

"CIRCULEX"
CLEARS UP ALL CHILBLAINS.
Obtainable Only from
Richard E. Brotchie
Medicinal Research Laboratories,
45 BRUNSWICK STREET,
EASTERN HILL.
Phone: J 1873.

THE NEW TIMES

NO X
October 8
—Advt.

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. 28.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d.

WHEN WILL LABORITES WAKE UP?

How To Spend The Fed. Surplus

ANTI-LIQUOR SOB-STUFF

U.S. Treasury's Madness

The Challenge Of Youth

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

GENERAL

INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES Pty. Ltd., 155 Yarra St. Cold Glues, Dextrine.
"LEUKOL." By far the most up-to-date Toothpaste. No Toothache. No Extractions. No Pyorrhea. 80,000 packages gold without advertising. Send 2/- to W. Winford, Waterdale Rd., N.21.



MELBOURNE

ABBOTSFORD.

HOLLINS, A. R., 406 Victoria St. Motor Repairs of all kinds. J 2047.

ALBERT PARK.

GROCERIES. C. Paten (cor. Page & Boyd Sts.). Wood, Coal & Coke. Orders called for and delivered.

ASCOT VALE.

A. J. AMESS, 390 Mt Alexander Rd. (Next Tram Sheds.) Motor Garage. Just Price Discounts—Repairs and Supplies.

AUBURN.

BLACK CAT LIBRARY and Ladies Hairdresr. 639 Burw'd Rd. Haw. 1779

BLACKBURN.

"A" GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS Station Garage, Whitehorse Road. WX 1490.
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Ladies' and Gents'. Wright, 122 South Parade.
MOTOR REPAIRS, Straton's. Better Service. Lower Cost. WX 2748.
PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, etc. G. B. COLLIER, 8 Wolsley Cres.

BOX HILL.

ALL Electrical and Radio Needs. G. G. Foster, Whorse Rd. WX2681.
BOOT REPAIRS. Work Guaranteed W. Tolley, 97B Whorse Road.
BOX HILL FURNISHING CO. 247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms.
CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR. Men's and Boys' Wear. 286 Station St.
CHEMIST. F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions. 270 Station Street.
COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes. R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.
CYCLE SHOP and Oxywelding. "Alwin" Station St., South of Rly.
DRAPERY. For Smart Styles and a Fair Deal, TAIT'S Corner Stores
DRESSMAKER. Mrs. Evans. Station St., opp. Baptist Church.
ELECTRICAL & RADIO. Holliday. Opp Stn. Sales, Repairs. WX 2677.
FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 264 Station St. WX2073
GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14 Main St. WX 1233.
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., opp. Gilpin's.
ICE & FUEL. J. Underwood. 440 & 770 Station Street. WX 2547.
IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE. F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.
MARS LAUNDRY CO. WX 2662 Pick up & Deliver. Quality G'teed.
RENNIE'S BLUE TAXIS. WX1946 City Prices. Day and Night Service
TAILOR, J. G. Penson, 227 Station Street. Suits Hand Made from 95/-.
W. A. MOODY, 1014 Whorse Rd. Fruit, Vegetables Delivered Daily.
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes. 32 Main Street. Repairs.

BRUNSWICK.

"FAMOUS FOR BEAUTIFUL WAVES." Miss Townsend, 42 Sydney Road. FW 1986.
G. W. TOWNSEND. Your Hairdresser and Tobacconist is at 46 Sydney Road. Look for the Neon Sign.

CAMBERWELL.

SPORTS DEPOT & Leather Goods. E. Goslin, 777 Burke Rd. Haw. 4900.

CARNEGIE.

P. A. McWHINNEY, Grocer, Confectioner. Opposite State School.

CITY

Health Service & Store Free dietetic advice. 300 Lt. Collins St. C 5001.

(Continued on page 3)

Anti-Liquor Sob-Stuff

At first sight it would appear that the supporters of No Licence in the forthcoming poll are persons of high principle, determined to save mankind from the evil effects of alcohol, but otherwise having no axe to grind. There is obviously a difference between trying to induce others to do something, and pleading with them not to do something. In the first case, one immediately suspects the existence of an ulterior motive, some interest which will be furthered if the appeal to action succeeds. This is of course, the basis of almost all advertising, which consists essentially of an appeal to the reader to buy or use the product or the services of the advertiser.

In the case of the advocates of abolition, or prohibition, as it might, and perhaps should, be called, it would seem that the motive is one of principle rather than of self-interest; but this is not necessarily so, as a little thought will clearly show.

Who Benefits by Prohibition?

It is not difficult to see that there are certain interests which will benefit materially if prohibition is carried in the poll on October 8 next. The history of prohibition in America immediately provides information on this point. The makers of sweets and soft drinks are beneficiaries in the direct line of inheritance; and it would not be surprising to find that they supported wholeheartedly the campaign to abolish the sale of a product which is in direct competition with their own.

The same applies to the makers of luxury lines and the higher grades of ordinary merchandise. The diversion from the purchase of alcoholic liquor of that part of the national income ordinarily absorbed in that way means the possibility of increased sales for products which were previously a little out of reach of the average buyer.

Why Resort to Sob-Stuff?

Sufficient has been said to show that the prohibitionists are not necessarily disinterested from a material point of view. Let us, however, assume for the moment that the majority of them are, in fact, supporting the no-licence case from the highest of principles and the purest of motives. Then why is it that, in their campaign, they should resort to tactics which are straight-out sob-stuff and fear-advertising of the most insidious kind?

Regarded from the standpoint of principle, they have a strong case if it is properly presented; and it is most unfortunate that they should deliberately abandon the appeal to reason in favour of the appeal to sentiment and fear. We are not prepared to admit that it is legitimate to work evil, in order that good may result. Dirty tactics cannot be justified by the cleanliness of the objective or of the motive; otherwise political assassinations, and organisations like the Ku Klux Klan or the New Guard would become more and more prevalent, to the obvious detriment of the rule of law.

In the case of the prohibitionist, this argument has especial force, since he is, by his attitude, placing himself on a pedestal of virtue; and it is not seemly that that pedestal should have an unstable foundation of deception, half-truths or lies.

The Methodist Social Service Dodger

These strictures, if they may be so regarded, have been generated by a dodger distributed by the Methodist Social Service Department. It bears on the front page a photograph of a baby boy with the following letterpress:

MOTHER!
 VOTE FOR ME,
 NOT FOR THE BREWER.

On the inside pages are a series of statements which may be true as far as they go, but which are in essence an unfair presentation of one aspect of the prohibition question as if it were the whole case.

We have no brief for the liquor interests in this matter, but we have the self-imposed duty of unmasking false arguments and deception in matters of public interest, whenever and wherever occurring, and irrespective of by whom or in whose interests they are presented. This we regard as one of the proper functions of this paper.

We do not consider it to be either fair or scrupulously honest to state on the back page of the dodger that "The question you have to decide is whether you will vote for your child or the brewer." It would be equally unfair to refer to Methodists, who authorised the publication, as "Metho-dists," and to suggest that a vote for the dries is a vote for the distiller. And yet, one of the results of prohibition in America was an increase in the activities of the distilleries, lawful as well as illicit.

Again, it may be perfectly true that, as the dodger states, the breweries in Victoria employ less than three-fifths of one per cent, of the persons employed in factories. In fact, they employ directly 1258 persons, and pay them wages totalling £423,000 per annum. This may not seem very great, but it is only part of the picture. The brewers use 836,000 bushels of malt, 729,000 lbs. of hops and 100,440 cwt. of sugar each year. If they are put out of business, the producers of these commodities, and the workers employed by them will be to some extent affected. Similarly, there are other allied trades which depend in part upon the custom of the breweries for their existence. Furthermore, a successful "Yes" vote will not only put the *brewers* out of business. There are also the vigneron and all those who are connected directly or indirectly with the production and marketing of wine. In Victoria there are over 41,000 acres of vineyards, and the wine output exceeds 1,680,000 gallons per annum. Prohibition would hit this industry with the same force as it would hit the brewers, who alone have been singled out by the Methodist Social Service Department for attack.

The Proper Course

Enough has been said to show that our adverse comment on the Methodist dodger is not without reasonable grounds. What we are unable to understand is why it should be necessary to stoop to any deception in putting the case for prohibition. A genuine appeal on the facts could be made, and the strongest possible case made out for the liquor interests to answer. It is not the easiest thing in the world to justify an industry which is intrinsically likely to injure the community, and which needs the most stringent regulation and supervision to prevent it from getting out of hand. If the main arguments in favour of prohibition were marshalled in a clear and concise way, and addressed to the men, as well as the women, of Victoria, it is probable that far more satisfactory results would be obtained at the poll than will be secured by methods that are questionable. We have known many men who are not total abstainers, but who would willingly deny themselves the pleasure they derive from the moderate use of alcoholic liquors, if they believed that by so doing they would help others who have not sufficient strength of mind to be moderate.

Is Prohibition the Remedy?

Before considering prohibition as a remedy for the evils resulting from the improper use of intoxicants, it would be as well to ascertain, if poss-

ible, why human beings should turn so readily to the use of stimulants and narcotics, when they are practically unknown to other members of the animal kingdom.

As a general proposition, it may be said that the almost universal use of alcohol, in some form or another, in uncivilised, as well as civilised, communities, is due to the fact that man has developed thinking and reasoning faculties which the other animals do not possess. The use of these faculties has brought with it an increased sensitivity and a capacity for suffering other than purely physical suffering. The discovery of the existence of substances which will induce forgetfulness or supply an extra stimulus in times of stress has offered a temporary escape from suffering which has been readily accepted. Thus we see that not only alcohol, but other stimulants, and also narcotics are known to, and used by, practically every race in the world.

Coming down to the present day, it is noticeable that the main effect of the progress which we call civilisation is to increase sensitivity and nervous strain to such an extent that nervous disorders and nervous afflictions of all kinds are almost universal in their incidence. This has automatically resulted in an increased recourse to stimulants and narcotics as the only way in which the human mechanism can keep pace with the increasing tempo of life.

