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

Vol 4 No 15

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d

ANZAC ARGUMENT HYPOCRISY

Will Youth Submit To War?

The Empresses of Britain-The Christened and the Real

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dietetic advice. 800 Lt. Collins St. (Continued on page 3.)

THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN Was It The Real One?

have been visited by the huge Canadian Pacific liner, Empress of Britain. Hundreds of thousands of to witness its coming and going, and to marvel at the powers of puny man when he sets His mind to utilising the laws of nature and the earth's resources to the end that some figment of his imagination shall take concrete shape and endow him with a mastery of his environment.

The displacement of the finished article is some 42,000 odd tons; over-all length, seven hundred and two railway engines.

There are 47 miles of passage-

since Watt watched his kettle boil, and drew certain conclusions of of it. importance therefrom, the boilers contain no less than one hundred and fifty miles of piping.

Tennis courts, magnificent ballrooms and lounges, and every conceivable luxury are provided.

Mind Over Matter

The engines develop 65,000horse power. The energy output of a man is about one-sixth of a horsepower. The vessel's service speed is not far short of a land speed of 30 miles per hour.

The ship is a striking example of the extent to which we of the twentieth century can, and do, avail ourselves of the accumulated knowledge of the past, of the solar energy and materials provided by the Almighty, and of our own powers of association and organisation for the carrying out of a complex and difficult task. Before a hand's tap of work was done on the construction of the ship she was carefully designed and laid out on paper. Every detail of construction was first worked out in men's minds.

Let us consider a description of what takes place before the construction of a modern liner.

Stresses in the hull of the ship under the worst wave conditions it was possible to contemplate have to be calculated accurately; a close approximation secured to the actual weight of her hull and machinery, and the distribution of these weights along the length of the vessel; even the position of the centre of gravity of the ship, taking into account her full weight with machinery, superstructure, lifeboats, and even her full complement of passengers and crew, has to be calculated to within an inch. Huge, intricate, and very detailed drawings are then laid out in a mould-loft. The preliminary work alone of R.MS. Queen Mary took four years to complete. The *Empress* is only slightly less complex.

True Cost and **Financial Cost**

Apart from the use of skill and knowledge, accumulated through countless ages and developed by each succeeding generation, the construction of the *Empress of Britain* involved the expenditure of power, the expenditure of human energy, and the use and conversion of materials. That represented its actual cost.

Its financial cost was £3,000,000. Of this sum, part comes out in the form of wages and salaries, and was available as purchasing power, and for the most part used as such, right then and there, by the recipients, to buy existing products. Part did not come out to citizens. It went to other business organisations in the purchase of semi-manufactures. In repaying the bank loans of these organisations, or replacing

Sydney and Melbourne in turn their capital, it effectively ceased ave been visited by the huge to be available for buying goods and services.

Professor Copland and his fellowcitizens have taken the opportunity High Priests will contend that the portion of the financial cost of the ship represented by these payments to organisations is still represented by money in people's pockets. But this assertion can only be soundly based if the people still hold the wages and salaries paid out to them at all prior stages in the production of the se mi manufactures used by the builders of the Empress. Modern production extends over long periods of sixty feet; breadth, just short of time, and goes through several one hundred feet; and depth, just over one hundred feet. The huge money savings held by the comfunnels could each accommodate munity gives the lie direct to the professional economist in this matter. We have all had to spend the ways in the ship, and, although it money paid out to us in earlier is only one hundred and fifty years stages of production. And once we have spent it that is the last

> The Empress of Britain went on her maiden voyage without British citizens or any other citizens holding money equivalent to her financial cost.

> The money had disappeared, and the cost had remained.

If the ship's owners succeed in recovering from the citizens of the world an amount sufficient to pay running expenses, plus an allocated depreciation charge (a percentage charge on original capital cost to cover depreciation) they will do so at the expense of other industrial enterprises.

There are too many fine capital works, either stationary, like the Harbour Bridge, or careering

Staggering Increase in Expenditure on Armaments

The League of Nations' Armament Year Book for 1937 eveals a staggering increase n expenditure upon world armaments since 1932.

In 1913 the expenditure on armaments was approximately 2,500,000,000 gold dollars. n 1932 this figure had risen o 4,300,000,000 dollars, and by 1937 the expenditure had eached the staggering total of 7,100,000,000 dollars.

In other words, world armanent- expenditure in 1937 was almost three times as great as n the year 1913. And we were old that the World War was ought to end all wars!

round the world, like the Empress of Britain, which remain a cost against people's pockets, but are not represented by money in anyone's pocket. The sum total of these costs is the sum total of the world's great and growing indebtedness.

The Real Empress of Britain

But the *Empress of Britain* whose 42,000 tons have just visited Australia is not the real Empress of Britain, in spite of the fact that she had the honour to be launched and christened by His Royal Highness Edward, then Prince of Wales.

The real Empress is the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, the old lady who effectively torpedoed and sank the monarchy of King Edward VIII.

Just let us consider the Old Lady's specifications. Born 1694, when a few private "gentlemen" with a few thousands of pounds of currency, boldly lent somewhat over a million of financial credit to

A Private Institution

Let us consider an article, which appeared in the American journal, ocial Justice, in May of last year:

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

"Research affecting the Bank of England is not simple. The investigator is backed at every turn. There are no 'files' of the Bank of England at Somerset House. Since it is not a limited company, but operates under Parliamentary charters, it has no registered offices and therefore no place where by law its accounts may be scrutinised.

"Inquiry at the bank itself has negative results, unless the inquirer has more than usual persistence. Then he will doubtless have the positive satisfaction of being ejected by minions in uniforms as impressive and official as those garbing the posse from the Brigade of Guards which watches over the sterling virtues of the 'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" throughout the hours of night.

"Here is a reply to a written in-

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

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

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

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

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

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

a King who was unmindful of the true implications of sovereignty. inimical to the economic health of England." of England."

It remains to be added to this summary the facts that the 1844 Charter specifically recognises the right of the bank to pursue its own interests, and to disregard all considerations of national interest, and that Montagu Collett Norman has been elected governor for the nineteenth consecutive year. It is rumoured that he has singled out for his successor a clerk who one day told him to mind his own business in reply to a question about bank routine.

The Old Lady's

Dwelling HouseWith the expansion of the national debt from £1,000,000 to £8,000,000,000 in the short space of two and a half centuries, the little house in Threadneedle Street has become a four-acre fortress. When money is put down on the counter, modern science can quick-ly produce the goods. The fortress is surrounded by a stonewall, re-inforced with six feet of concrete. The walls go down sixty feet into the earth. Each bronze main entrance door weighs eight tons. There is more steel in the vault than in the Empress of Britain, and much concrete besides. For her safes the Old Lady had to write up somebody's credit £500,000. In these she keeps her magic bottle of ink, by the use of which she creates and destroys financial

The fortress is self-contained so far as power, light, larder and cellar are concerned. The cellar is graced with £30,000 worth of choice wines and spirits for the delectation of "Monty" and his boy friends. Gas and bombs cannot penetrate to the cellar, where 'Monty" will probably drink the health of foreign airmen who are flying British military aircraft purchased with credits created by the Bank of England, and using them to slaughter British citizens.

The Empress of Britain?

The one that visited us is a monument to the powers of man over his environment when he adopts scientific principles, observes natural laws, and frames his theories to fit the facts. The other is the symbol of the stolen power of all men, a monument to the lust of a few power-crazed individuals, who keep the world in subjection by debt, and make the facts of plenty fit their wretched theory of sabotage, penury; scarcity, and misery. This is the institution, which directs Empire financial policy, which sent its apostle of penury (Sir Otto Niemeyer) to Australia in 1931, and which whispered each week into Sir Robert Gibson's ear trumpet during the depression.

It is time that a torpedo was put scuppered and sunk in her own go with her.

BANKERS BUY HEARST PRESS!

A New York cable reports that the Chase National Bank, one of the largest banking institutions in U.S.A., has bought out Hearst's vast chain of newspapers.

Already the banks control the policy of most big newspapers, but to own them outright is an indication that they are preparing to take up every challenge to their power. -

The "New Era."

TO YOUR HOLES, BRITONS!

Meditations On National Defence

By YAFFLE, in Reynolds News

Defence is the talk of the moment. Nothing else matters. All other interests and activities are to be subordinated to defence. Nothing or nobody is of any use, except In so far as they will be useful in time of war.

Peacetime is all over bar the shooting. The war will begin as soon as we have found the enemy. He may turn up at any moment. It is not yet decided who he will be—Italy, Germany, Japan—there is no stint. If you don't see the enemy you want on the map, come inside and let us show you our stock of seasonable foes.

The papers and politicians are sounding the tocsin day and night "Wheat for Defence"; "Herrings and Defence," say the headlines. "Britain Short of Food if War Were Declared."

Sir Henry Matthews warns us that our food supply is not ready for war. The fact that it wasn't ready for peace either doesn't matter. He says we ought to hold at least six months' supply in elevators scattered all over the country, underground and

camouflaged against air attack.
Again, herrings: Mr. J. H. Stewart, M.P., reminds us in a letter to the *Times*, "armies and peoples have lived on herrings and cereals in days gone by."

In another letter, Mr. R Boothby hopes the Government will consider an annual grant for the maintenance of a number of herring drifters, "which will be available for Admiralty service in the event of a war."

