

"ECXEMEX"
CLEARS UP OBSTINATE SKIN
TROUBLES.
Obtainable Only from
Richard E. Brotchie
Medicinal Research Laboratories,
45 BRUNSWICK STREET,
EASTERN HILL, N.6.
Phone: J 1873.

THE NEW TIMES

THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS

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. 44.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1938.

Every Friday, 3

Failure Of National Insurance In England

Workshop Of Mars In The Land Of Peace

LYONS ON THE SPOT?

Railways And Robinson Crusoe

BATTLESHIPS AND BOLONEY

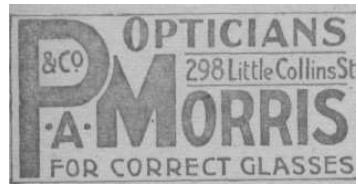
New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

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

GENERAL

ELECTRO-PLATING—Nickel, Silver and Chromium Plating. Highest Grade Work Only. W. R. SPEAKMAN, 69 Latrobe Street, Melbourne.
INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES Pty. Ltd., 155 Yarra St. Cold Glues, Dextrine.
"LEUKOL." By far the most up-to-date Toothpaste. No Toothache. No Extractions. No Pyorrhoea. 30,000 packages sold without advertising. Send 2/- to W. Winford, 183 Waterdale Rd., N.21.



MELBOURNE

ABBOTSFORD.

HOLLINS, A. R., 405 Victoria St. Motor Repairs of all kinds. J 2047.

ALBERT PARK.

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

ASCOT VALE.

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

AUBURN.

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

BLACKBURN.

"A" GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS Station Garage, Whitehorse Road. WX 1490U.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Ladies' and Gents'. Wright, 122 South Parade.

MOTOR REPAIRS, Straton's. Better Service. Lower Cost. WX 2748.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, etc. G. B. COLLIER, 8 Wolsley Cres.

BOX HILL.

ALL Electrical and Radio Needs. G. G. Foster, W'horse Rd. WX2681.
BOOT REPAIRS. Work Guaranteed W. Tolley, 975 W'horse Road.
BOX HILL FURNISHING CO. 247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms.
CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR. Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station St.
CHEMIST. F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions. 270 Station Street.
COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes. R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.
CYCLE SHOP and Oxywelding. "Alwin" Station St., South of Rly.
DRAPERY. For Smart Styles and a Fair Deal, TAIT'S Corner Stores
DRESSMAKER. Mrs. Evans, Station St., opp. Baptist Church.
ELECTRICAL & RADIO. Holiday. Opp Stn. Sales, Repairs. WX 2677.
FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX2073.
GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14 Main St. WX 1233.
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Larsen, Station St., opp. Gilpin's.
ICE & FUEL. J. Underwood 440 & 770 Station Street. WX 2547.
IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.
MARS LAUNDRY CO. WX 2662 Pick up & Deliver. Quality G'teed.
RENNIE'S BLUE TAXIS. WX1946 City Prices. Day and Night Service
TAILOR, J. G. Penson, 227 Station Street. Suits Hand Made from 95/-.
W. A. MOODY. 1014 W'horse Rd. Fruit, Vegetables Delivered Daily.
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes. 32 Main Street. Repairs.

BRUNSWICK.

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

CARNEGIE

P.A. McWHINNEY, Grocer Confectioner, Opposite State School. (Continued on page 3)

Railways And Robinson Crusoe

The New South Wales Government wants the Commonwealth to spend £10,000,000 on railway construction on the North coast. It is alleged that the new lines will be of value for defence purposes. The Commonwealth Government wants a new battleship at a cost of £15,000,000. New bridges, new airports, new radio beacons, new arterial roads, and new houses to replace slums . . . all these latter are desirable and generally necessary for our comfort, safety, and well-being.

Why don't we get them? We have the raw materials, the man power, and the skill and ability to produce all these. In some cases, material from abroad may be required, but then we have wheat, wool, and butter, timber, and other things in exchange for it.

Financial Cost is the Stumbling Block

In the case of the New South Wales railway project, it is stated by experts that the new lines would have little if any strategic value in defence, and that such works could not be justified, "in view of the huge expenditure and the more urgent national defence measures requiring immediate attention."

This does not mean, as it could, "expenditure of effort and material," but "expenditure of money," and it is the absence of money that makes experts pour cold water on the proposition. Without having any special information as to the three proposed lines, which are from Glen Innes to South Grafton, Guyra to Dorrigo, and Tenterfield to Casino, we have not the slightest doubt that some good purpose would be served by their construction. Otherwise, the New South Wales and Commonwealth Parliamentary Country Parties would hardly be agitating for them. We have no doubt either that, if the money were forthcoming, the railways could be speedily and well built and put into operation.

Money the Least Important Item.

As we well know, money should be the last thing to be considered when discussing the creation of new capital assets. Money costs nothing to create, and can and should be provided by the Commonwealth Bank, free of interest, for the purpose of creating national assets. There is the nation's real credit merely waiting to be monetised by credit issue, and the new railways, bridges, harbours, and airports would be further additions to the capital assets of the nation when built.

Let us consider for a moment what exactly we mean when we speak of "cost" The core of all our problems is cost, whether it be physical cost or money cost—that is to say, whether we approach the problems from the point of view of reality, or wearing the distorting spectacles of the myopic bookkeeper, trained in bankster accountancy.

Robinson Crusoe Shows How

Robinson Crusoe has often proved a very present help in time of economic trouble; and we owe no apology to anybody for invoking his aid on this occasion. Robinson, help us! It is clear that on his island, and before Friday came, Robinson Crusoe had no use for money; he had as little concern for financial credit as our modern economic professors. "Money!" he would have said. "What is money to me? I am concerned with delivering the goods." And, truly enough, it was with goods or (as we call it) real credit, and not with money or financial credit, that Robinson was vitally concerned. ROBINSON

MADE GOODS. Think of that again. Robinson made goods, and delivered them to himself for his own use. And, since he made goods, or, in other words, became a producer, in order to become a consumer—he must have incurred costs of production. Production is impossible without involving a COST of production. Robinson was a producer, and must, therefore, have incurred the necessary cost. Question: What was the cost incurred, and how did Robinson "pay" it?

Three Sets of Assets

Robinson's stock-in-trade when he landed on the island consisted of three sets of assets—(a) the tools and materials saved from the wreck; (b) his own skill and character; and (c) the resources of the island. In the form in which they existed—that is to say, in their raw state—they were of no immediate use to him; Robinson could not assimilate and live upon his actual tools or his skill, or the untreated, uncollected materials found on his island. No; he had to bring them together, to "assemble" them, and to "make" something out of them suitable to the consumption of a human being. And we know how he set to work. For a while he "produced" shell-fish for his consumption, and berries and roots, by discharging the cost of their production—i.e., the expenditure of his energy in gathering them—and, later on, he expended the energy thus acquired by consuming the products of his labour in "producing" not only more consumable goods, but in "producing" or "making" capital goods—instruments to facilitate the increased production of consumable goods. For instance, he dug a patch of ground and sowed it with corn. He built a hut for himself. He made clothes to conserve his heat-energy out of goat-skins. He became, in short, a capitalist proprietor, capable of living partly on "dividends" derived from his capital investments in the means of production. This elaborate process, however, involved the payment of the necessary costs of production; and we can now ask what those costs were.

The True Cost of Production

We have seen that at the outset Robinson possessed three assets—his tools and ship materials, his skill, and the resources of the island. They were, so to say, his initial capital, or, as we may say, his real credit; and it was to be by their employment that Robinson was to live and prosper. Their use, however, involved their destruction; their consumption, their depreciation; for it is plain that (a) the tools would wear out with use; (b) Robinson's skill would decline with age; (c) the given resources of the island would be liable to exhaustion. The COST, in short, of Robinson's production would be the CONSUMPTION of his original assets: the deterioration or depreciation undergone by his tools, his skill, and the island's raw materials, as a consequence of their being "used" by Robinson for production.

Practical Economics

Supposing that Robinson Crusoe had been so foolish as to make no provision for the replacement of the goods consumed in the process of his production, the conclusion is obvious. In no long time (a) his tools would have been worn completely out, leaving him tool-less; (b) his skill would have deteriorated with age without having provided him with an old-age pension, in the form of accumulated reserves; and (c) the natural resources of the island would have been nearing exhaustion. Though

having lived, we will suppose, like a fighting cock what time he was "consuming" his assets in the process of production, his prospects at the end of the period would have been black in the extreme. He would be a poor man, and his island would be a poor country. We know, however, that Robinson was not such a foolish fellow as this. On the contrary, he was a wise and practical economist. And what he immediately set himself to consider, as soon as he realised that consumption was the cost of production, was this: How can I so consume that the product shall be always worth more to me than the goods consumed? In other words, it will be seen that Robinson's object was to "make a profit" on his business; not only barely to recoup himself for the deterioration or depreciation or consumption of his initial assets, but to create a margin, a surplus, a gain—an INCREASE of his assets. Setting it out as a little account with himself, his calculation would be, roughly, as follows:

COST of PRODUCTION

equals depreciation of my initial credit (tools, skill, raw materials); in short, the whole of my consumption up to date.

YIELD or PRODUCTION

equals appreciation of my credit (in the form of better tools, more skill, cultivated resources).

PROFIT *equals* the difference between the goods consumed and the goods produced; or between depreciation and appreciation of my assets; in short, profit *equals* the difference between consumption and production; production *minus* consumption.

Let us take a year's trading on Robinson's account. He began operations, we have seen, with three assets or instruments of real credit: (a) tools, (b) skill, and (c) raw materials. Supposing that at the end of the year all these three had suffered deterioration in use without any corresponding appreciation or betterment, Robinson would be well on the way to real bankruptcy. On the other hand, supposing that Robinson was the good husbandman we know him to have been, his assets or real credit at the end of the year would have been, as they were, far greater than they were at the beginning, in spite of the fact that his initial assets had undergone deterioration and partial consumption. At the end of his first year, Defoe

tells us, Robinson Crusoe had an enormous enhanced real credit at his disposal. His tools were inconceivably improved, bettered or appreciated; his skill was greater; and to the natural resources of his island he had added the credit value of cultivation. Relatively to his condition when he landed on the island, Crusoe, at the end of his first year of trading, was a millionaire. Comparing his wealth then and now, he found himself a "profiteer" on the year's transactions. It is true that he had "consumed" a part of his assets; productions had "cost" him so much consumption; but the resulting production had much more than made good the consumption; and his real credit-balance (of production over consumption) showed a considerable profit. He was entitled to regard the year as a year of prosperity.

