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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. 40.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d.

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THEY CALL IT PEACE

At Ottawa in April 1923, a distinguished graduate of Cambridge University was called upon to give evidence before a Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

"I think," he said, "you will all agree that we are in a time of great economic and industrial difficulty; and I think you will probably agree, not perhaps so readily, but after a little further thought, that this difficulty in which we find ourselves has only really been accentuated by what we refer to as the Great War; that the difficulty existed in essence, before the war, and was, in fact, to the eyes of fairly close observers, coming to a serious climax almost immediately before the war, had the war not occurred."

No Alternative

"You have at present really no alternative between an almost unmanageable unemployment problem and a policy of modified inflation, which, taking the financial system as it is results quite inevitably in a fairly rapid rise in prices. If you follow the first line, and restrict your credits, you are absolutely bound to have a most formidable political problem resulting out of unemployment. If you take the other line you get an equally formidable problem arising out of the rise in prices, and the general kick of everybody against those prices. So that you have no alternative either way. . . .

"It is an insane thing that, if the goods exist and people are willing to make more, that the majority of people have not the money to buy them. . . .

"The result is a fiercer and fiercer external competition to export, and a more strenuous competition for external markets to dispose of the stuff which you cannot sell in your own country, with a view to getting export credits into the country to keep your machines going.

"THE INEVITABLE OUTCOME OF THAT SITUATION IS WAR; THERE IS NO OTHER OUTCOME.

"I AM PERFECTLY CERTAIN THAT YOU ARE HEADING FOR THE MOST TERRIFIC DISASTER THAT THE MIND OF MAN CAN CONCEIVE."

A Financial Sahara

"What I want to do is to give to the great mass of the population more purchasing power, and the contention that I make in regard to the present financial system is that it fails to distribute sufficient purchasing power, and that means that the relation between the money which is distributed and the price at which things have to be sold is an incorrect relation.

"If you had a party of men who were crossing the Sahara Desert and they only had a very limited quantity of water, it becomes a matter of very great importance that you should distribute that water amongst them justly; but, if you have the same party crossing Lake Superior, you do not waste very much time in discussing whether one of them has two or three drops of water more than the other fellow has. I think you will find you can deal with the situation very much better by taking the people out of the Sahara and putting them in a boat on Lake Superior than wasting time about the exact division of the drops of water."

Fighting Over the Drops

The bankers have had the whole of mankind in a financial Sahara for some three or four centuries, and have kept them there, in spite of the fact that science has more recently made available, not only an odd oasis, but a veritable Lake Superior of production. Man has been kept on damnably short commons of "water." The whole of his peace time is taken up with squabbles as to the division of this money—with strikes, lockouts, scrambles for markets, all the horrors of publicity, and a generally accepted philosophy

that no scruples should be observed in the struggle for existence.

The division of the drops of water has, within last week, almost culminated in another bloody war of world dimensions. As if the 1914-18 one was not sufficient!

The fact that world-war was averted by a few hours only is sufficiently tragic.

But the most tragic aspect of the whole situation is that *the people have not yet woken up.*

The cause of war is still in unchecked operation, and if there is no change the lid absolutely must blow off well within the lives of the present generation.

And yet the people, the living dead men, who all along have been half starved or reduced to nervous prostration by the worries of the financial struggle to live, the people who will be killed like flies when the next war does start, have remained dumb throughout the present crisis, and are now uttering three hearty asinine cheers for the alleged peace and security obtained for them by Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain has, more than any other man in Great Britain in recent years, striven to keep Great Britain subject to the financial domination of the City of London. He has kept the nation on that path which must lead to war—the path of debt money, which inevitably leads to hell on earth.

Stock-Taking Necessary

It is necessary that every responsible Australian citizen should take stock of his position. He has almost without any say on his part, been wished into a war overnight, although he is supposed to live in a democratic country. He has read in his paper that a Conscription Bill was ready in Great Britain, also another Moratorium Bill to protect the bankrupt banks from the lawful claims of their depositors. He has more than a suspicion that the agile mind of Attorney-General Menzies may by now have come round to favour conscription in Australia (for other people). He is painfully aware that Germany, Italy and Japan were going to be our hated enemies, and that we have dealt with all of them so shabbily in our trade relationships that they could be excused for putting a bit of venom into their reprisals.

He knows that the next depression, which is even now in course of being inflicted on him, is going to upset his appellation completely.

Is he prepared to go on uttering three hearty cheers for the system and the individuals who put all this over him?

Even an ass has an elementary sense of proportion between miles travelled and carrots achieved, but what of the average Australian citizen?

Appeasement Impossible and Yet War Has Not Yet Broken Out

Make no mistake about it. No general European appeasement is possible under present financial rules. Already a fresh crisis has arisen, this time in the British Cabinet. There will be a new one next week in some other quarter of the world. We spend our lives on the edge of a precipice. The bankers know that if we are forced over they will go with us this time, but still they keep the system in force which pushes civilisation to the brink. They think that they can succeed in the dangerous game of so handicapping the nations that none of them will be "brave" enough to resort to war. They know that the next war will topple their crazy system of debt finance, they know that debt is now so high that it cannot again stand the tenfold increase which it underwent in the last war. They know that the catastrophe must come, and yet they hang on grimly to their system. This time their efforts have succeeded and it is

probable that there will be no world war in 1938. But who dares go further than that?

How the Bankers Did It

In all the newspaper scare headlines and special edition catchpennies about the recent crisis, not one word was said of Montagu Collett Norman. This gentleman is on the managing committee of the London Times. Early in the crisis that paper suggested the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia as an alternative to war. In this suggestion the Times was ahead of the Government and of public opinion. Threadneedle Street always is, for it directs policy from behind the scenes. Chamberlain, a bankers' man, was then sent scurrying to and fro across Europe by air, and a tactful hint was, at the psychological moment, passed to Mussolini about his overdraft.

And so the magnificent debt system was temporarily saved! The less said about the poor Czechs the better. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is supposed to be a Christian Bishop, but goes for private yacht trips with Big Banker-Morgan, has ordered prayers of thanksgiving to the Almighty. The same Bishop who had so much to do with the betrayal of King Edward VIII.

If these events will not shake the people out of their lethargy, then God alone knows what will.

They have no time to think in war-time, and little inclination to think in time of peace.

It is this inertia, which, if not overcome, is going to spell the doom of this civilisation. The solution has been before us for nineteen years and has unfortunately, been grasped

and understood by only a small proportion of mankind as yet.

Way Out

The solution is simply that citizens must have more spending money. They must have it whether they work or not, and they must have it in such a way that its benefit is not robbed from them by rising prices. All of this is technically and physically possible.

This is the one road to real appeasement. Each nation must be able to buy the whole of its production. Imports and exports would then look after themselves. There would be no struggle for markets and employment. The whole world crisis can be solved by such domestic action in Great Britain alone. Australia can keep clear of the present world unrest by putting her money system in order, irrespective of what other nations do.

Then, even if war should come to us because of the refusal of other nations to see the light, Australia would be in the unique position of being able to make war to the utmost limit of her physical capacity without being hampered by limitations of finance and without piling up mountains of crippling debt.

This road to sanity and freedom is the one road which the Chamberlains, Hitlers and Mussolinis are not allowed by the bankers to take, and for the taking of which the Arch-bishop of Canterbury will not pray.

THEY WONT SHIFT. THESE BIG POTS. UNTIL WE SHIFT THEM.

The time for doing it is apparently shorter than some of us have been ready to believe.

SCIENCE MARCHES ON!

Dissecting Microbes

By GEORGES GENET.

(Condensed from "Je Sais Tout," Paris.)

New theories of biology and physiology are constantly demonstrating the important part played by the microscopic whether it is a question of the cells composing our own organisms or their enemies the bacteria. Only by operating on these elements invisible to the naked eye can we hope to develop our knowledge in this domain. The microscope, of course, enlarges these infinitesimal beings so that we can study all their details, but sight alone is not sufficient. It is necessary to be able to touch them and dissect them just as is done with a guinea pig or a mouse.

Until recently this appeared quite impossible, but a French technician, P. de Fontbrune, after having studied the subject for nearly ten years, has succeeded in constructing an apparatus called the micro-manipulator, which permits one to operate upon a microbe as easily as upon a human being.

For this micro-manipulator, of course, micro-instruments are necessary and to manufacture these a micro-forging. This difficulty, however, did not deter M. de Fontbrune, who has also invented another apparatus comprising a microscope and a whole series of accessories of which the principal is a bellows. The majority of the micro-instruments are made of glass, such as needles of various shapes (straight, bent, and bulbous), hooks, scalpels, etc.

One can also make needles of zinc, lead or brass which can conduct a current of electricity. To give some idea of the fineness of the instruments thus "forged," it may be mentioned that the diameter of the needles is about a thousandth part of a millimeter!

Thus the laboratories have at their disposal microscopic, invisible instruments which can be as easily manipulated as a pocket knife or a syringe of normal size.

Many discoveries may be expected to result from the use of these wonderful instruments. From now on it will be possible to seize a single microbe and cultivate it in isolation. In this way one may be certain of obtaining an absolutely pure species which is of immense importance, notably, for the preparation of toxins utilised in the preparation of serums.

