpless creatures; and who wonder at their tame submission to iniquitous impositions placed on them by a "system" which is controlled by, and administered at the behest of, a private monopoly-a coterie of

There is every justification for your fellow-citizens sizing you up as they do. And until you act and prove yourself otherwise, they will continue to do so. But when you do act, they will, also; because you are they, and they are you.

In a crowded railway carriage, a passenger was eulogizing Mark Twain. A fellow-passenger remarked that only an uneducated nitwit could see anything humourous in Mark Twain. brought the retort: "Considering that the world regards him as an outstanding, humourist, does it ever occur to you that there is something the matter with you." Well then, considering the seriousness of the present-day situation, it would be well not to be over-concerned with what is the matter with the other fellow, but to analyse oneself and see what is missing there: "Do I believe in the simple principles of the Campaign? Is there any reason, outside of my distrust of the good sense of my fellow-citizens, why it cannot attain its objective? Is it possible that I may be mistaken, and that there are others in the world who have sense, besides my-self? I have heard of common sense, and possibly that means that the majority of people have sense enough to know what they want, and to go after it, if they are shown a simple way of getting it. Have I shown any outstanding sense? Have I signed the Elector's Demand and Undertaking form? Have I approached my friends on the matter? Am I sincerely doing my 'bit,' or does the slightest inconvenience or call on my

### ARE YOU A SHARE-**HOLDER**

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pocket baulk me?" Dangerous questions to ask oneself! The answers might expose an uncomfortable resemblance to the other fellow—that terrible fellow who has no sense, and is not doing a tap to save him self.

"Élzevir," in "Australia—What Now?", says there is no Australian public opinion. (The Argus may not have been so ready to give that inspiring article publicity if it thought the public knew the writer's name, Prof. Walter Murdoch.) Have you an opinion? Do you think Poverty should be Abolished? Do you think Parliament should be the instrument to do it? Do you think that members of Parliament should obey the instructions of their electors? Then, don't merely think. Express your opinions by signing the Elector's Demand and Undertaking form. Never mind the other fellow. To labour the rather cryptic analogy: "You are the other fellow, and the other fellow is you." Do this and soon there will be an Australian public opinion that will force, not only Australia, but the world, into sanity, and bring in an era of peace and plenty. Elector's Demand and Undertaking forms can be obtained free of charge from U.E.A., McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

mas holidays seem to have sent the Altona, which was not home meetings all "agley." There comprehensively heard. Perhaps it have been very few applications for speakers this year—and a those centres of her absence, and month has passed. This is rather that she would visit them awful, considering their import-ance. Can anyone suggest a more effective and attractive way of spreading the good news of the Eric reports that his work in the Campaign? Head Office is glad to receive suggestions. Reports of several home meetings having been held have reached Head Office, indirectly. Headquarters would like to receive authentic notices of meetings, so as to report them in these columns. A mob of sheep will remain closely banded together until a few venturesome spirits step out, then account of an address by Rev. the mob will follow. This is a deplorable psychological fact ex- of Poverty Amidst Plenty. Eric istent in the human. Example says that it is the big news in is necessary before action becomes Benalla at the moment—and will

Bridge Evenings. — The Bridge Evening held in the Rooms on January 19 was not as successful as the previous ones. Here, again, the holiday period is responsible. However, the schools are about to open, and that will bring things back to normal again, and activities will behave accordingly —only more so, if you understand. The news awaited is to hear of Bridge Evenings being conducted in the suburbs and the

Competitions. — Head Office is confident that the Competitions will solve the lack of funds problem. The temptation of winning a prize for so little outlay appeals to the many who do not suffer with the reformers' complaint of sacrifice.

It is desired to start a monthly Leaflet Campaign, and, as there will be no charge for the leaflets, funds must be in hand, or at least in sight, before the expenditure is undertaken. About a thousand Competition forms have been distributed to various centres. Others will be forwarded on application. So let us do our best to get as many entrants as possible. By the way, the current Competition is not as simple as it appears. For instance, the first place, name can be Kerang, or it can be Terang.

Josie Robinson. — The secretary had a short conversation with Miss Robinson on Tuesday evening. She rang to give a brief verbal report of the Youth Movement Conference now in session in the capital city of New South Wales. She said that Conference "wonderfully inspiring."
Delegates were present from
South Australia, Tasmania,

clearness of vision, the fund of knowledge, the character and personality of some of the delegates give the lie to the complaints of youth's impotency and apathy. Youth fully comprehends the danger of the day. It realises its responsibilities. It feels itself indispensable in righting a chaotic world. Its plastic mind, unencumbered with the usages of years, is essential for evolving new ways and means to take the place of the old, which have brought naught but turmoil and fear. Youth recognises that only youth can shape the future, which belongs to youth and not to those past middle age, who blindly cling to the traditions of past youth. Youth will not fail. The Australian Youth Movement calls to Australia's youth to direct the destiny of their future, and, if necessary, take the reins from those who have failed . . . But time did not allow for details. They will follow by letter, and will appear in the next issue of the New Times. "What I have told you is not the outpourings of emotional enthusiasm. Every word has been coldly and carefully considered", were her parting words. There was another Home Meetings. - The Christ- message referring to Werribee and was to inform her supporters in