The Cost of Production is Consumption

Without fatiguing our readers with superfluous repetition, we hope that the main point has now been made clear: that the real cost of production is simply and no more than the consumption involved. The cost of production is consumption. Further, that real profit is the difference between values consumed in the process of production and the values produced. Real profit is the difference between production and consumption.

No Real Reason

It must be plain from the foregoing that there is no real and valid objection to the building of the New South Wales railway additions, nor, indeed, to any other works needed for defence purposes, or in order to make our lives more comfortable and efficient.

All that is needed is a clear-headed approach to the money problem, which cries aloud for solution. This paper has expended considerable space and efforts to expound and expose the money shortage racket, and the money creation and cancellation swindle. The money problem has been completely and finally solved, and the only barrier between us and prosperity is the acceptance of the solution by our Parliaments.

That is a matter for our readers and all those who, like them, are anxious to fight for that measure of economic security and material prosperity which is readily attainable, and which is being deliberately withheld from us by the banking monopoly.

Frank Devlin

The ONLY Tailor

To Make a MASTER HAND-TAILORED Suit to Measure

New Smart Greys; FROM
All-wool Fancy Blues, and new "Birds-Eye" Worsteds. **4/10/-**

"Just £2/2/- Below Shop Prices."

New Times Bldg. (2nd Floor),
340 LITTLE COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

Open Friday Night, 'Phone M5177.



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.

LADIES FIRST

Notes on the Off-Bumping of the Species

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News."

Glancing idly through the newspapers, I gather that our most urgent problem is Military Efficiency.

Mr. Duff Cooper said recently that if the killing of men has to be done, "it had better be done well."

There is no escaping this logic. Nothing offends a practical man more than careless killing. If a man's worth doing in at all, he's worth doing in well.

And so, while the wintry weather rages without, let us gather round the fireside and talk of the bumping-off of mankind, pausing first only to observe, "Dear me—what a lot of them there are!"

Efficiency is the cry. All four Parties in the House (or is it five?) have at last achieved unity of purpose: they are all agreed that we must be better prepared for the next war than anyone else. And as experts assure us that the next one will be mutually destructive, the Government's duty is clear:—

It must leave no stone unturned to ensure that no stone is left standing.

Some of you, slow to grasp the realities of the situation, will ask, "What will the next war be for?" On this point, too, all Parties and all five newspapers (or is it four?) are agreed: It will be to defend Democracy.

To put it shortly, democracy is in jeopardy. To put it more shortly still, dem. is in jeop. There are certain Powers (naming no names and violating no Pacts) which want to take away our liberties. And to this threat the British people cry "Tut!" in no uncertain voice.

Let us, then, consider which is the most effective way of defending Democracy. (End of Part One, or Introduction.)

ARGUMENT.

Now, there are some people who say there may not be a war at all, so long as we make ourselves strong enough to frighten those Certain Powers off. Democracy must, therefore, show not only a bold and united front, but also a nasty front, as who should say, "Gertchyer!" or, scorning argument, simply "Woof-woof!"

Democracy has been too pacific. Democracy has been too meek. And meekness won't do at all if, as we all hope, democracy is to inherit the earth.

The situation can be best described by the eloquent phrase of Mr. Churchill, who said that if we can increase our armaments quickly enough, "we may be the architects who build the peace of the world on sure foundations."

Sure foundations apparently consist mainly of high explosives. It is difficult to keep up with this rapid invention of new building materials.

From this we gather that we must exist in a state of permanent readiness for war in order to

remain permanently at peace. It is a state of existence readily understood by anyone who has ever sat on the edge of a precipice so as to enjoy the sensation of not having fallen over.

THE MILLENIUM.

The picture presents us with the latest conception of the Millennium, in which earthly strife shall cease until the bell rings, and when brother shall clasp the hand of brother, knowing that as soon as he lets go he'll get a punch on the nose.

But, in either case, whether war is inevitable or not, Democracy must present the bold and nasty front. And that brings us back to the question of Efficiency.

We have the assurance of prophets, priests, and things that the next war will consist of the efforts of opposing States to kill off each other's civil populations.

We thus arrive at our first conclusion: That the first step to killing a man is to kill his wife and family.

In war, as in tramcars, precedence is given to ladies.

Continuing our search for a basis of defence, we learn that one of the chief problems will be how to deal with the panic which will afflict the civilian population at the first massed attack from the air.

From this it is clear that the possession of a civil population is itself a source of weakness.

It is equally clear that a country without a civilian population would be practically invulnerable. If we could limit our population to those few who are necessary for making and letting off the weapons, we should have an inestimable advantage over the enemy, who would be hampered from the start by cities full of useless and panic-stricken people.

THE FIRST STEP TO DEFENCE.

I have given the matter my most earnest thought, and I cannot avoid the logical conclusion that the first step to Efficient Defence is to kill off the bulk of the civil population before the war starts.

This conclusion is regrettable. I shall miss the British public. But we must not allow sentiment to impair our national defence. If the population interferes with the safety of the public, the population must be removed.

How best can we achieve this large-scale removal of obstacles? Under a democratic system it will be difficult. But Mr. Baldwin gave us a hint, I think, when he said, "A democracy is always two years behind a dictator."

That is true. The democratic method takes a long time to do things. And there is little doubt that the removal of useless civilians could be achieved far more quickly and effectively by a dictator than by the slow and cumbersome method

In the last few years we have

THE DECLINE IN THE BRITISH POPULATION

By JEAN CAMPBELL WILLETT.
Condensed from "Social Credit," London.

become accustomed to the complaints of politicians, medical men, clergymen, and social workers, relative to the decline in the population of both Great Britain and the Empire. The press gives publicity to these complaints under such titles as, "Empire Peril of Low Birth Rate," or "Menace of Decline in Population." We are faced with this "peril" or "menace"; our attention is constantly drawn to it; of late the discussions on the subject have been multiplied and intensified; debates are held upon it; articles are written giving a variety of causes for it; all that is lacking in this plethora of words is any solution to the problem.

A report in the *Daily Telegraph* on the debate initiated by the Bishop of Winchester tells us that "Grave words upon the decline of Britain's population were uttered in the House of Lords," while "Conservative, Liberal, and Socialist peers had displayed unwonted unanimity as regards the urgency of the problem. Only upon the methods to grapple with the problem did they differ." "Only." . . . It was only upon this point that they also failed to reach any solution whatever.

In another issue of the same paper we read that a scheme for family allowances has been made. But it is *not* for "large families." All married *airmen* over twenty-six are to receive a marriage allowance, with extra allowances for children. When military expansion is deemed necessary and inducements to recruiting must be offered, it is apparently, quite possible to provide such allowances; whereas "the Government could not see its way to set up a committee" for the mere enquiry into the need for family allowances not directly concerned with war. It appears, from the result of the House of Lords debate, that the need of the populace during peace is of secondary consideration, or in this case, of no consideration at all.

Does It Matter?

Yet why all this fuss about the decline in our population? If all our best efforts are to be for war,

of representative government.

Nothing would be harder than to persuade a democratic people to vote for their own obliteration as a measure of public safety. As Dean Inge once said, "The mass of the people are hopelessly uneducable."

We arrive thus at our final conclusion: That the first essential to the defence of Democracy is its substitution by a dictatorship.

It will be a pity. But the logic of military necessity is inescapable. Democracy must not be allowed to stand in the way of its own defence.

and not for the removal of its causes, why not let war and the decrease in population do their similar work? Letting humanity gradually die out seems a rather simpler affair than preparing for a wholesale massacre of the population through the medium of war.

But perhaps we are making all these strenuous preparations for war as an effort towards peace. Weakness in one country is only an invitation to aggression from stronger powers, so we must be well equipped. However, once vast stores of such equipment are piled up, it is common knowledge that those who have made equally vast profits from the manufacture of war materials are not likely to be content with a cessation of their activities and profits. Also, when countries are fully prepared for war, that instrument is frequently used to distract the attention of the people from any serious internal discontent. The statement which appeared in the *Oriental Economist*, Japan's leading economic journal, is illuminating in its candour:

"An external war, if the chances were decidedly in favour of a victory, might prove a capital idea for extricating Japan from its difficult internal position, due to political unrest."

It is also of the highest significance that such a passage should occur in an economic paper.

As it is to-day, the whole matter is a vicious circle: "If you want peace, prepare for war"; if you prepare for war you are almost certain to find a use for your preparations.

Question of Cannon Fodder

It is interesting to note that in countries where militarism is most vaunted, in Europe—i.e., Italy and Germany—a "family allowance" of some sort has been introduced and there are all kinds of inducements offered to "fill the cradle." But one cannot be altogether satisfied that the motives behind this intense propaganda are purely for the material or spiritual welfare of the peoples concerned. The population must not be allowed to decline because it is the source of cannon fodder.

To-day the questions of war and decline in population appear inseparable. Thinking parents do not want to bear children for cannon fodder, nor will they bring more children into the world than they can afford to rear to a certain standard of living and education. The unthinking, or, perhaps, the uneducated parents, may have more children than they can maintain in health and comfort, but that raises the economic issue again. Are such families to be subsidised by extra wage allowances?

Those of us who realise the true causes of war and recognise them as fundamentally economic know that the first step to be taken by politicians and others who wish to see a higher birth rate is to abolish the ever-present fear of war and ensure that the parents shall not be killed themselves, nor see their children massacred in war. We also realise that allowances for *certain families in certain conditions* does not go far enough.

Once the people of this or any other country were provided for by an allowance—better called a "dividend," for it is theirs by right—they could be relied upon to solve problems of birth rates in a world free from economic-born fears.

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 2.)

CITY.

Health Service & Store. Free dietetic advice. 300 Lt. Collins St C 6001.