Then there is the practice of micro-surgery: one can inflict on a living cell, placed beneath the microscope, mutilations which may have interesting results, or one can extract certain of its components. Inversely one can introduce foreign bodies into it and accomplish grafts. In short, one will be able to work upon individual cells just as experimenters now do on the higher forms of animals.

All these experiments are facilitated by the enclosing of the cell or microbe in a tiny drop of oil which forms the operating room. This method of procedure was discovered and perfected by Dr. J. Comandon in collaboration with P. de Fontbrune.

The points of the micro-instruments move in a radius limited to 3 cubic millimeters...To accomplish a delicate graft in such a restricted area seems nothing short of a miracle.

Medicine will not be the only profession to benefit by these marvellous inventions. They will be of almost as much use to industry as, for example, in the selection of yeasts in the breweries and milk industries; in the controlling of rubber and in verifying the resistance of certain alloys in metallurgy. In fact, in almost all human activities one may have occasion to resort to micro-manipulators to carry out on microscopic elements experiments which when conducted on the normal scale would have no significance.

"YE CANNOT SERVE GOD AND MAMMON"

Sermon Preached in St. Saviour's Church, Laidley, Queensland.
By the REV. J. STUART ROACH, September 11, 1938.

To-day I find myself in a difficult position, as, no doubt, later on I will find myself in a still more difficult position, because to-day I am compelled, by reason of the fact that I am a man under authority, to take part in a public religious act against which, to a certain extent, both my reason and my conscience rebel.

But I realise that on certain occasions my own personal views must be subordinated to the duties of my ministry, and that others who disagree with me have a right to be considered.

Whether this attitude is both moral and logical, or merely word spinning, I am not prepared, at the moment, to argue. But, at any rate, it seems to provide a working compromise which I shall try to follow out in this address.

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth has asked the Christian Church unitedly to pray for world peace and goodwill to-day, and the Bishops of our Church, with others, have enthusiastically taken up his request. Looked at superficially it is a noble request and a noble response, and I wish I could wholeheartedly believe in it. But after many years of study and reading I am forced to the conclusion that the emphasis is laid in the wrong direction.

Mistaken Viewpoint

By publicly praying for peace and goodwill to-day the impression is given that it is the peoples of the world who are responsible for its disturbed conditions, and if only God could be prevailed upon to soften their hard hearts and change their perverted outlook all would be well again. I believe this to be a wholly mistaken point of view. Prayer and conduct are most intimately related and interdependent upon one another.

And so it seems to me useless for our leaders to ask us to pray for peace in the world to-day if they are not prepared to give us the leadership in the necessary policy which will make peace possible.

I myself believe that the Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, represents politically those vested money interests which are the most prolific cause of modern distress, and ultimately of modern war. And it is the determination to preserve these privileged positions of money power, and all their associated ramifications, which makes international goodwill and peace impossible. So that, to me, the Prime Minister's request bord-

ers on the blasphemous—that is, to ask God to lead us into peace and security when all the time our bankers, our economists, our statesmen are not prepared to make those changes in monetary policy which will be the most potent influence for world peace and goodwill that is at present possible.

That this is not my own cranky view I could soon show you. But I must content myself with one reference from an article which appeared in the London *Chamber of Commerce Journal* as far back as 1933. The article is entitled, "GOODWILL or USURY?" And the comment has been made that, "He would be a bold man who would say that, in regard to business matters, the London Chamber of Commerce is a body of cranks; it is probably the most conservative body of men in the world, and one of the wealthiest and most powerful," the article begins, and this is the paragraph I want to quote and emphasise: "**Humanity can have goodwill and peace, but it cannot have usury and peace; it must make its choice.**"

Choice Before Us

Those last words are the ones I want to underline at the moment: "It must make its choice."

Unfortunately, humanity cannot make its choice. Only an infinitesimal fraction of people understand money, and the part that it plays in the modern world; and so, through ignorance of the technique of the creation, cancellation, and management of money, and through ignorance of the fact of the imposition of a mistaken economic policy with its concomitant abuse of the most marvellous mechanism the world knows, humanity at large is inarticulate in its ignorance, and cannot make its choice.

I have no hesitation in saying that almost all of the disturbed and distressing conditions which we see in the world to-day, and for whose solution we are asked to pray, arise out of mistaken monetary policy, and not out of man's evil mind and corrupt heart.

And further, I refuse to believe that those in supreme authority, like Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of England; Dr. Schacht, the economic adviser of Herr Hitler, probably the most influential banker in Germany; or Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, and late Chancellor of the Exchequer;

together with leading American bankers and others do not know this. They do know it, but they are not prepared to face the immense economic and social changes their recognition would involve; and so they spend their time advising statesmen looking for a solution for world peace and economic progress and security within the framework of an economic policy which is a contradiction in itself, and throw the blame for failure upon dictators like Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin (the very men their policy has created, and the wicked people they represent) for all the threats of war and social evils in which we live.

It is my firm belief that peace and goodwill in the world is impossible while the present policy of international debt finance remains unchanged. We can have either peace and goodwill, or usury, one or the other; but we cannot have the two together; and all the praying in the world won't alter that fact.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the international debt system, which is the logical development of the national debt system of orthodox banking policy, is to set every man's hand against his brother; to set every nation against another; and as such it is clean contrary to the principles of the Christian Religion.

Cause of War

The primary cause of modern international war is the competition for export markets occasioned by the present system of finance, which makes it imperative to try and sell abroad that part of production which the home market cannot buy, not because it does not want that production, but because it has not got the money to buy it, and maintain withal what is called a favourable balance of trade.

Further, the scandal of private armament firms, and war material contractors, whose business thrives on war, necessitates the use of discreet advertising and propaganda, which fosters the war spirit by these money interests.

That there are other factors I do not deny. At its basis and reduced to its simplest terms war does proceed from the evil, impatient heart of man; it is much easier to quarrel than to reason; so much easier to be selfish than generous; so much easier to draw the sword and fight, than sheath it and forgive an injury; so easy to forget the principles of Christ which govern the attainment of that abundant life He promised, that is the principles of sacrifice and service for the common good.

How to apply these principles in a world of great complexity, I grant, form a problem the solution of which is worthy of our highest and most faithful prayers. Man does need God very badly. He needs a new spiritual vision and a new moral direction in his life; a vision

and a direction which I believe can only come through a new and more vital interpretation of the Person and work of Jesus Christ, our Divine Redeemer.

But there is a grave danger of the sentimentalist amongst us for ever clamouring after a change of heart, so distorting the real situation as to lay the emphasis of world disturbance in the wrong direction.

Our prayers, if they are to be real, must be outstanding prayers, and have contact with life's realities.

Therefore, to pray for world peace, goodwill, and economic security, while refusing to recognise the root cause of modern international war, and thus act upon the recognition of that primary cause in such a way as to remove it, is to render our prayers null and void, and blasphemous.

It is as though a man deliberately set fire to his house, and then unctuously prayed God to put it out. Such an act would be both foolish and blasphemous. We must not ask God to act contrary to morality and reason. I do not believe that modern war is solely the outcome of national jealousies, misunderstandings, and temperaments of themselves. But the struggle to maintain national freedom and economic security in a world of rising taxation, diminishing export markets, and contracting opportunities for obtaining adequate incomes, so obscures the real issues and the causes of war that national feelings are easily played upon by financial interests to such an extent that the blame for the world's troubles is shifted from the responsible quarter to the shoulders of the peoples themselves, who have had no say whatever in the formation and the imposition of that monetary policy.

However, if the world's prayers for peace will change the mind of those in authority, who of their own deliberate will impose this economic policy of debt and financial scarcity upon us then by all means let us pray, and that right earnestly.

War Is Wholly Evil

No man or woman in his or her right mind wants a war to break out. The horrors of modern war are indescribable. There is not one decent word to say for war. It is wholly evil, and gets us nowhere, except further down the road to hell.

The last great European War was confidently stated to be fought as the war to end all war. We now know that that fantastic hope was entirely false. War, as it always has been, is still the great deceiver. It promises us much good and gives us nothing but evil.

So far as I understand the matter, war is undoubtedly clean contrary to the mind of Christ who, rather than use the drawn sword of St. Peter in His defence, willingly gave Himself up to His enemies, declaring: "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

If only the people could be organised for peace as thoroughly as they are organised and prepared for war there would not be any more war. It must ever be remembered that those who are responsible for making war never fight it; ironically they are always well and truly at home looking after the welfare of the nation.

"Ye cannot serve God and Mammon!" That, undoubtedly, is the alternative which faces the Commonwealth Government to-day, just as it faces every other Government, because the principles of international finance are the same, whether in Russia or England, Australia or Japan. Money power the world over is supreme; and its representatives are the real government, who shape a policy which protects and strengthens the privileges of the few at the expense of the many. Further, it is the imposition and the furtherance of a policy which

(Continued on page 7.)

OPEN LETTER TO A.N.A. TREASURER

Mr. J. Hume Cook,
Hon. Treasurer,
Australian Natives' Association.