If these brief statements of the position are in any way true, the question must arise as to whether it is wise or politic to refuse the people access to this means of temporary alleviation of a strain which might otherwise be unbearable. There is also to be considered the question of whether it might not be possible to lighten the burden by some radical change in the customary mode of living, and in that way make it less necessary to resort to stimuli or anodynes. These are very important questions which it is most desirable should not be obscured by the raising of moral issues, as is likely in the prohibition controversy.

One Grave Objection

There is one grave objection to prohibition, the importance of which cannot be over-emphasised—that is, that abolition of the sale of intoxicants would constitute a very serious encroachment upon such liberty of action as the individual still retains.

Our ancestors fought long and hard to secure for themselves and for those who were to come after as much individual liberty as might be consistent with the best interests of the group. The principle governing communal life, under English law, is that each person in the community has absolute freedom of thought, speech and action, subject to certain definite restrictions. Theoretically, these restrictions have been agreed to by the individual, although, in fact, they are imposed by the majority upon the minority often in the face of strenuous opposition. Except where any such restriction applies, the individual is accountable to no one but himself—that is, leaving theology aside. If, for example, he cares to amputate his foot, there is nothing to stop him. If he wishes to drink himself into a stupor, in the privacy of his own home, none can lawfully object.

Maybe some of these rights and

privileges are not in themselves very precious. We should, however, pause and consider well before we agree to any further restrictions when so many—perhaps too many—have already been accepted without the necessity for their imposition having been clearly established.

A Dangerous Precedent

The placid acceptance of any further restrictions establishes precedent, and thereby paves the way for more. Eventually the position may well arise that we must justify each privilege which we wish to retain, instead of having merely to contest any new restriction which it may be sought to impose on us. That would be a complete reversal of the proper position, and is not so remote a possibility as it may seem. This is particularly so if we remain supine in the face of the current tendency of our bureaucrats to sidetrack Parliament and rule by regulations, which Parliament often has never seen and over which the courts have no control or supervision.

In any event, if we have in our argument pursued possibility to rather extreme limits, the objection that new restrictions tend to form undesirable precedents both valid and grave. If not forced to justify each and every privilege we may in the very near future, should prohibition be carried, be put upon the defensive against onslaughts against other practices less noxious but still objectionable in the eyes of a section of the community which is intent upon saving us from ourselves, despite ourselves.

Briefly put, it amounts to this: To-day it is beer. What will it be to-morrow—tobacco, horseracing, aluminium saucapans? Can we afford to allow this tendency to flourish unchecked, or should we not nip it in the bud before it is too late? That is, we submit, the most vital aspect of this matter and it is to this aspect that we would draw the attention of the electors of Victoria in the coming poll.

THE FULNESS OF THE EARTH

On the Atlantic Coast of the United States is a chemical works which obtains bromine from the sea-water, for use as an anti-knock dope for motor engines.

In four years of operation one square mile of water 354 feet deep has been treated, and this volume of water were other chemicals turned back, yet which would have a market value current prices of £79,000,000. Among these were 7,600,000 tons of common salt, 1,930,000 tons Epsom salts; 10½ tons of iodine 495 tons of aluminium; 520 tons iron; 33 tons of copper; 420,000 tons of calcium chloride; 5½ tons silver; 174,000 tons of magnesium; and 3½ cwt. of gold.

This is just a small part of the world's real wealth. And think of the profusion of the vegetable and animal life which a piece land of the same dimension could support. Is there the slightest reason why a single member of the earth's community should go in want of food clothes, shelter and security?

MR. BUSINESS MAN

an advertisement in this paper will bring you in direct contact with buyers who are appreciative of VALUE.....

PHONE M 5384 AND APPROACH THEM.

R. G. MENZIES AND THE EMPIRE'S SECRET VOICE

By H.A.H.

We are exceedingly pleased to see that the Federal member for Kooyong, Mr. R. G. Menzies, is having such a delightful time in England. It will be remembered that, prior to Mr. Menzies' embarkation for London, he made some reference to "sacrifices in the interests of Anglo-American trade agreement."

We ourselves had little faith in anything likely to benefit the great majority of the peoples of those two countries arising from the negotiations, although we were concerned somewhat as to the nature of the sacrifices which we might be expected to make. If the "sacrifices" now being made by our Federal Attorney-General in particular—and the delegation in general—are a sample of that to which he referred, then we say we are all for them. For, according to cable advices, the member for Kooyong would seem to be partaking of, and enjoying, the good fruits of the earth, as dinner follows banquet in close succession.

If, as we say, these be the "sacrifices" to which Mr. Menzies referred, then many a hungry citizen of this country will be only too willing to oblige, given the necessary purchasing power to fulfill the wish.

Filled with good things and surrounded by the elite of British society and political big-wigs, Mr. Menzies gives rein to his tongue in the inevitable after-dinner speeches.

Speeches in which he oft-times puts forward the views of Australia (the Lord knows how he obtains them without a referendum—they are usually opposed to his own when he does) with forthright and polished rhetoric.

But one of the latest outbursts of this absent politician makes strange reading, yet connects up admirably with R. G. Casey's words (referring to Mr. Curtin's question regarding the Commonwealth Loan): "It is not in the public interest to disclose."

Referring to the fact that some Dominions considered that the process of consultations between themselves and Britain during the Eden crisis had not been altogether satisfactory, Mr. Menzies said, according to a London cable dated June 22: "One of the great prob-

lems, if we are to have an effective Empire voice at the right moment, is consultation. I think joint Empire Cabinet meetings by wireless would prove a solution. We have not yet begun to realise the possibilities of the radiophone. At present it is used only restrictedly. Television, too, is certain."

"The day will come when not only the Foreign Secretary, but members of the Cabinet, will sit down for a direct talk and exchange of views on urgent problems with the Dominions."

"Ministers will not only hear what the other man is saying, but will see the look in his eyes."

"Despite the fact that secrecy so far cannot altogether be ensured



by radiophone, many consultations are practicable, and I am confident that scientists will ultimately achieve secrecy."

Now, what constitutes an "Empire voice"? Opinions would appear to differ. Also, if the Empire has a voice, why keep secret that which is of public concern.

Let us cast our minds back to the "Constitutional Crisis," so-called, when the "Empire" with clock-like precision decreed that a certain lady should not be our Queen. Do you remember how, at the moment of crisis, valiant efforts were made to ascertain the views of his Majesty's subjects? How the great press lords threw open the columns of their daily publications for a free expression of views? How his late Majesty's Australian Cabinet, with grave concern for the principle of

The world to-day finds itself in a serious social, economic, and political crisis. Matters cannot drag on as they are to-day for many more years—perhaps not

democracy, in which the will of the majority is said to prevail (how we would have liked to have televised the gentlemen to see the look of loyal allegiance in their eyes), urged Parliamentary representatives of all parties to confer with their constituents to ascertain their will? Of course you don't remember. Such was not the case, as well we know, Every effort was made to stifle the outbursts of loyalty and esteem for the now Duke of Windsor, wherever such occurred.

The "Empire voice" on that occasion, so far as our portion of the Empire goes, was Lyons, Menzies, Casey and Co., and the powerful and rapacious interests behind the scenes, who pull the strings which make those gentlemen dance. Thus these so-called representatives, elected to express the people's will, effectively muzzled, to all intents and purposes, that which they were elected to represent.

But is it not time to wake up? Can it be said that these gentlemen, a mere handful, have a right to make decisions in matters of grave concern and consequence to millions, without those millions having something to say on the matter? Further, have we no right to know what is said in our name?

Can a gentleman be truthfully described as Right Honourable who subscribes to a policy of secrecy in matters of public concern? Well, the matter rests with us—the power of the vote is the greatest power we have. It should be in the public's interest to remove politicians who want secrecy about public affairs, and if we read the signs aright we think it would be to the interest of those Parliamentary representatives who are desirous of retaining their seats, no matter to what party they belong, to take the trouble of ascertaining their constituents' views.

We particularly recommend this to the rank and file members representing the U.A.P. and the Country Party, because the National Insurance scheme has given the electors another very severe jolt. They are "waking up" further and faster as a result.

many more months. We must go ahead or backward. All sane persons wish civilisation to move ahead rather than collapse. Education can provide the only safe and assured leadership towards progress and prosperity.

If we are going to move ahead we have a clear choice—and only this choice—between orderly progress under intelligent guidance or revolution, violence, and a gambling chance with the future.

If we prefer to choose orderly social advance—and all sensible people will so choose—we must rely more and more upon educational direction of the social process. The problems of to-day have become so complicated and technical that only well-educated public servants can hope to deal with them effectively.

* * *

If education is going to assume a more important position in public affairs, a very grave responsibility is imposed upon it. Education itself must set its house in order and prepare itself for a realistic programme in terms of contemporary facts. The present system of education is inadequate to supply the type of leadership which is necessary in the world crisis.

It failed to live up to the responsibilities of the last generation. It did not save the world from the war or the depression. The men who made the World War and were responsible for the great depression were well-educated men by conventional standards. We can expect nothing better from the present educational system.

What we need to do is to eliminate useless antiquities from the curriculum, lay more stress upon the realities of the twentieth century, and offer effective protection to the teaching profession in expounding courageously and honestly the facts as they see them.

Especially should more attention be given to the special studies. These present the only information which can enable us to bridge the gulf between machines and institutions. Not only should more time be given to the social studies, but their content must be made more vital and linked up with the immediate problems of our day.

In addition, provision must be made for assuring security to the teachers of the social studies, for it is here that most of the heresy hunts are waged. No teacher is in much danger analysing the binomial theorem. But the teacher who resolutely describes our economic and political system is constantly flirting with dismissal.

Education is our best safeguard—almost our only safeguard—against Fascism and Communism, and the foremost bulwark of democracy. The more courageous and realistic it is the better it will serve such purposes. If it is cowardly, evasive, and time-serving, it cannot aspire to vigorous leadership. Indeed, it will only contribute to the inevitability of general misery and chaos.

If the latter comes, education will share in it to a specially disastrous degree. In an era of social decline and barbarism, there is little place for vital education. Let those who are sceptical about this statement study the history of the Dark Ages. And let those who are sceptical about the return of another Dark Age study world events of the last fifteen years.