> Eric Butler in Northeast. -Northeast last year is now starting to yield excellent results. The U.E.A: is coming very much to the front in Benalla, and at long last this hitherto conservative centre is giving way. A report, which is given great prominence in The Benalla Standard gives a graphic Wilkinson, M.A., on the subject says that it is the big news in pave the way for further successes. Prominent men are now taking a very lively interest in the movement. Eric has also received an invitation to address a public meeting at Myrtleford shortly, and, as it is his hometown, a record crowd should attend. In the meantime, he is busy with his passion fruit orchard—but hopes to be well into action within a few

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Owing to arrangements with the management of 5CL, who specially desire the Adelaide Town Hall for a particular concert on the evening of February 17 the public meeting will be held one week later, that is, on Thursday, February 24, at 7.45

This gathering is one to which every Minister in the metropolitan area is to be invited to listen to five very able speakers. It is not a meeting where if is intended to pass pious resolutions, but one out of which it is expected will issue a scheme for concerted action in an endeavour to awaken the people, who appear to be thoroughly doped. It is no use attempting to get reform until the people are aroused. We so often accuse the "powers that be" of imposing "their will" upon the masses, and this is, of course true, but is it not also true that the imposition of this "will" is largely because the people do not comprehend any-

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thing different to "work or the dole", which is the economic level of the minds of the great majority today. It is not usually put that way, for we hear so very little said against these things, except by reform movements such as ours. Born in poverty, brought up on poverty, many have "poverty saturated" minds. Such minds cannot picture this great Commonwealth freed from such poverty, so that when we talk of abolishing this thing they think we are crazy.

### **DOLE FIGURES MOUNT IN ENGLAND**

### The Old Slavery and the New

During the month September, 1937 (latest figures) the number of registered un employed jumped by 108,954 These figures represent living men and women whose "wages" are now cut off They have gone on the "dole."

Their access to the markets is now restricted to the miserable pittance paid weekly at the Labour Exchanges 1,499,203 of England's men and women are now "on the dole."

Years ago high financial magnates wrote letters to each other saying:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the American Civil War power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favour of, for slavery is but the owning of labour and carries with it the care of the labourers, while the European plan, led by England, is that money-lenders shall control labour by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money."

they This accomplished, and those who go on and off the dole are at the mercy of a wage slavery system more cruel, more vicious in its torture than the system of chattel slavery.

But they have got to be aroused somehow, for we must have action to prevent disaster. Seeing that we cannot arouse them by demanding our "ideal", we must come down from our lofty perch and use a "demand" more in keeping with reality, in terms of the things the people do understand.

Later, Headquarters will announce the names of the speakers and their subjects, and suggests meantime that you keep the evening of February 24th

The Speakers' Class is plodding along through the course and thoroughly enjoying it, but the pity of it is that people who do pretend to wish to give of their best to the movement do not come along and prepare themselves. The class was reopened on Wednesday evening last, and only fifty per cent, of those who have started the course were present. This is very disheartening to those conducting the class.

Class on Finance. — Again you are reminded of Mr. Amos's class dealing with "Finance"-its ills and the remedies. Mr. Amos, is the author of several pamphlets—"The Story of the Commonwealth Bank", "The Commonwealth Oil Refineries", etc., is an authority on his subject, so this is a unique opportunity for members to fit themselves to be of greater service to their cause. The above class will commence its third term, dealing with Social Credit, on Monday, February 7th, at 17 Way-mouth-street, Adelaide, at 8.30 p.m. The term will include: -

- 1. Six lessons, of one or more evenings each.
- 2. Two Money Games: —
- (a) "The Pit."
- (b) "The Islanders."
- 3. Two lectures: —
- (a) "The First Australian Balance Sheet and National Credit Account.'
- "The Opening of Australia's Accounts Under Social Credit."
- 4. A Written Essay.

From students who have attended the courses dealing with national and international money no fee is required. Fee for newcomers, 5/-. The class meets every Monday evening.

A personal message from H.Q. to each member says: —

"A Reform Movement such as ours' must have speakers who must know what they are talking about. We are giving you the chance to become a real asset to the cause by your taking both classes. Are you going to avail yourself of the opportunity or are you just going to leave it to the other fellow? Remember, we must first arouse ourselves before we can arouse the world."

### COMPETITION

£5 -----£5 6d. Entrance Fee. Entrance Fee 6d. Entries Close Entries Close Saturday, February 26, 1938. 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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