All other national problems must be shelved for the duration of the pre-crisis crisis. At the Arms Inquiry, Sir Maurice Hankey said that it would be fatal to consider the prohibition of private trading in armaments, at a time when—"we are in the throes of a great defence programme."

You see the position? We are living in anxious days, throes, and a crisis. The nations move steadily towards the inevitable war. Our national life must be planned on the basis of emergency.

This removed all difficult problems about the future and saves a lot of brain fag. The nation has at last got something to do. The people have at last got something

to live for—namely, dying.

The situation has many advantages. We can even attend to food production. So long as it was only a matter of feeding the people who

needed it, we could let the problem slide. But now there is a serious reason for food—war.

We can even give fishermen a chance to earn their living by fishing—so long as their boats can be used for war.

Another advantage is that all our political problems are solved. The Government will at last have found the final and unanswerable argument for doing nothing. Whatever they are asked to deal with—unemployment, health, nutrition, housing, education—they can now reply that the matter must wait because this is a crisis and we are in the throes.

As we don't yet know who the enemy will be or what the war will be about, we must assume that it may come at any moment. If anyone asks you the time and your watch has stopped you can always reply, "Zero-hour."

The old idea was "A Nation Under Arms." Now we have gone a stage further; we are A Nation in a State of Siege.

Meantime, it is clear there can be no limit to preparation. Modern wars start suddenly. A terse declaration and then—"bonk!"—The bombs fall. Therefore, we must be ready at a moment's notice. Men must go to work carrying their rifles. You never know, when you leave home in the morning, but that we may be at war before lunch.

How would you feel if the war caught you while you were out with nothing but an umbrella and a bowler hat?

It is no use asking, "Shall we never be out of the throes?" I see no way out. Lord Queenborough says that nations are "turning hungry eyes towards the British Empire." I see nothing to stop greedy eyes from turning.

Again, we have seen that the manufacture of armaments is the only way to prosperity. In the interests of trade revival we cannot afford to get out of the throes. The country needs throes Soft throes, hard throes, and herring-throes.

After all, the situation is not unreasonable. Philosophers keep telling us that all life is but a preparation for death. A happy thought. Tra—if you see what I mean—la-la.

Finally, there is the question of bombproof homes. An Elstree architect has planned a £30,000 underground mansion for a millionaire, 12 feet below the surface,

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DICTATOR

By F.D.B., in "Modern Money," Johannesburg.

Few people now give Capitalism much longer to survive. It has outrun its usefulness and leads to universal war. The last Great War added five shillings to British Income Tax payers. Another war would be on a far grander scale, and will easily add another fifteen shillings in the pound. This would automatically destroy Finance Capitalism, which in turn is straining every nerve to prevent an outbreak. This knowledge emboldens smaller nations to carry out warlike raids in defiance of the great powers representing Finance. Meanwhile the world seeks an alternative to Capitalism. Russia and Communism are supposed to be synonymous. Yet actually State Capitalism prevails there. Being most backward in productive methods, the Soviet put everyone to work on capital equipment. In time Russia will be in the same dilemma as other nations—i.e., able to produce but prevented from distributing the product by financial considerations. The checkmate of Communism known as Fascism is equally disadvantageous to the individual. It is another form of the Totalitarian State. Before us is the choice: Communism, Fascism or each his own Dictator. The first means sacrificing all to the State. At best Communism offers

and with a 4ft. concrete roof. It will have air-conditioning, and artificial sunlight coming through artificial windows, which look on to artificial landscapes, with different scenes for each season, which will be operated by a switch. Once more Man has triumphed over Nature with a knockout. Three cheers for Defence.

Only one point bothers me. I am a little concerned as to the effects on our character and physique of this new way of life.

Bearing in mind the lessons of evolution—how all creatures become adapted to their environment—one is forced to wonder whether this habit of burrowing into the earth for safety will lead us to assume something of the appearance and personality of the rabbit.

Having been asked to become airconscious, we are now encouraged to become burrow-conscious. Should we not then reject the lion and bulldog and adopt the rabbit as our national symbol?

The Boys of the Rodent Breed may not sound too impressive. But we shall get used to it, just as we shall get used to permanent throes.

security at the price of individual liberty. Fascism leaves private property to certain private concerns at the discretion of the dictators. Both "-isms" are idealistic—i.e., distrusting individuals yet placing supreme power in the hands of one or a few pledged to an ideal of the State being above the individual, and discipline to compel all to conform to an ideal. To the morbid elements in modern society this compulsion makes a great appeal. Now, to advance from the age of scarcity by increasing his power over Nature man had to submit, with reluctance, to discipline. In his general acceptance of modern money he became subject to an unconscious discipline. Man's liberty today depends entirely on the amount of money at his command. Without it he can have nothing and do nothing. With an assured supply he becomes a free agent. At present, however, certain conditions are necessary. He must perform services, real or imaginary. He must have a job. Machines save labour. Jobs are getting scarcer. The wages of the machine are not being distributed. Prices include machine costs. Wages do not defray total costs. The distribution of money additional to wages, salaries and dividends is imperative. Neither Communism nor Fascism can remedy this. An assured money income without conditions of service, real or imaginary, would set the individual free to relax discipline in the performance of unpleasant tasks. Each would be his own Dictator. . Free from insecurity and want, the individual would not tolerate restriction and interference with his personal life in exchange for which the Totalitarian State offers security. No longer would industrialists stand for government "nosey parkerism" in return for protection. In an ever-increasing home market, protection would be unnecessary. The issue is clear. Which is your choice? Having made it, inform your parliamentary candidate. Dictate your policy to him. Demand results.

Poverty today, with all its degradation, is but an excrescence of a Money System evolved in an Age of Scarcity, and as yet lacking adjustment to the new conditions created by *Plenty* born of the *Machine*.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A NIGHT

Trans-oceanic, "sub-stratosphere" air travel, making it literally possible to go from New York to London overnight, is practically within the realm of accomplishment by the specifications of two new "stratosphere type" transport land 'planes, which Pan-American Airways has developed with the Boeing Company of Seattle, and which may be ordered to be built soon. These giant, four engined craft (says the aviation writer of the Christian Science Monitor) are designed for use in the thin, "upper our or five the earth's surface, and will have "pressure" cabins, designed to give at those heights the slightly lowered air pressure now existing at present flight levels of from 8000 to 12,000 feet, and which is not considered harmful. A special air-conditioning system built into the 'plane will, in other words, maintain a pressure of six pounds a square inch in the stratosphere 'plane's cabin-nearly half the normal air pressure of fifteen pounds a square inch on the human system. At the present levels of 10,000 feet to 20,000 feet at which air pilots cross the Rockies or the Andes, passengers have no need of extra oxygen, though on Andes flights, it is available if needed. The Boeing Pan-American 'plane has a range of 4000 miles, obviously, enough for a direct flight from the United States to Europe without intermediate stops.

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

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(Continued from page 2.)

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(Continued on page 7.)

Sir Henry Gullett, Ex-Member of the

Federal Cabinet.

Dear Sir Henry, —
Why the Melbourne "Herald" should have asked you to write about New Zealand and what the Labor Government is doing there is more than we can understand. After representing private finance at Ottawa, after searching the world without success for Trade Treaties, and after the disastrous trade diversion policy in which you took such a leading part, we had almost come to the conclusion that you were quite incapable of understanding plain facts, especially the facts relating to the nature, origin and purpose of money. However, we are more than glad that you have, at last, seen demonstrated so splendidly what a country can do when its people are supplied with money.

supplied with money.

If press reports may be accepted, you admitted on one occasion that the difficulty in obtaining trade agreements was the fact that the people of the several countries did not have sufficient money to buy what they could produce, but, evidently, you said it without understanding what it meant. New Zealand has now shown you that people will buy when they have the

Two of the statements in your article of April 9 call for special notice. The first is that, "While it is true that they have failed to carry out one or two of Mr. Savage's policy speech promises, such as reduced taxation, they have moved approximately within their election mandate." The explanation of this is simple. In his policy speech, Mr. Savage advocated social credit principles, in which not only reduced taxation but the eventual abolition of taxation is a main feature. Up to now however, Mr. Savage has applied only the ideas of Socialism in which higher taxation is inevitable.

The second statement is that although retailers have never before experienced such a demand for goods,

employers are growling and scowling, and that you "did not meet a single employer or investor of any kind who did not tell a tale of woe, or who did not pour out dark forebodings." Had you been better informed on the question of money, Sir Henry, you would have been in the position to dissipate their apprehensions, but, unfortunately, you were not?

Summed up, the position in New Zealand is that everybody's happy, except the employers and the bankers. Now, why are the employers and the bankers growling? If prosperity is general, how is it possible that those two classes are excluded? You know it is not possible, and, therefore, the statements We are told that the working classes are not true. i.e., the majority of the people— have plenty of money to spend, and that they are duly spending it, for the retailers are going for the lick of their lives to satisfy demands. Now, retailers have to get stocks, and they get them from the wholesaler. So, obviously, the wholesaler is satisfied. The wholesaler must get his stocks from the manufacturer. So, just as obviously, the manufacturer is satisfied. As the retailer MUST be satisfied, and retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer all three make up the employer class, how come that the employer is NOT satisfied, and, as money is used for all these transactions, and all money transactions are arranged through the banks, why is it that the prosperity is giving the banker a pain in the neck? Simply because, while he is getting his LEGITMATE wack out of the general prosperity, his money manufacturing racket has been scotched.