BANKING

Address by Mr. Ross Upstill, HENRY GEORGE CLUB, 18 George Parade (off 111 Collins Street). TUESDAY, JULY 19th, 8 p.m. Public invited. Discussion.

EDUCATION

By HARRY ELMER BARNES, Ph.D., in "Column Review."

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

DIRECTORISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)
A TAILORED SUIT at Moderate Price. Dress Suits. DOYLE, C. 6192. Wentworth House, 203 Collins St. ATTENTION! Naptura Hostel Vegetarian Guest House. Accom. Hostel State & Inter. Guests. Haw. 74.
BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St "CIRCULEX" clears up all Chilblains. Phone Richard E. Brochie, J1873.
CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home Made "Clovelly." The Block, Elizabeth St. Cent 255.
DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP. 166 Lit. Collins St. GINGER JAR CAFE, 238 Flinders Lane (4 doors from Swanston St.). Best 3-course meal in city.
JAS. JENNINGS, 211 Queen St., and 6 Regent Arcs. Optician, 73 years est. Testing Free.
MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers. OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids. M. L. COLECHIN, Champion House, 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St. F 5166.
OPTICIAN, J. H. Buckham, J.P. Nat. Bk. Ch., 271 Collins St. C. 831
P. A. MORRIS & CO., OPTICIANS. 298 Lt. Collins Street, and 80 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe.
PRINTING. E. E. GUNN. Off 600 Lit. Bourke St. Cent. 6021.
QUICK SERVICE TOBACCO KIOSK. Equitable Place. Buy your Smokes here!
TAILOR, High Class; H. Stackpoole. Lang Arc., off 333 Lons. St. WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. M. Chapman, CAPITOL HSE, 6 yrs. Hardy Bros., in charge Repair Dept.

DARLING.
ESTATE AGENT, J. White, 1 Illowa St. UY 6521.

ELSTERNWICK.
BRIDGE & SON. Men's & Boys' Wear. Opp. Station. Phone L 6383. RADIO & ELECT'L SERVICES. Mackintosh's, 72 Glenh'tly Rd. L 4588.

FAIRFIELD.
BUTCHER, 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Health Solicits Your Patronage.

FOOTSCRAY.
BOOT REPAIRS. A. A. Taylor. Station Ramp, White U Wait S'vice. MASSEY'S GARAGE, W'town Rd. The Home of Motor Reconditioning

GLENFERRIE.
OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls, 100 (Glenferrie Rd. Daw. 6845. SUITS to order from 70/-. H. 6813 A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie Rd.

HAMPTON.
BEAUTY SALON, Norma Bell, 33 Hampton St., next P.O. XW2160 BOOKSELLER, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St., for all book needs. CHEMIST, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW 2424. HAIRDRESSER, Ladies and Gents. R. STEWART, 68 Hampton St. HOME MADE CAKES. BEAN'S, 140 Hampton St. XW1787. TAILOR, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-.

IVANHOE.
BOOT REPAIRS. J. Fraser solicits your custom. 130 Upper H'berg Rd.

P. A. MORRIS & CO. PTY LTD. EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS. PRACTICAL "YORK HOUSE" BASEMENT, 298 LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE. Phone: Central 8400. And at 80 MARSHALL ST. IVANHOE. Phone: Ivanhoe 88.

UPHOLSTERER, Blinds & Bedding. Duke's, 111 H'berg Rd. Ivan. 626.

KEW.
ANDERSON'S, 141 High St., Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145. BUTCHER, S. Daw High Street, Opp. Union St. Satisfaction Service. C. KENNEDY, Grocer. Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd. DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A.I. Fraser, 182 High St. H. 3733. (Continued on page 7.)

AN OPEN LETTER TO COLONEL COHEN

Colonel Harold Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., M.L.A., Collins House, Melbourne.

Dear Colonel,

As a director of large corporations employing thousands of people, as a boy scout, a soldier and a Member of Parliament, you really should be more exact in your public utterances, even when speaking to dear old ladies. A recent press report of your address to a suburban branch of the Australian Women's National League credits you with advocating the admission to Australia of a few thousand unfortunate Jews of German and Austrian birth. These people, it appears, have both high technical knowledge and money, and you expressed the opinion that they would become readily absorbed in our population, not remaining in self-contained communities, as did certain Southern European races. You spoke of the atrocious treatment of Jews in Germany and Austria, instancing a report that Kreisler, the world-famous violinist, was forced to scrub the streets of Vienna. You then conveyed to your audience that the only difference between Jews and other people was a matter of religion.

Now, Colonel, you must know that thousands of own highly technical citizens find it hard to make a living, and that the addition of a few thousands from abroad would accentuate the trouble, you really cannot be serious in claiming that Jewish people would become absorbed in our population. It has been demonstrated through the ages that this ancient race scattered over the world, remains intact and homogeneous. Even right here in Melbourne the Jews preserve their separate identity, and, in spite of your opinions, they live instinctively in communities unto themselves. Let us take you for a stroll around Carlton or St. Kilda.

So far as religion being the only difference between Jews and other people, would you say that a Jew, on becoming an atheist or joining the Salvation Army, would cease to be a Jew? No, Colonel, the problem is not one of religion, but of race.

To deal with the causes behind the ferocious assault upon the Jews in Europe would require more space than a letter could provide, but we direct your attention to the Hitler campaign against people other than Jews. Kreisler, for instance, is not a Jew, and he is a devout Christian in religion. Dr. Schacht, Governor of the Reichbank, on the other hand, whose power seems to be even stronger than Hitler's, is a Jew. Possibly the Germans prefer finance to music! The unreliable and distorted cables, combined with censorship, render it extremely difficult to obtain current truths as to what is going on in Europe, so we must be careful in jumping to conclusions. We would suggest, however, that the Communistic control of Germany, in the hands of the Jews, Rosa Luxembourg and Karl Liebnicht, which was crushed finally by the Hitler Movement, was the major cause of the campaign against the Jews. Extra colour is given to this suggestion by the fact that Mordecai (alias Karl Marx), Braunstein (alias Trotsky), and Oulianoff (alias Lenin) were Jewish.

When you are next speaking on this subject, dear Colonel, we hope you will give a clearer picture to your audience, bearing in mind that the financial monopoly, which keeps the world in subjection, is of Jewish origin and control, and that as people become aware of that fact, their feelings towards the Jews are not improved. It is this financial system which makes it impossible for the people to obtain the necessities of life, and brings about the destruction, instead of the distribution, of the abundance which the Power Age has given to mankind, while we wallow in poverty.

Yours faithfully THE NEW TIMES.

The New Times

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., Elizabeth House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets, Melbourne, C.1
Postal Address: Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Telephone: M 5384.

Vol. 4. No. 28.
FRIDAY JULY 15, 1938.

How to Spend the Federal Surplus

As if there were nothing more suitable to do with our resources and our surplus, it has been proposed to finance another expedition to the Antarctic. According to Sir Douglas Mawson, a noted explorer of the snow and ice, it would be a pity not to do this, because we have a young and enthusiastic explorer, Mr. J. R. Rymill, available and interested in Polar travel.

If this is to be regarded as an adequate reason, then all sorts of whoopee should be financed out of the chronic Federal surpluses, just because there are enthusiasts who are willing and anxious to whoop. Before the bunce has all been squandered, we would like to make a proposal. No attempt has yet been made to market the Gippsland giant earthworms in the Far East. This, however, can easily be rectified. We will guarantee to find immediately, if not sooner, half a dozen enthusiasts willing to undertake the enterprise, provided the Federal Government will foot the bill.

It may be that Antarctic expeditions produce results in the shape of information and what not. It may also be that these results are not without value. We are open to be convinced on these points. What we know is that there are other matters crying out for attention, and that these have a prior call upon our efforts and our Surpluses. There is, for example, the vital problem of soil erosion in the Commonwealth. From this cause we are daily losing in productive capacity; and the loss is increasing in a geometrical progression, until eventually we will be faced with countless acres of barren waste where once was fertile soil.

All this can be avoided or mitigated by the expenditure of a little energy and a lot of brain. We have been warned about this matter time and again by our own scientists. We have the shocking examples of parts of South Australia and the Dust Bowl of America as permanent reminders. Up to the present we have done little but talk about the problem. Even in China they have begun terracing in order to conserve the soil from erosion, but we, who should know better, toy with the idea of Antarctic expeditions instead.

While we have a Federal surplus,

it might be well to employ part of it, together with the man power and brains at our disposal, in some form of intelligent conservation. This would bring more definite and desirable results than skating over the ice floes of Enderby Land and MacRobertson Land, the principal output from which appears to be frost-bite, chilblains and meteorological data.

If, and when, we have attended in full measure to this and similar pressing domestic problems, we can begin to consider the question of Polar jaunts. What we must do is to keep a sense of balance, and recognise that certain matters are intrinsically of greater importance than others. If we fail to do this, we may in the near future find ourselves the proud owners of a sandy desert, an icy waste, and a Federal deficit which only an astronomer can calculate.

Stupidity and Silver

A new vault for the United States Treasury's silver hoard has been built in the military reserve at West Point. The silver weighs 70,000 tons, and has a market value of £344,000,000. In order to transport this huge amount of metal, 25 lorries, working five days a week, will be occupied for between six and eight months. Coastguards armed with machine guns, and military patrols are on duty to guard the precious loads to their new home.

Could there be anything more futile than all this business? Here are men and materials employed for months in a task about as useless as the mind of man could devise. What possible use is 70,000 tons of silver buried in a vault instead of being left in the lode? It might have a value as a memorial to the poor devils who sweated in the mines to dig it out; but it is in 72 lb. ingots, which have no meaning, and might just as well be irregular lumps of bluestone for all the use they are.

Of course, to the orthodox economist, we cannot have any confidence in our ability to produce and consume unless we have these blocks of metal stuck into an impregnable hole and kept there for all time. When we have gone to all the trouble and effort to do this, the printers and the bank clerks can go ahead and make imaginary money by means of ledger entries and fancy engraving on bits of paper. This entitles us to live in the world, which we got for nothing, and to use the brains and the brawn that were produced by the material products of this world. Without this fancy ticket system, we would die of hunger and thirst and exposure in the midst of an abundance of the things which would satisfy all our needs.

