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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. 18.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d

Sir Henry Gullett has Betrayed Australians

General Motors And The Higher Banditry

DEFENCE: OF WHAT?

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GENERAL MOTORS AND THE HIGHER BANDITRY

General Motors-Holden's Ltd. has now joined the select band of monopolies, which have been successful in squeezing the Australian consumer to the extent of over £1 million disclosed profit in one year.

Let us say at the beginning that the company turns out good cars. Our grouch is that the people of Australia are charged too highly for them, and that the shareholders of the company do not get the benefit of the large profits made in the form of dividends to spend.

The Sky is the Limit

With respect to prices under existing monetary arrangements, a producer must recover in prices every penny he has had to disburse during production. If he does not he will eventually have to file his schedule. In this manner the lower limit of price is fixed. What of the upper limit?

There is no upper limit. The price of an article is what it will fetch. There is nothing to prevent any producer from taking back from the community, through prices, much more than the amount he has contributed to the community's pool of purchasing power during production. He can go his hardest, even if other producers are left lamenting.

But this does not complete the picture. Having grabbed this money, he is under no obligation to distribute it to his shareholders, so that they can spend it and restore the deficiency caused by his grabbing. He can and does, plough it back into further production, or stick it into reserve. In either case it may go back to the community, but an extra string of cost has been created in the process.

Individual Success Means General Failure

It is practically a condition precedent to individual success in the economic scramble that producers should behave in this way, but the anti-social effect cannot be denied.

Money is taken off the consumption market and costs are left undischarged.

Mr. Hartnett, managing director of General Motors-Holden Ltd., is proud of his company's success in the scramble. At the annual meeting of shareholders he unburdened himself as follows:—

"The company has not hesitated to reinvest from profits large sums in additional capital expenditure. Following on the investment of £450,000 in a new plant and equipment at Fisherman's Bend in 1936, it spent in 1937 £250,000 in extending manufacturing facilities, alterations to the buildings, and the like, whilst this year a further investment of approximately £160,000 in fine new machine tools of the latest and most improved type and design is being made. Additionally, there is under consideration the spending of a further £250,000 in new plant and equipment."

The money has come, or will come, back again to the pockets of Australian citizens, but they are faced with the debt attendant on its issue through industry the first time (before G.M.H. grabbed it), and now with the new charges which will be made in prices to consumers for annual depreciation of the new G.M.H. plant.

Result—two batches of cost; one lot of money.

Now, who said that this process does not lead to a gap between incomes and prices?

Is It Sound Engineering?

We see here before our very eyes one of the processes which is leading the world into the slavery of debt, which is denying consumers access to the fruits of human labours and production, and which must mathematically lead to the ultimate disintegration of society.

Banking Affiliations

In this matter large producing concerns are not, as such, more culpable than other producers. Culpability can only be sheeted home if their directors are also engaged in the biggest swindle of all, the banking swindle, from which these evils really flow.

In the parent company in America, at any rate, such banking affiliations do exist, and here there are affiliations with the Broken Hill and I.C.I., bank-owning monopolies, through the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation.

The banks, who see this constant leakage of purchasing power in progress, this constant snowballing of cost and debt, do nothing either to stop the leakage or to compensate for its effects by the issue of money direct to consumers by way of discount or dividend.

Parliament Should Take a Hand

It is the function of Parliament to tackle the problem, and it can do so only by taking charge of the community's credit for the community, and by dealing satisfactorily with the leakage, as common-sense demands (either by stopping it or compensating for its effects).

Electorates must demand that this be done. The "experts" would very quickly find a way if put under proper orders.

With our money system in order more of us will be able to buy G.M.H. cars. The prices of these cars will be at much lower levels and consumers will have more money in their pockets.

By the same procedure also we would find that all financial obstacles to the construction of better roads would disappear, and it would become safe both to drive cars and to exercise our rights as pedestrians.

The undertaking profession would not really mind the cessation of their motor fatality business, as they have to get all of us at some time or another.

Particulars of the Company's Payments

General Motors-Holden's total extraction from the community for last financial year exceeded £10 millions. Of its disbursements to the community, £3 millions went for purchase of materials and semi-manufactures. Slightly over £1 ½ millions went to wages and salaries, or direct payments to consumers. This is a small proportion only of total disbursements, and supports our oft-repeated contention that overhead costs are increasing in modern industry in proportion to direct labour costs.

Mechanisation is proceeding apace.

In direct taxation the company paid £300,000, and in customs duties it paid a little over £1 million.

All these items of disbursement amount to about £6 millions. Net profit disclosed was just over £1 million. This leaves over £3 millions to cover overhead or allocated charges for depreciation, reserves and other charges, none of which represents recent disbursements in any form to consumers. (In respect of the depreciation charges, money may in the past have been distributed, but it has long since been spent and flown away from the consumers' pockets.) General Motors has succeeded in recovering these charges from the incomes, which have flowed out to the community from other producers and from other producers and from public loan expenditure. There has been a draft on the future to redress the deficiencies of the present.

Taxation and the Motor Car

It is interesting to note that almost £1 ½ millions has flowed into

taxation coffers from General Motors-Holden for the year under review. Over £1 million of this represents indirect taxation of the sort citizens are frequently inclined to overlook, because they do not get assessments posted to them for it.

Cars in America cost numerically in dollars just about what they cost in pounds here.

The increase in price is not altogether accounted for by freight, higher cost of distribution, profits, etc. The motorist has become an object of attention by sundry Commissioners of Taxation, and only a small proportion of the direct and indirect taxes and impositions he pays goes to the betterment of roads and other services to the motorist. This applies whether he drives for business or pleasure. The balance of the taxation goes to general revenue, and ultimately to service of the public debt.

It goes to pay interest on a debt which is largely owned by banks and financial institutions, and, as these concerns do not re-distribute all the interest received, it is a fair conclusion to reach that a great deal of the £1 ½ millions paid by General Motors-Holden in taxation is also sidetracked from consumers' pockets.

More costs, and more money gone astray!

Taxation of the motorist is a fair example of taxation imposed for a specific purpose and not used for that purpose, and of taxation, which purports at its inception to be temporary and yet is never lifted. Some time ago a special duty was placed on chassis to enable the payment of a bounty on production within Australia. The industry has not been established here, but the proceeds of the tax will just go down the sink with other taxation.

Confidence in the Future

Mr. Hartnett concluded his survey of the company's operations in the following words —

"Australia's internal economy is sound and is becoming a more important factor in determining the economic condition year by year. While the effect of the overseas influence operating at the moment is somewhat difficult to forecast, the directors look forward to the future with confidence."

It is not overseas that you should be looking, Mr. Hartnett. The seeds of disruption and ultimate catastrophe are right under your nose here in Australia, and show clearly their presence in your own balance sheet.

The problem before you is a domestic one. Industry in Australia is the sole distributor of income to Australian citizens, and, if it is to remain healthy, citizens must receive enough in income to enable them to repay industry its costs of production. If they do not receive enough income automatically, or if some of their income is taken away from them and sidetracked into further production or cancelled out of existence, industry cannot remain healthy. There can be no confidence in the future until the wrongs of the present are put right.

Get that firmly into your head, Mr. Hartnett. Remember what happened in 1930-1932 when the banks slowed down the issue of credits for further production and your company lost almost £1 million, and come in behind us in the fight for a sane money system, under which you will find an expanded market for your cars, and will be able to make fair profits without robbing and ruining your rivals, and without mortgaging the future.

A LETTER TO DR DALE

(Published at the request of Dr. Dale and on the suggestion of the writer.)

Dear Dr. Dale—
May I join with yourself and Mr. Bruce H. Brown, in your appeal to readers of the *New Times*. Having had Mr. Hal. Allsop residing with me for several weekends while canvassing for shareholders in the Central Gippsland district, I feel competent to put before readers something of the burdens which under capitalisation has been forcing him, as secretary, etc., and later as editor also, to carry.