Is it not time that you, Sir Henry, began to do something really worthwhile and courageously demanded, in the name of a suffering populace, that the private money-manufacturing racket be scotched in Australia also. Yours etc.,

THE NEW TIMES

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THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1938.

Children Do Not Matter?

There is a school at Gleadallstreet, Richmond (Melbourne), which was built about seventy years ago. It accommodates children of ages from 5 or 6 up to the early teens.

A cursory inspection by a press reporter recently disclosed the following glaring defects in the ancient buildings and the accommodation they provide:

"In the southern corner of the school is a crack through the brick wall and extending from the top of a window on the ground floor to the roof. It is easily visible in a classroom on the upper floor.

"In a small retiring room on the ground floor daylight can be seen through a split extending from floor to ceiling, and in a passageway leading to the room another crack, ranging from half-inch to two inches, extends the height of the room. Plaster has fallen from both places in the last few days.

"An area in the playground immediately beneath a chimney has been roped off. Miss V. A. Batty (headmistress) said today that when a strong north wind blew the chimney leaned at a dangerous angle. Authorities had promised to remove the danger as soon as

"Forty-one children, nearly all 12 years old, were seated in one room 20ft. x 22ft., some of them three to a desk measuring 3ft. 6in. wide. Miss Batty, who has been headmistress at the school for 15 months, and 30 years in the employ of the Education Department, said 50 girls were on the class roll. Small classes were held in the room when possible, but generally it was found impossible to avoid over-crowding. The 41 children were in it practically the whole

"Similar conditions exist in the and in a room on the first floor, where there is no artificial lighting to offset the dimness-the win- cile. dows are small."

mitted last year that the school was fit for the hands of the wreckers alone, but nothing has been done. The parents of the children have been moving heaven and earth to have a new school built.

It has now been officially decided that as the building of a new school "would involve a large amount of money," alternative means will have to be considered. Probably the elder children will be packed off to other and already overcrowded schools in or near Richmond, and the infants will be left at Gleadallstreet after some patching.

the whole of the seventy years of the school's life, can it truthfully be said that there has been a lack of bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, materials, and so on, to keep the school in repair. Do we now lack the labour, skill and materials necessary to build a new

The only things lacking are two in number—one a lack of the costlessly created ticket, called money, and the other an Education Department with some pretence being an Education Department and not an instruction conditioning mental department.

The Education Department should be leading the fight against a money system, which renders possible this scandalous state of affairs, in which we have everything necessary to build a good school, but allow private interests to tell us that we cannot build because there are no money tickets.

Children, who are powerless to help themselves, and who are under legal compulsion to go to school, are the potential victims of this lunacy. They stand in danger of life and limb-because rebuilding would "involve a lot of money." If this is the best the Minister and educational leaders can make of the situation, it is time they unlearned all that their copybooks and newspapers have crammed into their heads about money, and learned the simple elementary facts of money. It they have ceased through mental atrophy to be able to do this, they should all be invited by Sir John Harris to his winery at Rutherglen, where host and guests should put their heads in a cask of Rutherglen "dry red" three times and take them out twice.

Just think it over, and consider your own private feelings if your child should happen to be the child standing beneath the chimney when the north wind eventually dislodges it.

Assurance Control

Under the Constitution the Federal Parliament has powers to legislate on many subjects on which it has, as yet, passed no legislation. For instance, it did not pass bankruptcy laws and bring them into effect until 1929. It has made no attempt to remedy abuses in divorce law, which arise from the next room on the ground floor, fact that for divorce purposes citizens have a domicile in some one State, and not an Australian domi-

Insurance and assurance have so The Minister for Education ad- far been controlled solely by State laws. In Victoria an inquiry is proceeding into the abuses of industrial assurance, and in the event of an adverse finding, one might expect State legislation to be passed to regulate this branch of life assurance.

> It is at this stage that the Federal Government has announced its intention to legislate. In any case of conflict between State and Federal power, the Federal legislation

> Although State Premier Dunstan has not yet appeared to be a wholehearted monetary reformer,

This decision is scandalous. During he has given some evidence of willingness to placate public demands even if this means treading on the corns of financial interests.

> The legislation intended to be passed by the Lyons-Casey Government will be on strictly orthodox lines, and will make it obligatory for all life assurance business to be conducted in accord with proper deflationary principles.

Premiums and benefits will not be regulated, but the companies will have their investments regulated; they will all have to establish "adequate reserves," and perhaps even to lodge a cash deposit with the Federal Treasury.

This proposed Bill will suit the books of the large established companies extraordinarily well, and will result in a still further immobilisation and short-circuiting of

Defence and the Loan Council

The Loan Council is to meet at Melbourne on April 21, and Mr. Casey and banking interests generally have decided that there shall be a discussion of borrowings for defence purposes, in spite of the fact that the raising of money by public flotation for defence purposes is outside the scope of the Financial Agreement and accordingly outside the scope of the Loan Council.

The purpose of discussing defence is undoubtedly to induce the States to restrict their borrowings for social services. The financial system will not stand a rapid increase of debt. The debt structure is already top-heavy.

We find that the English banking system is faced by a somewhat similar problem. It is reported that municipal authorities in England are causing Montagu Norman's heart to miss a few beats by the fact that their debt (£1,500,000,000) is increasing at the rate of £100,000,000 a year.

£1,500,000,000 is a tidy addition to the National Debt of £8,000,000,000.

The Herald reports on the matter as follows:

"The Government has sent out a circular instructing them to cease borrowing money on such a wholesale scale.

The Bank of England-which acts as the Government's financial adviser in these matters—has informed the Chancellor of the Exchequer that if councils go on borrowing at the present rate they will create great difficulties in connection with the flotation of the Defence Loan, of which £300,000,000 still remains to be issued.

"Loan authorities are warned that in future they must pay a bigger share of their expenditure out of each year's rates, and not pass the burden on to posterity.

"Small schemes will have to be defrayed entirely out of revenue.

"And on big schemes, where it is obviously impossible to meet the whole cost in one year, the period for which loans will be granted will be shortened.'

Readers of the New Times will be charmed by the tactfulness of the expression that the Bank is the Government's "adviser" financial matters.

"Dictator" is the word and the Government's acceptance of the "advice" is to be deplored.

We have, in the physical sense,

IDIOT MAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

This Civilisation Will Not Survive **Another World War**

By ROBERT POLLOCK

Prof. Richet, the French scientist, in his book, *Idiot Man*, is convinced "That the minds of men today are not healthy or sane. In Nicholas Berdvear's book, The Destiny of Man, he has come to the conclusion that "the lust of greed and love of money for its own sake creates one of the most fantastic worlds, furtherest removed from the real world of being—i.e., the world of Capitalism of Banks, Stock Exchanges, paper money, cheques, debts, advertise-ment, competition and pursuit of easy gain." Berdyear's opinion of "The Financial world is that it is a phantasmagoria remote from the world created by God."

Sir Alfred Ewing, in his presidential address to the British Association, 1935, "Sees a promised land that the bounty of science has ushered in without an ethical prepared people to enter it.

Man and His **Environment**

The very essence of man as distinct from the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, is that he is the maker of his own environment, and responsible for it, and the kind of man it helps to create. Idiot man today has created a pandemonium-i.e., a world with abundance in which the masses experience poverty amidst plenty, and are menaced with another world war that would destroy this civilisation at any moment. The titanic powers of our machines are fettered by our political folly—i.e., a contradiction of economic good sense. The present economic system is operated for the personal gain of small groups of self-interested men, and is based on jungle law, the same as that of the animals and the savage; antagonistic to all social law or higher development, causing a perilous distortion of fellowship between individuals and nations, and embodying the military state in an unnecessary economic struggle.

The notorious military text books of the Commercial Nations today put all questions of right feeling, justice, sanctity of treaties, or even of humanity aside, and make personal gain, self-interest, and expediency as the only principles to be applied in all circumstances. If the peoples of the nations cannot rapidly adapt themselves to promptly change their environment to the world-changes of our age they are doomed to perish.

Peace is no longer a lofty ideal; it is a condition of our survival from a world catastrophe.

The Roman civilisation was destroyed by an eruption of bar-barians from without. This civilisation will be ended by the fratricidal strife of peoples or nations equal in their murderous proficiency in all the arts of chemical

Civilisation Digs Its Grave

Few understand the magnitude of materials now ready to end this

everything required to carry out a defence programme (if really necessary), and to carry out necessary State or municipal projects. The restrictions of a privately operated debt money system alone sabotages our activities.
Government must cease to accept financial dictation. They must assert their sovereignty, and they must institute monetary principles, which will avoid the misery of debt.

civilisation. We are spending thousands of millions of money each year to exterminate ourselves by the combined effects of poison gas, fire, and high explosives. Prof. Angelo, an expert, tells us that no fortification, armour plating, can now resist high explosives, and that poison gas can reach everywhere. How comforting to know this! The Russian Aviachim Society for chemical warfare also informs us that a city of half a million people can be turned into a city of corpses by a small squadron of 40 aeroplanes — this is really stimulating news for most of us: while the next war promises that big cities like London, Paris, Berlin and Rome will have a visitation of hundreds, or possibly a thousand, 'planes carrying explosive, bombs, poison gas and electric incendiary bombs over one hundred times more deadly than those used during the war of 1914-1918.