Fantastic as it seems, this is strictly in accordance with the orthodox theories relating to the economic system; but if it makes sense, then Hitler's parents were both Jews, and Good Friday falls on a Tuesday!

"Political" Control

The Melbourne Citizens' Defence League has issued a statement concerning the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Bill, which is now up to the stage of the second reading in the Legislative Assembly.

The statement says, "Fears that the Dunstan Ministry would pave the way to political interference

GAUNTLET

Being a Series of Open Letters Challenging Certain Eminent Persons to Mortal Combat with Realities

Bearing the above title and explanatory sub-title, a booklet by H. Neville Roberts saw the light of day in Dublin, Ireland, in 1934. A re-reading has confirmed our opinion of its excellence—to the extent that, in spite of the lapse of time, we present its contents to our readers. Some minor changes have taken place in Ireland in four years, but—unfortunately for the Irish—most of the criticism (both destructive and constructive), and the facts brought forward are still relevant. The generalisations and the capacity for epigrammatic statement have lost nothing of their force and lustre. Irish-Australians among our readers who have been following "home" affairs will, of course, find additional interest—but, in any event, they and other readers will find it easy to transpose nearly every Open Letter so as to fit like a glove the appropriate "eminent person" in Australia of to-day.

In our last three issues we reprinted the Foreword (which might well be written under similar circumstances by an intelligent and well-informed Australian to his fellow-citizens of this country) and the first six Open Letters. We now present the seventh and eighth Open Letters.

THE REALITY OF COMMUNITY

TO A COMMUNIST LEADER (IF ANY).

The gravest charge that can be made against you is that you have stolen the good word "commune" from the dictionary and have perverted it into an "-ism." You have thereby sullied the character of the noble words "community" and "communal." You may plead that the theft was under provocation, and is to be condoned because it was committed on behalf of those from whom much has been filched. Yet, the word belongs, not to the "workers," in some restricted meaning of that term, but to mankind, and you ought to make restitution.

Lincoln's doctrine of government of the people by the people and for the people is much more than the fundamental principle of democracy; it transcends the democratic order, for it is the very basis of all human society. Nor did Lincoln suggest that he was proclaiming something new. On the contrary, he recognised the universality of an ancient principle when he finished his sentence with the words, "shall not perish from the earth." The fact that a money monopoly, controlled by a few international bankers, has subjected us to government of the people by the bankers and for the bankers, is no excuse for your advocacy of government of the people by the "workers" and for the "workers," especially since you tamper with the dictionary definition of this word, also; and, having limited its application to a self-chosen section of those who work, you declare this section to be the community, and the dictatorship of this section to be communism.

with the management of the City of Melbourne have been amply realised by the sweeping nature of the Bill."

Why there should be any objection to "political" control of our public affairs is a complete mystery to us. "Political" control means control by politicians, elected to the people's Parliament by the people, in accordance with the principles of democracy. It seems to be that when one's own particular set of politicians is in the majority, it is right and proper for them to control public affairs; but when the other fellow's politicians are in power, their control is objectionable because it is "political."

What we have for some time been urging is that *the people's representatives in Parliament should control public affairs*, and that full political control is a "consummation devoutly to be wished"; provided always that our politicians think straight and think for themselves before starting to "control."

Your outlook needs, not to be curtailed, but to be enlarged. The words "social," "communal" and "national" are identical; for, society is the nation, the community is the nation. Humanity is the larger society, the wider community; admitted. But, our problems must be dealt with nationally, since we cannot legislate other than nationally.

You want to free the workers from capitalism. I want to free the community from the money power that is super-capitalism. The only capitalism that now exists as a power is the monopoly of credit, or money. The so-called capitalists, the captains of industry, are as fettered and enslaved by the money power as any worker, employed or unemployed.

Credit is a communal possession. It is the one communal possession that is now in the hands of a monopoly. Money power is the controlling power; the exercise of that power is a communal, or national, right; you can communise, or nationalise, the things that are controlled only by communising, or nationalising, the thing in control.

Control of production is not enough. There must be control of distribution, and money is the agent of distribution. The establishment of a just money system nationally administered by the people and for the people will make all material things available for the use and benefit of all. Instead of giving groups of workers a claim upon the goods they produce, which is your rather paltry aim, it will give every worker, unemployed though he be, a claim upon his communal share of the national production. It will communise goods as the water in our city pipes is communised though there be no dispute as to ownership of the water pipes, nor claim to personal ownership of any particular gallon of the supply. The citizen knows that access to a water tap is the vital factor, not ownership of so many feet of water main.

The bankers are now in possession of the money taps; they alone control the goods flow; to them we must go for access to our own goods output. For such is the function of money, and such is the power to which you are shutting your eyes. The payment to all individual members of the community of a national dividend, recognising them as shareholders in the commune which is the nation, is an immediate and permanent possibility under a national money system, and will remove for ever the injustice and oppression you rightly deplore.

THE REALITY OF IDEAS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

I wonder do facts frighten you; do you shudder when confronted with new ideas, or ideas that seem new to you. You cannot destroy an idea by closing

your mind to it nor by excluding it from the curriculum of a university. If you are afraid of an idea the only way to kill it is by discovering a better one. The only way to eradicate a thought, once it has taken root is by implanting a more potent one. The positive stream of human thought cannot be dammed with an implied, but unuttered negative. The tide of national philosophy, commonly called public opinion, cannot be stemmed with a test tube—or a retort.

All education - therefore, all human progress -- is, and has always been, founded upon observation of facts. Man's faculty for observing phenomena is the primary factor in his learning. The secondary factor is his power of analysis. The sequence is: observation, analysis, re-observation, reanalysis. If the process does not lead to innovation, it must lead to stagnation.

The educational system you administer has no place for either observation or analysis. It consists of memorising what has been thought and recorded by those who have long since observed and analysed, or by those who themselves have merely memorised. In thus training the memory, you are developing not some high faculty of mankind, but one that humanity humbly shares with the brute creation. I have done as much by way of educating my dog.

Many of the recorded ideas you ask your students to memorise are stale ideas. (I am not, of course referring to those classical treasures of human thought that never grow old.) In the sphere of economics, the staleness of the ideas that are your stock in trade has reached an advanced stage of decomposition. Some of your medical students will know what that means.

Your text-books on economic s have no relation to the observed facts of modern social and industrial life in any country. They are totally out of harmony with the observable conditions in the country you have the opportunity of leading in education. They are opposed to every national ideal, destructive of every national aspiration, antagonistic to the national being. They consist mainly of an out-of-date exposition of discredited money system and of an economic order that has crumbled to decay. Where the works are of more recent date, they are thinly disguised banker apologetics.

The ideal that is the motive force of your system is frankly commercial. The inspiration of the education your institution imparts is, in fact, a debased commercialism; the offspring of feudalism mated to the money power, the foster-child of pseudo-Darwinism nourished upon the false doctrine of cut throat struggle among men for a share in the gifts of God. The standard you uphold is anti-national in its conception, anti-social in its mentality, anti-Christian in its essence. It provides training in the art of money getting, instead of in the art of living.

A study of our ancient Brehon Law reveals a social order surely based on economic facts, and depicts an era in which the economic welfare of the nation and of the individual went hand in hand. I commend its study to students of economics and social science, if their power of thinking constructively has not already been sacrificed on the altar of competitive examination.

In conclusion I suggest that the system of so-called education you administer needs a thorough spring-cleaning, and that its economic bookshelves in particular would be the better of a bonfire. In default of the cleaning and the bonfire, the university may well be superseded by a revival of the hedge school.

THE PRINTED WORD
in
**Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets,
Weeklies, Monthly Annuals,
Newspapers, Magazines, or
Books**
EXCELLENTLY AND
ECONOMICALLY
PRODUCED
By
The Advocate Press
143-151 a'BECKETT ST.,
MELBOURNE

THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE

It is the rightful heritage of youth to enter a world that is just a generation better than that which faced their fathers. It is their expectation and desire to carry on from there, and to aim to leave the world they found a generation better again. We may well ask ourselves what kind of a world it is in which the youth of to-day find themselves. Instead of a steady progress towards a better and more secure civilisation, a world saner, freer, more enlightened and richer in material prosperity, we give them a world that has become one vast arsenal, tunnelled with underground shelters where the population may rush from each other when the storm of hate, fear and despair has broken upon them—where a few grow rich but the great majority grow poorer—where the bounty of God is destroyed in the sight of the starving—where, even while you read this, the skies rain hell on helpless women and children—where the yet unattacked countries take in thousands of terror-stricken and half-starved refugees. *No wonder* that youth challenges this generation!

A Body Gets It in the Neck

A certain Conservative body, in order, no doubt, to bring a break into the monotony of self-adulation and abuse of all "left-wing" movements, invited some undergraduates to address them under the above heading: "The Challenge of Youth." Two very charming girls and two young men accepted the invitation—each taking a different aspect of the present system to attack. They spoke extremely well, facts and figures were well-marshalled—they were confident and courageous.

The first girl speaker calmly told this organisation that it stood for none of those things that meant a better social order. "In fact," she said, "few of your members know what you do stand for." This was straight hitting, and undoubtedly true. A few outsiders in the audience could have told them, however. They stood for social snobbishness, for a stand-still policy in a dynamic world, and for ideas that should have been carried away by the rubbish-man half a century ago. Above all, they stood for the defence of a system that meant dividends and security to them, but frustrated the demands of 75% of a dispossessed population.

There was something very fine about the attitude of these young people, who themselves had never known want or the economic pinch, who were

"Rose-lined from the cold,
And made verily to hold

Life's pure pleasures manifold," firing furious fusillades at a system that meant hunger, the dole, bad housing and frustration for the many. The young girl who spoke first, a radiant young creature, laid aside her notes to tell of a visit she had paid to slum quarters, and she did not spare the nerves of her smug listeners in relating what she saw there.

The other girl dealt with the attacks on our civil liberties, and she did not mince matters, either. She asked, "Who owns Australia?" and answered the question by saying it was the big bankers, the insurance companies, the big industrialists and the press they controlled. One young man had the temerity to criticise the British Empire's policy in times past and present, and had many an illustration with which to drive home his point. The other criticised the capitalistic system, inasmuch as it fell short of using all that plant, science and engineering had made available for the greater production of wealth for all, but had to content itself with

obsolete machinery through inability to pay the interest on a new loan for up-to-date equipment. Altogether it was a most refreshing evening, and one waited with amusement to hear the squeaks of protest from the audience when the time for comments came.