At 2 o'clock one morning early this year I heard a knock on the door. My visitor—Mr. Allsop. We put on the kettle for a drink of tea. During conversation, the fact came out that Mr. Allsop was up until 5 a.m. a previous morning, getting out the *New Times*. The writer rose at 6.15 to milk his herd of cows. Breakfast at 8.30. By 10 o'clock we are on the track for Maffra, Sale and surrounding districts. Going hard all day, we get back to Thorpdale at 4 o'clock in the morning. The next day, Sunday, I grow wise and take the wife with me. There is no one left home to milk the cows, so we get home at eight, and, after milking, etc., to bed at 11.30. That is an honest record of events, and similar times were recorded on two subsequent visits.

But that is only half the week. The office end of the business, I have heard about, but not seen.

Now Mr. Allsop will say it is worth all that to keep the flag flying and the *New Times* in print. Maybe—but there is a limit to the amount of work any one man can do without breaking down.

Five hundred readers subscribing for one share each will

bring in the amount required, and surely with a circulation of several thousand we can find that amount. Some will subscribe more. In any case, something has to be done: I feel sure that readers will see that it is done.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

H. A. HOTCHKIN.

Thorpdale South,
Gippsland, Victoria.



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STOP ALL THIS EATING!

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News."

*Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone,
But when she got there the cupboard was so full of food
That she threw it all into the fire to save prices from falling,
I don't know what happened to the dog.*

—OLD ENGLISH BALLAD.

A ninety-years-old man has been eating live frogs every day for 70 years. He says an Indian doctor told him it would keep him free from all diseases.

A woman of 68 has lived for the last 56 years on nothing but salt and water, and has never had a day's illness during that time. She says it is the result of studying Yogi philosophy.

A woman who has just died at 104 was once despaired of by doctors for eating the wrong food. Recently she said the secret of her longevity was plenty of meat, beer and wine.

A London society woman who has just celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday attributes her remarkable strength and vigour to vegetarian diet and abstinence from intoxicants.

* * *

That being so—and I saw it all in the papers, so it must be—ought we to make such a fuss simply because someone writes a book saying that 20,000,000 people in Britain are underfed? Obviously, it is all a matter of the state of the soul.

Universal astonishment has been caused by the information that the insufficiency of food is mainly a matter of insufficient income.

Few scientific discoveries have created such a profound stir as the startling assertion that if people haven't any money to spend, they don't spend it.

I hear that a prominent professor is now engaged in investigations by which he hopes to prove statistically that working-class women never buy food without money.

It is true that for years other non-scientific people, such as the Labor party, have been saying that the workers haven't enough money. But that wasn't a scientific opinion. We had only the workers' word for it.

In these scientific days no one will believe that a worker is poor until he has been analysed by experts and turned into part of a percentage.

Thrift

To the ordinary citizen it may seem a simple matter to give the masses more money to spend. He will say, in his ignorance, "If we can produce meat and veg., why can't we produce the money to buy them?"

But if everybody had enough

money there would be no Thrift, and thrift has always been recognised as one of the greatest national virtues.

Now, thrift means saving money. As any Chancellor of the Exchequer will tell you, it is a Government's first duty to save money. This Government has done it very well. In fact, what is rudely called "malnutrition" is really a perfect example of national thrift.

Again, people ask why, in these days, when we know how to produce as much as we want, we should choose this very time to limit the diet of the workers to something that looks like a convalescent earwig's breakfast.

It should be clear to the meanest intelligence that in these days of abundance we cannot afford to eat much. And if you haven't a mean intelligence, borrow one from the nearest economist.

Any increase in the fruits of the Earth upsets the price levels, thereby proving that Mother Earth is no lady. And one of the first things for working-class children to learn is that the reason why they cannot have enough to eat is that there is too much.

The main discussion today is how to feed people in the cheapest way. We don't ask a man what he would like; we give him what is cheapest.

And in the event of not being able to produce a worker without a stomach, we shall try and invent one without a palate.

The Carnal Age

Before the age of Progress our fathers ate what they liked because they liked it. It was all very carnal. What you have to realise is that we now live in a more refined age. Today, we do not eat to live; we eat to balance the Budget.

In days when food was not so easy to produce, men ate more. Our fathers regarded a meal as something to get outside of, and they didn't think they had had enough until their back teeth were under.

But the modern study of dietetics has taught us that food is a dangerous substance. The educated classes, from which our rulers are drawn, approach every meal with a sense of foreboding. Instead of saying grace before meals, they offer up a prayer for a safe passage.

LET US BUILD A MONUMENT

Thoughts Inspired by the Shrine of Remembrance

By H.A.H.

We live in a monumental age. An age of monuments and memorials. In France and elsewhere there are rows upon rows of little monuments, marking the whereabouts of single individuals. Neat and tidy rows. There are bigger and better-to-look-at monuments to remind us of the same sad mistake strewn over the face of the earth. So that another couple of monuments are neither here nor there among such a plethora.

It is proposed by the Greater Gippsland League, Victoria, to erect a monument on Mt. Worth to the memory of early pioneers. This, it is alleged, will take the form of a tower, which, when floodlit at night, will be seen from eleven shires.

My imagination is stirred.

Why not a bigger and better monument to commemorate the glorious distant and immediate past efforts of our sires in raising that noble structure—the National Debt?

A Royal Commission should be appointed at once to select a site. While leaving the details to experts, we must essentially agree upon the principle; so I am suggesting that the structure be erected on the basis of so many cubic feet per pound-Australian of debt.

We read pamphlets giving lists of fatal diseases caused by eating meat and the evil effects of fried potatoes on the character. Jam roll is held up as one of the causes of the increase of juvenile crime.

Instead of happily discussing what is nice to eat, women spend whole afternoons telling each other what they have knocked off.

Bread, once regarded as the staff of life, now rears its menacing head as the demon Starch; the general idea being that a couple of slices over the eight turns the walls of the stomach into a dress shirt front, and surrounds the pyloric vestibule with a stiff pair of cuffs.

Small wonder, then, that the British ruling class regards with equanimity the mealtime abstinence of the masses. They think it tends to guard the workers' bodies from disease and their souls from sin.

From all dangers, which beset modern man, none is so great as food. In fact, I hear there is some talk of altering the Litany: "From sudden death and pestilence, starch and protein, good Lord deliver us!"

The shape of the structure would have to be that of an inverted pyramid to be a true reflection of the reality—which had only a small beginning, but like Topsy, grew and grew. As she goes up she goes outward into space.

There is no doubt whatever that, on a comparable basis with present figures (£1,400,000,000), the structure should reach into the stratosphere, and every citizen from Darwin to the south of Tasmania, and from Sydney in the east to Perth in the west, should get a glimpse of it.

It may even poke its summit over the horizon sufficiently to allow our London and New York domiciled mortgagees to get a peep at it. What a comfort to Monty Norman, as he steps off the tram in the morning to visit the "Old Lady" of Threadneedle Street, to see the monument going up and up—and up.

Another point in its favour, which I nearly overlooked in my love of leisure, is what a lot of work it would make. Why, we could keep on keeping on—the more we borrow the higher she goes, and the wider she gets. By gad, Sir, I must see John Curtin about this!

Speaking of width brings up further possibilities. There should be room on top for the landing of aeroplanes, which, of course, would have to be constructed for stratosphere flights. This would be handy not only for exploration trips by our Federal members, but Sunday school picnics, Labor Party conferences and the like could be held there.

I have only a few more suggestions to make before writing my Federal member, asking him to put the matter before the House. Some adornment must be erected on the top. This should take the form of an animal with long ears, which, when being glared upon by a taxpayer, will emit a series of loud brays.

An expert in the construction of robots will have to be called in. But, anyhow, it is the job of the Government to call in experts when they want things done. The animal could be constructed of gold, and this could be found by tracing the whereabouts of the 144 tons extracted from holes in the Gippsland hills.

It will be found in another, but "better 'ole," called a bank vault.

Here I am assailed by some doubt. Would the Government of the day allow the structure to be floodlit at night? Would they dare record in scarlet letters, for all to see, the following legend: *Debt Means Servitude—Your Freedom is Bartered Away?*

I don't think so. They are very modest gentlemen, and like not to boast of some of their accomplishments. Anyhow, the thing would be top-heavy and would crash. I have lost my enthusiasm. Good-night, dear reader! Sweet dreams!

Essay Competition

TITLE: "YOUTH'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY."

PRIZE: £1/1/-.

Entries will be judged by Dr. John Dale and the Editor of the "New Times" on the following standards:—

- (1) Subject matter.
- (2) Literary standard.