A TAILORED SUIT at Moderate Price. Dress Suits. DOYLE, C. 6192 Wentworth House, 203 Collins St. ATTENTION! Nautura Hostel. Vegetarian Guest House. Accom. State & Inter. Guest. Haw. 74

BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St "CIRCULEX" clears up all Chiblains. Phone Richard E. Brochie J 1873.

CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home Made "Clovellly." The Block, Elizabeth St. Cent. 255.

DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engine DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP. 160 Lt. Collins St. GINGER JAR CAFE, 238 Flinders Lane (4 doors from Swanston St Best 3-course meal in city.

JAS. JENNINGS, 211 Queen St. and 6 Regent Arc. Optician, years est. Testing Free.

MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bld 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdresser OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids. M. L. COLECHIN, Champion House 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St F 5566

OPTICIAN, J. H. Buckham, J. P. Nat. Bk. Ch. 271 Collins St C. 831 P. A. MORRIS & CO., OPTICIAN 298 Lt. Collins Street, and 80 Mashall Street, Ivanhoe.

PRINTING. E. E. GUNN, Off, 600 Lt. Bourke St. Cent. 6021 QUICK SERVICE TOBACCO KIOSK. Equitable Place. Buy your Smokes here!

TAILOR, High Class; H. Stackpoole. Lang Arc., off 333 Lons St WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. M. Chapman, CAPITOL HSE, 6 yrs Hardy Bros., in charge Repair Dept.

DARLING.

ESTATE AGENT, J. White, 1 Illowa St. UY 6621.

ELSTERNWICK.

BRIDGE & SON. Men's & Boys Wear. Opp. Station. Phone L 5383 RADIO & ELECT'L SERVICE Mackintosh's, 72 Glenh'tly Rd. 4588.

FAIRFIELD.

BUTCHER, 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Heath Solicits Your Patronage.

FOOTSCRAY.

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

GLENFERRIE.

OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls, 100 Glenferrie Rd. Daw. 6845. SUITS to order from 70/- H. 68 A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie

HAMPTON.

BEAUTY SALON, Norma Bell 33 Hampton St., next P.O. XW 2160 BOOKSELLER, S. J. Endacott, Hampton St., for all book needs CHEMIST, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW 2424. HAIRDRESSER, Ladies and Gents R. STEWART, 68 Hampton St. HOME MADE CAKES. BEAN'S. 140 Hampton St. XW 17 TAILOR, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 9

IVANHOE.

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

P.A. MORRIS & CO

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

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

KEW

ANDERSON'S 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 114 BUTCHER, S. Daw. High Street Opp. Union St. Satisfaction, S'vice.

(Continued on page 7.)

OPEN LETTER TO "THE LITTLE DIGGER"

Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C.,
Canberra.

Blathering Sir, —

The press has reported that you appeared at a golf meeting in Sydney this week and diverted the attention of the ex-Service men, who were playing, to another game (and a very dirty one) which you play. You told these old soldiers that the sacrifices made by the A.I.F. would be in vain unless they could, by effective defence, prevent the next war. This nonsense follows your recent tirades against the Germans because of their desire to gain access to their colonial possessions which were stolen from them after the war "made the world safe for democracy."

It is a pity that the press is prepared to publish the venomous uttering of war-mongers amongst whom you shine as being the most bitter and blatant. It would be far more valuable to Australia if the press would apologise for your hysterical temperament, your old age, and the fact that you are not an Australian. Your record should be shown to the people—how you grad-

ated through the trades union movement and the Domain soap-box university, betrayed your political principles, and struggled into the Prime-Ministership. Your use of the War Precautions Act should never be forgotten; neither should the press refrain from recalling the scandals in the Senate when your own followers, in conscience, voted against you. The little gift of £25,000 from your secret admirers will always be a green memory; likewise the completeness with which you did your quota in handing this country over to the financial monopolists, whose will Parliament observes to the letter.

It is a long time since you made an effort on behalf of the people. You are not a democrat, and you never were. The public is tired of you, and your colleagues in Parliament regard you as an unreliable old nuisance. The time has arrived when you should retire from public life and devote your talent to some hobby suitable for a mischievous old mountebank who has been anything but an ornament to the political history of Australia.

THE NEW TIMES

The New Times

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., Elizabeth House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets, Melbourne, C1
Postal Address: Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Telephone: M 5384.

Vol. 4. No. 44.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Lyons On the Spot?

Everything seems in readiness at Canberra for the long-expected dumping of Joseph Aloysius Lyons. It is common knowledge that his appointment as Prime Minister of the Commonwealth was only a temporary expedient. The electorate was stampeded, as it had been in England, into pinning its faith to a National Government, and some picturesque member, preferably a Labor member, had to be chosen to lead it. Mr. Lyons was chosen, just as Ramsay Macdonald was chosen in England, and, with a lot of judicious press-agenting, was made into a familiar, if not a popular, figure.

No one, not even those who were instrumental in staging his famous somersault act, was under any delusions as to his ability to fill the position. He was intended as a figurehead and nothing more.

He has long outlived his usefulness, and the time is ripe for giving him a run-out powder, and this is what is apparently being staged at Canberra at the present moment.

Like a farce-comedy working up to its climax, a split has been developed in the Cabinet, with Mr. Menzies, of all people, plumping for the re-introduction of compulsory training, and the Prime Minister opposing it. What has induced our Joseph to take this stand is not altogether obvious. Whether it is a natural pacifism, or whether the gods, wishing to destroy him, have first instilled into him the madness of opposing the powers of the Press, we do not know. The tone of the Murdoch Press, which has hitherto dictated to Mr. Lyons exactly what he should feel and say in public, is definitely pro-compulsory training, and there are dark hints being broadcast concerning the resignation of either Menzies or Lyons, unless some sort of compromise can be reached.

We do not think that there will be any compromise. We think it far more likely that the military training rock will be the one on which Mr. Lyons is destined to be wrecked. After all, it is a golden opportunity of getting rid of one who has lagged superfluous on the political stage. Further than that, it offers Mr. Lyons an opportunity of a graceful exit

into comfortable retirement, with his numerous progeny, not altogether unwept or unsung. There are a good many others in Australia who do not see eye to eye with Mr. Menzies and the other fire-eaters; and if Joseph must make his bow by resigning over so hotly-debatable a matter of principle, he can, with the aid of a grateful and thankful Press, retire with some measure of dignity. The caricaturists and the columnists will regret his political passing, but we, who hope rather willingly that some day we may achieve the distinction of a Prime Minister who is also a statesman, cannot be anything but gratified. Whoever may be chosen to replace him, the change can scarcely be for the worse.

Battleships and Boloney

After many learned opinions have been given as to the precise strength of an adequate navy for the defence of Australia, the Commonwealth Government has announced that it is going to spend about fifteen millions on the building of *one* capital ship with 16-inch guns. The order will be placed forthwith, and we may expect to have the goods delivered *in four years' time!* What our politicians think is going to happen during the next four years in Europe we do not know. If they imagine that there will be four years of peace and contentment, while our lovely big battleship is in course of construction, they must be the most incurable of optimists.

When naval experts, who may be biassed in favour of their own particular arm of the service, but, at least, are well acquainted with the problem, and have specialist knowledge, assert that *four or five capital ships, together with the usual appurtenances*, is the smallest number of battleships to be able to do the job with any show of efficiency, it must be clear that providing one is next door to being an act of lunacy. Including Tasmania, there is well over 12,000 miles of coastline to be defended, and we might just as well depend on the Larrakia to do the job as spend £15,000,000 on one solitary battleship.

Of course, it is almost out of the question, with our antediluvian notions of money issue and finance, to expect to provide four capital ships for Australia's defence. If it were done by loans and/or taxation, the burden which each individual would have to bear would be in excess of his or her interest in this banker-owned, paradise. We can, however, run to fifteen millions on naval expenditure; but the present proposal is too farcical to be taken seriously. While the H.M.A.S. Menzies, or whatever it is proposed to call our lonely fleet, is stationed at Sydney, a hostile force could land at Hobart and capture the whole of Tasmania. If the "Menzies" happened to be at Hobart, either Melbourne or Sydney could be reduced to smoking ruins before our navy had time to get steam up, let alone arrive on the scene to blow a dozen or so raiding battleships out of the water.

We would be sorry to think that our politicians do not realise this. What has probably happened is this, that the more astute politicians of England

TITBITS FROM THE NEWS

By "LEXICON."

Newspaper headlines are more inclined to catch the eye by reason of their consistent despondency than for any other reason. Take the *Argus* headlines of last Wednesday, for instance. Reading across the top of the leader page we have "Terrorism in Palestine," "U.S. Broadcast Panic," "New Gun in Britain," "Changes in Ministry," "Starved of Coal," "Battleship for Navy," and last, but by no means least, "Cabinet Clash on Defence Policy," all served up nicely for breakfast-table consumption. No wonder we suffer from indigestion.

I wouldn't suggest for a moment that the present Cabinet clash is a deliberate move among the powers that be, the daily press and the money interests behind it, to split the Government party. At the same time, it is not unlikely

have made certain promises as to help from Singapore, provided that Australia assists British unemployment by building a battleship there.

The plain fact of the matter is, of course, that the financial institutions of Great Britain have such important interests in Australia, and have so much capital invested here, that they cannot afford not to provide adequate protection from the British Navy. The millions of pounds spent on the Singapore base have not all been spent because of British interests in India and the East. There has always been the intention of safeguarding British interest in Australia as well; and if our would-be statesmen at Canberra had said that battleships were a luxury that we could not afford, and had offered to construct a few submarines instead, there is little doubt that we would have been assured of capital-ship protection from the Singapore base. In that way, we would have had more or less immediate protection by the use of submarines, and not had to wait for four years while our white elephant materialised in a British shipyard.

There is another aspect of the matter to be considered. The King's brother, the Duke of Kent, is to be our next Governor-General. His term of office is expected to be at least three years, and during that time some decisive moves, either towards or away from war, may be expected in Europe. If the move is to be towards war, then war will break out before three years are up, and we will still be awaiting delivery of our battleship. With the Duke of Kent here, it is to be presumed that the British Government will provide some naval protection for *him*, in case of the outbreak of hostilities.