Senile Sir, —
In a recent address on National Insurance to the Australian Women's Association, you displayed remarkable ignorance of the anti-social effects of this outrageous imposition, and you insulted every old-age pensioner in Australia. You said that for 1/6 per week our men and women could buy the right to treatment in sickness, and, at the age of 65 years, a pension which WAS NOT OFFERED AS A CHARITY.

Every decent person must shudder at the realisation of the fact that you, or anyone else, should regard our aged toilers as objects of charity. The old-age pension amounts to no more than a small dividend (a fraction of what it should be) to which one is entitled. It is derived from our cultural inheritance, which has multiplied, many times, the productive capacity of Australia, banishing the age of scarcity.

As our cultural inheritance embraces all past inventions and discoveries, as now employed throughout industry, surely you will agree that the rightful owners of these discoveries and inventions are entitled to a share in the products of industry. Assume, for example, that you invented an automatic process of shearing sheep, whereby one man attending a machine could shear 1000 sheep a day. That idea would be yours and the State, through the patent laws, would, for a number of years, safeguard

you against the possibility of anyone using your idea without your permission. You would become rich from the royalties you would charge for the use of your invention, then, upon the expiry of the patent rights, the ownership of the invention would pass from you to the People, but the royalty which should be paid to the people would not reach them.

If you will do some hard thinking as to who benefits from past discoveries and inventions you will learn that a spurious financial system has robbed the human race of its heritage. Our statistics reveal the awful fact that the standard of living of the wage-earner has not improved during the past thirty years. Mechanisation of industry, instead of being a blessing, has added to our problems by depriving people of their incomes. Industry can now turn out an abundance of all human needs, yet the people live in poverty, while there is no possibility of a shortage of life's necessities now or at any future time. Yet, as a silly old man, you counsel us to buy 1/6 worth less per week of the mountain of goods now offering so that we may not become objects of charity in our old age.

This oppressive financial instrument, known as National Insurance, will reduce the spending power of the people, increase taxation, and raise the price of goods. Instead of advocating it you should expose it, and, in atonement for your insult to our aged poor, you should do your utmost to secure for every member of the human race the royalty or dividend to which everyone is entitled.

—Yours faithfully, THE NEW TIMES.

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(Continued from page 2.)

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The Nigger in the Wood Pile

Mr. Chamberlain has returned from Munich to a mixed reception. On the one hand, thousands who had been filled with horror at the proximity of war were overcome with relief and acclaimed him as the bringer of peace. There was talk of funds to mark their appreciation, of Nobel Prizes and the like. All this is understandable, even though immoderate.

On the other hand, there are many who, now that the strain has eased, can see that the path along which Mr. Chamberlain led Britain is neither the path of lasting peace nor of honour. It is now felt, as we suggested in these columns a fortnight ago, that Hitler was staging a colossal bluff. It is further thought that if that bluff had been called, Hitler would have realised that there is no real desire in the German people for another war, and that Italy is not dependable in a crisis. Under those circumstances, he would have been obliged to temporise, and fall back upon the handsome concessions contained in the first Anglo-French offer.

The net results of the negotiations can be summarised as follows:—War has been temporarily averted, at the cost of the strengthening of Germany, both materially and morally. A worthy, brave and honest people have been betrayed in the most despicable manner Mussolini has increased his personal following in Italy, and there will probably be an election crisis in Great Britain. Lastly, the U.S.S.R. has been cold shouldered, and will probably not take part in future measures for the preservation of peace in Europe. Truly, the democratic countries have received the dirty end of the stick!

If there is an election crisis in Britain, it may be very serious, accompanied as it has been by a manifesto issued over the signatures of many influential and thinking people, including Viscount Cecil, Mr. J. M. Keynes, H. G. Wells, Laurence Binyon, Wickham Steed, and Hamilton Fyfe. The Germanophile tendencies of Chamberlain, and of others in the British Cabinet, lead one to think that the interests of Czechoslovakia were wantonly sacrificed on the altar of a British-German rapprochement. Much as that might

be desirable, if it were genuine and dependable, there are prices which it is inadvisable to pay; and it remains to be seen whether Chamberlain's bid for peace was not far greater than was necessary, and excessive, having regard to the nature and quality of the lot knocked down to him at the Godesberg auction sale.

Monday's cables contain what is perhaps the most vital piece of information, and, incidentally, the least stressed by our newspapers. In a message to M. Daladier, reaffirming the principles of Anglo-French solidarity, it is suggested that the Powers, notably Britain and France, should financially assist Czechoslovakia to the extent of £50,000,000, enabling her to re-establish herself, since they have promised to guarantee her. Tuesday's cables give the further advice that the Bank of England will make £10,000,000 available immediately.

There are two reasonable deductions to be drawn from this suggestion. Both of them are unpalatable. The first is that the international financiers, who unquestionably direct both British and French policy, have seen a golden opportunity of capitalising the debacle. The almost indecent haste of the Bank of England supports this view. Fifty million pounds lent to the Czechs means, in effect, orders on British and French industries for fifty million pounds worth of goods, as well as a mortgage upon the revenues and assets of the debtor country.

Out of the strong (made weak by Anglo-French solidarity) came forth greatness (for the bankers and the industries which they control or upon which they rely for interest payments on the respective national debts), and out of the eater (Hitler the Giant Killer) came forth meat (the new international, loan). This is the riddle of Samson solved by the financial clique, and the prize is not thirty sheets and thirty changes of garments, but fifty million pounds worth of trade, while Britain, and especially France, do a little coat changing.

The alternative deduction is that Chamberlain and Daladier, in agreeing to the betrayal of Czechoslovakia, were acting under instructions from the financial clique, so that war should be averted . . . the reward of Judas being the fifty million pounds worth of trade, which will be divided between France and Britain, thereby holding off for the time being the inevitable depression which must follow when re-armament has passed its peak.

If this be a true and correct deduction, it amounts to this, that the British Parliament, which was not summoned in the crisis for a free and open deliberation upon the matter, has been deliberately sidetracked, and the minds of the people decided for them by the Prime Minister upon a basis not of honour and justice, but of pelf. It means, also, that Chamberlain has taken orders, or at best, advice, from an outside source inimical to the interests of the people he has sworn to serve. Either way, he will have merited the gravest censure of the people, and the pledge of the Lambeth Labour Party, given to the Prague Trades Council: "We will redouble our efforts to drive this man and all he represents from public life."

Whichever of the two alternative deductions which may be made from the proposal

to make a loan to Czechoslovakia are correct, it is perfectly obvious that, in the manner of Burke and Hare, and other notorious ghouls and body-snatchers, the bankers propose to draw monetary gain from the agony of the Czechs. Our much-lauded Prime Minister is a party or an accessory to this iniquity, and is, along with them, a participant in a swindle from which the British nation cannot emerge except with the maximum of dishonour!

The Horrors of Plenty

The Viticultural Council of Australia held its annual meeting in Sydney this week, and the main topic for discussion was the "crisis" which faces the wine industry by reason of the bountiful harvest. The vintage for 1938 was a record of 20,953,000 gallons, an increase of 789,127 gallons on last year; and it is estimated that it is possible for wine production in Australia to reach up to 24 million gallons annually if all the grapes are processed.

To the uninitiated, this would seem to be all to the good. If phylloxera or some other enemy of the vine attacked the industry, there would be loud moaning. When Nature, in her generosity, makes the vines prosper, this engenders a "crisis"! What is the reason for this paradox? The reason is only too simple. It is one thing to grow wine, but it is another thing to sell it! If we can't induce buyers overseas to take our wine, all is lost. And yet, with a population of over six million people, our present production is less than 3½ gallons of wine per head per year. For the whole of the product to be absorbed by the home market, it would be necessary for each of us to consume less than 1½ ounces per day. When we realise that a great deal of the wine produced is of the light dinner type, it should be seen that our own population could absorb the whole vintage and not notice it. In fact, they do better than this in Chile, which produces far more wine per head of population and exports practically none of it. The Chileans have discovered the right solution. They drink theirs!

We, on the other hand, tax our wine until it becomes too dear to drink at home, so we must break our necks to sell it to some overseas customers, or else let it rot for want of consumers. This is not only obvious, but perfectly stupid, but the Viticultural Council can see no other solution to the grave difficulties facing the industry, but an increased excise, out of which a bounty on export can be paid! This is to be coupled with a limitation of planting of new vines.

Truly there are times when one completely despairs of ever inducing people to adopt the correct approach to their and our problems. The home market in this case is not saturated (despite the diatribes of the Prohibitionists), and the best idea that the wine growers can produce is to make the price higher still by increased excise. If the existing excise were removed the whole vintage could be consumed in Australia, the people would be better for it, the wine growers would make a decent living, and the taxation position would not be altered one iota. The general fund from which taxation is drawn, either by

MR. CASEY AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE REPEAL CAMPAIGN

Government to Defy the Electors

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Recent statements made in the House of Representatives by the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Casey, intimate quite clearly that the present Government has no present intention whatever of taking heed to the increasing demand by the electors for the repeal of the National Insurance Act. Whatever virtues Mr. Casey may possess, truthfulness is obviously not one of them. This is clearly shown by several recent statements made in the House. These statements are taken from the latest issues of *Hansard*, and, needless to say, were not reported by the daily press. Supporters and sympathisers should make these statements and the facts concerning them as public as possible, in order that the people will know what their alleged representatives think of the electors.