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Entries to United Electors of Australia Melbourne.

portion of the question first, no less than 75 per cent of employees in Australia, including thousands of surviving members of the A.I.F., are receiving an income of less than £3 per week. What have they to "defend"? Forty per cent of our youngsters are suffering from malnutrition, because their parents have not had sufficient money to purchase adequate supplies of food. What have they to "defend"? Similar examples could be quoted by the yard, as it were, but you will already be aware of the point we are making.

Is it not incontrovertible that the only thing the great majority of Australians have to "defend" is their alleged indebtedness and their "freedom" to suffer financial worry, which is demonstrably the greatest cause of human unhappiness? If this is true, and we assert that it IS true, should not any obligation in defence include as one of the most pressing requirements an examination of this debt racket, and the release of the people from financial worry? Have you, dear Colonel, any straightforward answer to this, or any reason why so-called free Australians should accept defence obligations, which only get them further and further in debt to a very small section of society, and which help to tether them more securely to a fraudulent system of finance, which prevents their getting the benefits of scientific and mechanical discoveries, and keeps them in a state of permanent insecurity and nervous apprehension?

We respectfully suggest to you that these things should be put right immediately, and we also suggest that you and the Young Nationalists are in the position to do something effective about it if you and they are so minded. - Yours faithfully,
THE NEW TIMES

Lt.-Col. E. F. Herring,
President, Young Nationalists' Organisation
Melbourne

Dear Mr. Herring,—

According to the "Argus" of April 28, you told the members of the Royal Caledonian Society that "Australia's obligation in defence was the chief lesson to be learned from Anzac Day," and we are wondering whether you really meant it.

Those who watched the Anzac parade in Melbourne must have thought quite differently. Indeed, the comment was heard: "If a questionnaire were circulated to each man it would probably be found that the great majority of them are getting insufficient to eat." For our part, we would not go quite so far, but we do say it is time we satisfied ourselves whether what these gallant fellows "defended" was worth the price in physical suffering and personal misery so many of them were called upon to pay.

And, after having paid the price, what do they possess? Every one of them is recorded in the national books as OWING more than £180! Can you tell us the names of the persons or institutions to whom the diggers OWE this, and how it comes about that they owe what they have bought and paid for in the sacrifice of their lives, their health, and their opportunities? They are certainly not in debt to the farmers, to the workers, or to themselves. Who, then, ARE the people who own the DEBT, and how did they come to own it?

And, further if Australia has an obligation in defence, to whom does she owe that obligation, and what has she to defend? Taking the second

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)

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The Inter-State Commission

The Federal Ministry has announced its intention to revive the Inter-State Commission, a body provided for under Sections 101 and 103 of the Constitution.

Section 101 provides that there shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication as the Parliament deems necessary, for the execution within the Commonwealth of the provisions of the Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made there under.

Section 103 provides that members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, shall hold office for seven years (if they do not misbehave), and shall receive such remuneration, as Parliament shall fix. The remuneration is to "stay put" during the whole tenure of office.

In the past the labours of the Commission have produced nothing of value, and it is fair to say that they can produce nothing of value.

The object of the Federal Government in attempting to revive the Commission is three-fold. Firstly, it is to endeavour to convince the people that it is doing something about various problems. Secondly, it is to shelve what is actually Governmental and Parliamentary responsibility. Thirdly, it is to find sinecure jobs for some of its cronies and hangers-on, and for more clerks, typists, etc.

The disabilities of the smaller States flow directly from the deficiencies of our money system, and will not be cured by any Grants Commission or Inter-State Commission.

Australia is not even one economic unit. It is a conglomeration of States, municipalities and other such bodies, corporations and individuals, all engaged without exception in a scramble for an insufficient supply of money. All are ready to cut the throats of the others, as the penalties for failure in the struggle are severe.

There is every incentive for the larger States to have the tariff framed to the detriment of the smaller States. There is always a scramble for loan funds, and now also for defence funds. In spite of the Constitution, States try to shut out each other's products by sundry devices.

The Federal Parliament will discharge its responsibility when it

removes the cause of the scramble. It can do this by exercising its powers, under Section 51 of the Constitution, and providing Australian citizens with plenty of money to buy their own products.

Its present behaviour is not improved by the fact that the measure will be passed by the consent of a Senate comprising several members who have been given the order of the boot by the electors, but who do not vacate office for two or three months yet.

If the measure were to be submitted after the retirement of these gentlemen it would not be passed.

The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

A feature of science is that it merely discovers things and presents them to the world to do what it likes with them. The world uses those discoveries as it is compelled to use them.

The process for making beautiful dyes needs only a slight change and the finished product becomes a poison gas. Man can use his discoveries for his benefit or for his destruction. At present he is quite patently using them for his destruction.

It is now reported of our harmless looking commercial aeroplanes as follows:—

"Guinea Airways' new Super Electra passenger plane, due here in the *Romney* late this afternoon, can quickly be converted into by far the most powerful bomber in Australia.

In this form it could carry a ton of bombs as far as New Zealand, fly back without landing, and still have a reserve of fuel left—all in less than twelve hours. Its speed is greater than that of any 'plane in the Royal Australian Air Force.

"Special provision for giving the normally peaceful 'plane its military 'teeth' are made in the design. Four retracting gun turrets house two machine-guns shooting forward, one to fight off attackers coming from behind and above, and one to deal with enemies climbing up under the tail.

"Up to 3000 lb. weight of bombs can be carried in two racks in the cabin, from which they can be electrically released through a specially-installed chute. With this load, the 'plane has a range of 2000 miles; with only two-thirds as many bombs, the range goes up to 3000 miles.

"Fitting the retracting gun-turrets chops about five miles an hour from the speed of the 'plane, but still leaves it capable of nearly 240 miles an hour.

"The military conversion could be done in Australia if the Defence Department held in store the necessary extra equipment, such as gun-turrets and bomb-racks.

"The two Douglas DC3 and four Douglas DC2 planes, owned by Australian National Airways and Airlines of Australia, could also be rapidly converted into bombers if the manufacturers' data and extra equipment were held here, it is stated.

"All these machines have a margin of at least 40 miles an hour in speed and carrying capacity far greater than the Avro Ansons, biggest bombers in the R.A.A.F."

We Presume that the Silver City, a smaller Lockheed, owned by the Broken Hill Metal and Bank Monopoly, and normally used for the transport of its officers and brass hats to and

from Broken Hill, is similarly capable of being used for purposes of destruction.

It is no use wailing about this inversion of science, and calling for a change of heart in wicked man. Man does not behave like a beast unless he is forced to. He will not steal money if he has plenty. He will not fight for markets if markets are at hand. He will not fight other nations for employment if his income continues, even when he cannot find industrial employment.

What man needs is not a change of heart, but a radical change for the better in the state of his pocket.

The Old Men of the Tribe

Many so-called savage tribes dispose of their old men by batting them on the bean. The Australian aborigine does not. The old man has very skilfully established for himself a position of security and comfort by playing on the credulity of the young and active. The best fruits of the chase are his. The younger men must fight and hunt, and hand over the fat turkeys to their elders.

Old Sir Henry Gullett and Old Sir Thomas Buckland, respectively ex-commercial traveller in trade treaties and president of the Bank of New South Wales, have imbibed the best traditions of the old men. They are long past the fighting age, and live on the fat of the land though they produce nothing. Sir Henry has risen to prominence in the service of the Big Banking Brotherhood. Sir Thomas is one of the credit monopolists. The stock-in-trade of both is the mumbo-jumbo of the savage medicine man, or, rather, its modern counterpart, the jargon of sound finance.

They cannot truthfully have levelled against them Sir James Elder's sneer that they own only a negligible portion of Australia's real wealth. Their stake in Australia is substantial.

What are they doing to protect that stake? Something to remove the cause of the international and local insecurity, which threatens that stake? No!

Sir Henry is urging regimentation of all men between 18 and 50 to protect his stake in the country. He wants others to fight, even, possibly, his own son. It is a little less than enough for the dads to boast of their sacrifices in parting with their sons, to wear badges, and to do nothing to stop the cause of war.

Sir Thomas has given the nation a bomber, which, by happy inspiration, will bear the donor's name and will be delivered to a grateful nation on the donor's ninetieth birthday. Some of Australia's filched financial credit is now turned to lethal purpose.