If the move in Europe is away from war, then our new battleship will be so much waste metal. Either way, we appear to have been played for suckers by the British Government; *but it is not yet too late!* If ever there were a case in which pressure should be brought to bear on individual members of the Federal Parliament, this is it. The time is ripe for some concerted action in this matter, and we earnestly suggest to our readers that they should do all in their power to have this battleship nonsense on the part of the Ministry thoroughly ventilated in the House, and the order for its construction cancelled.

that Murdoch the King Maker would welcome a change of Government at the moment. It may suit the interests that he represents if Curtin and company could be pushed into power for the period of the coming depression and handled in the same manner as was the unhappy Scullin when the banks last made merry at our expense.

Which reminds us that Davidson and his satellites must be doing a bit of head scratching at the moment. They are in the difficult position of having to continue their policy of trying to fool "all the people all the time," allow Casey to announce that there is unlimited money available for defence, and, at the same time, make solemn pronouncement to the effect that there is no money available for anything else.

Speaking of Mr. Casey reminds us of the *Argus* leader of last week entitled "Money Must Be Found."

"The Commonwealth Bank," said the *Argus* to Mr. Casey, "is not whatever the Federal Treasurer may think, or may submit to, the dictator of the Australian Government. It has no responsibility to the people: it is not an elected body. The people have chosen a Parliament with a Government that is expected to have the courage to assert and exercise its own financial policy."

This kick from the *Argus* was, naturally, a horrible shock to Casey; how would we feel if our best friend suddenly gave us a hard kick in the pants?

Well, that's just how Casey felt. He let out a yell of pained surprise, and in a letter to the *Argus* said one or two things that he would have kept to himself in other circumstances. After all, one cannot expect an exhibition of suave diplomacy from a man who has been kicked unexpectedly in the rear.

In respect of defence expenditure, we notice that no allowance has been made for the building of a next-war memorial. It seems to us that it might be a good idea to start on the building of this memorial immediately. The advantages of such a course of action must be apparent to anyone. In the first place, the monument to the next batch of honoured dead would be ready for unveiling as soon as they had finished dying; then the cost of the edifice (we would suggest about two million, as the next war will probably be greater than the last) could be raised now, so that any money that is available after the war could be used to provide the honoured living with a few of the necessities of life. It will be recalled that at the beginning of this winter it was necessary for an appeal to be made for warm woollens for the returned men in the Melbourne repatriation ward.

"A Happy Land is Worth Safeguarding," says the Melbourne *Herald* heading to its Cup leader. Our sentiments entirely, and it would give us great pleasure if the *Herald* would throw in its lot with those who are honestly and sincerely trying to make Australia a happy land. At the present moment more than sixty per cent, of our population are in receipt of incomes of less than three pounds per week, so that of a population of seven million some four million souls have absolutely nothing to safeguard. We suggest that from a defence point of view it might be good tactics if the Government made use of the money which Mr. Casey has said is available, to arrange that they are paid sufficient money to enable them to enjoy the amenities and comforts of civilised beings. We would then have a manpower that would be anxious to defend something worth while.

We have always had an idea that there was a nigger in the woodpile with regard to this Sino-Japanese business. We could not quite bring ourselves to believe that it was purely and simply a disinterested love of justice and the Chinese that made Big Business so bitterly anti-Japanese, and while we ourselves deplore the ugliness and beastliness of war, it seemed to us that Finance, which has always considered monetary gain a good and sufficient *casus belli*, had no particular reason for criticising the action of another country which was only putting into practice the principles to which our own city men adhere—"The end justifies the means so long as that end is good, hard cash."

An item in the *Argus* of Tuesday last supplies the answer to our puzzle. It is headed "Powers Must Share," and reads as follows:—

"Sydney, Monday. —Japan would not be allowed to have her own way in China, Britain, the United States, and the other Powers would bring economic pressure to bear on her to see that the Chinese markets remained open to them, said Mr. E. S. Little, who was Australia's first trade commissioner in China, when he arrived to-day in the Changte on a holiday visit.

"Although Japan now controlled the Chinese Customs service and had a strong grip on all commerce, he continued, the great Powers would demand a share in the Far Eastern trade as soon as peace came. 'One country can't stand outside the whole family. That is impossible,' he said. Japan realises that, and she is becoming much more reasonable. After all, if America decided to stop her imports of Japanese silk, and Britain and Australia banned all Japanese goods, it would soon bring Japan to her senses."

Now we understand what the objection to the Japanese conquest of China is: they may be done out of their cut of the profits that result from the general exploitation of that unfortunate country. It appears, however, that a general threat to boycott Japan will bring her to reason, and they may get their cut after all. If Japan were to resent this action sufficiently, however, the probability is that we may be called upon to defend "our fair country from yet another foreign invader's unprovoked aggression."

PROTEST AGAINST NATIONAL INSURANCE

Citizens Meet at Moonee Ponds

As a rule, political meetings are sparsely attended in Moonee Ponds, but on Thursday of last week the Town Hall was filled to overflowing. Over four hundred citizens assembled to voice their protest against the iniquitous Act and to demand its repeal.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Hampson. Mr. J. Dillon, M.L.A. Dr. Dale, Mr. Ralph Gibson, Mr. A. J. Amess, and Mr. F. C. Paice addressed the meeting. All speakers excepting Mr. Dillon advocated the repeal of the Act. Mr. Dillon recommended amendments of the Act, but met with interruption and opposition from the majority of listeners. Mr. Gibson exposed some of the fallacies and expressed the view that disintegration at present existing amongst the Government members would assist towards having the repeal accomplished. Mr. Dale showed that the proposals would only "share the poverty," and insurance in England, after twenty-seven years, had not improved the health of the people. Mr. Amess vigorously attacked the scheme. Mr. Paice explained details of the scheme, and urged every individual to write to his M.P. He condemned the formation of approved societies, as such action was assisting the Government to impose this penalty on the people.

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

WORKSHOP OF MARS IN THE LAND OF PEACE

Pacifists Make Better Guns

By JOACHIM JOESTEN.

(Condensed from "Ken," Chicago)

There is on the globe no more peace-loving country than Sweden. One hundred and twenty-four years ago she buried the hatchet for good. There have been plenty of opportunities since for going to war with somebody—with Prussia, 1864; Norway, 1905; Russia, 1914; Finland, 1920—but Sweden wouldn't. And as she managed, almost miraculously, to stay out of the First World War, so she hopes to stay out of the next.

Great Impartiality

Yet the day Armageddon comes, death from the Swedish earth, will rain in millions of tons of steel, on Frenchmen and Germans, on Britishers, Fascists and Bolsheviks alike, with the same great impartiality with which it is steadily pouring now on Republican and Rebel Spaniards, on Japanese and Chinese. *Maybe it will come back some time to visit Swedish homes.*

Business is Business!

Only a minor portion of this death-rain will be wholly "made in Sweden." Much the greater part of it is likely to come from German and British steel mills as the "refined" product made from high-grade Swedish iron ore. Nine-tenths of the 14 million tons of ore (with, on the average, 66% of iron) that Sweden exported in 1937, was shipped to Germany and Britain and forthwith sunk, almost to the last ounce, in armaments.

However, if Swedish ore is good and much coveted, Swedish guns are still better. For nobody in the world makes better steel than the Swedes. And naturally the pick of it is used for cannon.

Whatever a nation's views, business is business!

Biggest Name in Gun-Making

The biggest name in gun-making to-day? Most people would guess at Krupp, Schneider, Vickers, or Skoda. Wrong. It's Bofors. Not the name of an enterprising individual, but of a small community hidden in the heart of Central Sweden, county of Oerebro. There may be bigger arms factories than Bofors, but there is none quite like it for quality. And in guns, it's quality that counts.

Armory in Eden

A caprice of nature placed the "world's armory"—as Bofors is rightly called—in a landscape that breathes peace. Imagine an immense expanse of melancholy pinewood, sprinkled with limpid lakes and silvery brooks. A lonely kingdom of elks, foxes and birds of prey, with a few human beings scattered on solitary farms and stately manor-houses. The kind of nature and people Selma Lagerlöf immortalised in her "Gosta Berling's Saga."

Mars in Fairyland

Suddenly, in this fairyland setting, the roving dreamer stumbles upon the Workshop of Mars. Unless he has been warned by the endlessly rolling thunder from the near-by test-shooting ground (20 miles long!) he will step unawares from the peaceful gloom of the forest into an ocean of dazzling lights and bustling activity. Before his eye now stretches a huge complex of mines, furnaces, foundries, forges, mills workshops, and laboratories where 5500 work day and night in three shifts. In the stately head office building of the "Aktiebolag (joint stock company) Bofors," a staff of 650 comprising 370 designers and constructors,

strives hard, to cope with the unrelenting onrush of foreign orders. More than 40 States, from the world's greatest Empire to the smallest South American Republic, form Bofors' clientele.

International Clientele

How international Sweden's arms trade is may be judged by a glance into the comfortable "Brukshotellet," where the company's foreign visitors—mostly controllers and observers—are lodged, often for months and years on end. Here swarthy Iranians and gesticulating Spaniards rub shoulders with phlegmatic Britons and domineering



AXEL L. WENNER-GREN,
Head of Bofors, Elektrolux, etc.

Germans. A babel of races and tongues converging from all the corners of the earth with the common purpose of buying, in the homeland of peace, the wherewithal to butcher one another!

Index of Armaments

Race

The whole rhythm of the world armaments race, since Hitler set it going in 1933, can be read in the annual returns of the Bofors Company. Between 1934 and 1937, the firm's turnover rose from 42 to 96 million kroner, while the staff of workers and employees expanded from 2500 to nearly 7000 (subsidiary companies included). Most spectacular and significant, however, is the widening of delivery contracts. From 24.5 million kroner at the end of 1933, Bofors order books swelled to 26.9 million kroner in 1934, 76.4 million kroner in 1935, 109.5 million kroner in 1936, and 166 million kroner at the end of last year! That means that the company's full capacity is now exhausted for two or three years ahead.

Production Capacity Increased

Yet this capacity has lately been considerably increased. In addition to enlarging and rationalising its own plants, Bofors, in 1935, acquired control of two well-known engineering firms, Nydquist & Holm (Trollhattan) and Tidaholm Works. That same year Bofors Nobelkrut, North Europe's biggest explosives factory (founded in 1893 by Dr. Alfred Nobel), at Bjorkborn, two km. away, was also incorporated into Bofors. In addition, arms factories, Jyvaskyla in Finland, and Kongsberg in Norway are now working on licences and with expert help from Bofors.