If these speakers had been the children of "the proletariat," they would probably have been reported to the police for subversive propaganda, but as they were on Christian-name terms, and were frequently met socially, that would not do. They were gently rebuked, and told that when they grew older they would know better. One gentleman defended the Waterside Workers' Act as a rightful punishment for those who disrupted social services, but the young speaker was on his feet again with an apt answer.

Did they do any good in such a "milieu"? Well, they must have shaken the complacency of some of their audience, and to others given the much-desired answer to the question, "Of what is Youth thinking?"

The Appalling Thing

The appalling thing was the hope, believed and half-expressed by those who listened, that these young people "would get over it." God forbid that we should hope they would ever fall into the spiritual death of their hearers; that their youthful chivalry, their generous sympathy should atrophy; their warm, ardent blood run sluggish and slow; that a wall of selfishness and greed should ever grow between them and the big world outside! Let us prevent this huge catastrophe! Let us use our youth for a more noble purpose! Can we not realise that they are our most valuable assets? Can we not show that we appreciate them and need them in the forefront of the battle? Or shall we be jealous of them, desire to keep them in the background, take the Walpole attitude that brought forth Pitt's stinging sarcasm—"The atrocious crime of being a young man." We

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

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

How difficult it is to convey an idea by a name; and, of course, how impossible without using a name. For example, we all think we know what happiness is—until we really think. Then we discover that to one it means cuisine, lights and the popping of corks; to another (though this one is rare), the complete sacrifice, even to the funeral pyre. I was going to say steak for one and the stake for the other, but I dislike puns. Usefulness, beauty, and so on through the whole range of abstract conceptions leave us bogged in the shifting sands of approximations whenever we seek for a definition, so that we long for terra firma, something that will stay put while we tabulate it. The business world has seemingly no trouble in the matter of tabulation, but then, of course, it doesn't deal in abstractions—or, at any rate, not without planning a getaway.

But it wasn't the contemplation of abstractions or the astuteness of the business world which prompted these (I fear) tedious reflections. They originated in police court proceedings, and to police courts, precision of form in procedure is the outstanding characteristic. That, of course, is an unfortunate admission for me to make. It argues a close acquaintance with the seamy side, acquired either from gloating over the printed report, or, which is almost as bad, from inside knowledge. As a matter of fact, this more or less philosophical excursion began in the report of a "drunk and disorderly."

A Crime?

I don't remember anything about the report. I became lost in a speculation on why it was a crime to be disorderly. I can hear you

have given them a rotten world, but we need not add to that great wrong the cold shower and the douche on their fresh young enthusiasms, nor seek to quench the light that is the best beacon of hope in this dark world. With their splendid co-operation, can we not, while there is yet time, build up a civilisation where there need be no talk of gas masks for babies?

muttering: "Why not read the report and find out?" But then I should only have found out what the police considered "disorderly," and that mightn't have helped me much. Very likely they have rigid notions about this. Possibly a man standing on his head outside Brisbane Town Hall would be raw material for proceedings under the heading of disorderly conduct. I don't know. But I do know that a small boy, or perhaps even a youth, doing the same thing in the same place, wouldn't be. So the offence appears to be bound up with time and place. This is a misfortune for those adults who remain youthful in spirit, and even for those for whom orthodoxy means nothing.

There is a widespread idea, for which, possibly, the psalmists and poets are responsible, that orderliness is the essence of nature. But it is the flexibility of nature that impresses me most. Noah was evidently an orderly soul, but any one who has dealt with animals will agree that in merely allowing for two of everything, as if the ark were a servant girl's glory box, he wasn't on very safe ground. Nature isn't orderly in that way. Neither does she say: "Here is so much space. I will have so much of this, and so much of that." By a breath-taking arrangement where things exist because they can, the ark is always full,

but the company never twice alike. If anyone as modern as Alexis Carrel is to be believed, anything but approximate routine is death. The power of adaptation in man, he tells us, is a function which must be exercised. It demands that, for health, man must expose himself to hunger and thirst, to heat and cold, but not to habitual noise and worry. This looks uncommonly like disorderly conduct. And it isn't good enough for us. Our reply to the hunger and thirst business is three meals a day; to heat and cold, clothing and a good bed. Those who hunger never feast. Those who feast never hunger. And all are exposed to noise and worry. If Alexis Carrel is right, and if I have read him rightly, it seems that a course of disorderly conduct would do us a spot of good.

Menace of Excessive Orderliness

The same seems to be true of collective existence. We are in danger of perishing from orderly conduct. There may be reforms which are not the result of disorderly conduct, but I can recall none. Certainly there are no more suitable words to describe the conduct of Oliver Cromwell, Robespierre, Lenin, and a host of others. After all, chopping kings' heads off can only be regarded as disorderly in excelsis. I claim that Napoleon, too, won his victories on disorderly conduct, which, when all is said can be another name for unorthodoxy. Our hope is in disorderly

(Continued on page 8, col. 5.)

Frank Devlin
The **ONLY** Tailor
To Make a **MASTER HAND-TAILORED** Suit to Measure
New Smart Greys; All-wool Fancy Blues, and new "Birds-Eye" Worsteds. FROM **4/10/-**
"Just £2/2/- Below Shop Prices."
(2nd Floor) Elizabeth House, 340 LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.
Open Friday Night, 'Phone M5177.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!

If you wish to assist the "New Times" in its fight for justice, security, and freedom for all our people; if you desire to help it in exposing those who are the enemies of the people, you can best do so by providing the financial ammunition which will enable the paper to build up the greatest possible circulation in the shortest possible time.

Shareholders incur no other liability than payment in full for the shares applied for and allotted to them.

All shares are ordinary shares of £1 each.

You may apply for any number of shares from one upwards.

MINIMUM terms of purchase are 10 per cent. (2/- per share) with application, 10 per cent, on allotment, and balance at 10 per cent, per month.

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

Sir, —

I hereby make application for..... ordinary shares of £1 each in New Times Limited and I agree to be bound by its Articles and Memorandum of Association.

I enclose herewith £..... being payment in full} on account of these shares.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Date..... Signature.....

CHIEF JUDGE DETHRIDGE AGAIN

Time Organised Labour Woke Up

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.

Sir, — What is the function of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court? Is it to investigate the factors which militate against harmonious working as between employers and employees, or is it to act as a tool of the Credit Monopoly which manipulates our money supplies? Recent events suggest that the president of the court believes the latter to be the correct function.

Court Controlled by Finance

When the unions were conducting their case before the Arbitration Court last year, and thought they were doing a great stroke by calling "the brilliant young man" Reddaway to "support" their claim, some criticism was offered in these columns regarding the case generally, and the attitude of Chief Judge Dethridge in particular. It was then pointed out that the Court was not concerned with the material facts of the situation, and that its conclusions would be based entirely on financial considerations. And so it proved.

Bank of England Intelligence Officer

Unfortunately, the men conducting the case for the workers at that time were so proud of their "achievement" in getting Mr. Reddaway, the greatly publicised "young" economist, to give evidence, that they were blind to the fact that he was also an intelligence officer from the Bank of England—the private institution in another country which dictates the financial policy in Australia. Anyone who will take the trouble to examine the Court's award will find that it was in harmony with the "evidence" tendered by the Bank of England intelligence officer. This "evidence" was designed to create the impression that a small increase in wages would prevent an unhealthy boomlet, when the proponents of the idea knew full well that it could only mean an addition to the costs of industry and an intensification of the struggle to liquidate those costs. Already, within twelve months of the operation of the award, we are hearing screams about costs being too high.

Prices Had to Go Up

It was also pointed out at the time that any increase in wages ordered by the Court would inevitably lead to an increase in prices, and that the position of the worker would soon become as bad as it was before he went to the Court. And so it has proved. There was nothing extraordinary in our knowing

this, for the very conditions under which industry is conducted made it inevitable. It is true that some employers could have afforded to pay the increase from profits without any legitimate, excuse for raising prices, but the great majority of them could not, and it is part of the business of any commercial organisation to make hay while the sun shines. All of them are struggling for a greater share of an inadequate supply of money. It was therefore natural for the few employers who could afford the increase to take advantage of the fact that so many others could not afford it, and put the additional wages into their prices just as the others were obliged to do. This led to increased costs, the increased costs led to increased prices, and the increased prices have robbed the worker of the benefits he expected to get from the so-called "Prosperity" award.

Imagine Ourselves As Employers

The simplest way to understand this is to imagine ourselves as employers. We are just making a comfortable living, and find ourselves suddenly faced with an order of the Court to pay each employee another six shillings per week. Suppose we are employing fifty men. The order of the Court means, that our wages bill is immediately increased by £15 a week. And we must pay it before we have a chance to pass it on to the public. We are therefore forced into the hands of the banker to obtain an overdraft, which means that in addition to the increase of wages, we also have an increase of interest charges. From this it can be seen that although we have only paid an extra £15 out as wages, we must collect back in prices—£16 to cover the bank charges as well. Prices must necessarily be increased by more than the amount ordered by the Court, and that is why it is that we pay the worker another 6/- in wages and charge him 6/3 more for his food and clothes. This also explains why his standard of living never gets any higher, and why it is futile to depend upon the Arbitration Court as at present constituted for any genuine improvement in his living conditions.

Realities Ignored

When the Court gave the award our productive ability was such that it could have provided every employee with more than a 100 per cent, improvement in his general standard, but that aspect was disregarded and the

award actually gave them nothing". That was because the Court looked upon Finance as something greater and far more important than the necessities of life, whereas readers of this paper know that finance is only a matter of symbols. The facts show, and this is not a question of opinion, that the Court is the tool of finance, that is to say, it bases its awards on financial conditions brought about by the controllers of the banking system, and never takes any steps to expose the insanity of a shortage of money figures and tickets when there is such plenitude of everything else. It makes the distribution of goods fit in with the money supply instead of insisting that the money supply should fit in with the distribution of the goods.