What if this new fashion takes hold? Sir Herbert Gepp might present to the nation a fifteen-inch howitzer. The attorney in Australia for the I.C.I., octopus might present to the nation a container of a new gas, invented by the monopoly, the formula of which we cannot follow too closely, and which is called in technical parlance Sirlinendrawersdemonioarsine. The effect on people is to send them mad, which is really a simple process, as most of them have not got far to go anyway. Samples have from time to time been distributed by Sir Lennon to Professor Copland for a series of highly successful

WAR IS GREAT FUN!

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE.

Gunther says in his "Inside Europe": "Propaganda can make anything popular, even death." Well, our authorities are doing their best with that sort of propaganda—the sort that makes death (and the "lesser" misfortunes of war) popular. Every weeknight in South Australia we now have a "Diggers' session" from the national station. The usual thing—the comic relief in the war tragedy; but giving the impression not of tragedy, but of fun.

Music, Foreign Travel, Etc.

It begins, of course, with the hilarious singing of "Tipperary." Then comes the inspiring strains of a military band, then the happy diggers, with their gaiety and merry jokes. Lately, too, we have had a surfeit of "Rule Britannia" and "Land of Hope and Glory." Even those of us who have seen "all this" completely debunked feel a stirring of the blood as this last fine air comes over, and realise what it must mean to young and ardent souls who know nothing of the things we have seen and know. Some of us can remember the recruiting posters of twenty years ago: "Do you want a spell of foreign travel, free of cost, and everything found for you? Join up with the A.I.F." "Free of cost" is a happy term, referring to coin of the realm or bankers' figures; but not to blood, filth, wounds and death—these things do not count. Everything found, too! Lovely trenches, beautiful machine guns, and absolutely free gas for your lungs. A glorious picnic, indeed!

Rewards to Previous Heroes

It seems to have dawned, too, on some minds that the idea of a new war might not, even with specious propaganda, be too readily accepted while ex-soldiers and their dependants are suffering from poverty and want; so we have a tremendous drive (charity) to "raise funds" for these victims of the last picnic. And the people are asked to pay—the underpaid, overtaxed people. The ghastly Anzac procession was one means of collection, but Jupiter Pluvius, disgusted with the whole business, spoilt it all with torrential downpours. The press announced: "Rain spoilt charity drive for necessitous soldiers." It had been hoped, of course, that an emotional wave would have drawn the shekels in, and that the result would have helped the ex-soldiers and their dependants to forget the twenty years of neglect. To be sure, they can get much spiritual comfort by observing the various war memorials strewn all over the city and suburbs. I wonder if they ever ask: "Whom do these stone monuments, that cost so much money, benefit?" They are mostly for the "men that have fallen." Do they care? If they could speak, would they not prefer that such expenditure was put to giving those they left behind a fair deal? The great Melbourne memorial should be carefully preserved when we get sane again, as an outstanding example of the lunacy that has seized this generation. It is the same old story: no money for social services, for hospitals (which need constant enlarging, owing to the increase in victims of the economic system), for housing—even our churches groan under a heavy debt—but always money for war, or for the purpose of popularising war. This fatuous business of war memorials reminds one of the bereaved widower who, while his wife lived, could not find the time or the will to do numerous

ful experiments on students of the Commerce School.

What patriots our old men are, and how quickly do our cannibals turn Christian when they have lost their teeth!

things she asked for about the house, but, after her funeral, started off to do all of them! A pity the dead can't come back to tell us what fools we are!

Examples of the Fun

Yes, war is great fun. Vittoria Mussolini says so, at any rate; especially when you are up in the air bombing a lot of helpless people who don't understand that sort of fun. How funny did it seem, I wonder, when you saw your friend and comrade standing beside you, and the next moment beheld him a headless corpse? The feeling must have been sharpened, too, by realising that it might be your turn next. Then, if one got through all the blood and mess and noise, what fun the jerry-builders and shyster furniture firms had selling you houses and furniture at inflated prices that didn't last till you had paid off the debt! Then think of the uproarious times some of the land agents had over the repatriation scheme. Of what lovely swamps the heroes found themselves the proud possessors! Fruit-blocks, too, that no expert was asked to O.K., where hundreds of diggers were put to grow vines. The joke in that was that no vines could be grown there, and, after a few unsuccessful years, had to be abandoned. It must have been great sport to see the face of the local storekeeper when he found that he would never get his money for the goods that he had supplied to these repatriated would-be vigneron. Unfortunately, his creditors couldn't see the joke either, and took all he had from him, except his name as a good patriot. Yes, it is no wonder we have diggers' sessions to remind us of all this jollity. We know, too, that if ever a digger got into trouble with the police, the fact that he was a returned soldier was always carefully recorded in the press. But never mind, diggers. Remember it is always, as Kipling noted: "Thank you, Mr. Atkins, when the band begins to play." And it is playing right now for all it is worth. Mr. Charles Hawker has accused the Government of cowardice for failing to introduce child conscription, otherwise termed "compulsory military training," but Mr. Hawker probably forgets or does not know that one Dr. Jauncey wrote a book, entitled "Conscription in Australia," and it is possible that Mr. Lyons read it and does not forget it, so he intends to tread the safer path of persuasive propaganda. Hence, "Land of Hope and Glory" and all the rest.



"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.

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Bruce H Brown and Dr. Dale Appeal to You

Dear Reader,

Next month "The New Times" will complete three years of splendid effort in the fight for the liberation of the Australian people from the fraudulent chains of finance.

With the exception of two weeks last Christmas, the paper has appeared regularly each week, and the general consensus of opinion is that its value has increased with each issue. This has been accomplished only by the self-sacrificing work of "The New Times" staff, under the brilliant leadership and guidance of the late lamented Tom Moore. Even when we had Tom Moore's great ability and remarkable energies at our disposal, the running of the paper was more than a full-time job for everyone concerned, and although they had the encouraging satisfaction of seeing the gap between income and expenditure gradually getting smaller, continuous attention to detail was essential. This was capably given by Mr. Hal Allsop, who devoted his full time to the financial and circulation aspects.

Last December, however, we had the terrible misfortune to see Tom Moore laid aside with an illness from which he was destined not to recover, and in February he died. Since the commencement of his illness, a terrific burden has been placed on the small office staff, and particularly on Mr. Allsop, who has undertaken a great deal of the work previously done by Mr. Moore.

These emergency arrangements have been altogether too severe, both personally and financially, and the time has come to face the situation squarely. During recent months it has been possible to maintain the high standard and to publish the paper on time only through the herculean efforts of Mr. Allsop and his assistants, the splendid co-operation of the printers, and the spontaneous additional help from literary contributors.

If the paper is to continue, however, it is essential

that provision be made immediately for the financial and circulation aspects to receive continuous and undivided attention, and for the organisation generally to be placed on a permanent basis. Unless we can do this, publication must cease.

The amount required is £500, and we understand that if this is not forthcoming within the next SEVEN DAYS the Directors will have no alternative to considering the discontinuance of the paper.

It is because we realise the increasing value of "The New Times," in the campaign for monetary reform and true democracy, and the calamity it would be if publication ceased, that we make this joint appeal to you as readers of the paper. It is for you to decide the issue, and the decision must be expressed in terms of finance. Like the Government of the Commonwealth, we have the men and the materials, but not sufficient money to make proper use of them.

If you feel satisfied that "The New Times" is performing a useful service, and that its continuance is necessary in the interests of the liberation of the community from financial tyranny, then please fill in IMMEDIATELY the form at the bottom of this appeal. The Directors will come to a definite decision after THIS ISSUE, and their decision will be based entirely on the support received in response to this appeal. Remittances for this purpose should be forwarded to Dr. John Dale, care of "The New Times" Office, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Please do the best you can and do it as quickly as you can. The subscription of £500 will mean that publication will be assured and that the paper will go from strength to strength.

Yours sincerely,

BRUCE H. BROWN
JOHN DALE

To The Secretary, New Times Ltd., Elizabeth House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Sts., MELBOURNE, C.I.

Sir, —

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BETRAYING HIS COUNTRY

A Public Charge Against Sir Henry Gullet

Sir, —This week I intended commenting on another of the resolutions adopted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce at their recent conference, but I have just received a letter which prompts me to defer that until the next issue.