Self-Sufficient

Unlike many another munitions maker, Bofors need not be scared by the spectre of raw material shortage. The company is self-sufficient in iron ore, scrap and explosives.

In an emergency it could command, moreover, any amount of supplies from the nearby Grangesberg district and, with the new inland railway-line connecting Kristinehamn with Gallivare, also from the immense Lapland iron ore fields.

Craftsmanship of Death

Gun-making is no matter for improvisation. It is an accepted dogma with the Bofors management that it takes at least 20 years of training to make a really good constructor, and you have to go through a four years' special apprenticeship with the company in order to be accepted as a simple worker! Thus Bofors commands to-day an unequalled stock of highly skilled workers rooted in a region that was the cradle of Swedish metallurgy, where craftsmanship has been passed on from father to son for generations. Bofors boasts a manufacturing tradition of nearly 300 years: a modest ironworks, in 1646 endowed with royal privileges, was the cradle of the present world-spanning trust.

For two and a half centuries the Bofors works remained in the private ownership of various noble families. In 1873, a joint stock company was formed, of which the entire share capital passed, 21 years later, into the hands of Dr. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish genius who longed to be a poet, made a fortune out of guns and ammunition and then donated his millions to science and peace. Nobel personifies Sweden, the pacifist world-arms-supplier.

Krupp and Bofors

After the World War, Germany partially succeeded in getting control of the Bofors works. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Krupp had been compelled to relinquish its war production and was looking for foreign firms for Germany's secret rearmament. Early in 1921 Krupp and Bofors came to terms. Bofors agreed to transfer to Krupp roughly one-third of its share capital, 63,000 shares at 100 kroner, out of a total of 198,000. In return, Krupp provided its Swedish partners with valuable patents and designs. Krupp also sent over to Sweden some of its best engineers.

There was one small hitch: *The Bofors company, under its statutes, had absolutely no right to cede any part of its stock to aliens!* The restriction was evaded in the usual manner: the two arms makers agreed to set up a dummy holding company called "Boforsinteressen," the only assets of which were 63,000 Bofors shares, booked as worth 6,299,000 kroner, while on the debit side a non-specified liability of 6,303,000 indicated the Krupp ownership. The shares were pooled with others at the Skandinaviska Banken in Gothenburg. The right of vote was formally exercised on behalf of Krupp by two Swedish citizens, Moritz Carlsson and Sven Wingquist (the well-known founder of the S.K.F. ball-bearing trust), both also directors of Bofors.

Revelation

These startling facts, revealing another link in the world-wide interlocking of munitions interests, were brought to light by an Arms Investigation conducted in Stockholm in March, 1935. In a stirring Riksdag speech, Richard Sandier, the Swedish Foreign Minister, denounced the German grip on Sweden's war industry as wholly incompatible with the country's interests.

As a result, the Swedish Parliament passed an anti-dummy act, designed to do away with German figurehead control. Shortly before this Act came into force, on July 1, 1935, Krupp sold the Bofors interests to a group of Swedish industrialists, headed by Director Axel Wenner-Gren, president of the powerful Elektrolux concern.

A Modern "Cannon-King"

Wenner-Gren, who controls many more Swedish industries (in particular Sweden's largest wood pulp producer, Svenska Cellulosa A.B.) ranks with the biggest "Cannon-Kings" of our time. He is now Bofors' principal shareholder, the total stock of the company having been raised in 1936, from 19.8 to 24.75 million kroner. In March, 1937, Bofors and Wenner-Gren as individual partner, founded at Trollhattan a powerful Swedish aircraft factory (Svenska Aeroplan A.B.), which will be shortly inaugurated, and is expected to provide, in the near future, not only Sweden, but all Nordic countries with sufficient war 'planes to keep potential enemies in check. And in September last year Wenner-Gren, treading proudly in Alfred Nobel's footsteps, set up a 30 million kroner donation for Research and Nordic Co-operation!

British Interest

No sooner had the German interests in Bofors been liquidated, than Great Britain began to manifest a keen interest in Swedish-made guns. For some time already military experts the world over had been whispering that the best anti-aircraft guns were being made in Sweden. Then, in February, 1936, Bofors delivered to the Swedish Admiralty a new 40 mm. automatic anti-aircraft gun, designed by Victor Hammar (chief of Bofors' constructions depart-

ment) that immediately drew world-wide attention. Britain's military experts, after experimenting for several months with various Bofors models, finally concluded that this was their best defence for London and Britain's vital seaports.

Famous 40-Millimetre Gun and Other Death-Dealing Marvels

The 40-mm. gun is, indeed, an unequalled masterpiece of technique. It can be swiftly transported by car or tractor, over the most difficult terrain, and brought into position in less than half a minute. It sends out an uninterrupted stream (120 to 150 shots a minute) of high-explosive shells, each fitted with a spotlight that keeps the trajectory constantly visible to the gunner's naked eye. A small clock-work inserted in the projectile—which is driven forth at an initial velocity of 900 metres per second—regulates its explosion with amazing precision. The barrel of the gun can be screwed off and replaced in a few seconds.

Other Bofors marvels, on which foreign attachés have long cast covetous eyes, are a double-barrelled 25 millimetre automatic gun, firing 400 shots a minute; an anti-tank gun that pierces a neat hole through armoured plate 30 millimetres thick at a distance of 1000 metres, and an ingenious device called "automatic battery commander."

OPPOSITION TO COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

The following joint letter has been sent by its authors to members of the Federal Parliament. It speaks ably for itself.

* * *
Box 3835T, G.P.O.,
Sydney, N.S.W.,
October 22, 1938.

Canberra, F.C.T.
Sir,—

The reported statement that a majority of members of the Federal Cabinet favour the introduction of compulsory military service is viewed with considerable apprehension by representatives of organisations indicated below. We would urge all members of the Federal Parliament seriously to consider the following aspects of the question, and to use their individual and collective influence to prevent a Cabinet decision to introduce compulsory military service, which, we feel, will be against the desires of the majority of the Australian people.

(a) There is strong public opposition to compulsory training, based on fears that it will constitute a threat to political rights and religious liberties. The present Government was returned to office on the understanding that it would not introduce conscription. During recent months numerous youth organisations, religious assemblies, peace societies, and labour organisations have expressed strong opposition to compulsory military training. An effort to secure the opinion of representative sections of the community showed that in an industrial suburb of Sydney 797 out of 846 electors were opposed to military training. Of the Sydney University students, 409 were in opposition, compared with 135 in favour. Votes taken among members of various religious groups showed 510 opposed to compulsory military service, with only 35 in favour. In various political groups tested the result was 385 against and 43 in favour.

(b) It is the belief of the undersigned that the great danger of compulsory training is that it tends to make the youth regard war as the inevitable arbiter of international disputes, whereas we believe that such disputes can be settled on the basis of justice, conciliation, and economic co-operation.

(c) Our youth organisations resent the fact that their members will be compelled to undergo military service for the purposes of a national policy in the formulation of which they have not the rights of electors. To them compulsory military training appears a step towards removing from the people that very freedom which they are being called upon to defend.

As the military authorities are reported to have expressed the view that compulsory military training is unnecessary, we urge members of Parliament seriously to reflect upon the advisability of introducing a measure which must arouse strong public resentment, and, in the case of our organisation, may cause many to place loyalty to conscience above obedience to the State. We are, Sir.—Yours faithfully,

H. Carey, Hon. Sec., Fellowship of Reconciliation.

F. W. Coaldrake, Aust. Student Christian Movement.

(Rev.) Dr. E. E. V. Collocott, President, United Christian Peace Movement.

T. E. Cooper, Clerk, Society of Friends.

(Rev.) W. G. Coughlan, Chairman, C. of E. Youth Fellowship Sydney Branch.

A. J. Dalziel, Hon. Sec.; A. O. Robson, Convenor, I.R. Section Legion of Christian Youth.

S. R. Deans, Hon. Sec., Inter Churches Commission.

(Rev.) J. Evans, Chairman Aust. Youth Council (N.S.W.)

L. C. Rodd, Chairman, Aust Peace Pledge Union.

(Rev.) H. J. Willings, Hon. Sec., Christian Socialist Movement.

OPPORTUNITY

Several readers have enquired for older back numbers of the "New Times" which contain many brilliant articles by the founder and late editor, Tom Moore. We propose to make available limited quantities on request and payment of freight (which should accompany request.) These copies may also be obtained by calling personally at the "New Times" office.

NATIONAL INSURANCE IS A MENACE

(5)

The Act Should be Repealed

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.

Sir,—

One of the strong points in the propaganda for National Insurance was that a similar scheme had been in operation in England for a great number of years and has been a splendid success. Anything that has been widely hailed as a success is usually accepted as such, but those who have taken the trouble to find out the facts of the situation are wondering what was meant by the word "success." Many people in Australia accepted the statements of the proponents of the insurance scheme without question, and still think the scheme in England has been a success, but, as pointed out last week, the only interests which gain any benefit from the plan are the banking interests. Look at it this way: If the scheme has been a success in England, what conditions would be described as a failure?

Conditions in England Appalling

Elderly people in England receive a pension of only ten shillings per week after having contributed regularly for many years, and, in consequence of this, it is not surprising that the condition of that country is appalling. It doesn't matter two hoots what Mr. Menzies or any other member of the numerous official touring parties have to say about the signs of prosperity THEY saw; the facts are indisputable that the great bulk of the population in England are having a very bad time. Our official tourists would be kept well away from the areas in which they would see the REAL conditions, and would spend their time in the company of people who are never short of money. But when we speak of England, we mean the PEOPLE of England, and the condition of the people of England is a disgrace to the so-called civilisation of its Government and a terrible reproach to the so-called leaders of its Christianity.