Judge Dethridge Suits High Finance

Only last week we had further evidence that the Chief Judge of the Arbitration Court is personally approved in financial circles, as otherwise he would not have been appointed chairman of the Commission to report on the question of doctors' fees in connection with the national insurance fraud. This National Insurance Bill, which has just been passed by the Federal Parliament, was a FINANCIAL measure. It was *not* a piece of beneficent social legislation as made out by the hiring press. Its purpose is to shift the burden of old age and invalid pensions from the national Budget to the shoulders of the poorer people in the community. This explains why the Government dishonourably schemed to get the Bill forced through Parliament before the end of June, and also helps to explain the selection of Chief Judge Dethridge as chairman of the Commission appointed to silence the embarrassing opposition of the medical profession. He will not be called upon to consider what Australia can provide on the basis of its productive ability or what is fair remuneration for doctors, but only what can be paid to doctors on the basis of the finance available. And those who approved the personnel of the Commission are the very ones who decide what finance SHALL be available!

An Outrage

Now, this self-same man, George James Dethridge, did something last week which should lead either to his removal from the Commonwealth Arbitration Court Bench or to the refusal of the trade union movement to submit any further claims to the Court for consideration. The Chief Judge openly admitted that he is influenced by circumstance's which have nothing to do with the case submitted to him. According to the Melbourne *Argus* of July 5, he said this: "It may be—although I do not think it likely myself—that the country in a year or two will be faced with another depression. It may be necessary seriously to consider the removal of the 'prosperity loading' from all industries. That point has not arrived yet."

Who Prompted Him?

He said that in connection with an application by the A.W.U. for a 40-hour week in the shearing industry. Will you please read what he said again, and then ask yourself these questions: If he does not think there will be another depression, why did he introduce the subject? Who suggested that it "may be" necessary to consider the removal of the prosperity loading? And if the point of considering such a step has not arrived yet, what purpose did he seek to serve by irrelevantly introducing the idea at this stage? If the question of reviewing the prosperity loading was not brought forward by the parties to the case before the Court, how

came it that the chief of the tribunal assumed the role of advocate against the worker? Will a reduction of hours corresponding with the extension of mechanisation mean a falling off in production? If not, what possible excuse can there be for a judge of the Court suggesting that if hours are reduced it will be necessary to reduce wages?

Who Will Buy?

If production is maintained, then it is obvious that wages must also be maintained, as otherwise the producer will be unable to sell and we shall have an increasing quantity of goods wasting while more and more people starve. The public utterances of George James Dethridge suggest that he is entirely ignorant in regard to the nature, origin, purpose, ownership, and control of our money supplies, and that he regards them as something sacred, sacrosanct, and unalterable. If that be so, then he is entirely unfitted for the high office, he holds. Information available to me, however, suggests that he is not so ignorant as he appears to be, and that it would be wise for the advocates of the unions to force him and the other judges into the position of having to declare themselves one way or the other,—i.e., for justice to the community or for the bankers. They cannot be for both, and up to now they have served the bankers. They have juggled the wages, but have not increased the workingman's power to buy.

What Should Be Done?

Let the union advocates produce evidence that production can be increased with less and less manual labour; that the only thing standing between the worker and the enjoyment of this new situation is finance; that finance is nothing more than bookkeeping, mere symbols corresponding with figures in books; that the bookkeeping of finance is at present the monopoly of the private banks; that the question of distribution should be determined without regard to the financial effect; that the provision of adequate finance is the responsibility of the Federal Government, and that any suggestion that the community cannot have the benefit of science and mechanics because of bookkeeping inadequacies is altogether too absurd. Unless organised Labour is prepared to take the offensive along these lines, then it can resign itself to the continuance of the present crucifying conditions under which its standard of living becomes lower and lower, even though productive capacity becomes higher and higher.

Remedy in Their Own Hands

If the workers cannot depend on their advocates for this, then they must themselves take action to force the issue by joining and working for the U.E.A., an organisation whose only objective is the establishment of true democracy by seeing that Parliament gives effect to the will of the people. The people do will shorter hours. The people do will adequate pay for work done. The people do will that the community shall always be supplied with sufficient money to pay its debts. The people do will that Australian citizens shall not suffer poverty in the midst of abundant Australian food and clothes. All these things are physically possible of accomplishment and shall be accomplished when we join together in sufficient numbers and demand them. In the face of such a demand, backed by a majority of the electors, not even the national Parliament, much less a judge of the Arbitration Court, would dare stand in the way of giving effect to the people's will. We cannot vote for each other but we can vote together.

—Yours faithfully,
BRUCE H. BROWN.

A PROGRESSIVE M.P.

Mr. W. Macgillivray, the new Independent member for Chaffey (S.A.), made the following remarks in his maiden speech in Parliament:—

The financial statement placed before members deals with the position, and shows that the public debt and taxation are increasing every year, and it is only a matter of ordinary mathematics to prove that in every succeeding year we shall have a still higher public debt and higher taxation. For sound information on the financial position we want to study the banking system. The question is often asked, "What would Australia do without the banking system?", and the only answer I can suggest is, "What would the banking system do without Australia?" Year after year taxation is being increased, and up to now nothing has been done to improve our position. We are going blindly ahead, and such a state of affairs should not continue. Throughout the State people are demanding schools, hospitals, roads, public works to provide great assets, etc., but they are met with one stock answer—no money. No one has yet suggested that there is a shortage of men or materials to carry out the necessary work. A growing feeling exists that money should be made the servant of the community, not its master. The Leader of the Opposition said that when the last Labour Government took office the bank told it to reduce its overdraft showing definitely that the Labor Government was tied to its masters, just as the present Government is. It has been said that finance is government and government is finance, so we are only wasting our time in this House unless we can get the finance we require. We should have control of money, and the leading economist in Australia says that we should get all the money we require to cover necessary public works. Consequently, there is no reason for the Government to say that we cannot have better roads or other public utilities because of the lack of money. The question has been settled by a responsible authority.

The Hon. R. L. Butler—He does not say that there is no limit.

Mr. Macgillivray—No, but we should get enough money to carry out necessary public works.

The Hon. R. L. Butler—It is difficult to say what is enough.

Mr. Macgillivray—That is so, but in the final analysis it will be found that human beings are reasonable. If that is the only objection we should go a long way this session and get something done on reasonable lines. During my election campaign I sent out a manifesto in which I stated:—I believe that the standard of living of the people of Australia is unnecessarily low. I believe that poverty and accompanying charity should be unnecessary. . . . That is not only a matter of sentiment, but the soundest business proposition anyone could put up. If the standard of living can be improved the whole standard of life will improve. It is the man on the bottom who stops advancement and not the man on the top, and the best way to help yourself is to help the other fellow. Our whole worry is one of superabundance. The grub in the apple does not starve because the apple is too big to eat. *Therefore our collective community intelligence is lower than the maggot's.*

TAXATION

(A SIGN OF SERVITUDE)

and

NATIONAL INSURANCE

(A MESMERISM BY SYMBOLS)

No student of economics or monetary reform, no person opposed to our ever-increasing load of taxation, no one who wishes to understand what national insurance really implies, should fail to secure a copy of this frank and complete exposure by a master of the subjects, Mr. Bruce H. Brown.

You will find "Taxation And National Insurance" direct, simple and convincing.

Price, 1/-; posted, 1/1.

Available from—

NEW TIMES LTD.

ELIZABETH HOUSE (BOX 1226, G.P.O.)

MELBOURNE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

IMMIGRATION

Sir, —It is not often that we migrants find such a sympathetic approach to our problem as that outlined by Mrs. Leonora Polkinghorne in her article of last week. The economic aspect of our situation is easier to conceive than the psychological one, which, unfortunately, seems to escape the notice of many critics. A Collins Street specialist recently told me that nervous exhaustion, due to loneliness and disillusionment, is commonly met in people from overseas, and a stewardess on a homeward-bound boat described the poignancy of many cases under her care, who were "not bad enough to be put away," but irresponsible by reason of prolonged strain and hardships experienced in this country.

Three years ago a British M.P. told me of the spate of despairing letters which was reaching him from stranded emigrants to Australia, and he could not conscientiously support the resumption of migration. All this confirms what Mrs. Polkinghorne has to relate. Despite this, we were told in last week's daily press that the first unannounced passenger to be assisted under the new scheme had a capital of £1000. Is this intended to indicate an assurance of success? If so, I would like to cite instances within my own experience where people have arrived here with *considerably more* than that amount, but, owing to adverse marketing conditions and other circumstances *outside* their control, they have found themselves ultimately mortgaged up to the hilt, and, finally, forced off the property on which they had expended the last of their money and the whole of their energies.

Educated and kindly Australians have admitted to me that there is an inherent dislike of the English here, and this largely originates in the fear of being displaced from lucrative jobs. This attitude is responsible for much bitterness, and the word "Pommy" is a sad-sounding indication of actual reactions. It is a pity that those who deplore "accent" should not be mindful of its history and background. A little study in this direction might prove enlightening, and it is interesting to note that the highest paid artist on the English stage is one who never, for any reason, disguises her Lancashire origin. Our common aim of banishing poverty is lost in a maze of sectional and national differences, to the delight of those who fear concerted action, without which this, and every other, country will become progressively *worse* to live in for both natives and imported peoples. —Yours faithfully, "CHARMIAN." Kew, Vic.

DRIVING A HORSE TO WATER

Sir, —Social Crediters are trying to change a collective false concept, and, in order to succeed they must attract a wider circle of receptive faith in the truth they have discerned. Even a huge majority will recant and follow the lead of a minority when that lead is recognised as affording the only way of escape from collective disaster.

The question I am concerned about is the attainment of that recognition. Some of your contributors believe that they can *drive* the unwilling majority, like the shepherd of the West, with his dog, drives the unwilling flock. Others, including myself, think it far better to beckon and coax that majority, like the shepherd of the East, who gets his sheep to follow his voice and the tapping of his staff.

I maintain that a minority, however great its discovery, cannot force acceptance of the truth upon a majority. Its attempts merely induce doctrinarism and

narrowmindedness in the idealists of the majority!