Progress of the Campaign

The campaign in Victoria has only been in operation for about a month, but during that brief period has aroused the keenest interest shown in political matters for many years. The letter which electors are signing and sending to their members has been adopted and used by a large number of organisations, and at the time of writing, the demand is steadily increasing. It is impossible to say with accuracy how many letters have been sent in, but one organisation alone has dealt with over 30,000. The outstanding feature of the campaign has been in the fact that a wide range of organisations and individuals are united upon a common objective—i.e., the repeal of this Act. Democracy has started to work. The people are starting to tell their representatives what they want. In view of the large number of demands sent in, the first sitting of Parliament for the present session was watched with great interest in order to see if members intended to take any notice of this increasing demand for repeal.

Mr. Casey Evades the Truth

The first mention of the campaign was made by Mr. Brennan, in a question to Mr. Casey. This will be found on page 42 of *Hansard*, No. 18. Mr. Brennan:

direct or indirect taxation would remain the same, although the distribution of it would be different. Wine growers who now show a loss would show a profit, and would pay more in taxes, direct as well as indirect. What is more, they would be glad to have a profit from which to pay taxes, or so we should think.

In these days, it is not sufficient to be a skilful and painstaking producer. There is always the problem of marketing the product. This means that for the wine growers, as well as for all other producers of commodities, a knowledge of economics is not only of value but is obligatory. To understand economics, the first essential is to know what money is, where it comes from, and where it goes: who manufactures it, and by what right. Until the wine industry as a whole tackles the problem from this angle, there is no possible hope of solving its constantly recurring problem of selling what it is so admirably equipped to produce.

"I ask the Treasurer whether he, like other honourable members resident in Victoria, has received large budgets of correspondence protesting against the Act, and threatening summary political execution if he fails to exert his best endeavours to have it repealed?" Mr. Casey: "I am unable to reply with truth in the affirmative." This answer can only be termed an evasion of the truth. The question above was asked on September 22, and yet, prior to that date, it was definitely known that thousands of letters had been sent in from one particular area alone. Apparently, Mr. Casey did not like it to be known that his electors are starting to give him some very definite orders. However, he is certainly very concerned, and, as will be seen by his own statements has taken some considerable trouble to try and discover where this move is coming from. As it is coming from the electors as a whole, his efforts have been rather fruitless up to date.

Is This Democracy?

The following day Mr. Casey was again asked a question in connection with the campaign for the repeal of the National Insurance Act. His answer is another evasion of the truth, and shows Mr. Casey as an arrogant, undemocratic member who should be removed at the first possible opportunity. The question and answer were as follows, and will be found on page 245 of *Hansard*, No. 19:—

Mr. Drakeford: "Is it correct that the Treasurer, and other members of the Government and its supporters, have received large numbers of letters of protest against the National Health and Pensions Insurance Act? If that is so, will the honourable gentleman take early steps to have the Act reconsidered with a view to its repeal?"

Mr. Casey: "It is true, in my own personal case, that I have received circulars of protest, and I have taken some little pains to discover the source from which they emanated. I believe that honourable members have also received copies of the same circulars. Taking into account all these facts, the Government proposes to take no notice whatever of them." (My italics.)

It will be readily seen that Mr. Casey once again evades the issue of whether he has received large numbers of letters. The most amazing aspect of his reply, however, is the fact that the Government apparently continues to do what it likes, irrespective of what the people want. This, at last, is a definite intimation that the people are taken into no consideration whatever by these would-be dictators like Mr. Casey. It would, therefore, appear that we will very rapidly find a clear-cut issue of the people versus the Government. However, if the people are sufficiently united, there is no Government or power which can thwart their clearly-expressed will.

A Great Opportunity

Judging by the tremendous enthusiasm for repeal, this Act is something which the people are very much opposed to, and it is only a matter of time before the members will be brought to heel or court certain defeat at the next elections—which may be closer than most people imagine. However, it behoves all those who are supporters to push on rapidly with the campaign. Letters similar to that published in the New Times last week may be obtained. (Continued bottom next column.)

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THE PATH OF PEACE

From a sermon by Rev. W. Bottomley, delivered at the Unitarian Church, East Melbourne, Sunday evening, October 2, 1938, on the occasion of the eighty-sixth anniversary of the church. Broadcast by 3LO, Melbourne.

During the past week we have shared, along with the masses of people in every country concerned, in the dreaded anticipation of war, and it is with profound feelings of relief that we are able to celebrate the eighty-sixth anniversary of this church in a more hopeful frame of mind. It would appear, at all events, that the danger of immediate hostilities is past, and we shall sincerely pray that peace may be established on firm and enduring foundations.

It is inevitable, of course, that the subject of my address to you tonight must be the question of peace. It is a subject that I have dealt with over and over again during my ministry among you. During the last week I have been looking over many of the sermons I have preached on this question, particularly during the last six years, and the warnings I have uttered time and again received dramatic confirmation during the fateful days when it seemed as if nothing could save the world from catastrophe. Even now the danger is not past, and will not be passed until there is a drastic change in political philosophies and international relationships.

Let us turn to this question of peace and endeavour to see what is involved in it. For peace is not a sentiment; it is a state of human relationships. It is not simply an absence of, or a cessation of, fighting; it is a way of life. It is not simply a will to peace, though that is a necessary pre-condition of it; it is something achieved in our relations with each other. Surely, there can be no possible doubt, after the events of the past week, that the nations, including our own, were going the wrong way to achieve peace. You simply cannot have peace in a world that is preparing for war. Those who say that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war are the false prophets who would lead you to destruction. The whole of human history gives the lie to such a statement. When I hear people saying, as they do say, that if we did not arm other nations would make war upon us, I have to remind them that that is exactly what every other nation is saying. Where there are armaments there is always danger of war. What, after all, are armaments for? Let us be frank about it. Armaments are for two purposes: offensive and defensive. I suppose, strictly speaking, they are always for offensive purposes, but let us admit a distinction between the two. Armaments, then, are either for offensive purposes, such as invading other countries with the intention of acquiring territory or privileges by one nation from another; or for defensive purposes when the country invaded seeks to protect its territory and possessions. Always a nation arms with the idea of securing, or protecting, possessions.

Now, if we analyse the matter a little further, we shall see that wars are made by, or on behalf of, those who have great possessions. In all the great capitalist-commercial countries, whatever their form of government, whether "democratic," or Fascist, or Nazi, the people most concerned in offensive or defensive wars are people who have great possessions, who have what are called

Arrangements can be made for meetings. There is a job for everyone. This is a unique opportunity by which we can educate the people to the great power they have if they only choose to wield it. Once having shown them that they can get what they want, if they demand it, will be a much easier job to unite them in the greatest demand of all—economic security for every man, woman and child in Australia. Even Mr. Casey will find that he is the paid servant of the people—and be forced to demand what the people want, or be removed.

"vital interests" to conserve, either in their own countries, or overseas, or both. The majority of the people are instruments in their hands; they are led to follow their bidding by artful propaganda, and their loyalty is invoked in the protection of interests which are only vested in the few. The political heads of these warlike nations are the conscious, or unconscious, instruments of those who have "vital interests" at stake.

These are unpalatable truths, but I do not mean to infer that those who have great possessions are deliberately callous, and are imbued by no other motives than greed. Human nature is not like that. But I do mean that they identify their own interests with the nations to which they belong, and, if we are to get matters into their right perspective, we must recognise that this merging of private interests with the interests of the nation is always a danger point in international relationships. I want us to see these things calmly and truthfully. They explain, in large measure, why nations which claim to be Christian do not act towards each other as Christian nations should.

But war has now become such a dangerous enterprise for all concerned (because the nature of the weapons now employed is such that it can no longer be confined to the troops engaged in it), that even those who have vital interests at stake hesitate at plunging the world

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into such havoc of destruction. At last it is dawning on the minds of our rulers that war means universal ruin, and in the interests of humanity, as well as of possessions, it must be avoided at all costs. Therefore, we rejoice that, at least, a breathing space has been gained, which I trust, will enable us to re-examine the whole basis of our national relationships. I believe that peace is possible. I believe in the religion of Jesus as practical politics. I believe that the Kingdom of God is the only solution, both of our domestic and of our political problems. But we must understand what is meant by God's kingdom, for the ethics of the kingdom are not only personal—that is, not only involving our attitude towards each other as immediate neighbours—but include our economic and political relationships. There must be a correlation of our personal religion with our social and political life. Unless there is sincerity in these matters, and a determination to conduct our political and economic life on the lines of justice and human well-being, we shall continue to be a nominally Christian nation, whilst in practice we are barbarian.