Archbishop's Admission of Failure

Consciousness of this is beginning to pierce the skulls of the old men responsible. The Archbishop of Canterbury, for example, speaking at the Diocesan Pilgrimage of Youth at Canterbury on July 9, appealed to youth to take up the task of building a better world. "We older folk", he said, "have not made much of that effort. When that great ordeal of the war was over we hoped to build a better world, but we seem only to have made it worse. We failed in our efforts. It is for you to take up that task and try to carry it through more successfully." He failed because he failed to put God and man before the money system. Instead of that, he gave his blessing to the national insurance scheme of the bankers to help keep God and man in second place, and went for yachting trips with one of the men most responsible for this affront to God (Pierpont Morgan).

Unemployment Increasing

Notwithstanding the spending of hundreds of millions on armaments, the admission has been made that the number of workers unemployed to-day is half a million greater than at the same time last year. This is exceedingly cheering news for the poor devils who are already living below the breadline and in fear of being thrown on the industrial scrap heap, as so many millions of others have been. Even our very own Sir Earle Page, who still struts prominently on the political stage, although in the whole of his public life he has done nothing at all of real

benefit for his fellow-countrymen, has admitted that instead of an A1 nation, he found in England only a C3 nation. That was because the people have not been getting sufficient to eat. And this, mark you, in the face of an insurance system which has been described to us as a great success, and also in the face of the criminal destruction of the very food so much needed by the half-starved people.

Sir Earle Page and C3

In case some of us might hesitate to believe this melancholy picture, let me quote something from *The New Times* in the first year of its publication (1935), as follows:

"One person in every four in England is on the breadline. Seventy per cent of the population is under-nourished. There are two million unemployed. Nearly five million have only four shillings per week to spend on food, and millions more have only six shillings per week. Even Dr. Page felt called upon to tell the people in London that the decrease in the consumption of nutritive foodstuffs was leading to the creation of a C3 population, which would not be able to bear arms."

That was in 1935, before there was a "crisis" with Germany and before the defence bug had bitten us nearly so badly as at present. The great doctor, the "leader" of what is called the *Country* party, was not so much concerned about the fact that the people were being starved in a land of plenty, but because they might not be able to bear arms! That is why I have emphasised the last part of the quotation. According to this man, we were born that we might bear arms, not that we might have life and have it more abundantly. Jesus was all wrong! The funny thing about the whole business, however, is that the national insurance scheme, which was brought in specially to "benefit" the people, was so successful that it was producing C3 instead of A1. It will inevitably do the same in Australia unless we have it repealed.

Regimentation to a Lower Standard

We have said from time to time that if we allow National Insurance to be imposed upon us, it will mean our general regimentation to a lower standard of living. If we are wrong, then the conditions in England, where the scheme has been in operation over a long period, should be such as to confound us. Instead of confounding us, they prove beyond a shadow of doubt that we are right, and within the space available to me I want to quote some typical cases which may be confirmed independently by anyone wishing to do so. All particulars given in the following are from reliable sources, and have been reported during the last four months.

Hideous Squalor

Sir Raymond Unwin, speaking in London, said: "Hardened as I am to the slums of many lands, what I saw in London came upon me with a shock of disgust. Such a mass of congestion, confusion, hideous squalor, and misery as that visit revealed would almost reconcile one to a second Great Fire of London." National Insurance, it was said, has been a great success in England!

Uncertainty Worse Than Poverty

Speaking at Torquay, Dr. Dorothy Parsons, hon. Secretary of the Friends of the Poor, said: "Today there are between 6000 and 7000 cases on the books. The most difficult cases were the unfor-

tunate people who were left with no incomes whatever. Even worse than poverty was uncertainty about the future." But was not the National Insurance intended to remove uncertainty about the future?

90 Per Cent. on Low Income

Here are four illuminating facts reported on the same date: (1) Children in Honiton (Devon) rural district, although surrounded by some of the finest dairy farms in the country, are suffering from lack of milk, according to the report of the local medical officer just issued. All milk has to be consigned to the orders of the centralised Milk Board, and none is left for local needs. (2) Mr. Simon Marks, chairman and managing director of Marks and Spencer Ltd., at the annual general meeting held recently, referred in his speech to the fact that "it must be realised that 90 per cent. of all incomes in the United Kingdom are £250 or less." (3) A mother struggling for the possession of her three-year-old child, while the father stood by weeping—this was the scene which was witnessed in the Slough Police Court recently. The magistrates ordered the child to be taken away from its parents, who were very poor, whereupon the mother snatched up her child and tried to run out of court with it. When the child was forced out of her grasp, she collapsed. (4) Mr. H. W. Hughes, president of the National Union of Clerks, quoted the advertisements of two borough councils. One offered £1 a week, rising to £2 a week, for an experienced shorthand-typist-bookkeeper not under 17. The other offered £1/15/- a week for a competent male shorthand typist. Because of the excess of supply over demand, thousands of clerks to-day are receiving miserable pittance. But wasn't the National Insurance scheme in England intended to *improve* the condition of the people? And has it not been said that it has been a great success?

Slum Schools

Miss L. Love, in her presidential address to the Association of Head Teachers' Conference at Nottingham, said: "There is urgent need for more rapid clearance of these slum schools . . . we must continue to express grave dissatisfaction while any child is compelled to spend his all-too-short life in buildings which are dark, gloomy, and as unsanitary and unhygienic as any slum dwelling in a condemned area. No fewer than 771 State-aided schools were still listed as having defective premises." Good old England, and good old Insurance!

Starvation, Then Suicide

George Verdin worked as an upholsterer for 28 years. Last June he lost his job. He and his wife struggled on for some time on their meagre savings, but things soon became desperate. Verdin grew depressed. Last week he was found hanging at his home in Islington. A pathologist at the inquest said he must have almost starved himself for some considerable time. His widow told a pitiful tale of official procrastination on the part of the U.A.B. and increasing debts. National Insurance a success?

Insanity Increasing

Medical men are becoming very alarmed at the immense amount of mental disorder in the country, and a special committee of the British Medical Association has been appointed to report on the matter, according to the *Daily Telegraph*. In plain English, we are being driven insane by a diabolical system that prevents us from gaining access to the means of life. We thought National Insurance was to help make things better, but by giving the people of England less in their pay envelopes it gives them less access to the means of life. How can it be any different in Australia?

Forced to Steal Clothes

Mrs. Uphold, of Shepherd's Bush, mother of five, was sympathetically treated by the magistrate when she stole some clothes for her children. A couple of years ago her husband developed trouble in one eye and had to go into hospital three times, during which periods his wife gradually fell into debt. Then, to save the other eye, the bad eye had to be removed, and he stayed six weeks in hospital. His wife got 30s. a week from the Guardians, £1 of which was due as rent. But, of course, this rent could not be paid. Before long the bailiffs came in and took everything. Mrs. Uphold put a brave face on it, and told her husband nothing for fear of worrying him while he lay ill in hospital. When he came out they managed to get a new home together; but, Mr. Uphold being out of work, they fell into arrears with the instalments on their furniture. From the U.A.B. they now get £2/17/6 a week. Of this 25/- goes in rent, 5/- to a clothing club, 5/- for furniture, 2/- paying off a milk bill, and 1/- for electric light. That leaves £1 to feed seven people, or under 3/- a head. And yet they have the effrontery to say that National Insurance brings security.

Motherhood Too Costly

A lurid light on the terrors of motherhood on an insufficient income were provided at the Edinburgh conference of the National Union of Railway Women's Guild. There was reference to an abortion club, where women paid a weekly sum for the services of an unqualified abortionist. The speaker who mentioned this club said that, according to a medical enquiry, ninety thousand mothers in Great Britain submitted themselves in 1937 for criminal abortion. Did one say something about the falling birthrate and the "benefits" of National Insurance?

Distressed Areas

The *News Chronicle* published an article dealing with "Our National Disease", and the following is an extract: "There appeared in a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* the most impressive and moving article I have ever read on Britain's distressed areas. I thought I knew something about our distressed areas. But this picture by a careful and exact observer got me in the vitals. It has left me with an uncomfortable sense of personal shame, and with a new fear lest the gigantic, unsolved problem of this 'National Social Disease' should eventually destroy our social economy." But they say National Insurance has been a success in England!

Living on Edge of Starvation

Hundreds of women living on the edge of starvation in the Rhondda Valley subscribed pennies to send Mrs. Mary Jones, of Tonypany, to Westminster to tell Parliament of their plight. Mrs. Jones, whose case is typical, has five children, aged between 13 years and 13 months. For the last three years her husband has been out of work. From the U.A.B. she gets £2/2/6 a week. Rent takes 12/6, coal 2/6, and light 1/- in summer and 2/- in winter. The family lives chiefly on bread and cheap scraps. But for a lodger who pays 6/6 a week for his lodging, without food, they would hardly be able to live at all. Mrs. Jones told a reporter there were hundreds in a similar plight. "We often have to go hungry to give the children something to eat," she said. "We get into debt, and we never have a shilling for enjoyment, and it's like that year after year. There's no future for people like us unless the Government takes action." Another case mentioned by her fellow representatives of the unemployed was a Tonypany miner with a wife and seven daughters, who receives from the Board £2/8/6 a week. Abortion in these circumstances

seem a better risk than National Insurance.

Fear of Dreadful Future

An inquest has been held on the bodies of a father, mother and three children. The father left a note to say he had taken the lives because of losses on the Stock Exchange and of "the dreadful future for my loved ones." The verdict was that the wife and children met their deaths at the hands of the father, and that Mr. . . . committed suicide while his mind was temporarily unbalanced. Why should his loved ones have had to face a dreadful future if National Insurance is even half the success it has been claimed to be?

A Good Eye for Sale

An advertisement taken from the *Daily Telegraph*: "Married man, financially desperate, will sacrifice the sight of one eye. Invites offers for healthy cornea. . . ." What could have been wrong with the man in a land where they have the wonderful National Insurance?

The "Benefits"

Mr. W. T. Griffiths, president of the N.U.R., says that the "shockingly inefficient" unemployment benefit has led to malnutrition and the rapid filling of our lunatic asylums. "During the present session of Parliament," he said, "there have been 24 debates on foreign affairs, but the health and happiness of our people have been woefully neglected. It is a dangerous indifference. Those of our legislators who have cut down social services, resulting in a physically under-fed nation, have incurred a grave responsibility." How could any man conscientiously say the health and happiness of the people have been sadly neglected when there is a successful National Insurance scheme operating?

No Space Wasted!