In the biggest air attack during the last war only 36 German 'planes took part, while at the recent air manoeuvres in England 250 'planes took part in the night air raid to destroy London. military authorities estimated that only 16 'planes were sighted by the searchlights, and 232 'planes got through to end London. How cheering this news must be to all of

Mass Murder

Major Endres tells us that in the next war the masses will be annihilated by gases thrown from aeroplanes, while our English Colonel Marsh tells us there is no defence against a wellorganised attack from the air.

Prof. Haber, of Berlin, the famous originator of gas warfare, tells us the catastrophes of the coming world war are beyond the human imagination to conjure up. Spain and China are mere incidents! At the end of the last war we experienced the beginning of aerial and gas warfare. The British and French 'planes that were prepared to attack Berlin during 1919 baffle description, while Field-Marshal Lndendorf (Commander-in-Chief of the German Army), in his memoirs, let us know that during the end of 1918, had the Armistice not been made, he had a plan to fire London. Lieut.-General von Metzsch (Germany) says the terms "rear front," "home front," no longer exist. Everywhere is now front. Lieut.-General Altrock, in the official magazine of the German Army, states that the next war takes the form of mass murder. General Sir Reginald Hart (Great Britain) reports millions of lives will be lost in a few hours.

The electric incendiary bomb, when it strikes a building or the street, will raise a temperature of 3000 degrees-twice the heat of a furnace's flames— which will spread hundreds of feet on all sides. Lord Halsbuty, in the House of Lords on the 14th July 1928, said that 40 tons of Diphenal Cyanasarm would suffice to destroy London. Alas, could any chapter of horrors exceed this short summary of idiot man's achievements? Can we avert this catastrophe?

WILL YOUTH SUBMIT TO WAR?

A Protest From An "Intended Victim"

By ERIC BUTLER

and other poisonous matter, which is being specially prepared by our daily press — more particularly by the Melbourne Argus — for the benefit of the public, it would appear that my generation is likely to be herded into participating in another orgy of bloodshed and massmurder. Compulsory training is being advocated. The first thing that meets the eye when one opens the Argus is either a photograph of bombing 'planes, big guns or misguided youths rushing around with fixed bayonets. A perfect deluge of letters, advocating more training, etc., appear in this paper, and one is amazed and bewildered by this mad state of affairs. Most of our so-called leaders appear to accept war and the preparation for it as being almost inevitable, so any former doubts that one had as to the insanity of civilisation must he completely eradicated. Society has gone insane, and, to anyone who thinks that statement is without foundation, let them meditate upon present affairs and they must agree. To my mind the most appalling feature amidst this welter of discussion is the lack of protests being made by any responsible bodies or authorities, on behalf of my generation, and — this is the important point — it is mainly my generation who are going to be blown to pieces, maimed for life or slowly done to death by the most hellish productions of the chemical monopolies. But, as one of the intended victims, I protest. What have the youth of Germany, Japan or any other country done to me that I should allow myself to participate in gassing their people their mothers or sisters?

Surely there must be some reason for this insanity, and, with this end in view, let us try to analyse: (1) Who my generation are expected to fight; (2) Why do nations fight? (3) What would the nature of another war be like? (4) Can youth do something to prevent

Why Pick Japan?

In connection with question No. 1, there are several very important points to he borne in mind. All the propaganda being turned out at the present time deals with "defence." If the authorities who misgovern us at the present time are so eager for defence, it necessarily follows that they

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Judging by the leading articles anticipate that we will be attacked, and every cunning device possible has been used to suggest that we are likely to be attacked by Japan. The New Times has dealt very comprehensively with Australia's position in connection with Japan, and has shown time and time again that there is absolutely no evidence whatever that Japan has any designs on Australia. It is still more unlikely that we would be attacked by any other nation, and, as we could be on excellent terms with Japan, this necessity for rearming for defence would appear more than a little weak. Can it be possible then that the youth of Australia are going to be asked to "save democracy" again in some remote part of the world? This problem troubles me, as it must trouble any young person who thinks. We all remember how another young generation went overseas to "save democracy." If those gentlemen, such as Mr. Menzies and Mr. Holt, who are keen on urging other young Australians to join the militia, would take a little time to inspect some of our military hospitals and see those former heroes, now maimed and broken, or coughing their lives away from the affects of poisongas, they might reflect a little upon the idea of urging the same procedure again with results too ghastly to even contemplate.

Why Do Nations Fight?

There is little need for us to deal very much in detail with this question. All readers of this paper, and people who use their brains for their correct function, openly admit that modern war is the direct result and effect of the fight for markets. Further, we know that this fight for markets only arises because nations are dictated to by a group of financial gangsters, to whom such things as death, destitution and appalling suffering (for others) mean nothing. A great number of people at the present time are discussing the boycotting of Japan. These people seem to think that it is quite in order to starve people, because that is what a boycott means. As a matter of fact, it was a boycott by other nations, which has forced Japan to fight. That boycott was, in the case of Australia, our so-called Trade Diversion Policy—another nice name for partial boycott. We refused to, allow Japan to sell sufficient goods here to establish credits in order to buy our wool and wheat, as formerly. Would our boycott friends kindly have a look at the price of wheat and wool over the past twelve months! Not having peaceful access to raw materials, nations must use forceor starve. Australia's action was one of those which played its part in forcing Japan to fight—and such is the logic of the boycotters' that, having forced her to fight by a boycott, they then deduce that they will stop the fighting by applying more boycott! Did I mention an insane society before

This inability to establish credits-in Australia is the main reason why other countries cannot buy from us, and thus get the raw materials, which they so urgently need. This was pointed out very clearly by the German Consul to the Victorian Wheatgrowers' Association at Horsham this year. He said that Germany was not carrying out her experiment on substitutes for wool out of spite, but simply because she could not establish credits—i.e., sell goods—in Australia, in order to buy our wool. He added that Germany desired peaceful trade. Of course she does! Australia could trade peacefully with all nations if she spent more time on her internal financial arrangements, instead of worrying about things thousands of miles away. When we put in order our own financial arrangements we will then be able

to trade peaceably with all nations, and once and for all shatter this mad talk on the necessity of war.

War is Hell on Earth

Amidst all this discussion and propaganda we only hear of the glory, etc., of war. The more sordid discussed. If they were the youth of the "manual of the Medical Aspects of then recommenced, with the expectoration of frothy sputum. Soon the lips and the face became of a grey, ashen colour; about four pints of clear, frothy, yellowish liquid were coughed up from the lungs in the next hour and a quarter, and, at the end of this time, the patient expired." Would the Argus and other jingoists mention this? No! Do they mention that some of the more deadly gases will penetrate the most efficient gas mask? That modern war is hell on earth there is no doubt, and I sincerely hope that Australian youth will keep right out, unless, of course, they accept the statement of Earl Baldwin, who said: 'Modern war means killing more women and children of the enemy before the enemy has an opportunity to strike." What a comment on our "civilisation" and our professed Christianity! And, fellow-youths, where are the Churches today—are they giving a lead? Pious resolutions, but, apart from that, so many only condemn the alleged enemies. The Rev. W. Bottomley is on the few whom I have heard suggest that, possibly, we could put house in order, and, if we do this, we will, undoubtedly, give a big lead to a war-weary world.

Youth Must Act

The position is, therefore, clear. and the necessary action urgent. Youth has got to protest. It has got to force the Government to see that there are sufficient alterations made to our financial system to relieve our own appalling conditions, and to see that we trade in friendly relations with every country. Australian youth must not spill its lifeblood out in a fight to "save democracy" or any other delusion. It has got to get behind the Electoral Campaign and engage in the only war worth fighting-war on poverty, and the removal from Government of all those individuals who advocate participation in economic or military war on any other nation. If we do not act, we have only ourselves to blame.

WHY DO MEN COMMIT CRIMES?

In the course of a radio address recently Sir Willmott Lawis, American correspondent of the London "Times," urged British and American newspapers to pay more attention to the social and economic causes of crime and less to the melodramatic and sentimental aspects.

He maintained there is no such thing as the "criminal type," either mentally or physically, and he argued that crime, in the main, could be traced to three primal causes, "disease, poverty and the lack of opportunity, especially along educational lines."

It was quite as important, he argued, that a newspaper tells its readers why an individual committed a crime, as it was "to state the exact number of drops of blood that issued from wound."

To use a popular expression Sir Willmott "has something

there." "Disease, poverty and lack of opportunity" do not account for all crime, but if those evils could be eliminated, or even drastically restricted, this would be a reasonably safe old world.- "Labor," U.S.A.

THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE SAYS:

The way to political democracy (which exists in name only at present) lies in a united demand hellish realities are never for clearly defined results, which everybody wants and can undertoday might revolt against the stand, and not in any demand for prospects of such a frightful Cartechnical methods about which nage. Take the following extract, from there would always be great divertechnical methods, about which sity and conflict of opinions, and, Chemical Warfare," dealing with the effects of phosgene gas; "Coughing standing stan standing.

Consider the "sham" of party politics in this regard. Once in every few years we argue about, and eventually vote for, methods. According to our inclination, we vote, in effect, for the Conservative, the Liberal or the Labor method of imposing upon us results which we do not want-results which are wanted only by those vested interests which control and supply the main bulk of

"BELIEVE IT OR NOT'

"Ripley" on the Bank of England

The "Old Lady" of Threadneedle Street, the Bank of England, is NOT owned by England. It is owned PRI-VATELY, and there is no representative of the Government on its Board—YET it is the EXCLUSIVE agent for the handling of the National Debt, and its Bank Notes are England's ONLY legal tender.