The world was not given to us to fight over, but to share. That sharing is natural and just, because all men are the children of God—the Ethiopians as well as the Italians, the Chinese as well as the Japanese, the Russians as well as the British, the Germans as well as the French, the Arabs as well as the Jews—for God hath made of one all the peoples of the earth, and God has no respect for differences of colour, or of status, but regards all equally as His children. The world, in fact and by nature, is the possession on trust of the human race. It cannot, morally, be invested in individuals, for individual lives are strictly limited in duration.

Jesus taught this in a striking parable. The rich man who contemplated building greater storehouses for his possessions, you will remember, was called sharply to account: "Thou fool, to-night thy soul shall be required of thee." And we know that, sooner or later, our souls shall be required of us. A hundred years from now, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, even the souls that are now being born into the world will have passed on, leaving this earth still to be used by the race. Our possessions we shall have left behind. We cannot hold them. They were never meant for us absolutely. They could not be so meant.

Nationalistic claims, with their opposing and competitive interests, are a denial of God's rule. They are, indeed, an usurpation of it. And what is the result? Well, the result we know. It means that the most favoured nations arm against the less favoured, and the less favoured arm against the most favoured, in the hope of reversing the position. And so the terrible thing goes on, with the threat of war hanging over the peoples like a nightmare that has every chance of becoming a grim reality. Always the rise of one nation is a threat to another, and so long as imperialistic nationalism remains, so long will war be an ever-present danger. As the world is now constituted periods of peace are but the recuperating periods when the nation licks its wounds and gets ready for another fight.

There is, however, one very encouraging feature, as we have all noticed during the period of terrific strain through which we have just passed, and that is that the people do not want war. The nation-wide prayers for peace were one indication of that fact. The people of Germany, no less than ourselves, were immensely relieved when it seemed that war would be averted. In Fascist Italy, too, there were demonstrations in favour of peace, and to-day it is extremely doubtful if the peoples of any European nation would consent to war, unless they firmly believed that it had been thrust upon them by an unscrupulous enemy, and only after their Governments had taken every possible step to avoid it. *The will to peace exists. Now we must gain the knowledge by which peace can be made effective.*

Have not the Christian Churches a solemn duty here? Do we not need to do something more than to proclaim general principles? I suggest that we need to do something more than to pray for peace. To participate in making guns and bombs, and then to ask God not to let them go off, seems to me to savour somewhat of the grotesque, if not of blasphemy. To vote for nationalistic imperialism, and, at the same time, to pray for peace, is to convict ourselves of colossal ignorance or shocking insincerity. Let us suit our actions to our words. If we want peace, and want it sincerely, then let the Church instruct its members how to achieve peace, so that, in democratic countries at least, it can use its influence politically for peace. Ought we not to see, and clearly proclaim, that economic warfare between nations is the fundamental cause of war? And another thing must not be forgotten. There is a serious possibility that the stronger nations of the earth may come to agreement among themselves, whilst the exploitation of the weaker races goes on unchecked. Yet in the very process of extending our power among the coloured races, we also infect them with our materialistic ideals of power, so that they, too, one day will arise and wreak their vengeance upon their oppressors.

Look at it which way you will, the outstanding fact remains that there can be no hope of permanent peace among the peoples of the earth so long as injustice and oppression remain. Only by acting upon the principle of brotherhood can we hope to establish peace. Only by doing right can we hope to be saved.

If economic barriers stand in the way of peace, then let us break down the barriers; let us declare our faith in a world made free for all.

Now it occurs to me that some of you may be thinking that nation-

ality is a natural and God-given fact, else there would not be people of different races and different languages. That is true; but nationality in that sense does not necessarily mean Nationalism, as it is now understood. These varieties of race and culture do not mean that we must be enemies. Because a man speaks a different language, or is of a different colour, does not mean that he is an inferior, and we have no right to treat him as such. Rather should we welcome each other into a world commonwealth, realising that we were all meant to serve some divine purpose. We should bring our different gifts to the one altar, to the one Source of our common life. This wonderful mosaic of humanity, we may be sure, is God's design. By sharing of our gifts, by the interchange of our knowledge, by the free exchange of commodities, by our respect and love for each other, we have the opportunity of making this world the visible counterpart of the Kingdom of Heaven. This is our task; this is the meaning of our lives. In doing this we add our part to the pattern God is weaving. We can all do something towards making a world of love and beauty. But if we persist in making the world a huge arsenal and in turning the skies into droning death, then, because we have thwarted the spiritual purposes of God, we shall go down with the munitions of hell bursting around us, and God will hand the trust we have betrayed to other and wiser generations than ourselves.

And now, before I close, let me commend to you another matter for your consideration, because the path to peace cannot be pursued without it. It is this: The nations, and not least our own, must turn their thoughts inwards, too. If we want the kingdom of God on earth, and I presume we do, or we would not pray, "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as in heaven," then we must begin on the portion of earth on which we live; we must begin within the nation. Must we forever be stressing the point that the kingdom of God is a condition to be achieved in human affairs? Surely I need not argue once again

that this spiritual kingdom is to be realised in material fact. And that material fact is the securing of peace by the removal of those things that make for division between man and man. The framework of God's Kingdom is Justice, and its motive power is Love. Here is work for Christian statesmen and for Christian citizens, too. It will not be accomplished by either singly, but by both combined. In the kingdom of God there would be no slum houses, no rack-renting, no degrading poverty, no ill-fed children. In a country that was truly Christian there would be no strikes, because those who worked would be justly recompensed for their labour; and we should not see the sorry spectacle of men walking the streets without employment, whilst houses needed to be built, and roads needed repair, and people went short of clothing, fire and shelter, and necessary food. The chief causes of social discontent would disappear, and the foundations of social peace would be secure.

It is too late in the day now to say that these things cannot be done because there is no money. After the enormous armament allocations no one who can add two and two together will accept the excuse of shortage of money again. If the money is not forthcoming, people will want to know why. They will ask, and they will demand an answer: "Why can money be found for the destruction of life and not be forthcoming for the upbuilding of it?" And when they discover the truth, as they surely will, they will see that this question of finance is more nearly related to the question of peace and war than they had ever dreamed. Then, we confidently believe, they will no longer be slaves to Mammon. They will know the truth of the words, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

"They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must
think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three."

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NATIONAL INSURANCE IS A MENACE

The Act Should Be Repealed

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.

Sir,—Those of us who realise the fraud of the present financial system must be glad to see the increasing activity in the community with the object of having the so-called National Insurance Act repealed. The only things "insured" by this Act are the perpetuation of poverty, the lowering of the standard of living, and the propping up of a fraudulent and out-of-date money system. It is strictly true to say that the scheme is a menace to our liberty, our security, our democracy, and our living; and also that it will increase taxation, lower our incomes, and intensify poverty. This being so, it is only necessary for citizens of mental balance to be made aware of the facts to obtain their whole-hearted support for any genuine and lawful movement for the repeal of such obnoxious legislation.

Who Wanted It?

Despite the fraudulent purposes of the Act and the outrageous impositions on the people least able to bear them, there was unworthy and unseemly haste in bludgeoning the measure through Parliament. Not only so, but the Government forced the issue against the wishes of many members of its own ranks. The measure was not wanted by the public, it was not wanted by a majority of the members of Parliament, and it was not wanted by many of the societies which will be called upon to administer it. Then, who DID want it? It is reported that in an unguarded moment the Treasurer, Mr. R. G. Casey (who is a beneficiary of the Metal Monopoly which controls three private banks) admitted that the measure was not a matter of insurance, but one of finance. Whether he made that admission or not, however, the fact remains that the Act WAS dictated by the controllers of the banking system. Hence, the haste and the heavy hand against recalcitrant members.

Government Against the People

Compare that with two significant happenings in the Federal Parliament within the last couple of weeks. In the *Argus* of September 23, we were told that "because of strenuous opposition from private banking and commercial interests, which is being reflected in the opposition of a strong section of the United Australia party, it is believed in authoritative Federal circles that the Ministry will abandon the proposal to introduce legislation to implement contentious recommendations by the Royal Commission on Banking. If they are not abandoned altogether, they will be drastically modified . . ." When it was a case of the banks against the people, the matter was super urgent and the opposition of a strong section of the United Australia party was crushed, but when it is a case of the people against the banks there is no urgency and the opposition of a section of the Government party is a sufficient excuse not only to have the matter deferred, but, in all probability, to have it abandoned altogether. Clearly, therefore the Government is acting in the interests of the bankers, and not in the interests of the people.

"Political Control of Banking"

Then, on September 28, the same paper told us that Senator Darcey of Tasmania had asked whether the Government would take immediate steps to instruct the Commonwealth Bank to issue sufficient credit to meet the cost of the adequate defence of Australia, free of charge, except the actual administration costs. To this

question Senator McLachlan, in the name of the Prime Minister, replied that the Government did NOT propose to instruct the Commonwealth Bank to issue credit to finance the defence of Australia, and that the main reason for this decision was that the Government was opposed to political control of banking. In this case the question put by Senator Darcey did not concern banking at all. It concerned the creation of the credit to be HANDLED by the banks. Political control may be quite the thing in regard to water supply, health, education, defence, post office, lighthouses, police, and all the other important services, but when it comes to the question of finance, which determines all of them, well, of course, it is much better for that to be controlled by a private monopoly! Parliament may legislate as to what a citizen might do, but whether the citizens shall be permitted to LIVE is to be decided by the bankers.