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Silkin, M.P., said that two families out of every three in London are sharing a house; that four working-class families out of every five are living in a house or dwelling of some sort which was originally built for a single family; that there are 150,000 underground rooms in London where people are living in abominable conditions; that it will take 16 of 17 years to deal with the existing slums; and that in the London area alone three thousand dwellings every year are classified a *new* slums. Does this look like success?

"No Hope of Retrieving"

"For the last eleven years, since the firm in which I was a partner went out of business, I have been constrained to live almost entirely on capital--various enterprises having met with no success. This is now well-nigh exhausted. My age and state of health leave me no hope of retrieving my position. The anxiety of these years, and the strain of concealing it, insomnia and, above all, the spectacle of my wife's unhappy state, these are too much for me." Thus wrote Mr.—before taking the lives of his wife and himself. There are about 5000 such case every year. National Insurance is a great help!

Knife Wounds

Half an hour after her two children came home hungry from school, weeping bitterly when they found there was no food for them a mother and her boy of seven were taken to hospital with knife wounds in the throat. The day before, the woman's young husband was sent to prison for a month for "obtaining public relief under false pretences." To buy extra nourishment for his invalid wife, he had done a few days' work without telling the relieving officer, someone reported him, and he was charged and sentenced. His wife, 39, of----, and her boy, Nathan, are now in hospital in a critical condition. The Woman's brother told the *Daily Mirror*:

(Continued on next page.)

UNCONSCIOUS!

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE.

Impatient reformers, acutely conscious of the world's illness and full of zeal to cure it, are constantly held up by the fact that the people at large never seem to know what is wrong. Not even when one keeps telling them, can they seem to take it in. Since without the concerted action of these people the reformers cannot advance their cause, this is very discouraging. This peculiar *deadness* to things-that-are is noticeable in various small ways.

Tram-users, for Example

It is interesting, if rather maddening, to observe people in a tram-car. The unconsciousness to facts that one sees here almost drives one to think that only the least intelligent of people travel by that means. Why, O why (you ask yourself), do they keep hanging unsteadily to straps when the car begins to empty? Why, when early congestion causes them to crush together uncomfortably, do they continue to do so when most of the passengers have alighted? It is a common spectacle to see a bunch of people jammed together in a corner with wide seating accommodation on the other side of them. They appear to think that the car is still full of people! Why, in a comparatively empty car, do they insist on occupying the exact spot on which you have carefully laid a bunch of flowers?

Robots—and the Few

You can't help wondering how such people conduct the ordinary business of life, and are apt to conclude that they are capable only of moving in a well-worn groove.

It is a pessimistic conclusion, but one is driven to believe that most people are simply unconscious. They require something like an earthquake to make them realise that the world is moving. It seems that now, as ever, the progressive work of the world is carried on by a few, while the others stand by and let them do it. At every gathering where matters of real moment are be-

ing discussed one sees mostly the same faces. In a small city like Adelaide this is very noticeable. This means of course, that the few are overworked, while those for whom they fight are comfortably asleep. Hamlet knew it when he said that we "must curb and woo for leave to do (them) good." Of course one accepts this mission. When Milton, with all his revolutionary zeal, called the mass of the people whom he sought to benefit "pigs, dogs, and goats," he still continued his crusade in their favour, though, perhaps, like Hamlet, being a poet and an idealist, he may have felt like saying sometimes,

"The world is out of joint, O cursed spite!
That ever I was born to put it right."

But he realised that he *was* born to help to put it right.

Cause and Effect

Perhaps he realised in his quieter moments that the people were "pigs, dogs and goats," because they had been treated for centuries as if they were. It must be admitted that the tendency, even in so-called democratic countries, is to discourage the people from thinking for themselves. Political parties, the press, various societies act as though their chief mission was the suppression of thought. An original thinker is apt to be considered an eccentric and a rebel. Few follow Emerson when he said, "To be a *man* one must needs be a nonconformist." When we conform we tend to become static. And if this is true of man, how much truer of women!

Women's Public Enemy No. 1

I consider that the chief enemy of womankind is the "Woman's Page" in the daily press. If one regards it quite objectively, one would gather that the whole mind of womankind was set upon personal adornment, fashions in clothing, social functions, marriages, engagements, and cooking recipes. The whole thing is the acme of

pettiness, frivolity, and an incredible narrowness of outlook. We learn that women in London (and that means the idle rich) are dyeing their hair the colour of their costumes, that fingernails are now orange or tartan; that lap-dogs have luxury suites, their own restaurants, and special hospitals. And this in a world that is swaying between bloody revolution and still bloodier despotism, where all nations are feverishly re-arming and neglecting attempts at social amelioration in that vast and fruitless enterprise.

Women Side-tracked

A world that tragically needs the strength, power, and mighty humanitarian urge of true womanliness! The enemy of our times can strike no deadlier blow at civilisation than this shameless attempt to withdraw women's influence from this crazy world. Let us turn the page, and read "Women and Sport." Here, curiously enough, women get all the publicity of men's activities. Who beat whom at golf, tennis, or croquet has large headlines: while the activities of women who are studying the problems of the world, who are gathering together in considerable numbers to make their contribution to peace, to education, to child delinquency, to prison systems, to the treatment of the insane, to better electoral systems, to the problem of poverty, are dismissed in a few lines in some inconspicuous corner. Who could blame the average man if he judged womankind by the large, conspicuous newsprint rather than the small notices that are grudgingly allowed space? All this is, I believe, designed to increase our unconsciousness, to keep us dull and doped, and incapable of action; for those who desire to keep us thus realise very well that a roused and intelligent people is the greatest menace to their domination, and could very speedily end it. Our task, therefore, is to administer strong antidotes to such a state of unconsciousness, and by constant doses of undiluted truth cause the patient to come to life.

Ideas Based on Scarcity Persist

If you told the people in the tram-car that there was plenty of room all round them, they would move up and be comfortable. Because they were cramped at the beginning of the journey, they still think they must be cramped when the journey advances. They try to take the extra room you need, although there is abundance of other space. Thus is it in the world. Having begun life's journey in scarcity, humanity fails to realise the facts of abundance—thinks, acts and votes with a scarcity complex. People think they can only get what they need by taking from others. They have not yet become aware that there is plenty for *everybody*. Our constant task must be to arouse them from their delusions.

COMMISSIONS

When some people ask for a change to be made, And authorities don't want to give them permission, They always reply, With tears in their eye, That they are going to appoint a commission.

The results take an age to obtain, And the world forgets its mission:

But the members are gay, For they draw good P.A., And it's well worth being on a commission.

The report must get carefully round Ten years or so after submission, Then the clever men state, As it's much out of date— Things are ripe for another commission.

—R.N.

NATIONAL INSURANCE IS A MENACE

(Continued from page 6.)

"My sister had been in poor health for some time, and the shock of her husband being sent away had a terrible effect on her. This morning she went to the public assistance offices and asked for a food ticket. She had no money, and wanted to have some food ready for her children. They had nothing to eat at breakfast time. She was told to come back in the afternoon when the children came home, and she would get a ticket then. When the kiddies returned there was nothing for them." What did that matter? They were inhabitants of a land which enjoyed the wonders of National Insurance.

Why Preach Christ?

At a religious meeting at the Albert Hall last Monday a woman called out to the speaker: "What good is it preaching about Christ to me? I haven't enough to eat. I'm unemployed." She was turned out. Perhaps she had never heard of the success of National Insurance!

These incidents are but the merest fraction of those which could be quoted, and have been taken, more or less at random, from reliable journals which reach me regularly from London. They prove conclusively that National Insurance does not, AND CAN NOT, give security, and also that any statement claiming success for the scheme in England, so far as the PEOPLE are concerned, is false. It cannot succeed, and we must therefore intensify our activities to have the Australian Act repealed.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE H. BROWN.
(To be concluded.)

WAR, WHAT FOR?

Speaking in the Senate, Senator Brown, of Queensland, read an extract from a book bearing the title given in the above headline. Kirkpatrick, the author, wrote:

War is the ignoble trick of slitting open the blood vessels of the excited working class to satisfy the honour and save the pride and business of crowned and uncrowned cowards of the ruling class. There never was a war and never can be a war till the working men are willing to do the marching, the trench-digging, and the actual fighting, bleeding and dying. And the working men are never willing to butcher and be butchered wholesale till influential but coarse-grained people of the capitalist class or highly-educated panderers to the capitalist class, craftily or ignorantly excite the humble toilers to the fiend's stupid mood of savage hate.

First come the "powerful editorials," the "great speeches," the "eloquent sermons," and ferocious prayers for war; then the fife and drum; then the brain storm of the humble, humbugged working-men; then the recruiting; then the hand-waving and "Good-bye, boys; good-bye, good-bye!" then the butchering and the blood; then the tears and the taxes.

Listen, oh listen, you betrayed multitude of toil-damned, war-blasted workers of all nations!

If the masters want blood, let them cut their own throats.

We don't want other people's blood, and we refuse to waste our own.

Let those who want "great victories" go into the firing line and get them.

If war is good enough to vote for or pray for, it is good enough to go to, up close where bayonets gleam, swords flash, rifles crash, flesh rips, blood spurts, bones snap, brains are dashed; up close where men toil, sweat, freeze, starve, kill, groan, scream, pray, laugh, howl, curse, go mad and die; up close where the flesh and blood of betrayed men and boys are ground and pounded into a red mush of mud by shrieking cannon balls, by the iron-bound

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. 228. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.
DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. 1. 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. Hosiery, Underwear and Aprons. GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto.

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

NORTH CARLTON.
W. BROWN, Hairdresser & Tobacconist, 733 Nicholson St., N. Carlton

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

SANDRINGHAM.
A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs Tennis Racquets Restrung from 7/6
BIGGS & LOMAS. Tailors. First class Workmanship. Suit Club.
CONFECTIONERY and SMOKES Gibson's, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre.
GROCERS, McKAY & WHITE. Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW 1924
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist A. E. Giddings, 18 Station St.
HOME MADE CAKES. F. TAYLOR, 81 Bay Rd. XW2044
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.
Phone: Cent. 6693

hoofs of galloping horses, and the steel bound wheels of rushing gun-trucks, "What is war?" They say "war is hell," Well, then, let those who want hell go to hell.