The *New Times* recently published a letter from me showing that our defence programme could be financed without involving any additional taxation at all, and advising readers to get in touch with their Federal member and call upon him to support Mr. Holloway in his demand that the Commonwealth Bank should provide whatever finance is required. Mr. J. Fairbrother, of McKinnon, acted on that advice and has written to me as follows:

"You may remember that the *New Times* advised everyone to write to their member asking him to back up Mr. Holloway when he suggested that the defence should be financed by the Commonwealth Bank. I am enclosing the reply I got from Sir Henry Gullett, and would like you to send him a challenge to debate the question of credit issue. You can mention my name and quote the letter I am enclosing. Ask him where has it been tried and where did it bring disaster."

It gives me pleasure not only to do as Mr. Fairbrother has suggested, but also to charge Sir Henry with conduct inimical to the welfare of the Australian nation, conduct comparable with the betrayal of his mates by a soldier in the army.

Challenges Dodged

Up to now Sir Henry Gullett has shown agility in dodging challenges, and only last week is reported to have run away from them in Parliament. He has also run away from challenges issued by myself. One of these was issued at a public meeting in the Malvern Town Hall last year (of which he was given notice in writing), and another was issued by letter a few days ago. Let us hope that this, the third, will be more successful.

An Amazing Letter

The letter sent by Sir Henry to Mr. Fairbrother read as follows: "Dear Mr. Fairbrother, —I have been away for a week and am only just overtaking my correspondence. In reply to your views, I regret that I cannot see eye to eye with Mr. Holloway in his proposal that a policy of credit issue should be adopted to finance the defence programme. Such a policy has been again and again submitted to the

electors of the Commonwealth and condemned. Moreover, wherever it has been tried it has brought disaster to everybody, and, first and worst, to the workers.

"It is advocacy of foolish schemes of this kind which has kept Federal Labor out of power for so long. The common sense of the Australian people as a whole is against any fantastic scheme of getting real money from the air. — Yours truly,

"H. S. GULLETT."

The day will come, and sooner than most of us expect, when Sir Henry will be ashamed that he put his name to such a letter, and, doubtless, many of your readers will wish to have it carefully mounted for preservation.

A Menace

In recent years, I believe, Sir Henry Gullett has suffered indifferently health, and, in ordinary circumstances, one would prefer to leave him in peace. But the situation is far too serious for that; and in his present frame of mind, considered in conjunction with the circles in which he moves and the position of public importance he at present occupies, he must be looked upon as a menace to the great majority of the Australian people.

Few men in Australia today are more active than he in spreading false propaganda, designed to keep the community ignorant of the fact that they are being swindled, and of the manner in which the swindle is being worked against them. Not only so, but few men are so blindly adhering to ideas which have never yet succeeded, and few men have had better opportunities to serve the people at large and yet have so little by way of accomplishment to show as the result of such splendid opportunities. Any advantages have come to himself and the community is no better off than before they first heard of him.

Creating Suspicion

Before commenting on the contents of the letter to Mr. Fairbrother, perhaps I should say that I, too, have had some correspondence with Sir Henry. I am not at liberty to quote the letters from him, because he marked them "Private," but there is no reason why I should not quote the letters to him. Here is the first, sent on April 14: —

"Dear Sir Henry, —As I have read your articles in the *Melbourne Herald* (which I observe are also being published elsewhere), my feelings have ranged from pleasure

to perplexity. Rightly or wrongly, I gained the impression that you were trying to tell the truth about New Zealand as you saw it, but, at the same time, to leave your readers in a state of suspicion about the soundness of what is being done there. I am writing to the Prime Minister for confirmation of some of the statements you have made, so that my public criticism of the articles will be fair and strictly correct.

"Would you care to tell me precisely what meaning you place upon the term 'inflation'? Its true meaning is an increase in prices, following the circulation of more money. If prices do not rise there would be no inflation, no matter how much we may increase the quantity of money. That, obviously, is not the sense in which you are using the term. —Yours sincerely,

"BRUCE H. BROWN."

The Second Letter

The reply was dated April 16, but no attempt was made to answer my query regarding the meaning he applied to the word "inflation." It was, therefore, necessary for me to write again, and the second letter was as follows (April 19): —

"Dear Sir Henry, —Please accept my sincere thanks for your courtesy in acknowledging my letter, even though you have misinterpreted both its contents and its intention.

"I am not writing to Mr. Savage to obtain his views on what you have written, but merely to obtain confirmation of certain statements of fact. For example, you made the definite declaration that for the purpose of financing some of its activities the Government is drawing on the people's deposits in the Savings Bank. This is so important that I am anxious to know how, to what extent, and why? I fully agree that it is idle to ask party leaders to confirm the soundness of criticism against their work, and this you may be sure has no part in my plans. I do not get my dope from publicity agents, as you suppose, but always endeavour to use only facts. A copy of the letter I have sent to Mr. Savage is enclosed.

"You do me an injustice when you say I fail to see anything but evil in the other fellow's case. What I write is written openly for everyone to see, and, if I have overstepped the bounds of fair criticism or have made charges for which there is no public warrant, then the force of the law could easily be used to put me where, in such circumstances, I should be put.

"Anyone who has followed my writing will know that all my efforts are directed against a fraudulent system of finance, and the grounds upon which the system is being assailed have been stated categorically on many occasions. That being so, and in the absence of refutation from 'the other fellow,' I am obliged to regard all those who knowingly continue to support such a system as parties to the fraud, and in your public capacity I regretfully have to include you as one such.

"If you conscientiously believe that the existing financial system is not fraudulent, then you should be able to show that what I have been putting forward as facts are not facts at all. For my part, I am prepared to join issue with you on the question at any time, privately or publicly, and you will find me ready to admit I have been wrong if facts can be produced to disprove my contentions.

"Your reference to 'Douglas money' surprises me. I have never before heard of that sort of money and know of no proposals to introduce money of a different kind. When I speak of more money I mean exactly the same sort of money as we are using now, coming from exactly the same source as it comes from now, and brought into existence to fulfil exactly the same purpose as that for which it is brought into existence now.

"Your letter provides further confirmation of my experience

that the only people who oppose our objectives are (a) those who do not understand them, and (b) those who do so for the purpose of pecuniary gain. It seems to me that you come within group (a), and that, if you had a better understanding of our purposes, your ability, experience and courage would fit you to lead the people out of financial bondage.

"This letter is already longer than I intended, and I would like to assure you that it is not being sent with any idea of seeking to draw you into controversy. I would ask, however, that you do me the favour of indicating the precise meaning of the word 'inflation' as you have used it in the articles relating to New Zealand.

—Yours sincerely,

"BRUCE H. BROWN."

More Dodging

There was another prompt acknowledgment from Sir Henry, but not a word about the meaning of "inflation"! He dodged that again. It may be that his earlier "outspokenness" in Cabinet and in Parliament on side issues has been fortified by the pre-knowledge that certain newspapers would give him publicity and support, in which case it was self-interest he was displaying, not courage.

In the light of the facts disclosed by the Macmillan Commission, the Tasmanian Parliamentary Select Committee, the Australian Monetary and Banking Commission, and numerous world authorities of recognised standing, the contents of the letter to Mr. Fairbrother can only be described as amazing. It cannot be pardoned, even on the ground of ill health.

Seeing Eye to Eye

Sir Henry Gullett is not in Parliament "to see eye to eye" with someone else regarding any particular method of doing things, but to see that the resources of Australia are used for the benefit of the Australian people. All his public actions to date have been in the direction of depriving the Australian people of their own possessions and denying them control of their own affairs. He has consistently supported the usurpation and exercise of that control by a private monopoly.

Credit and Disaster

A policy of credit issue to finance the defence programme, as proposed by Mr. Holloway, has not been again and again submitted to the electors and condemned. If that policy was submitted at the last Federal elections then the people voted for it, because more than half the electors voted against the Government! But, of course, the proposal as such has never been put to the people at all. To say that wherever it has been tried it has brought disaster to everybody is simply not true. Did the issue of £350,000,000 of credit during the war by Sir Denison Miller bring disaster? Did the issue of an additional £21,000,000 by the same man between June and December of 1920 bring disaster or did it prevent disaster? Did the issue of credit by the private banks in 1932 and subsequent years bring disaster or did it bring what has been called "economic rehabilitation"?