People Betrayed

When we come to think of it, this very announcement by the Government is direct evidence that it has betrayed the people in general, for "political control" simply means control by the sovereign people through their elected Parliament. If the people are not to have control, then all the talk of our wonderful democracy is so much humbug. The attitude of the Government is therefore tantamount to an open declaration that it intends to leave Parliament and the members of the community at the mercy of a few private individuals. Whatever may be said about political control of banking, everyone must realise that it would be much more reasonable than banking control of politics and politicians. Had the Government NOT been under the control of the bankers, the National Insurance Act would never have been passed.

A Fright in 1931

In May 1931, after the Commonwealth Bank had been a party to the deliberate embarrassment of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales, the people showed a somewhat alarming anxiety to withdraw their deposits from the private banks as well. So much did this tendency develop that it was deemed necessary for the chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board to use the national broadcasting service to assure the people that there was no justification for their rushing as they were for their "money." What they (the bankers) had set going against Mr. Lang had threatened to bring about their own destruction, and they rushed to their faithful servant, the late Sir Robert Gibson, to use his influence to call us off. He succeeded.

"The Opinion of the Bank Board"

I personally listened to his broadcast on May 31, and in the course of his talk he made this remarkable admission: "The Commonwealth Bank has control over the Note issue, and can command resources in the form of currency TO ANY EXTENT WHICH, IN THE OPINION OF THE BANK BOARD, IS DEEMED NECESSARY." Everyone of us should learn that off by heart, and then compare it with the similar admission in paragraph 504 of the Banking Commission's Report that the Commonwealth Bank can make money available to Governments without any charge at all. Notwithstanding this clear and unanswerable position, the Government refuses to use the power of the Board to meet the needs of society, and to lift some of the intolerable burdens from the backs of the people. Instead, it pre-

fers to ignore our sovereign rights and to leave us at the mercy of "the opinion of the Bank Board," AND THE OPINION OF THE BANK BOARD IS THE OPINION OF THE PRIVATE BANKS!

Insurance Taxation Not Necessary

If the Bank Board saw fit, it could provide, without cost to anyone, all money required for pensions and health insurance, but in that case it would cut off a veritable gold mine for the private banks, as it would not then be necessary for Governments and business men to go in debt to them and the workers could use all the incomes they receive today for the goods they need today. As it is the workers are required to go without goods today so that money may be saved up for use at some time in the future. The whole ramp is designed to enforce the saving of money—not the saving of goods—against a possible famine or other emergency. The goods the workers want today, but which they will not be allowed to use, will simply rot, and the producers and the retailers will find themselves in the bankruptcy court in increasing numbers. The saving of money benefits the banking system, but it is a serious disadvantage to the community, and, consequently, no one but the banking system can possibly benefit from National Insurance.

Safeguarding "Workers"

It has been represented to us that humanitarianism demands a system to safeguard the "workers" against unemployment, sickness, etc., and that national insurance is the ONLY way. Who are the "workers"? With comparatively few exceptions they are machines, and machines are not worried about unemployment and sickness. Have we not a system that already safeguards a lot of workers against unemployment sickness? We have, and it is known as the Dividend System. These favoured people do not find unemployment a curse or sickness a double burden because of inability to obtain the best care and attention. THEY are not required to forego what they need today so that they may have it tomorrow. THEY receive regular incomes, and no questions are asked as to whether they have "earned" those incomes. Until recently their incomes were obtained by exploiting the labour of other persons, but now it is possible for the "other persons" to receive dividends by the nation exploiting the labour of machinery. The only other thing necessary to bring this about is for the community to fully monetise the product of the machine so that it can be distributed to all citizens. Power to do this is already vested in the Commonwealth Bank Board, as admitted by its late chairman, and as placed on official record by the recent Monetary and Banking Commission. Instead of using this power, however, the Government is forcing those "other persons," who form the great mass of the community, to do with even less incomes at the very time when they should be receiving more.

Insurance is Dictated by Shortage

Insurance, as has been pointed out in these columns before, has only to do with a shortage, and the definite design of the scheme under notice is to keep the rank and file continually short of money. When they are working they will surrender portion of their wages, and when they are not working they will receive far less than they normally received. There will be no shortage of the things they need to eat, to wear, or to use for shelter, and there will be no shortage of men to do everything in the nature of services required by the community. It is all against the shortage of MONEY—more tickets without which we have no claim to the necessities mentioned. There will actually be a glut of wealth but a shortage of symbols,

and the people who privately control the issue of the symbols giving claim to that wealth are determined that the supply of claims shall be kept short, and that these tickets of claim shall be more valuable than the wealth itself!

A Main Cause of Evil

Even though it may be contrary to anything we have believed in the past, the time has come when we must face the fact that, from the point of view of the community as a whole, this putting of money aside, or the saving of money tickets, is one of the main causes of financial worry leading to bankruptcies, crime, suicides, and almost everything evil. The fact that the tickets in themselves have no value whatever, and that those which are issued today are meant to be used in purchasing the things available today, is quite overlooked. The money distributed to us today is included in the price of the things for sale today, and obviously, if we put some of it aside and refrain from using it, the cost of the things as shown by the prices CANNOT BE RECOVERED.

Counterfeiters Should be Exposed

As goods will be available for all future time in abundance, being provided by nature, machines, solar energy, and the individuals of the community, there is no need whatever for anyone to be deprived today of his portion of the money supply which is already far too short to cover the costs of the goods available today. When tickets of claim do need replenishing, the National Government is

the authority which should see that they ARE replenished, and the counterfeit production of the claims by anyone else should be exposed for the crime it is. It is equally criminal to impose a scheme of national insurance on the Australian community, for its only justification is to patch up the existing financial swindle and allow the counterfeiters to retain control of it.

The Real Point

The whole point is this. Right now we have plenty of goods with millions unemployed, and we shall have plenty of goods in the future with an even greater number unemployed. The only thing we have to do is to give the people orderly access to the goods, and they get that access through MONEY, which is a costless ticket. To-day's tickets are for to-day's goods, and there is neither rhyme nor reason in saving to-day's tickets for to-morrow's goods. If we have insufficient goods and do not employ our people to produce what we are short of, then we are mad. The truth is that there ARE plenty of goods, but they are not being distributed because the private banking system withholds the means. And it withholds the means with the connivance and actual assistance of the publicly owned Commonwealth Bank.

Next week, Mr. Editor, I would like to say something more on the subject, but, in the meantime would urge every person to fall in behind those who are seeking to expose the "scheme" and organise public opinion against it.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

★ 23,000 Wage Earners

who would be thrown on the labour market by Prohibition appeal to you to safeguard their right to work and to support their 46,000 dependents.

THE Prohibitionists, whose aim is to smash this great revenue-producing, employment-creating industry, will leave to the taxpayer the task of supporting the displaced workers. The transfer of this huge number from the pay-roll to the sustenance roll will involve

- (a) Direct loss of £5,000,000 annual wages bill.
- (b) At least £2,000,000 a year for maintenance charges of 23,000 unemployed and their dependents.
- (c) Loss of Customs and Excise revenue now levied on liquor, amounting in the financial year 1936-37 to £2,724,733.

You Will
Foot
The Bill!

★ Where They Work

Hotels	15,000
Breweries	1,851
Distilleries	139
Merchants, Clubs, Cafes, etc.	2,500
Grape and Hop	2,350
Bottle Makers	500
Allied Trades	1,200

VOTE NO

X

AT THE PROHIBITION POLL

Authorised by J. J. LISTON and J. C. STEWART, The Block, Collins-st., C.I.

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.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR THE LIQUOR TRADE AND POVERTY

Dear Sir,—Let me honestly say that when the *New Times* first came into existence with its campaign for the Abolition of Poverty, I hailed it with delight. For some years I have been sincerely interested in such a campaign.

Even when your journalism ran amok and made some scathing attacks on certain people and institutions, I tried to make allowances for your enthusiasm breaking bounds.

But, Sir, when you turn your valued columns over to Liquor propaganda and begin to stand by the greatest single cause of poverty in the world, and use your paper to protect the largest vested interest and monopoly of this State, I am compelled to question your consistency or your sense of judgment.

It is all very well to talk about "Sob Stuff," but who, more than you, Sir, can play on the strings of the heart, when you are discussing the evils of poverty?

Sob Stuff can be overdone, but it has its value and its true meaning.

If, Sir, you had been in my job during the past six years, and had come face to face with shattered homes, broken hearts and, in some cases, broken heads, and had heard the deep sobs and cries of the wives and children of drunken men, and, worse still, the sobs of strong men over drinking wives, you would realise that "sob stuff" is something very real.

You must look at "sob stuff" from the angle of the one who does the real sobbing.

Now let us discuss some hard, dry facts about the Poll.

1.—Do you justify the position in which the people of this democratic community find themselves in having—to submit to a proposal which is both unsound in its methods and undemocratic in its principles, just because the Liquor Trade refuses to be controlled by the vote of the people, and demanded the destruction of Local Option Polls? Do you justify the transfer of £125,000 from the Liquor Compensation Fund into Government finances, at that particular stage?