It was founded by DEBTdeveloped by DEBTprospered by DEBTand recently enlarged by DEBT

This appeared in the Magazine Section of the Melbourne "Argus" dated April 9. Not so many years ago some of us were almost threatened with violence for making statements of that kind. Verily the truth is spreading!

party funds-namely, more complete control for international finance, which means less security, less liberty and less prosperity for the individual.

For so long have we had practical illustration of this fact that we have now, to a large extent, lost heart and have become inert and apathetic, and we are, therefore, rapidly losing all social and political vitality. This is just what is desired by those who would like to have us a nation of obedient, work-minded slaves, grateful for even any slight amelioration of our lot, which they may care to allow

It is time that we ceased giving "blank cheques" to our trade union officials, our local councillors, and our members of Parliament, and that we gave them our definite orders instead.

But these orders must be for results only, and not for methods, otherwise we shall continue to be 'humbugged" by elusive promises, and to be put off by suave assurances of "avenues being explored" and "stones being turned.

We must, however, make our-selves quite clear as to what are age, by Somerset Maugham. "results" and what are, in fact, only "methods." For example, work is only a method, although successive Governments try to make us believe-and they seem very largely to have succeededthat work is the object of human

existence.

Work is a method of obtaining income with which to buy the things we want. The "things we want" is the result; "work," by which I mean human work, is merely one method.

If we invent machines to do a large part of the work for us, then obviously we must find some means other than by human work, of buying our share of what the machines turn out and, incidentally, that means, or else collectively, we shall be no better off than before.

A result, then is the thing itself

which you really want. A method is any step which comes in between; and, if we ourselves worry about "steps in between," instead of putting the responsibility for these where it belongs-i.e., on the backs of the appropriate technical experts—then we invariably lose sight of, or keep in the future, what we really want, and it then becomes a matter of "jam yester-day, jam tomorrow, but never jam today;'

If any result, which you want, is in fact, what a majority want (and is also, of course, physically possible), you have only unitedly to give your orders to your trade union, local council, or Parliament as the case may be, and you will be obeyed, because you have it in your power, if necessary, to impose a variety of effective sanctions against members of any authority who are there by your Vote (and who, don't forget it, are your paid servants) should they attempt to refuse.

Until we realise our own individual sovereignty, our responsibility as citizens for the results we want, there will be nothing but increasing tyranny against the individual by the institutions and officials which he maintains, increasing demands for all manner of unnecessary sacrifices to abstract ideals, to outworn prejudices, and to other unrealistic ends; together with decreasing security, both in our personal liberty and in our economic circumstances, e x c e pt upon terms dictated by interests outside of, and in conflict with, our

There is only one time to start giving orders, and that is NOW.

—Condensed from the Newcastle Sunday Sun (England).

THE LIE OF POVERTY

"There is nothing more degrading than the constant anxiety about one's means of livelihood. I have nothing but contempt for the people who despise money. They are hypocrites or fools. Money is like a sixth sense, without which you cannot make a complete use of the other five. Without an adequate income half the possibilities of life are shut off. The only thing to be careful about is that you do not pay more than a shilling for the shilling you earn. You will hear people say that poverty is the best spur to the artist. They have never felt the iron of it in their flesh. They do not know how mean it makes you. It exposes you to endless humiliation, it cuts your wings it eats into your soul like a cancer. It is not wealth one asks for, but just enough to preserve one's dignity, to work unhampered, to be generous, frank, independent. I pity with all my heart the artist, whether he writes or paints, who is entirely dependent for substance upon his art."—Advice to a would-be

"WHAT I THINK OF THE CHURCHES TODAY"

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

Copies may be ordered from

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THANKSGIVING FOR WHAT?

Anzac Service and Prayers

God's name has been frequently mentioned in the public argument regarding the form the Anzac memorial service should take, and I have been wondering what God must think of it all. Unfortunately, we cannot know, but we can, at least, try to get some understanding of the realities of the situation.

If you were God, what would please you more-words or deeds? You would answer, "Deeds," and that is exactly what God prefers, for is it not written: "Not every one that saith unto me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father." All these "leaders who are publicly arguing about Anzac Day and the "reign of God," should, therefore, he required to indicate what they have actually done to secure justire for the men of Anzac and to establish the reign of God on the earth. If we could parade them, it would probably be the case of Belshazzar over again: "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting." Instead of insisting upon the reign of God, they have accepted, and even encouraged, the reign of Finance, the false god, Mammon.

Archbishop Head's Views

Archbishop Head, speaking in the name of the Anglican section of the community, wrote a special letter to the newspapers on the

subject, including the following:

"1. We see in China and in Spain and in Abyssinia to what abyss of horror war leads when no sanction is recognised but that of the force of a human power.

'2. Surely this is not the moment when we would abandon the public recognition that we are a Christian

'3. The prayers and hymns are a witness to our gratitude for the goodness of God, through all the suffering and trial in those years of the war, and an expression of our continuing trust in His guidance for the future.

'4. And, again, they are the witness to our hope of immortality for those who then laid down their lives, and our corporate desire to follow in their steps, through whatever sacrifices, to the same goal of the reign of God.

5. To leave God out of our solemn gathering would be untrue to the religious beliefs of the great majority of the nation.

An Abyss of Horror

Was Dr. Head speaking seriously? If he was, does he really be-

lieve that the war of 1914-1918 did not lead to an abvss of horror. and is that why he did not include it with China, Spain and Abyssinia? Was there nothing horrible in the slaughter of millions of men, in the destruction of magnificent buildings and the laying waste of the countryside, in the maining of millions of those who escaped actual slaughter, in the bombing of cities teeming with defenceless women and children, in the use of poisonous gas, and in the blockading of countries for the deliberate purpose of bringing starvation and torture to the civilian population? Or is war only horrible when others are conducting it? What sanction, other than the force of a human power, was recognised at that time? If God was in it, what part did He play, which side did He favour, and of what part was He most proud? Did He laugh at the Germans and Austrians, who prayed to Him as we prayed?

Christian in Name Only

Where is the sense in having a public recognition that we are a Christian nation if we are not acting, as a Christian nation should act? If you were God would you be satisfied with a public profession that was contrary to public practice? If we are a Christian nation, how do we explain the disgraceful fact that, although God has been exceedingly bounteous in material necessities, poverty still stalks the land; hospitals are still inadequate, maternal mortality is still alarmingly high, our natural increase of population is still alarmingly low, slum conditions still go from bad to worse, potholes are still to be found in most of our roads, our footpaths are still a disgrace to our municipalities. lack of bridges still seriously impedes traffic movement, country towns are still in darkness at night, good food and useful materials are still being destroyed while people starve and shiver, we still have to change trains at inter-State borders because the railway gauges have not been made uniform, as repeatedly promised; huge sums of money are still being spent on war measures, even while the spenders preach peace; suffering is still endured in country areas because of the absence of the means to summon medical aid; sanctimonious preachers still prate of the need for a change of heart to people who have no change of clothes; clowns still talk about religion and prayer, as if the stomach is filled and life sustained by sentiment; wheatgrowers and other producers are still in debt and distress: and the men "very learned

THE NEW TIMES

keep the people hypnotised about money! And, despite all these pressing needs, for which we have all the physical necessities in plenty, hundreds of thousands of our compatriots are in idleness and destitution. These things are not signs of Christianity. They are signs of the rule of the false god, Mammon (Finance), against which Jesus particularly warned us. We hypocritically call out, "Lord, Lord!" without attempting to observe the rules the same Lord has laid down for our benefit.

The Goodness of God

Is it really true that the prayers and hymns are a witness to our gratitude for the goodness of God, through all the suffering and trial in those years of the war? In what way did the goodness of God manifest itself? And is it not a fact that our "enemies" on that occasion also thanked God for goodness of the same kind? I suggest that it was blasphemy, and that it still is blasphemy. The goodness of God was manifested in the wonders of nature and the fertility of the earth, but these, intended for the benefit of man, were perverted by an insane financial system to man's destruction. Our mothers do not have to thank God for the loss of their soldier sons: they have to thank the financial system.

"They Still Suffer"

The suffering and trials of the war vears did not end with the Armistice, either. Are we to thank God that returned soldiers still needlessly suffer? Advertisements are to be seen to this very day in the tramcars, under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, with the declaration, "They still suffer," and an explanation that they suffer because of lack of money. What has God had to do with the shortage of money? And what is the use of thanking Him for His bounty if we will not allow it to be used in the prevention of suffering? It is mockery. The truth is that God was the same in the vears of the war as He is today. His goodness was no greater and no less then than it is now. He does not expect to get thanks for His goodness at one period, as distinct from another period, and cannot possibly be pleased to hear a mouthful about His goodness in the past from people who abuse and countenance the perversion of His goodness in the present. Is it any wonder that Jesus denounced the ecclesiastics of His time as hypocrites, whited sepulchre, vipers and the like? I am afraid He would use similar terms again today.

"Remembering" Won't Do Anvthing

It is no use remembering the soldiers who died unless we are prepared to do something for their dependants, and it is no use raising our hats to wounded diggers unless we are prepared to alleviate their suffering. Sickness could be alleviated if we had more money, soldiers' requests could be granted if the Government had more money, being without "work" would be no hardship if those concerned received an income of money (as the favoured few do at present), and all lost hope would be regained if people in general were assured of adequate purchasing power. Instead of focusing attention on this important aspect, the arguments referred to have sought to focus attention on hymns and prayers!