Kept Out of "Power"

And if Labour has been kept out of power who has been kept in power? If the Federal Government is in power why is it unable to make use of Australian resources to the limit of our men, materials and ability? Why was it unable to proceed with the work of unifying the railway gauges, as promised at the election of 1934 and voted for by the majority of electors? Mr. Casey supplied the answer when he stated officially that the Government could not do it because it could not obtain funds—some mysterious thing quite apart from men, materials and ability. Obviously, then, the Government was only in power to the extent

permitted by the controllers of the funds. Who are these people who have greater power than the Commonwealth Parliament, and how can any sane man talk of any political party being in power under such conditions unless he means in the power of these men?

"Real Money from the Air"

And if it be true that the Australian people are "against any fantastic scheme of getting real money from the air," then it must be true that they are also against the private production of real money from nothing, as is the case at present, more particularly when the producers of such costless money have it entered up against society as irredeemable debt. If it is fantastic to get it from the inkpot. But who has suggested that real money should be got from the air? Such ideas come only from the marionettes of the swindlers acting as their loud speakers.

A Public Charge

Because of the foregoing, and many other facts which can be quoted if required, I publicly charge Sir Henry Somers Gullett, a member of the Commonwealth Parliament, with callous contempt for the rights of the citizens of Australia, and also with having permitted his public office to be used for helping to secure the perpetration and perpetuation of a fraud against the community, in that, despite the provisions of Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, he has aided and abetted the private banking system in usurping and controlling the community's financial credit, thereby surrendering control of "the life-blood to the entire economic body" to a private monopoly—and thus depriving the people of their sovereignty and reducing their Parliaments to a position of subservience. I also publicly charge Sir Henry Somers Gullett with untruthfulness, in that he made the statements that the electors of the Commonwealth are opposed to the use of their own credit for their own benefit, that it has been tried elsewhere, that it has brought disaster to everybody, and that the idea is fantastic, such statements being contrary to fact. —Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

ENGLAND'S AIMS

Sir, —It is said that England rarely arms for defence. When she goes in for prodigious expenditure on armaments, as she is doing at present, she means to attack. Whom will she attack? Now that she has temporarily purchased Mussolini's expensive Machiavellian conciliation, what region is her basilisk, Threadneedle Street, eye focussed on? It may be Nippon. Stranger still, it may be the land of the Stars and Stripes. Some funny business is now going on behind the scenes in connection with oil lands around the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, with strategic moves between London and Washington, with Washington one up.

Tempus omnia revelat, as it says at the back of the dictionary, but what time will reveal may be revealed too late to save Australia more trouble. Still, we Aussies are gluttons for trouble and punishment, according to reports from certain quarters.

"C. SHORE."

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THE NEW TIMES

WHERE STANDS MacKENZIE KING?

Correspondence With Major Douglas

We have received from Major C. H. Douglas copies of the correspondence and "Western Producer" leader, which appear below. Major Douglas asks the favour of publicity in our columns for this matter. We are pleased to accede to this request, especially as the correspondence seems to answer, in part at least, the question asked by our first heading above, and also provides an important illustration of observations on the judiciary in our article, "Constitutional Law Perverted by Bankers—Alberta Legislation Torpedoed," of March 18.

From Major C. H. Douglas to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, P.C., Prime Minister, House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.

December 10, 1937.

Sir, —I am desired by Major C. H. Douglas to inform you that: (1) He has been requested by his Majesty's Government of the Province of Alberta to render assistance in the presentation to the Supreme Court of Canada, and in any reference to the Privy Council, of certain aspects of the policy of the Province.

(2) The views held by Major Douglas and the trend of the advice which would be given by him are substantially similar, though doubtless differing in form, to those of Mr. George Frederick Powell, a temporary member of the Social Credit Commission of the Province of Alberta.

(3) Mr. Powell has recently been sentenced by Mr. Justice Ives, of the Alberta Provincial High Court, sitting with a jury, to six months' hard labour for defamatory libel, having pleaded not guilty to that charge. Mr. Powell has appealed against the verdict and sentence.

(4) In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Ives recommended Mr. Powell for deportation.

Since it can hardly be contended that a single case of defamatory libel, even if established, constitutes either moral turpitude or reasonable ground for deportation from Canada of a British subject of high reputation and unblemished personal character, the recommendation can apparently, only be based on Mr. Powell's views and activities in rendering assistance to the duly elected Government of Alberta, in accordance with, and with the approval of, the Premier, Cabinet and Legislature of the Province.

(6) Mr. G. F. Powell is fortunate in possessing an established business and social position in Great Britain, and the suggestion that he was an undesirable citizen or visitor would be treated in this country with surprise and incredulity. Major Douglas does not, in his own opinion, possess any claim to more favourable treatment.

(7) Since the invitation, to which reference has been made, may involve a visit by Major Douglas to Canada, he would esteem it a favour if he might be informed whether the views expressed by Mr. Justice Ives on Mr. Powell's general activities can be taken to represent the official view of the Canadian Government, in order that Major Douglas may inform the Government of Alberta that the presentation of his views on the relations of the Dominion and Provinces, as these are affected by the matters under reference does or does not involve a risk of detention or deportation.

I am to forward a copy of this letter to the Government of Alberta, and to his Majesty's Secretary for the Dominions, for their information.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
B. LAUB,
Private Secretary.

From the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King P.C., M.P., to Major C.H. Douglas.

December 20, 1937.

Dear Sir, I am directed by the Prime Minister to acknowledge your letter of December 10 written at the request of Major Douglas, in which you state that Major Douglas has been invited

by the Government of Alberta to "render assistance in the presentation to the Supreme Court of Canada, and in any reference to the Privy Council, of certain aspects of the policy of the Province."

You go on to point out that Major Douglas holds views, and would doubtless give advice similar to that of Mr. G. F. Powell, who has recently been convicted of defamatory libel in the Courts of Alberta.

You state further that, "since the invitation, to which reference has been made, may involve a visit by Major Douglas to Canada, he would esteem it a favour if he might be informed whether the views expressed by Mr. Justice Ives on Mr. Powell's general activities can be taken to represent the official view of the Canadian Government, in order that Major Douglas may inform the Government of Alberta that the presentation of his views on the relations of the Dominion and Provinces, as these are affected by the matters under reference, does or does not involve a risk of detention or deportation."

In reply, I am directed by the Prime Minister to observe that Mr. Powell, to whom you refer, was duly convicted in the courts of an offence under the Criminal Code of Canada; that in Canada, as in other British countries, the independence of the judiciary is safeguarded; and that the Dominion Government cannot attempt to interfere with the free and unfettered exercise by the law courts of their proper functions.

I am directed to add that neither Major Douglas nor any other visitor to Canada need have the slightest apprehension of any interference by the police or the courts with his complete liberty of action, so long as he observes the laws. The Prime Minister assumes that Major Douglas would not contemplate any breach of the laws in any visit he might make to Canada. —Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. HENRY,
Private Secretary.

From Major C. H. Douglas to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

January 5, 1938.

Dear Sir, —I am requested by Major Douglas to thank you for your letter of December 20.

While Major Douglas welcomes the assurance contained in the last paragraph of your letter, he asks me to point out that the question as to the unfettered right of the Canadian and Provincial Courts to try, and under legal conditions to convict and punish, Mr. Powell, was not in question. Various features of that trial will, no doubt, come under review, and it would obviously be improper to comment upon them.

The matters on which he desired to obtain an indication of the views of the Prime Minister have to do with the activities of Mr. Powell entirely apart from his prosecution for defamatory libel. Mr. Justice Ives, in sentencing Mr. Powell, is stated to have made the following observation:

"It would seem that when you describe yourself as a technician, it is a misnomer. It would seem to me that you are a propagandist, and nothing more. The character of the propaganda, as far as the evidence here has disclosed, is something which, in my opinion, as a judge of this court, we can very well do without." (Italics inserted.)

The recommendation for deportation could only have been, either (a) on the grounds of conviction for defamatory libel; (b) on the ground of Mr. Powell's activities as a propagandist. Assuming for the moment that he has so been active, his activities have, I think, been under the direction of the duly elected Provincial Government of Alberta, and his views have not been either disavowed or restricted by that Government.