Some of your contributors' propaganda, excellent in many respects, has been harmful when their arguments have been diverted from the merits of the case to the character or position of opposing idealists. Such arguments seem to me to be illustrative of the well-known logical fallacy, *Argumentum ad hominem*, which always fails to squarely meet the points at issue.

I thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity of making my viewpoint clear in the *New Times*, which is widely read and appreciated in Queensland. — Yours faithfully,

(Dr.) J. E. STREETER.
State President, Social Credit Party of Australia (Queensland).
Brisbane.

A BASIC-WAGE LOAN-CONVERSION PROPOSAL

Sir, —Your correspondent, "Slide Rule," had something to say in the issue before last on the subject of bonds and basic wages. May I add to that?

The weekly basic wage is arrived at after calculations which, one hopefully surmises, are made in good faith after an honest inquiry into the cost of living. Nevertheless, dissatisfaction is apparent. It is obvious that investors and employers consider the wage too high, whereas the recipients of the wage are strong in the belief that it sets an unduly low standard of comfort for human beings living in a modern, civilised community. This second opinion is, of course, shared by most decent people, but they do not do much about it. As a contribution which might get all hands pulling together in an endeavour to design a good and proper method of determining the basic wage, I submit the following-proposal:

Introduce a "voluntary" conversion (with a compulsory clause, as last time) of all Government and municipal loans, so that, instead of being in units of £100 each bond would be converted to the number of basic wages, *of the time of the flotation of the loan*, that was equivalent to £100. The interest, instead of being expressed as so many pounds per cent would also be converted to read the equivalent in basic wages. At maturity, each bond or other instrument would be redeemed at the value, *at that future date*, of the number of basic wages it represented at flotation.

A hypothetical example may make the idea more easily grasped:

Take a £100 bond, carrying interest at 5 per cent, subscribed in 1928, when the basic wage was near enough to £5. That bond would be converted to one valued at twenty basic wages, and would bear interest at one basic wage per annum. If such a bond were to be redeemed in 1938, when the basic wage is, roughly, 67/- (because of the calculated fall in the cost of living) the holder would get about £67 for it, but that sum would still be equivalent to the twenty basic wages he had paid for it in 1928, and (and this is the important point), *provided the basic wage calculation is correct*, he would be able to buy just as much now as he would have been able to buy with his £100 ten years ago. Similarly, a £100 bond, taken up in 1893 or thereabouts, when the weekly wage was of the order of £2, would have a *constant value* of probably fifty basic wages until maturity, and its redemption value to-day would be something like £167.

* * *
A conversion scheme on the above lines should be approved by all political parties (unless they are willing to have their honesty called into question), and there is no reason, other than quite unworthy

ones, why *all* bond and share issues should not be converted on similar lines. The gains I would hope for include:

1. The return to the lender of exactly what he had gone without in terms of "living."

2. The bringing together of all grades of society to seek an intelligent and honest method of calculating the basic wage (if the present one should not be quite that already).

3. The removal of the extremely undesirable element of gambling from the Government and municipal securities field.

4. The elimination of what one suspects is deliberate booming or depressing of the prices of securities to condition the mind of the public and bring about "splendid optimism" or "tragic loss of confidence," whichever is required by soulless opportunists to put some (usually) crooked bluff over the people.

After such a conversion, those who wished to make an appearance of (monetary) profit out of Government securities at redemption could get a greater number of pounds than had been invested *only by causing a higher basic wage*, which would, of course, provide increased purchasing power for the majority of the population, and also permit of higher prices for the manufacturing and selling minority—which is what the certified economists want, isn't it?

Every now and then one of our ex- or present politicians is loudly praised by the bankers' press for his amazing achievements in arranging a conversion loan on orthodox lines, but I bet my little idea would give satisfaction to a vastly greater number of people. —I am, your star-gazing

"ERATOSTHENES."
Kooyong, Vic.

CHALLENGE TO INCH-BOLD BY FOOT-COLD

Sir, —Having read with pleasure the opinion of M.L.C. Inchbold on the virtues of war and the decadence of peace, I wish to write in support of his plea for more mental, moral and spiritual character building, per the sword and bayonet. So excellent do I think his ideas that I now seek the support of your valuable paper to inaugurate a new system into our schools. Let the children be progressively armed, according to grade, and teach the young the value of fight. In the kindergarten, fists; the intermediate, swords; the seniors, bayonets; the university, hand grenades, cannon, etc. What strong, noble characters would we see in the future generations, instead of as now: weak, degenerate, decadent humans, the result of our present faulty system!

Away with this puerile peace talk! Away with this weakling, Jesus, who refused to use His striking powers even in self-defence, and taught resist *not!* Let us have no more of this milk-sop stuff of peace on earth, good will to men. I rejoice in this new apostle of light and fight, who spoke so appropriately at the 400th anniversary celebrations of the Bible. And now, to show my faith in the doctrines of M.L.C. Inchbold, and, be it understood, M.L.C. does *not* stand for Member of Lunacy Club, I wish to challenge this M.L.C. to mortal combat with bayonets affixed to rifles; this contest, in the interests of moral upliftment, to take place on the Flemington Racecourse, for charity. See the double objective—character building and charity? At least 200,000 would attend. I base this estimate on the fact that 80,000 paid high prices to see a mere prize fight, which is a degrading spectacle. But a fight with bayonets, no ill-feeling, no desire for gain or publicity, utterly selfless—how elevating would this combat be by comparison! The tameness of Test cricket appalls one. Decadent peace! Let us have war-matches on our great greens. See the joy of Bruno Mussolini at the sight of Abosinnians being blown to smith-

reens—"opening like a flower beneath me"—"wonderful fun." And we make a fuss of Don Bradman's exploits! Now, at last, we have a real dinkum Aussie soul-elevator in M.L.C. Inchbold. So I desire to set a noble example with Bruno Inchbold, and let the world see our doctrines in practice. One of us must die. Thus would his soul (the dier's) seek relief and elevation, and the character of the victor be made strong. Then consider the broadcasting aspect—millions listening-in. "The contest is on. Blood flowing freely. Footcold thrusts. Inchbold, with perfect timing, parries. Footcold slashes a button off Inchbold's slacks. Inchbold's character slips. His stocks fall." And so on, till the victim pants his last. Now, I do hope that this inch-bold advocate of war will not prove two-inch-cold at the prospect of a bayonet thrust. I even dare to hope that this thrust at his mentality may find lodgment and a germ of reason on which to thrive. —Yours faithfully,

A. FOOTCOLD, M.A.D.
St. Kilda, Vic.

A SUGGESTION FROM THE NATIONAL MONEY LEAGUE

Sir, —My league desires to offer a suggestion to all organisations and individuals interested in the general economic problem. Briefly, we propose that concerted steps should be taken to induce the Federal Government to institute an inquiry into the ways and means of abolishing enforced poverty. From many points of view it seems to us highly desirable that such an inquiry should be held at the earliest possible date. A valuable approach would be to circulate in each electorate a petition asking the Federal member to attend a public meeting to hear reasons why he should do all in his power to cause the inquiry in question to be held. A thousand signatures would give such a petition the necessary weight. Later, when, and if, the petition were signed by a majority of electors in any electorate, it could be re-presented as a demand, if necessary.

The merits of such a proposal are that it provides a ground for common action by all sections of reformers, and offers a prospect of solid accomplishment without waiting for either the next Federal election or the documentary support of electoral majorities.

My league commends this proposal to the consideration of all interested parties, and we hope that in the near future it may lead to heart-to-heart talks between constituents and members all over Australia. The following form of petition, adopted by my league, may be of interest.

"We, the undersigned electors of..... are deeply concerned at the widespread inability of Australian citizens to avail themselves of the essentials of life and health. In view of our vast national resources and the capabilities of modern industry, we believe such poverty to be unnecessary. It is, therefore, our wish that the Federal Parliament should immediately institute an inquiry to review methods at present proposed for the abolition of enforced poverty, and make a recommendation as to the steps to be adopted. To this end, we ask our Federal representative to attend a public meeting, on a date to be arranged, to hear a fuller statement of the reasons why he should do all in his power to cause such an inquiry to be held."

—Yours faithfully,
C. ELLIS,

Hon. Secretary, National Money League of Australia. 97 Sackville Street, Kew, Victoria

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 3.)
E. WHITE. 109 High St. Confectionery and Smokes.
FLORIST, "Mayfair," Haw. 1452 Cotham Rd., near Glenferrie Rd.
GIBSON'S, High St., opp. Rialto. Hosiery, Underwear and Aprons.
GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto

KEW.
IMPERIAL DAIRY. R. H. Kent. 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243.
LADIES' Hairdresser. Haw. 5605. "Burnie Salon," 81 Cotham Rd. M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs.
MOTOR GARAGE. Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High & Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.
RADIO EXPERT. J. G. Littlewood, 267 High St. Also Elec. Applncs.

KEW EAST.
WATCH, CLOCK & JEWELLERY REPAIRS. I. Pink, 16 Oswin St.
WICKER & Pram Repairs. L. Pavitt, 2 Hale St. Pick up and deliver.

MORELAND.
BOOT REPAIRS. J. T. Nolan, Holmes St., 4 drs. Moreland Rd.

NORTHCOTE.
GRAY & JOHNSON Pty. Ltd. Leading Land and Estate Agents. 742 High Street, Thornbury.

PARKDALE.
RADIO REPAIRS AND SALES. C. Barnett, 19 Herbert St. XW2031.

SANDRINGHAM.
A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs. Tennis Racquets Restrung from 7/6.
BIGGS & LOMAS. Tailors. First-class Workmanship. Suit Club. CONFECTIONERY and SMOKES. Gibson's, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre.
GROCERS, MCKAY & WHITE. Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW 1924.
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. A. E. Giddings, 18 Station St. HOME MADE CAKES. F. TAYLOR, 81 Bay Rd. XW2048.
LIBRARY. 5000 BOOKS. COUTIE'S NEWSAGENCY.

ST. KILDA.
HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN. Sweets. Smokes. 227 Barkly Street

SPRINGVALE.
DAIRY, M. Bowler. Buckingham Ave. R. MACKAY & SONS. General Storekeepers. UM 9269.