Hymns and Prayers a "Witness"

And is it true that hymns and prayers at the Shrine service would be a witness to our corporate desire to follow in the steps of those who laid down their lives in the war, "through whatever sacrifices to the same God"? It is not true. Those gallant men including some of my personal friends laid down their lives in vain. They thought they were fighting "to make the world safe for democracy" and in a war that was "to end war." Is the

in the science of economics," still world safe for democracy? Is there any country at all in which true democracy is in practice? Did the war end war? And why are sacrifices necessary in a world overflowing with the things its inhabitants require for health, comfort and enjoyment? Many men went to the war without knowing why they went, and with no knowledge at all regarding its true cause. The war was entirely foreign to "the reign of God," and came about entirely because of economic unrest; unrest which had been caused by the fact that the peoples concerned had not been supplied with enough money to buy the whole product of their own country.

The Cause of the **Trouble**

The system of finance, then, was the same as it is today, and imposed the necessity on every country of finding "foreign markets" into which to send goods for money. This was, and still is, the cause of national antagonisms, and, if each country had the courage to defy the international financial gang and create within itself sufficient money to equal the value of its own production, the root cause of war would be killed forever. But God's alleged representatives never utter a word on this vital matter—the only thing that prevents the establishment of the kingdom of God on the earth. On the contrary, one of them actually says we should sing and pray at the Shrine, as a witness to our intention to go on sacrificing and suffering, in order to maintain the very thing opposed to God and His people, and preventing sensible use being made of His munificent gifts to mankind. Up to now we have not only allowed the control of Finance to be a private monopoly, but have also allowed that monopoly, oftentimes in the name of God, to spread ruin and desolation throughout the earth. Words fail to express my true feelings on the scandal.

Formal Prayers are Useless

Loyalty to God is expressed by deeds, not by prayers, and on this basis we find great lack of loyalty in the very place where outward show suggests it should most abound. We are now told that, We are heading for national disaster if, in our public ceremonies, we deliberately leave out God.' God has not been "left out" in this sense on previous occasions, but has had plenty of lip service, with certain clergymen cutting a great dash in the limelight at the" centre of things, but that has not kept us from the brink of national disaster. If the whole service were devoted to prayer it would make, not the slightest difference in our community life, unless and until we also tackled the controllers of finance, which means that, of themselves, the prayers are meaningless. 'Faith without works is dead.' Jesus went about doing good. "If a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them: 'Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled,' but give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?" "Even so. Faith, if it hath not works, is dead." "Ye see, then, how that by works a man is justified, and not by Faith only." What have the churches *done* to liberate themselves and their respective peoples from the tentacles of the financial octopus? That is a far more important question than the saying of formal prayers on Anzac Day.

Leaving God Out

And then it is claimed that the modified service will be tantamount to "leaving God out" Would you, if you were God, be specially upset at being left off the programme of that particular show when you know you had been left off more important programmes? Was God taken into account in the secret manipulations, which have led to the provision of tens of millions of pounds for war purposes,

WAR DEBTS An Amusing Satire WHO OWES WHO?

In a rather amusing satire on the war debt position, John Barleycorn, writing in the *Primary Producer* (South Africa), says that under the American War Debt Settlement of 1922, negotiated by Lord Sealed Lips, Britain agreed on a total of £920,000,000 as representing her indebtedness. In ten years she paid off £416,000,000, including "token payments," and found that she still owed almost as much as she did before (compound interest, laddie!). In December, 1932, Britain suspended payment of her half-yearly instalments, and in the following June discontinued the payments of £3,304,000.

She now owes, roughly, another £174,363,102, over and above the original debt, and, though all sorts of remarkable schemes have been suggested for clearing it off—even such a scheme as Britain building the American navy for nothing-it still stands at a huge figure.

The war debt position is still further complicated by the situation of the European countries. Italy and France together owed Britain more than Britain owed America. France owed her £755,875,000 and Italy £252,938,000. Altogether France, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Italy, Portugal and Greece owed her £1,115,738,000. Under reparations from Germany she paid at the old pre-war parity rate—£1,010,000,000, while Britain received £122,000.000 of this sum. Meanwhile Germany's payment has not paid up the Allies' interest, and today they all owe far more than they did when the war ended, in spite of all the payments by themselves and Germany to them. All the Allies, except Britain, have long since ceased to worry about their debts, merely putting the "accounts rendered." which they which they receive from the Bank of International Settlements, in the wastepaper basket. Benito and Adolph are even reported to be putting them to an even worse use. In any case, states France, Germany, Italy and the others, no man has yet been able to read out the account in words when you translate £1,010,000,000, p1us £639,000,000 arrears of interest, since 1918, in modern francs, lira, yen, escudo, pfennig, pesetas, etc., so the accounts are now written along a fifty-foot, blank, roll-up tape measure for convenience. This has led to a new scale of measurements in Europe, because officials now use them for measuring to the following scale: -5000 francs equal 1 foot.

20,000 lira equals 1 foot. 100,000 sen, yen or hen equal inch (distance varies with Sino-Jap. War).

when nothing at all could be provided for His purposes of peace? Was God taken into account in connection with the measures, which have been introduced to destroy food and to prevent the production of food at a time when millions of God's human family are starving or undernourished? Apart from this, is the Bible wrong when it tells us that God is everywhere? And, if God is everywhere, will the omission of a few formal prayers from an official programme shut Him out of the Shrine and the atmosphere round about it? God will be there all right, as much as He is everywhere, and it is high time we insisted on a little more sense from the men who occupy positions in high places.

Thanksgiving for what? Certainly not for the war or anything connected with the war. At this particular time it would be more fitting to have a public acknowledgment of the manner in which we consistently betrayed God, and a solemn undertaking that, with His help, we will drive the moneychangers from the Temple, even as He drove them from it.

Yours faithfully, BRUCE H BROWN

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THE NEW TIMES APRIL 14, 1938. Page Seven

IS GOLD MONEY, OR MONEY GOLD?

Neither, Says the Writer, Who Maintains That Pig Iron Would Make a Better Monetary Standard and a More Easily **Controlled One**

By ALFRED EDWARDS (a Member of the British Parliament), in the "Christian Science Monitor."

Why not a pig-iron standard? Why all this superstition about gold furnaces. This would help eliminate—this modern golden calf? Why unemployment and stabilise prices, has all currency to be backed, to some extent at least, by gold before it can be considered respectable? If the original economic sin had not been worship of the golden calf, but ironpig worship—perhaps, we might now have a pig-iron standard.

To digress slightly, what is the origin of the term "pig-iron"? Perhaps some others, like myself, have wondered at the term, and hesitated to seek an explanation lest they should display an abysmal technical ignorance. Its real origin, however, is about as technical as the terms "whizz-bang," "pom-port," or "toffee apple" for various forms of high explosives. It originates simply from the fact that the little rows of short trenches, jutting out at right angles from a big central trench into which the molten metal is run, resemble a litter of little pigs feeding. Nothing more technical or picturesque than that!

Few things, it will be admitted, are more truly respectable than service and usefulness; and pig iron is far and away more useful to humanity than gold. Apart from trinkets, ornaments, and state banquet services, there is little to be done with gold except hoard it. It might just as well be left in the mines from which it has been so laboriously dug. Moreover, pig iron did at one time virtually serve as a currency backing for a number of years; and its use in this way today would be at least one way of helping to avoid recurrent "slumps" periods of depression.

In the early fifties of last century Scottish ironmasters were driven by bad trading conditions to selling "scrip" to all-and-sundry upon the security of their stocks. This developed, and, in order to provide unquestionable security, it became necessary for them to deliver their supplies into a store from which purchasers could get iron in exchange for their scrip.

This store idea developed into a big business, because manufacturers found it a great convenience to "pawn" their surplus stock of iron in slack seasons. The company, which owned the store would issue 'warrants" undertaking to deliver iron to "bearer," and these warrants virtually became currency. In 1888, a million tons of pig iron was stored in this way in Scotland, and warrantholders often sold in competition with the manufacturers. The largest of these stores was established in 1876 and was owned by Messrs. Connal & Co. This concern traded right up to the World War period, when the surplus of pig fron disappeared.

Needless to say, there was gambling and speculation in these warrants by holders who would not have recognised pig-iron had they seen it, and who had no use whatever for it. A firm of manufacturers in Middlesbrough is reported to have stated that, "It is distinctly humiliating for an ironmaster to have to go to his exchange twice daily in order to find out what price been fixed for his iron by someone who has bought 500 tons of warrant iron which he does not want from someone who hasn't got it."

however Feed. from speculative aspect, government controlled warrant store should enable iron masters to level out periods of depression. If they could draw from the warrant store the cost of the surplus iron, they could

perhaps avoid damping down and, as, of course, it could be applied to other industries, it might also even put us on the way toward breaking the vicious circle of boom and depression.

So, then, why not a pig iron backing for currency? This humble Cinderella among metals may not be as ornamental as her sisters, gold and silver, but she is certainly more useful.

However, nowadays there is no longer any pretence of paying with anything even approximating to real money—if there be such a thing. Actually today we enjoy the things, which would be obtainable with real money by virtue of an abstraction called "credit," and the greater or less extent of this credit depends almost entirely upon the favour of your bank manager. In a happy mood he might allow you to enjoy enough credit to buy a motorcar; but if he had got out of bed on the wrong side, he might make you sell the car to pay off your overdraft!