Do you, Sir, stand for financial, monopolistic control of our democracy by this great capitalistic concern known as the Liquor Trade?

No-Licence, by State vote, is not our choice. We do not like it. We believe in the democratic principle of Local Option.

2.—Do you believe that the Liquor Trade has a right to open a licence in any given area by a majority of one - - while the democratic people of Victoria have no right to close one licence, unless by a 60 per cent, majority they abolish all licences at one sweep?

Does the *"New Times"* stand for this unfair, undemocratic protection of this great vested interest?

According to your policy of attacking everything and everybody who, to your mind, is helping to continue the existence of poverty in the State, can you remain silent when a great concern like the Liquor Trade comes up for review and blinds the people to the truth by glaring and flagrant misrepresentations of the facts—viz., regarding the number of people employed by that trade, and the actual economic benefits derived by the State from the trade?

What have you to say about the profits of one brewery alone—£1000 per day, and the expenditure of £9,000,000 by the people of Victoria in a concern which only employs 9700 (approximately)?—and of one brewing company with reserve funds totalling £747,000?

If, Sir, you will take a little journey round some of our inner suburban areas, where the poorest of the poor live, you will discover what I have discovered: that hotels are thickest where people are poorest.

That, while nearly every other business—viz., grocers, butchers,

bakers, and drapers—finds it hard to exist, and often goes insolvent, not one hotel has closed down for want of trade, and in North and West Melbourne in the last three or four years thousands of pounds have been spent on new up-to-date hotels and in remodelling others, while the people of Victoria have been just talking about the abolition of slums, but unable to find money with which to do it.

Not only does the Liquor Trade exist in the midst of poverty, but largely because of poverty.

I know the answer that you will give—viz., that when a man gets down on his luck and up against things, drink is the quickest way out of his trouble.

I am quite prepared to believe that the economic difficulties of some people turn them to drink, but, because one in my job gets beneath the surface of things, and finds the real causes of poverty and distress in individual cases, I affirm most emphatically that drink is the greatest single cause of poverty in existence to-day.

I have met with men and women who, in the height of success and economic prosperity, have started drinking, and have gone through thousands of pounds in a brief space of time.

I have met with professional men and tradesmen who could be in good permanent employment, but are living on charity because of drink.

Do not forget, Sir, that while the Liquor Trade employs 9700 people, that every year 10,000 persons are arrested in Victoria for drunkenness—to say nothing of the drunkards who escape arrest.

When a person reaches the stage which the law regards as drunkenness, he is either temporarily or permanently unemployable. Even the Liquor Trade prefers sober workmen.

Therefore, my experience leads me to the assertion that the Liquor Trade, as at present existing in Victoria, creates more unemployables every year than it employs.

Now, Sir, I think I read your columns aright when I say that you believe that any campaign which aims at lifting up the man who is down must insist on moral fitness, as well as economic security.

I believe that you will come this far with me as to admit that the morally fit person is a much easier economic problem than the morally unfit.

Therefore, do you not admit that liquor is the greatest single factor in the moral breakdown of our present civilisation?

In my long experience in helping men and women who were really "down and out" I rarely ever dealt with a case where drink did not play a major part. The morally fit person can nearly always find a way out.

The biggest problem over the years has not been to find a job for an unemployed man (that often has been a real problem), but the biggest problem of all has been the unemployable, and more often than not his unfitness to hold a job has been due to drink.

Because I am 100 per cent, for the abolition of poverty, I am 100 per cent, in opposition to the Licensed Liquor Trade, which I am convinced is the greatest financial monopoly and combine and protected vested interest—and, therefore, the greatest single cause of poverty in our midst.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that I will be able yet to believe that you are wholly sincere in your desire to abolish poverty from our land.

Therefore, I hope that you will vote YES and cut down the right of this trade to flourish on poverty.

For and on behalf of the Victorian Local Option Alliance,
HAROLD L. HAWKINS,
Assistant Publicity Director.

[Editorial Note: The foregoing letter was received too late for detailed comment, but the following

points should be noted. Mr. Hawkins is in error when he suggests that this paper "stands by" the liquor trade, or that it is used to "protect" it. Nothing could be further from the truth. Our article, "Anti-Liquor Sob Stuff," was aimed at keeping controversy on the planes of logic and reason, and free from a welter of hysterical diatribe, in which logic and reason are lost.

A reform secured by dubious methods must carry in itself the seeds of its own destruction. It is only by convincing the people that prohibition is necessary, and that its advantages outweigh its disadvantages that their support can be gained, and, in the event of their voting for the desired reform, that such support will continue. Should their support be obtained by subterfuge, or should they be stampeded by fear into voting "Yes," the subsequent reaction may be in the nature of a pendulum swing, and thereby the more exaggerated into intemperance of the most dangerous kind.

This paper does not stand for "monopolistic control of our demo-

URGENT

TO "NEW TIMES" SHAREHOLDERS.

Some shareholders whose share payments are overdue have responded to Mr. Maltby's appeal in our issue of September 16, but a majority have not, as yet.

Are YOU one of that majority?

£1 million would not be of any practical benefit if received over a million years!
It is the rate of flow that counts.

cracy by this great capitalistic concern known as the Liquor Trade" for the simple reason that we do not for one moment believe that our democracy is controlled by the Liquor Trade. There is only one monopoly that is worth fighting, and that is the Money Monopoly . . . the ring that controls the issue and recall of credit. We realise that the Money Monopoly has a finger in the Liquor Monopoly, as it has in all big profit-making monopolies, but to expend valuable time and energy in fighting one insignificant pup out of the whole litter is, in our view, the quintessence of futility. It is by reason of this lamentable division of the anti-monopolistic forces that the Money Monopoly has reigned almost unchallenged for so long.

We admire Mr. Hawkins' evident sincerity, but deplore his approach to the problem of poverty. Does he really imagine that poverty will disappear when beer is wiped out? Is not the real trouble that the so-called basic wage is not and never could be, regarded as a living wage? Does it not all come down to this that the people, as a whole, never receive as wages sufficient money to buy the goods that they have produced? If, in the unequal struggle, they turn to stimulants, soporifics and all forms of dope, including alcohol, who is to blame? Themselves, or the antiquated money system from which flow all our social and economic problems?

Mr. Hawkins inadvertently puts his finger on the spot when he says that the people of Victoria talk of abolition of slums, but are "unable to find money with which to do it." That is precisely our contention. We have everything necessary—the people, the ability, the materials—but the money alone is lacking. Under a proper money system, so long as the material assets were there or were produced, money to equal them would be forthcoming and it is for such a money system that we are fighting. Once that is secured, the root cause of ninety per cent of our social evils and problems will have been removed, including alcoholism. Why clip the branches of a noxious growth and leave the root to flourish untouched, and able to put forth new and bigger branches in place of those that have been removed?]

NOT AN OCCASION FOR THANKSGIVING SERVICES

Sir,—In the name of decency and common sense I trust that it is not yet too late to raise a protest against the decision to hold thanksgiving services in the churches of Australia on Sunday next, or to urge that such a travesty of Christian ethics and good taste should be abandoned.

With the doughty assistance of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France, a brutal international brigand has succeeded in robbing a neighbour of much property, and the churches are invited to join in thanksgiving to God for the peaceful achievement of the robbery!

Although there is no record of such a happening, it is possible that the High Priests and Sanhedrim held a thanksgiving celebration after the Crucifixion, but it can safely be affirmed that the Disciples did not attend any such service.

If, in connection with recent events, any religious service is thought to be desirable, would it not be fitting to select the joint objectives of humiliation and supplication—humiliation for the failure of the British Prime Minister to uphold national honour, prestige and integrity; and supplication for deliverance from the perils of mass hysteria and humbug.

In view of actualities, the proposed thanksgiving services would not tend to edification, for no amount of special pleading by the Church leaders (?) can hide the fact that "peace" has been achieved through the abject surrender of Britain and France to an international bully and the shameful betrayal of a sister democracy. — Yours etc.,

W.E.P.

Sandringham, Vic.

"YE CANNOT SERVE GOD AND MAMMON"

(Continued from page 3) violates the principle laid down by Our Lord in His famous words about the Sabbath: "The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath."

Reform Resisted

Every effort made to reform this financial policy is met with stout resistance, until one is forced to believe that the principle which governs the formation of the policy of our bankers, economists, and their political mouthpieces is: that man was made to serve the money system, and not the money system to serve the needs of man.

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Mr. Lyons, is not unaware of this situation, and yet without any effort to tackle the problem at its roots he has the hardihood to ask the nation publicly to pray about it.