Additional confusion seems to be occasioned by the fact that the Prime Minister, speaking at Saskatoon on September 21, 1935, prior to his election, is reported to have said:

"Canada is faced with a great battle between the Money Power and the people, a battle which will be waged in the new Parliament. I plead for a sweeping Liberal victory to carry out my policy of public control of currency and credit. Until the control of currency and credit is restored to the Government, all talk of the sovereignty of Parliament and democracy is idle and futile."

Major Douglas is unable to conceive of a Money Power, which is not directed by individuals. Since Mr. Powell's efforts, whether they included propaganda or not, have been directed to the end apparently advocated by Mr. MacKenzie King, the suggestion that they are a proper ground for deportation from Canada would appear even more difficult to understand.

Major Douglas feels that it is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure the Prime Minister of his desire to observe, not merely the laws of Canada, but the ordinary courtesies which would properly be expected from a visitor; but, in view of the experience of Mr. Powell, who was invited to Canada and accepted the invitation at considerable personal loss, he feels that there may be some local applications or interpretations of these laws and conventions which are new to him, and with which it would obviously be desirable he should acquaint himself in order that he may observe them as occasion arises.

Major Douglas feels that, as a British citizen, he has some justification for concern, as it is clearly prevalent in Canada. An instance of this is contained in a leader in *The Western Producer* for November 25, a transcript of which is attached (reproduced in adjoining columns) in case it has not already been brought to the Prime Minister's attention.

He would, therefore, welcome any further clarification of the Prime Minister's views on the pronouncements of Mr. Justice Ives in reference to matters in respect of which Mr. Powell was not before his courts—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

B. LAUB,
Private Secretary.

From the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King to Major C. H. Douglas.

January 13, 1938.

Dear Sir, —I wish to acknowledge your letter of January the 5th, in which you incorporate a report from the press of certain observations attributed to Mr. Justice Ives in passing sentence upon Mr. Powell, who has been found guilty of defamatory libel.

It is difficult to believe that Major Douglas would expect the Prime Minister to make any comment upon the observations of a Judge of a Superior Court.

It would probably serve to clear up any misapprehension, which may still exist in Major Douglas's mind on the two matters raised in your letter, to point out to him that, with regard to deportation, proceedings are only instituted in Canada in accordance with the existing law, which does not depend for its operation upon any judicial recommendation. The only ground upon which Mr. Powell has rendered himself liable to deportation is his conviction under the Criminal Code of Canada. It should be added that there are, in fact

no local applications or interpretations of the Criminal Law of Canada.—Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. HENRY,
Private Secretary.

From Major C. H. Douglas to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King.

February 4, 1938. Dear

Sir, —I am to acknowledge your letter of January 13th, from which it would appear that the remarks of Mr. Justice Ives, in connection with the nature of the propaganda for which Mr. Powell was alleged to be responsible, as apart from the matters on which he was charged, were irrelevant, and that, in using the words "as a judge of this court" in connection with them and the recommendation for deportation, Mr. Justice Ives was merely making a political speech. He was, in fact, not a legal technician, but merely a propagandist, holding views similar to those of the prosecution, and given publicity under the shelter of judicial immunity.

In this connection it would appear to Major Douglas that the use of the words "as a judge of this court" and the recommendation for deportation, which he understands from your letter carries no weight, were misleading to the public of Alberta and to others who read them.

Under the circumstances, he would suggest that it would be desirable that this correspondence should be published, with a view to dispelling the misapprehension, which is widespread in regard to the matter. He will, however, take no steps to this end, pending the lapse of sufficient time for an expression of the Prime Minister's views upon such action. —Yours faithfully,

B. LAUB, Private
Secretary.

From the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King to Major C. H. Douglas.

February 18, 1938.

Dear Sir, —I wish to acknowledge your letter of February 4th, in which you revert to the observations attributed to Mr. Justice Ives in passing sentence upon Mr. Powell. Major Douglas cannot fail to appreciate that it would not be in accordance with constitutional usage for the Prime Minister to comment upon the observations of a Judge of a Superior Court.

As for the publication of the correspondence, the Prime Minister fails to see wherein it is of public interest, but the question whether it may properly be published at the instance of Major Douglas is one which Major Douglas must himself decide upon his own responsibility. The Prime Minister assumes, of course, that the correspondence, if

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from page 3.)

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Yours faithfully,

H. R. L. HENRY,
Private Secretary.

* * *
From Major Douglas to the
Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie
King.

March 10, 1938.

Dear Sir, —I am directed to acknowledge your letter of February 18th. Major Douglas is surprised that the Prime Minister of Canada fails to see that correspondence bearing upon the circumstances surrounding the commitment to prison of a reputable British subject is of public interest, more especially since the Premier of a Canadian Province has expressed a wish that such commitment should be reconsidered. He can, with confidence, offer the assurance that not only is the matter of considerable public interest, both in Great Britain and, he understands, in Canada, but is exciting much attention in Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere. Major Douglas notes with equal surprise that the Prime Minister, in a telegram to the Premier of Alberta, is alleged to have stated: "In the opinion of the Government, attacks upon the judiciary and the administration of justice can hardly be expected to be conducive to an exercise of clemency."

Major Douglas has, himself, refrained from commenting upon the case of Mr. Powell while this case was *sub judice*, but it is to him an entirely new principle that the law and the execution of it is above comment, particularly as he understands that Mr. MacKenzie King stands solidly for the freedom of the press. He finds it still more confusing that, if he understands the alleged statement of the Prime Minister aright, Mr. Powell is more likely to be released if it is agreed that he ought to be imprisoned, and less likely to be released if there is any suggestion that a miscarriage of justice has occurred. Major Douglas is reluctant to draw the more obvious inference from the Prime Minister's statement in regard to the responsibility for the publication of this correspondence. He feels that the question of responsibility for any consequences, which may or may not ensue, can safely be left to the judgment of the Canadian public. —Yours faithfully,

B. LAUB, Private
Secretary.

What "The Western Producer" Said:

Winding up a smug editorial on the trials and sentences of Messrs. Unwin and Powell, the *Calgary Herald* says that "the law has taken its course," and goes on to express satisfaction with the result. The law has taken its course, but the course has not yet finished, for the cases are being appealed. It is usual, while a matter of this kind is still *sub judice*, to refrain from emphatic comment, but the *Herald*, apparently unable to restrain its pent-up feelings, hastened to express its pleasure. We would also like to pass a few remarks on the proceedings, but feel that it would be more appropriate to await the final outcome before doing so.

There is one phase of the affair, which may at this stage be commented upon with propriety, because it does not really affect the case. We refer to some of the remarks of the trial judge in passing sentence on the accused. In dealing with Mr. Unwin, he dwelt on the high honour, which the constituents of Edson had conferred on him (Unwin) in electing him to the Legislature. Then the court proceeded to state categorically that the accused had not lived up to that trust. No doubt, the judge was within his right in thus lecturing a prisoner.

He must have known, however, that not only was Unwin elected to the Legislature: he was chosen also by his party as their chief whip, a position of responsibility, which indicated

that, up to that time, he commanded the confidence of the Government of the Province.

It follows, therefore, as we see it, that Judge Ives, in thus censuring the prisoner, censured the Government of the day in Alberta, and, as far as we know, it is not usual for a judge, even by inference, to do that.

In passing sentence on Mr. Powell, Mr. Justice Ives was even more emphatic. Amongst other things, addressing the accused, he said:

"It would seem to me that when you describe yourself as a technician, it is a misnomer. It would seem to me that you are a propagandist, and nothing more. The character of the propaganda, as far as the evidence here has disclosed, is something which, in my opinion, as a judge of this court, we can very well do without."

Again, in saying this, the judge may have been observing the decorum of his highly responsible office. Nonetheless, he was, even if indirectly, condemning the Government of Alberta.

It must be remembered that, unlike the majority of adults in that Province, Mr. Powell did not go there uninvited. On the contrary, he went at the specific request of the representatives of the Government to undertake and carry out work for which, in their opinion, he was especially qualified. He continued to carry out his duties up to the time of his arrest, during his period on bail, and, as far as we know, is still carrying them out.