So essentially unreal and transient is money that it is scarcely going too far to describe it as a figment of the imagination. A government could authorise the printing, at a negligible cost, of millions of onepound notes, and then millions more, and yet the holder of a one-pound note could buy a pound's worth of goods as surely as though he had tendered a golden (or a pig-iron) sovereign. Even supposing this printing process had been carried far beyond what might be deemed the safety point—just so soon as gold had been dug up in South Africa or elsewhere and buried again in London-hey, presto! Confidence would be restored. This happy result would not, however, be attributable to any value inherent in the gold.

Let's glance at the origin of our currency system—a brief, and not too technical, glance. It started on a gold basis, because people in those days who happened to have gold found that others were always willing to give them value for it. An ingot of gold valued by a goldsmith at £100 could always be exchanged for £100 worth of goods. If you had an ingot, you would not leave it at home but deposit it with a goldsmith for safety.

If you then agreed to exchange your £100 ingot for a £100 house, you would probably collect the ingot from the goldsmith and give it to the man from whom you were buying the house. But he, like yourself, would not care to keep it at home, so back it would go to the goldsmith. can be seen then how gold accumulated, and were seldom disturbed. Presently the goldsmith began to take a chance and issued loans on the strength of the fact that he could safely meet anybody's demand for the borrowed gold; in practice, hardly one depositor in ten asked for his gold. Therefore, as receipts for gold became more and more current, it was safe to issue about ten receipts for every single £100 gold ingot.

In this way the goldsmith (or banker) made substantial profits out of what was, in fact, fictitious goldbecause, had all the holders of receipts current (or currency) simultaneously demanded gold, only one in ten would have received it. But so long as no one suspected anything no one came to any harm - it worked just as well as if there actually had been all the gold they thought there was. [Except that the "goldsmith (or banker)" was able at will to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TAXATION FOR DEFENCE

This defence business may not be "racket" any more than a man with a red nose may be a boozer, but it looks like it. More millions are to be borrowed for defence, with accompanying extra taxation. The nation's credit will not be used, but chimerical money obtained through financial institutions, to be repaid, with real wealth squeezed out of an already overtaxed populace. How long can this kind of thing go on?

There is an ancient story of a vampire dragon that crawled underneath a huge elephant, and started to suck its blood. The dragon kept on blindly until the elephant collapsed, dead, on top of it, and squashed its life out. Can't some sensible political leader see the implication in this little story, and try to prevent a similar local catas-

"GLANEUR."

Sydney.

MODERNISING THE MUSE

There is a type of mentality, which finds pathos and poetry in that old ballad called "The Minstrel Boy"; but, on the other hand, there is that great class of practical humans who would fain turn such superannuated ditties to good account by transposing them into a more modern design. Appended hereto is what I humbly suggest to be a practical version of "The Minstrel Boy." Perhaps some similarly disposed genius might paradise another song with "The Old Cash Grove—or Groove":

The farmer's boy to the bank has In the ranks of debt you'll find

him.

His father's *mortgage* he has girded

And a *new one* slung behind him. "Land of hope," sang the *manager*, "of all your wealth we'll skin you, So long as you will take some *prin*cipal, then my bank will take an interest in you.

The farmer fell, but the foeman's chain

Could not keep his proud soul under.

He swore to get back to his feet again.

Though his heart was torn asunder;

And said: "No chain shall sully thee, dear farm of hope and bravery, get a mortgage from another bank; and win back my sound financial slavery.

Here we have a real ballad that should be sung by every farmer in the Commonwealth. Oh! to hear it welling up to Heaven in a paean of protest from the lips of every victim of the vampires who lurk in the deep recesses of public ignorance. If we had some real *national* anthem (I don't propose myself as the composer) instead of a paltry, hypocritical effusion in honour of a monarch who reigns on sufferance, then we would, perhaps, for the first time in history, be deriving true, practical benefit from the "C.J.M."

Albury, N.S.W.

vary the volume of "receipts current (or currency)," irrespective of the productive capacity and desires of the community, with an upper limit of about ten times the actual gold. Even this upper limit, it should also be noted, bore no adequate, automatic and precise relationship to the general productive capacity and desires of the community. The same criticism would apply, if not so forcibly, to a pig iron standard. - Ed., New Times]

THE SHADOW **OVER YOUTH**

Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of York, speaking recently at Leeds, said:

"Many young people of Britain are wondering if they are going to be thrown, willy-nilly, into the maelstrom of another war.

"There is a fundamental anxiety among young people about the world and what is going to happen

"Schoolmasters are agreed that boys today are apt to take the view that nothing is really worth much trouble, because of the uncertainty as to whether they will be allowed to do the things in the world which they are being prepared to do.

"It is not only the war that is overshadowing our young people. Economic uncertainty saps the spirit of adventure.

"There is need for a great deal of sympathy towards young people

"They can go through a great deal of life very light-heartedly, but I am convinced that behind the lighthearted surface of their lives there is very often profound unhappiness, due to the fact that they have not found anything that may securely guide them towards the fulfilment of their own destinies."

THE MERCHANTS **PRAYER**

Oh, grant me all I ask, dear God, Of wealth and happiness; Shield me, I beg, from Fortune's rod—

All sorrow and distress-In all humility I pray

That Thou wilt grant me power To rule my little world today; To live my little hour.

My business, as you know, oh

Lord, Is not a charity; And you'll admit, I can't afford To live the week with Thee, So I'll not crave a seat beside The Heavenly throne at last,

Unless, mayhap, you should decide To overlook my past.

And vet I'll live a Christian life On Sundays, when I seek Forgiveness for the sin and strife That's mine throughout the week.

And when I would my sins atone, Right humbly at Thy feet,

Then grant me just one paving

Of Heaven's golden street.

-D.F.W.

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(Continued from page 3.)

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THE NEW TIMES

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

SAVAGES DON'T STARVE IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY, WHY DO WE?

Sir John Orr, after careful investigation, has shown that 20,000,000 people in Britain have not been, and are not, receiving sufficient food.

Is this reconcilable with the following'? (Paste in your Reference Book.)

PIGS. - Holland destroys 100.000. Evening News, 13/1/32. Denmark orders slaughter of 40,000 sows. Sunday Express, 1/12/"35

United States of America destroys 2,000,000 sows and 4,000,000 young pigs. *New Democracy*, Oct., 1933.

The U.S.A. paid American farmers 180,000,000 dollars £36,000,000—for not raising corn and hogs).

CATTLE. Denmark incinerates 25,000 cattle. The Sphere, 25/3/'33.

Irish Free State destroyed 200,000 calves, giving a bonus of 10/- for each hide.

COFFEE. - - Brazil destroyed over 20,000,000 bags of coffee. Evening Standard, 26/3/'34.

MILK. —There was a "glut" of 40,000,000 gallons, Daily Express, 6/12/'33.

Milk was poured down drains, according to the *Romford Recorder*, 3/11/33.

British farmers were urged to feed more milk to pigs, according to *The Times* of January 2nd, 1933.

SHEEP. —Chili slaughters and incinerates 500,000.

FISH. —At Southend fish was being sold for manure. Daily Mirror, 9/1/'34.

At Lerwick, Scotland, in 1936, 3,000,000 herrings were thrown back into the sea. The same thing is happening in hundreds of our fishing towns and villages.

POTATOES. - - The British Government fines any farmer who grows too many potatoes £5 per acre. Thousands of sacks of potatoes are destroyed in Britain yearly.

Fewer potatoes grown in 1935, and fewer imported. Daily Herald.

WHEAT. —Whilst people go hungry but cannot buy, the world's wheat supplies are beingdeliberately reduced, and millions of acres of wheat land have been put out of cultivation. These figures show the decrease in the world's wheat produc-

1931—516.900.000 bushels. 1934—422,100,000 bushels 1935—390,800,000 bushels.

This drastic reduction in supplies caused at the end of 1935 what was described as a "revival," and prices rose, yet there was still a "surplus" of 52,000,000 bushels. But 2,400,000 people died of starvation in 1934.

Twelve million of British peo ple have less than 1/- per day for food, and the same is true, in differing degrees, all over the world. That is why farmers can't sell their wheat.

FRUIT. — Thousands of tons of fruit are left to rot in English orchards, because the people have not the money to buy. Tons of strawberries have been ploughed into the ground in the Wisbech district of Cambridge.

If people cannot buy bread, how can they buy Strawberries?

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY

Hear: MR. ALEX. POLLOCK. Subject: "AUSTRALIA IN THE GRIP OF THE OIL CAESARS Central Hall 203 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Wednesday, April 20, 8 p.m.

WINE. —The French Government is compensating farmers who voluntarily destroy a proportion of their vines.

Le Journal Officiel, quoted by the *Financial Times*, 2/1/"36.

10,000,000 gallons of port have been thrown down the drains in Portugal.

COTTON. --10,0150,000 spindles scrapped in Lancashire.

Every third row of grown cotton was ploughed back into the ground in U.S.A.

ERIC BUTLER conducted a preliminary whirlwind tour of the North Central districts last week, which, judging by reports, will pave the way for really big action when this area is revisited.

Eric addressed a small meeting at Lockington on Monday, 4th inst., which will be the preliminary step for getting this very powerful centre down to action again. It is expected that a monster demonstration will be staged in a few months' time, when a little more groundwork has been covered. Action, with a capital "A," can then be expected.