WILLIAMSTOWN.
DON B. FISKEN, Baker. 122 Douglas Parade.
DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28 Station Rd. 'Phone, W'town 124.
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. C. Tomkins, 165 Nelson Pl., 76 Ferguson St.

WINDSOR.
E. COOKE, 49 Chapel St. W. 8044. High Class Butcher (Cash).

DEBATE

"Should Australia Boycott Japanese Goods?"

Affirmative:

YOUNG COMMUNIST CLUB.

Negative:

U.E.A. YOUTH SECTION.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

Sunday, July 24, 8 p.m.

This important debate will be open to the public. All supporters and friends are asked to attend.

COMMON SENSE IN A HOUSE OF COMMONS

From Two Canadian M.P.'s

The following remarks were made by the member for Westastkiwin (Mr. Norman Jaques) during an address in the Canadian House of Commons:

Regulation of Purchasing Power

"Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Huron North (Mr. Deachman) said that a man's purchasing power must be measured exactly by his production. A few years ago a Federal Minister of the Crown was in Edmonton, where he broadcast to the farmers the particulars of what his party had done for their benefit. He told them that his party did not wish to claim all the credit for the benefits they had received; that Providence must be given some credit, because Providence had seen fit, through bad weather, to reduce production in other parts of the world. There is an instance where a man's purchasing power was not measured exactly by what he produced; his purchasing power was measured by what *some one else had NOT produced*. I farmed for five and thirty years in Western Canada. I always found that when I had a good crop there never seemed to be any price. When there was a good price, I never seemed to have a crop. The same thing was true with regard to cattle. When people wanted to buy cattle, and were willing to pay a fair price, I never seemed to have any. When cattle were cheap, of course I had some to sell. It seems to me that our problem is the producing of plenty without penalising the producers. In other words, it is a problem of selling plenty at a profit . . .

Banks Manufacture Money

"It is still doubted by some that the banks create money. There are still people who tell us that the banks lend simply what is lent to them. Now, if 100 members of this chamber go to-morrow morning to a bank and each deposits a ten-dollar bill, there is 1000 dollars. When they come out I go into the bank and I borrow 1000 dollars. If it is true that I have borrowed the money which has just been deposited, then, if they go in and ask the manager where their money is, he will say: "I have lent it to Jacques." But the bankers do not say that. They say: "Of course, your money is here." So there you have 2000 dollars where only 1000 dollars existed before, and, if that is not creation of money, what is it? I do not know. It is creation in the sense that I understand it.

And They—

"We have it from the biggest banker in the British Empire that banks control the policies of the Governments and hold in the hollow of their hands the destinies of the people. I do not think anyone in this Chamber could successfully deny that statement. We say that control, that monopoly of credit and money—and without money no one can live, so that, as Mr. McKenna says, those who control money control the lives and hold the destinies of the people in their hands—should be restored to the Government in trust for the people."

* * *

The following is an extract from a speech delivered in the Canadian House of Commons by Mr. Hayhurst, member for Vegreville:

Depressions.

"It is said that on a certain coast long ago sharks' teeth were used for money. These answered the purpose all right, and the industries of this primitive people were carried on very well with this currency. For years the country was prosperous, but storms ravished a nearby coast along which they caught their supply of sharks. The storms destroyed the sharks, and for a number of years no more could be produced. Money grew scarce in the island; industry languished, and the people became reduced to penury, all because of the scarcity of sharks' teeth. Then sharks became available once more, sharks' teeth became plentiful, and the people had money. They went to work again, industry recovered, and the inhabitants of the island regained their former state of comfort. This situation recurred several times in the course of a long period of years, the plight of the people becoming worse each time of scarcity, yet no remedy was found. A visitor to these shores, during one of these seasons of depression, was astonished at what he saw—people starving in a land where food was plentiful, for want of sharks' teeth. He pointed out to them how ludicrous their attitude was in the eyes of a stranger, and they came to see that another standard than sharks' teeth could be used without destroying any of the wealth of the country. At last, they understood that the material of which money was made mattered little, and that another medium than sharks' teeth could be used and the integrity of the money would remain; that it was the relation of their medium of exchange to production which really mat-

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN. —The Electoral Campaign is based on the fundamental principle of democracy: "Parliament exists to make the WILL of the people prevail."

The purpose of the Campaign is to assist the people to present their WILL to Parliament.

This is effected by the "Elector's Demand and Undertaking," which enables electors to instruct their parliamentary representatives to re-present to Parliament the electors' demand that poverty be abolished.

BENALLA. —A report from Benalla shows that they are doing very excellent work. At a meeting of selected persons comprising over fifty new people, the idea of the Electoral Campaign was greeted with great enthusiasm. Eric Butler had a talk with the local supporters over the week-end, and is very impressed with the progress. He says that Rev. Wilkinson is doing splendid work, and that Benalla is one of the most advanced centres in the State. This shows what persistent effort can do. Other centres please copy.

YOUTH SECTION. - - From reports which we have, it would appear that the youth are getting down to some very sound work. New recruits are being obtained, and the first really big effort will take place at the Nepean Hall, Brighton, on July 26. "Youth Meets to Tackle the Problems Which the Elders Have Shirked" is the advertisement for the meeting. This should be a unique meeting, as the eldest speaker on the platform will only be 22 years of age. This age limit also includes the chairman. All supporters should make a point of being present to hear Youth in action.

NOTE. —All members of the Youth Section are asked to be present at the corner of High-street and Cotham-road, Kew, at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday morning. Distribution of copies of the *New Times* for the Kew meeting will take place. This is important.

tered. Money is for the purpose of exchanging goods, so its relation to the production of the country should be sound, and any other foundation for money is essentially unsound . . .

Price Control. Cancellation.

"If the price of gold can be fixed at 35 dollars an ounce, why should not the price of wheat, or beef, or of other necessities of life be fixed at an equal standard of value? . . . Some say that this creative money would pile up and never be cancelled. *It is an extraordinary thing that the same people never complain of a system under which debt piles, up and is never cancelled.*"

KOOYONG CAMPAIGN.

The executive met on Tuesday night, and reports that preparations for the Kew meeting are progressing very satisfactorily. Clergymen and other leading citizens are being interviewed, and, judging from present indications, this meeting should prove as successful as the previous meetings. Once again all supporters who can help are urged to get in touch with headquar-

ters. There is a lot to be done,

A GLORIOUS CHANCE

Finance for the U.E.A.

How would you like to see the U.E.A. free from the stress and strain of money shortage, which is cramping our efforts? You would! Well, here's the plan:—

We have under offer a lease of land suitable for four tennis courts. These could be laid under expert supervision (free) by the voluntary efforts of our young men. The usual cost per court is £250, but our total is estimated at £700 for the four. Everyone knows what a popular game tennis is, and is likely to remain. The situation of the land is in a thickly populated section of Camberwell, which is at present short of tennis courts. The revenue from the four courts, on a conservative estimate, would be £250 per year. So it is a sound investment, which would at the same time be an immense help to the U.E.A.

We are calling for an indication of approval from supporters and sympathisers of the U.E.A. If that is forthcoming by a provisional application for debentures, the project will be taken in hand and established on a business basis, and prospectus explaining debentures, interest and redemption, etc., issued. Please write in to Hon. Sec., United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, C.I. immediately. **AS THE OPTION OVER THE LEASE EXPIRES ON JULY 20.**

and, of course, the more work put into the meeting the bigger the results.

SOUTH MELBOURNE.

We have no detailed reports from this centre, but we understand that there are big developments in the air. Thorough groundwork is being carried out, and within the near future things will happen.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

TRANSPORT WORKER'S ACT. —Two delegates from the United Democrats (non-Party) attended, by invitation, a meeting at the Trades Hall on Tuesday, June 29th, under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council, at which ways and means were discussed for stirring up widespread interest in a petition for the repeal of the Federal Act under which the waterside workers in several States are licensed. That the penal clauses of this Act bring unwarranted hardship and restriction on the waterside workers would be admitted by anyone with even a rudimentary understanding of the democratic principles; so that supporters are advised to become acquainted with the facts, and to do all in their power to accelerate this useful exercise in pressure politics towards a worthy end. Through the help likely to be forthcoming from such organisations as the Women's Non-Party Association, the W.C.T.U. and the United Democrats, the Trade and Labor Council should be able to effectively canvas a wide field for signatures to the petition. Copies of petition are available at Head Office, 17 Weymouth-street.

ANNUAL CONVENTION. —Financial members are reminded that the Annual Convention will be held at the rooms, 17 Weymouth-street, this Saturday, July 16, at 2.30 p.m. Tea, provided by the Women's Division, will be available after 5.30.

MR. BRUCE BROWN. —The evening will take the form of a welcome to Mr. Bruce Brown, of *New Times* fame, who has been transferred to Adelaide. Melbourne's loss will indeed be Adelaide's gain. Mr. Bruce Brown possesses many "spiritual" friends in Adelaide, so is assured of a hearty welcome. Members are asked to come along in time for tea and bring their friends. The evening is open to everybody—members, potential members and non-members. Interesting discussion on current topics is anticipated.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

(Continued from page 5.)
conduct, as long as there is treason in high places.

The trouble is, so few can be disorderly without being drunk. And it would be hard to decide whether or not a "drunk and disorderly" was disorderly before he was drunk, or vice versa. Society in its orderliness knows how to deal with that question. It is ready to assume drunkenness wherever there is disorderliness. However, that may be, I'm ready to stack a nice little bet, that the next person to do us any national good will be a disorderly person. At any rate, the newspapers will say he is.

Printed by H. E. Kuntzen, 143-151 a'Beckett Street, Melbourne, for New Times Limited, Elizabeth House, Melb.

TO OUR READERS—

You may obtain your copy of "THE NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. (phone M 5384).

If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To New Times Ltd.,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.
Please forward me "The New Times" for
months, beginning with issue dated, 193 . . .
cheque
postal note for the sum of
money order

Name

Full Postal Address

Date

The subscription rate to "THE NEW TIMES" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months, post free.

ELECTORS OF KOOYONG!

Hear

DR. JOHN DALE and ERIC D. BUTLER

Launching

THE KOOYONG CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH POVERTY

Recreation Hall, KEW, (Near Kew Railway Station)

Tuesday, AUGUST 2nd, 8 p.m.