He, therefore, must still merit the good opinion of his employers, as a technician qualified to perform the services for which he was retained. When the judge states that the work Powell was doing was of a kind "we can very well do without," it might properly be asked whom he meant by "we."

It could not very well include the present Government, nor its supporters, who, by their actions, show that they hold an opposite view. In short, with all the will in the world, it is difficult to interpret that as other than a partisan remark, and that the "we" stands for those opposed to the Government of Alberta.

The Canadian Bench has an enviable reputation, which is all the more creditable and remarkable in view of the manner in which it is recruited. Rarely within our knowledge has it allowed its judgment to be open to the charge of any tinge of partisan bias.

It is, therefore, the more regrettable that in his remarks Mr. Justice Ives should have laid himself open to even a suspicion of partisanship—and, in this connection, the merits of the cases are beside the point.

The judge again commented upon a growing turmoil amongst the people; a growing disrespect for the law. Evidence was adduced in the case to show that public opinion was in an inflamed state. If this be so, then it was all the more necessary for the judge in the exercise of his high office to be doubly circumspect.

There has been in Alberta some loose talk about the courts—irresponsible allegations of partisanship. The spread of such an attitude would be highly undesirable. For that reason we believe that it was unfortunate that, more par-

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

KOOYONG ELECTORATE.—At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, May 3rd, at 73 Radnor-street, Camberwell, it was decided: "To start a campaign to organise Kooyong electors to make a mass demand on their Parliamentary Representative to represent their WILL in Parliament that Poverty be Abolished." Those present formed themselves into a committee to achieve the above objective. The Campaign is to be known as: "Kooyong Campaign for the Abolition of Poverty." An executive of five was appointed, embracing the offices of chairman, secretary, organiser, finance and propaganda, and street meeting director. Immediate work is in hand to organise and advertise a Camberwell Town Hall public meeting to launch the campaign. The date for this meeting is fixed for Tuesday evening, May 31. Dr. John Dale and Eric Butler will be the principal speakers. The executive will meet next Tuesday evening at the same time and place (73 Radnor-street, Camberwell) to further plans. Street speaking will commence next Friday evening, May 6. All willing to assist in the valuable publicity service, please assemble in Burke-road, near Prospect Hill-road, Camberwell.

LUNCH HOUR ADDRESS.—Seekers after information will be catered for by an address given during midday recess. The ideals and objective of the campaign will be outlined, and questions answered. Invite your friends to come along to the Rooms, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street.

GET TOGETHER MEETING in the Rooms next Wednesday evening, May 11. Big work is to be carried out in Kooyong, so come along and have some practice at speaking.

ERIC BUTLER has been very much to the forefront of activities as usual, and only a brief outline of his activities and plans for the future can be dealt with in this issue. A small meeting at Whittlesea on Friday, April 28th, resulted in several new readers of the *New Times*. Eric is concentrating on this aspect of the organisation.

The Ballarat meeting of Sunday, May 1st, was of great importance, and we can now definitely say that the campaign will move forward at this important centre. The meeting was of a

particularly at this juncture, Mr. Justice Ives should have found it necessary, in the discharge of his duties on the Bench, to give utterance to opinions which would possibly be open to any interpretation of partisanship.

At all times, but especially at this time in Alberta, it is incumbent on the judiciary to be as meticulously careful in these matters as Caesar's wife. The Bench must be above suspicion.

—From the *Western Producer*,
November 25, 1937.

semi-private nature, and, after some very lively discussion, it was decided by those present that a group of the U.E.A. should be formed in order to organise a big public meeting for Eric to address at a later date.

Owing to the critical position of the *New Times*, Eric has decided to stay in Melbourne for the greater part of his time in the immediate future, and although the future of the paper is not yet decided, Eric is anticipating a successful response, and is working under high pressure organising plans for the pushing of the sales of the paper to such an extent that it will be able to carry on successfully in the future.

With this end in view he addressed the Youth Section of the U.E.A. on Monday night, and he has been definitely promised very warm co-operation from this section of the movement. He also dealt with this matter at the Kooyong inaugural meeting.

However, details will be published in the *New Times*, if the paper continues to appear. As we go to press a ring has come through from Ouyen, confirming a meeting for May 16th. Eric will address this meeting on a whirlwind trip through to Mildura. Any other centre in that part of Victoria, at which a meeting can be arranged, can be made to fit in with this trip. Supporters are urged to get in contact with headquarters.

YOUTH SECTION.—A very successful meeting of this section of the movement was held at the rooms on Monday, May 2nd. Arrangements were finalised for the Essay Competition, the details of which appear on page three of this issue. Arrangements were also made for getting out literature, setting out the aims and objectives of the Youth Section. We expect big things from this section, as they seem to mean real business. All young people are urged to come in and join up. It was decided at the meeting that an appeal be made through these columns for volunteers to help with a *New Times* street selling campaign every Friday night. Several names have been handed in, but of course, the more the merrier. This is an opportunity for everyone to help the paper with only a little physical effort.

Note.—Next meeting of the Youth Section will take place at the rooms on May 16th. Everybody welcome. Miss J. Robinson will give the address for the evening.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

WOMEN'S DIVISION.—The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 18th, at 2.45 p.m., at the club rooms. The afternoon will be devoted to study and discussion concerning "Local Objectives" in England and in South Australia.

PROSPECT GROUP.—An important meeting of this group will be held in the lodge room, Prospect Town Hall, on Thursday, May 19th, at 8 p.m. Make a note of the date and bring your friends along.

Aunt Bertha's Letter

My Dear Little Chickens, —

Here I am again after a long, long absence. It was just too dreadful, dears, that I should be so long away from you, but the trouble was that I got hold of our dear Professor Copland's lovely book on economics, and I tried to work out how it could be right in view of the way things are at present, with people starving while food went to waste. Well, I tried for quite a long time, children, and came to the conclusion that the professor must be right, because he is such a learned man; and then my relatives came along and got a certificate signed by two doctors and I have, as a result, been away for a couple of months. Do you know, I can't speak too highly of the inmates of Mont Park, although I must say they do ask silly questions? For instance, I told them all about our wonderful defence programme, and how we were going to buy a cruiser and spend ten million pounds on defence, and the silly things asked me why we were doing all this, and who was our enemy? What rubbish; as though I should know. I told them to ask Mr. Lyons and the *Argus*, because there must be an enemy, otherwise we wouldn't be getting ready to fight him. And then the poor lunatics said that it was funny that we could find millions to get ready to fight an enemy that didn't exist, while we couldn't find a couple of bob to relieve the poverty of the ordinary people, and I thought it was time for me to get away from the poor, silly creatures and get back amongst sane people again, so I got myself discharged.

And what a relief it was to get back, children. You have no idea. I read all the newspapers for the last three months, and for a time wasn't sure whether I was still in Mont Park or not. I read Archbishop Head's lovely talk about the Shrine service, and read how the Archbishop could not attend because there was no religious ceremony. I think the Archbishop was quite right, but one of my dear little nieces, who is a bit of a nark, said to me that it was funny that the Archbishop should take up that attitude, because he had objected to the Eucharistic Congress procession and ceremony on the ground that these things should not be done publicly. But I put her in her place by telling her that what Archbishop Head had to say was no concern of hers, and if he liked to say one thing today and another tomorrow, she should be very pleased to hear it, and the little brat said I ought to be back in Mont Park Asylum, so I spanked her.

And I see that our dear Mr. Bussau has got the job of Agent-General. I think it is lovely—always put a farmer in a job like that because it shows we have a lovely, independent Government, which can look after its cobbles. And, no matter what people say, children, he can't be any worse than our dear representative, Stanley London Bruce, and he won't have the job of putting us deeper in the mire with the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street. But I mustn't take up any more space, my loves, because the Editor has some vague idea that what he has to say might appeal to your elders. Personally, I think he is all wrong about this, and I think that any person who tries to talk sense to the grown-ups in these days is a - - half-wit, but that is a matter that will be more fully discussed in the near future by your loving.

AUNT BERTHA.

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ELECTORS OF KOOYONG!

Hear
DR. JOHN DALE and **ERIC D. BUTLER**
(Melb. City Health Officer) (The Brilliant Young Orator)

Launching

THE KOOYONG CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH POVERTY
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