Several days were spent in seeing local people, while a hurried visit to Rochester will vield results in the shape of a wellorganised meeting later on.

Dingee meeting took place on Wednesday, April 6, and was excellent from all aspects. Only a small country centre, the meeting attracted a record attendance of about 40 persons. Those present were openly amazed with the eloquence and force of the young orator. Speaking continuously for over an hour and a half, he gave an address, which was described by one of the audience as being-"devastating"; while the Shire President, who took the chair, stated that Eric was the finest speaker he had had the privilege of listening to. A return meeting will certainly pack the local hall, and get big results.

Calling at Bendigo on his way down to the city, Eric made preliminary investigations for a big meeting at this centre, to be held after Easter. Would any enthusiasts who desire to cooperate kindly send their names into headquarters, so that the meeting can be thoroughly organised? It is hoped that Dr. John Dale will speak with Eric at this meeting, and thus make it a big attraction.

Next week Eric will be working the Whittlesea and Wallan districts before leaving for Gippsland. Reports of meetings will be published as they come to hand. It is once again urged that all enthusiasts get in touch with Head Office (United Electors, McEwan House, Melbourne) if This will save him valuable time forth, like a flock of unwanted and money.

THORPDALE DISTRICT. —

A letter to the Shire Council, perchance, the butcher should pointing out the injustice to rate-want to fatten us for the killpayers of the debt system of fining, is not a situation of our ancing local works, resulted in making. That despite this tragic some councillors intimating they situation, the venerable would investigate the position. graybeards, with the wisdom of Two meetings have been arage, still shake their bald heads ranged for Eric Butler. Thorpand bid us be patient, "for dale, April 20, 8 p.m. (Methings will come right in good chanics' Hall); Childers, April time," is no consolation to us, 19, 8 p.m. (Mechanics' Hall), for time flies, and we are young Owing to the fact that Mirboo but once, and their past blunders North public hall is being reno- have taught us that these gravely vated, and the Church authorities delivered prophecies are in will not allow the use of the parish reality nothing more than windy hall, it has not been possible to utterances and contain no have a meeting at this centre. Any material substance. supporters in that district please The time has now arrived when Thorpdale South.

GET TOGETHER MEETING, previously referred to as Speakers' Class, will be held in the Rooms, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, City, on Wednesday evening, April 27. Owing to having to go to press earlier this week, a report of the meeting on April 13 cannot be

YOUTH MEETING on Wednesday evening, April 20, in the Rooms. The date has been altered, for this occasion, on account of the Monday being Easter Monday.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

WOMEN'S DIVISION. —On Wednesday, April 27, a "Bug convened Evening,' Mesdames Crick and Baker, is to "The Argosy," is hoped all be held at Seacliff. It supporters of the local and other Groups will make this evening a success. A highly entertaining and amusing evening is assured, both for young and old. All are asked to come along and join in the riotous fun. Supper 1/-. Prizes.

LUNCH ADDRESSES. —On Friday, April 22, the lunch-hour address is to be given by "Winifred the Washerwoman", of the Never Never. This address should be most entertaining.

WHERE IS H.Q.? — The address of South Australian headquarters is - United Democrats, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.

WEST AUSTRALIA

YOUTH'S VIEWPOINT. — We, the youth of today, are not responsible for the tragedies of the past or the chaos of the present. That the custodians of our future failed in their job is not a crime that can be laid at our feet. That, having reached maturity and manhood, when the business of life begins in earnest, we find ourselves turned

Madam, Will You Tell Me the Use of a New-**Born Child?**

The most original experimenter the world has ever seen once lectured before a distinguished audience at the Royal Institution in London.

He showed that when a magnet is brought suddenly near a coil of wire, a current of electricity is produced in the wire.

The experiment is not very impressive, and a lady probably voiced the feelings of most of the audience when she asked at the conclusion of the lecture:

"But. Professor Faraday. even if the effect you explained is obtained, what is the use of it?"

The memorable reply was: "Madam, will you tell me the use of a new-born child?"
—From "Discovery,"

by R. A. Gregory.

sheep, into a barren paddock and denied the luscious grass that A letter to the Shire Council, perchange the fence, unless

contact Mr. H. A. Hotchkin of we can no longer leave the moulding of our future destinies

entirely in the hands of our elders. They have let us down in the past, so we cannot afford to trust them with our future.

It is now time for youth to band together and make an organised and intelligent demand for the fruits of the glorious heritage that is rightly ours. Let those people who have stolen and monopolised this heritage of ours realise that we know that it really exists, and that we cannot be fooled otherwise any longer. Let them know that we demand all those things necessary for a full and happy life (abundance of physical necessities and leisure for cultural development) up to the full capacity of our capability to produce them.

If the army of youth will take up this task—its own task—and begin right now demanding these things, its onslaught will be so formidable that no power on earth will be capable of resisting it.

LADIES' MEETINGS.—The initial meeting of the resumed ladies' meetings was held in the rooms at H.Q. on Thursday, March 31. These meetings will now be held every Wednesday afternoon beginning at 2 p.m. All interested ladies are invited to attend. Afternoon tea will be served, and an enjoyable stay is guaranteed.

JUMBLE SALE. —A jumble sale will be held at the Arundale Hall on April 9, at 3 p.m. It is anticipated that this will be quite a financial success, and possibly a forerunner to other similar functions.

WILUNA. - - Mr. Warren Kitto, of Wiluna, advises that plans are in hand for the launching of a series of social activities, etc., for the purpose of raising funds. This is encouraging news, especially from such an important centre as Wiluna, and H.O. wishes them every success.

FREMANTLE DANCE. H.Q. is now conducting a weekly dance. This dance is held in King's Hall, Fremantle, every Wednesday night. Music is supplied by Fremantle's crack orchestra, and all attending are guaranteed a thoroughly enjoyable night. All are asked to come along and help to make this effort on the part of H.Q. a big success.

M.P.'S OPINION. —Mr. W. A. Cadwallader, secretary of E.C. at Kondut, forwarded a demand to Mr. P. D. Ferguson, the local M.P., demanding that he use every effort to obtain a new Perth hospital. Mr. Ferguson replied stating that, in his opinion, it was a matter for the metropolitan residents, and not the country people. What Mr. Ferguson said is of little importance to us, but what is important is how he said it. Mr. Ferguson replied that, in his ridiculous opinion, etc. Does Mr. Ferguson not realise that he is a paid servant of the electors, and that he is not paid to give opinions, but to carry out the demands of those who put him in his job? If he does not, it is time he did some serious thinking, for, in the near future, politicians who do not understand this first principle of democracy will find themselves with no job from which to give any sort of opinion at all.

COUNTRY PRESS. country press is still playing its great part in this fight for true democracy, and of late we have seen some very fine articles appearing in country publications. Co-operation from N.S.W. is much appreciated.

CRIME **PREVENTION**

After a hundred years of

experience and experiment, some it a failure and some of it triumphant, not only the Medical Profession but Society has concluded that preventive medicine is destined very largely to supersede curative medicine, It is true, of course, that success in this field is limited by false financial economy. In the realm of crime, however, preventive methods have been, and continue to be, simple buffoonery. The distinction between the two is vital. There is no universal motive for contracting disease, since the person who seeks favours by means of illness can gain no social approval. The motive for crime on the other hand, is universal. It is demonstrable by statistics that ninety-five crimes out of a hundred are committed for the sake of money. So universal is this desire for money patently assumed to be that the murderer for money is invariably pronounced sane, simply by reference to this normality. It is no exaggeration to say that ninety-five per cent, of the entire people are criminals in their hearts, and "great" criminals receive secret, and even open, idolatry. There is ceaseless civil war between a totally criminal society and the functionaries who are able to gratify their desire for money by detecting individual criminals. Scotland Yard, London, we read, is to equip a special branch for scientific research to aid in the detection of crime. A Somerset detective has just perfected a process for improving, while saving labour, the recording of fingerprints. Most significant of all, a Canadian has invented a mechanical bloodhound. Not only can this machine hunt down the wanted man more efficiently than the baying hound, each person's distinctive smell can be recorded and stored in his dossier with his fingerprints. We make no comment on the politics, ethics, or aesthetics of this new deal for criminals except to say that until the money system is made an instrument for dispensing social justice, all the mechanical bloodhounds that can be mass-produced in the Power Age will simply compel the criminal to develop more cunning. As long as there is a universal motive for crime, and successful crime is socially approved, no matter how much science is placed at the disposal of law and order it cannot prevail; not even if it were legally authorised to save every convicted criminal from suicide by flogging him to death. The preventive treatment of crime begins with a new Money System. -From *The New English*

Weekly.

THE LAWS OF **NATURE**

Science is the instrument by which man learns the laws of nature and harnesses them to his will An Anthropomorphic Nature is superstition. suggest that man cannot, and must not, interfere with the "laws of nature" is meaningless as a phrase, but dangerous as a maxim for the ignorant. Man lives and survives only by "interfering with the laws of nature." How can we better illustrate this than by a further reference to Darwin? In a world of scarcity, such as most animals inhabit, "the survival of the fittest' means something. It has no meaning for man, or, if it has it is a disgraceful one, a very negation of his civilisation. The civilisation of man has had, on a last analysis, a vital primary aim—the creation of plenty. What animal can plenty. cultivate two blades of grass where one grew before? There is one law of nature for the ape and another for the man.

N.F.T. Rhodes, in New Britain.