"A large majority of Australians are in a state of economic slavery. A majority of our primary producers, after years of hard labour and sacrifice, are struggling beneath a load of debt. The majority of business men are compelled to engage in competition for customers, in which all the decencies of human conduct are thrown overboard. The coal industry is now beginning a strike which can only bring misfortune to all concerned. Thousands of young people are being driven to a mental state of hopelessness because they are denied a place in industry, commerce, or the professions. Hundreds of thousands of families are living in conditions which are a shame and a disgrace to a Christian community" (*New Era*, 9/9/38); and these are the results of a policy which is called "sound finance." To my mind, scarcely anything could be more unsound in principle, and in its results more detrimental to the welfare of the people as a whole than this. And, mark you, these are the principles and the results our men fought for and died to maintain in the last war. And these will be the same unsound principles of orthodox finance we shall be asked to fight for and maintain in the next war.

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.)

C. KENNEDY, Grocer. Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.
DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H. 3733
E. WHITE. 109 High St. Confectionery and Smokes.
FLORIST. "Mayfair," Haw. 1452 Cotham Rd., near Glenferrie Rd
GIBSON'S, High St., opp. Rialto Hosery, Underwear and Apron. GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto

KEW.

IMPERIAL DAIRY. R. H. Kent 9 Brougham St. Haw. 3243.
LADIES' Hairdresser. Haw. 6606. Burnie Salon, 81 Cotham Rd.
M. J. MARTIN, 167 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. Appliances.

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.

NORTH FITZROY.

KEITH PARLON, The Fitzroy Tailor, 45 Best Street, JW 1555.

NORTHCOTE.

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

PARK DALE.

RADIO REPAIRS AND SALES. C. Barnett, 19 Herbert St. XW 2031.

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A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs. Tennis Racquets Restring 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. TAILOR, 91 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).

ARTHUR W. JONES

OPTICIAN.

Green's Building (4th Floor), 62 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

(9 doors from St. Paul's)

Same Address since 1908.

Consultation Daily.

Phone: Cent. 6693.

PEACE?

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE.

So it would seem that the blazing eyes and fiery mouth of Mars have been changed for the mild aspect and gentle cooings of the dove of Peace, and the world, plunged in gloom and terror for the space of a week, once more breathes again—a deep, deep sigh of relief. "All owing to our Mr. Chamberlain," say the grateful British, for once shaken out of their characteristic phlegm into deep emotionalism; "all due to our noble Fuhrer," say the sobbing Germans (who never pretend to be anything but sentimentalists). "It was our Duce," say the Italians, admiringly. "Good on old Franklin," say the Americans, "we knew he could turn the scales." The S.A. *Advertiser* reports that it was our Mr. Lyons' advice to Mr. Chamberlain to go to Mussolini that was really the crowning touch, and it is safe to bet that in pretty nearly every church in the Commonwealth will be heard something about the efficacy of prayer. Well, while the lion roars, and the eagle

spreads his wings, and the swastika waves in the swelling breeze, why shouldn't the kangaroo help to swell the chorus?

War Has Been Debunked

What really happened? Did Hitler cease for a single moment of sanity to see himself as the victorious leader of vast armies of field-grey yelling "Deutschland uber alles," with terrified battalions of French and Czechs fleeing before him, and did he see instead the silent, menacing battleships of the British Navy, the vast disciplined army of France, and the swoop of the Russian aeroplane?

Did he hear the sullen murmur of his own people against war, the coldness of his admiral—or was he just bluffing all the time? I do not know—I can only hazard guesses. But one thing at least stands out without speculation or doubt—and that is that war is at

last shorn of every vestige of its spurious glory in the eyes of the people of all nations. With an overwhelming voice the people have said "WE DO NOT WANT WAR."

Conscious as we have been of the widespread and intensive efforts of peace propagandists, the power of the peace film, the peace play and the peace novel, we had doubted that when the call came, that there would be any sensible revolt against it, but now it has been put beyond a doubt. Every country involved, and others who realised that they would be indirectly involved, were shrouded in the deepest gloom—there was a singular absence of the bragging and flag-waving and general patriotic bally-hoo that has been so long associated with these occasions. Sheer horror and terror from civilians and a grim fatalism from those who were called into active participation if war had to be. It seems to me that the nightmare through which we have passed was a price we should gladly pay for that knowledge. War is debunked at last. It was more than we had dared to hope, and, perhaps, not the least factor in the business

was the fact that High Finance does not want war either, and so did no propaganda work in its favour.

Will It Be a Lasting Peace?

I said last week that it was all inevitable, and I meant by that that the situation was inevitable—everything worked up to it, and we all know that up to the eleventh hour, war seemed inevitable, and the horror we endured brought us to this conclusion that NOTHING IS WORSE THAN WAR, and whether we struck now or later, all the things we cherish most would in all probability go down with it into the maelstrom. We are still here, we can still fight for the things that matter. We are sorry and ashamed that we could not defend Czechoslovakia from the Nazi big boot, but many things may happen in the not too distant future which will make all this sink into minor significance. The conditions of the present peace are not ideal. The Four-Power pact is just the old power politics that has already failed so dismally, but it was apparently the only thing

that could be done in a hurry and it gave us the necessary breathing space. It was absurd to exclude Russia, seeing that we would be glad enough of her help if it came to hostilities, but it is pretty clear that neither Benito of the jaw nor Adolf of the fetlock would sit down at the same council table as any representative of that country, and there was no time to lose in argument on such issues. Everyone knew that the case of the Sudetens was only a pretext, of course, for Hitler's dream of expansion. A woman who had been travelling in Europe told me on Saturday that when she was there there was not the slightest discontent among the Sudet German in Czechoslovakia with Czech rule, but that those beyond the Tyrol were both bitter and resentful of Italian dominance, as well they might be, seeing that they were being denationalised just as far as Il Duce could manage it. Seeing then, that all the elements of trouble more or less remain, plus a dismembered Czechoslovakia with a bitter sense of having been deserted and sacrificed, one cannot be too optimistic about the chances of permanent peace; but this is certain—that the imminence of war has vastly sharpened the watchfulness of those who desire peace, and shaken the thoughtless of their apathy and frivolity, as well as putting a wholesome check on the unbridled ambitions of the dictators, who not only have that aspect to face, but the unpleasant realisation that their drilled, disciplined and propagandised people are quite likely to give a lot of trouble if the drums of war beat again. And, after all, that is something gained.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

ERIC BUTLER. — Eric addressed the Flower Growers' Association on Tuesday evening, October 4, at Burwood. A great deal of discussion took place after the address, which brought the message of democracy before new people. Eric will address a public meeting on National Insurance at Garfield on Wednesday, October 12. All those people who desire to obtain his services for addressing meetings on the Campaign for the repeal of National Insurance should get in touch with the U.E.A. immediately.

HAWTHORN GROUP. — All supporters in Hawthorn are asked to note that the next Group meeting will take place at 26 Grove Road, on Tuesday, October 18. Attendances at Group meetings have not been as satisfactory as they might be, and supporters are asked to remember that this campaign is their responsibility.

YOUTH SECTION. — The report of the public meeting held at Caulfield will be published next week.

KEW GROUP. — Meetings of all supporters take place on Wednesday evenings at the home of Mrs. Webbe, 5 Eglinton Street, Kew. In view of the importance of the campaign for the repeal of National Insurance, all supporters are urged to help as much as possible in showing the people that they can get what they want in association. This campaign is proving a wonderful opportunity of educating the public.

SPEAKERS' CLASS. — Those who are interested in mastering the technique of the campaign will be welcome at the U.E.A. rooms next Wednesday evening. More speakers who are competent to explain the campaign to the public are urgently wanted.

WORKERS WAKE UP!

What Advantages does the Liquor Trade give YOU?

It employs less men than most other Trades

For every £10,000 worth of production:—

Clothing Factories employ - 23 men	Furniture Factories employ - 17 men
Boot " " - 22 men	BREWERIES " " - 5 men only

Its Profits are ahead of nearly every other Business

Shamrock - - 14.2%	Foster - - 16.9%	Carlton - - 20%	Melb. Co-op. - 35.5%
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or £1200 A DAY IN BREWERY PROFITS!

Its Tragic Results cost the Public terrific sums in Social Services

"Intemperance contributes greatly to the cost of Government in police administration, in our penal establishments, and in a hundred and one ways."—Mr. Lawson (Premier), Hansard.

It keeps a man's wife short of cash—and his kiddies short of food

The Liquor Trade blocks every effort at Reform

1922, A deputation representing the liquor trade put this position to the Government:—
"We ask you to do away with the popular vote so far as the continuance of licences is concerned . . . there should not be a referendum to the people."

No Licence Does Not Mean Unemployment!

LOOK AT THE GOVERNMENT FIGURES

Census—Hotel Employees, 8537, BUT 4000, or 47%, of these were females.
And No-Licence Closes Liquor Bars Only—Not Hotels. BREWERIES DO NOT CLOSE.
Not one brewery worker nor others employed in raw materials need be out of work. Victoria is wealthy enough to keep every man in work. No worker in the Liquor Trade in the change-over must suffer. The community must unite on this and demand justice for everyone.

DON'T BE BLUFFED BY A CATCH CRY

Think how much better off your family will be when you VOTE "YES."

There is no Question of Prohibition!

When You VOTE

YES

YOU ABOLISH LIQUOR LICENCES ONLY

W.J.H.

Authorised by the Victorian Local Option Alliance, 177 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.

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