How You Can Help the "New Times" to Increase Its Fighting Strength

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR EVERY READER

With the advent of the recent financial appeal, the "New Times" was given a further lease of life. However, it is essential that immediate steps be taken to increase our REVENUE sufficiently to fully liquidate our costs. We have already taken steps in this direction by starting to build up our advertising revenue and sales. The possibility of getting increased advertising partly depends upon an enlarged circulation. This is where EVERY reader can help without cost to him- or herself.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

We are frequently asked: "What can I do?" Well, you can introduce the "New Times" to your friends, to people interested in reform and, whenever the opportunity presents itself, to strangers.

Ask them to try it for a few weeks. Don't rely on them having the initiative to order it from a newsagent. Get them to sign the "Order on Newsagent" form printed below. They do not commit themselves to take it for a fixed period—and they do not have to pay you any money. Pass on the form to their nearest newsagent, who will supply at 3d. per week. Further copies of the form may be had, free and post free, from the "New Times." Parcels of specimen copies of the "New Times" are also available (free and post free).

The "New Times" is fighting YOUR fight. Will you help it to do so more effectively?

ORDER ON NEWSAGENT.

To.....
(Newsagent)

Address.....
PLEASE SUPPLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ONE COPY OF "THE NEW TIMES."

Signed.....

Address.....

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

ERIC BUTLER.—From the brief reports that we have received from the Riverina, it is evident that Eric is getting a great reception in that part of the Commonwealth. His courageous fight for reform has captured the imagination of people everywhere. The first meeting of this trip was held at Borellan on Wednesday afternoon, October 26, at 3 o'clock. In spite of unsuitable conditions, a very representative audience listened with amazement to one of those addresses which Eric can give at times. Tremendous enthusiasm was aroused by what supporters and all those present claimed to be the most convincing address upon reform yet heard in this part of the State of New South Wales. The following morning was spent in seeing the local business people, who were very impressed. A real awakening has taken place. Mr. Norman Rolls, another young reformer, who is giving his time to the fight for truth and justice, will be working in conjunction with Eric for the remainder of this tour. Mr. Rolls has travelled extensively in many parts of the world, and has a very thorough grasp of the monetary question.

Leaving Borellan on Thursday evening of last week, Eric arrived in Narrandera the same night, having been driven across by that great stalwart, Mr. P. Crane. A very warm welcome was given to Eric at Narrandera by leading citizens. The Mayor will take the chair at what is expected to be the biggest reform meeting in the history of Narrandera. This is fertile country for reform, and good results are to be expected. Although new to this town, Mr. Rolls and Eric have received great assistance from the local press and local citizens. Most of the professional men are being contacted, and good results are being obtained. Picture slides, the radio, loudspeakers, and leaflets were used freely in advertising the big meeting at the Criterion Hall last night (Thursday, November 3). A big open-air meeting took place on Saturday night last, when over 200 citizens listened to a talk on present conditions. All those present were very impressed and enthusiastic about the meeting for Thursday night. Eric expects to speak in Grong Grong this Saturday night, and then move on to Junee before returning north to Griffith and Leeton. On his return trip to Melbourne he hopes to be able to speak at Tocumwal, Mathoura, and Deniliquin. He then hopes to pack one or two Gippsland meetings in before Christmas. We will publish re-

ports of progress as they come to hand.

BENDIGO is preparing for intense activity. A further supply of leaflets is being obtained and meetings are being arranged. It is proposed to have an open-air address on Armistice Day; and Dr. Dale has been invited to address a Pleasant Sunday Afternoon meeting.

BENALLA.—A report of a successful meeting, held on Sunday last, which was addressed by Dr. Dale, will appear in the next issue. Arrangements are in hand to launch a house-to-house canvassing campaign for the collection of signatures to the Demand form; but it is thought advisable to hasten slowly and allow the National Insurance Repeal Campaign to introduce the idea of "tell your member" and "demand" a little further before attacking the fundamental issue. Consequently National Insurance Repeal is receiving preference for a week or two.

THORPDALE has sent packages of signed letters to the member for the electorate demanding the repeal of the N.I. Act. The member has been informed of the percentage result of preliminary canvass, and requested to answer two questions: "Are you prepared to press for repeal?" and "What steps are you contemplating taking to ascertain the wishes of your constituents in the matter?" The reply is awaited, and space has been arranged in the *Gippsland News* to inform the electors of the nature of the reply.

BENTLEIGH.—The Bentleigh meeting is to take place in the Church of England Hall, Mavho Street, Bentleigh, on Tuesday evening, November 15. Dr. Dale will address the meeting. Although this meeting is a U.E.A. meeting, several requests were made that an explanation of the National Insurance Act should be given. It is very essential for the success of the Repeal Campaign that it is not officially linked up with any movement and it is only on condition that he is permitted to make this plain that Mr. Paice has consented to attend the meeting and address it, as distinct from a U.E.A. meeting. A preliminary meeting to make final arrangements for the big meeting on November 15 will be held at 71 Mitchell Street, Bentleigh, on Tuesday evening, November 8. Will supporters please come along?

YOUTH SECTION RALLY, held on Thursday evening, November 3, will be fully reported in next week's issue.

SOUTH MELBOURNE is holding a Repeal meeting in St. Silas' Hall, opposite Albert Park

Railway Station, on Monday, November 7, at 8 p.m. The Mayor will be in the chair.

"NEW TIMES" DISTRIBUTION.—Don't forget to call in for, or send for, your bundle of back numbers of the *New Times*. They do great work if left in letterboxes or given out at sports meetings, etc.

NEXT "GET TOGETHER" meeting will be held in the U.E.A. Rooms on Wednesday next, November 9.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

RALLY.—The rally held at the Campaign Rooms on Saturday, October 15, was very successful, socially, financially, and in achieving the main objective—viz., to keep members informed concerning action taken and contemplated, tactics for the immediate future, and the best parts each can play if willing. A considerable number of copies of the letter for the Federal member re the only sane, sound, and practical way to finance National Defence were taken by members. If each United Democrat will get at least six other electors to sign and send the letters to their Federal M.P., and copies to Messrs. Lyons and Curtin, they will be giving practical proof of the truth that electors, by freely associating in making a democratic demand, can eventually get what they want. The reply received from her M.P. by one of the executive officers is very encouraging. He stated that many M.P.'s were receiving a great number of letters on this matter, and that one member had actually received several THOUSAND letters! That's the stuff. Keep it up, everybody! Write frequently to your M.P. at Canberra, and make your demand for a different result in each letter, then repeat—e.g., National Defence, National Insurance, Civil Aviation Ground Reorganisation, etc.—always referring to paragraph 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking as a matter that he might read with advantage.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ORDER.—On October 18, Messrs. Bruce Brown and C. D. Brock addressed a meeting of 40 at the Semaphore Park Baptist Church Hall, at which two ministers were present. Mr. Brown, speaking on "Money in Relation to the Will of God," gave a very useful, informative, and illuminating talk on money, taking one quotation after another of Our Lord's own words in the Sermon on the Mount, pointing the obvious implications, relating these to our money system, and the orthodox attitude of mind. Mr. Brown's quiet, simple, direct method of speech, with frequent questions direct to his listeners, makes a distinctive appeal, and is the best educative style. Mr. Brock followed with a talk on the practice of pressure politics in an age of abundance.

WEST AUSTRALIA

CONVENTION.—The 1938 Electoral Campaign Convention was held in the Advance Business College Rooms on Saturday, October 8. The Convention, which was well attended by metropolitan and country delegates assembled from all parts of the State, was opened at 11 a.m. by Mr. Richard Rushton, who was in the chair. In his opening address Mr. Rushton welcomed delegates, old and new, and told them how pleased he was to see them taking such an enthusiastic part in this great campaign. Mr. Rushton, as usual, when dealing with matters relative to the Campaign, was in a very optimistic mood, and told those assembled, "that the Movement had something to be proud of, despite the trying period through which it had passed." He went on to outline the amount of work accomplished during the past twelve months, and reminded delegates that this was done under very difficult conditions. Mr. Rushton concluded his opening address amid enthusiastic applause.

The chairman's address was followed by a report by Mr. Whittingham, Director of Finance. Although this report was healthy, it revealed a considerable shrinkage of income, as compared with the last annual report, and served, with suitable comment from Mr. Whittingham, to impress on delegates the necessity for redoubled efforts on their part during the coming year to ensure that the position improves sufficiently to enable the ever-increasing demands of the Campaign to be adequately met.

The next report came from Mr. F. Jones, Director of Social Activities. Mr. Jones was able to report renewed interest in social activities, particularly in connection with the bridge and card evenings. It is to be hoped that Mr. Jones will be given every encouragement to carry on with the good work in the coming year.

Mrs. Robinson, the "Grand Old Lady of the Campaign," reported on women's activities. She impressed upon those assembled that the women were doing their most important work for the Campaign by being constantly active within other women's organisations, and thus permeating them with E.C. propaganda. Mrs. Robinson concluded her report with an outline of the social activities that the women have engaged in during the past year.

Mr. A. W. Kelly, as Director of Local Objectives, reported on the activities of this department since its establishment a short time ago. He outlined the local objectives that had been pursued with various degrees of success, making special mention of the Perth Hospital objective, which had been brought to a successful conclusion. He impressed upon delegates the urgency of their active support and co-operation in the two Australia-wide objectives now being sought—i.e., the demand for the repeal of the National Insurance Bill and the demand for the issue of debt-money for national defence.

The report by the Director of Publicity, Mr. G. S. Thompson, was received with evident interest. Acknowledgment was made of valuable assistance from New South Wales, and of the hearty and efficient co-operation of the Director of the Campaign, Mr. V. J. Dury. The obdurate silence of the bank-controlled press was recorded, but various avenues had been used and new ones opened, and the consistent support of the *Wheat and Wool Grower* was noted with pleasure. The director especially stressed the value of the personal missionary spirit by every earnest worker, and asked for "key" men in every district as an avenue of approach to the nearest editor. A "win the editor" campaign throughout the country would be a good thing.

The final and much-awaited report was given by Mr. V. J. Dury, Director of the Campaign, Mr. Dury gave a straightforward report of the activities of the Movement during the past twelve months, neither painting the picture too brightly nor being unduly pessimistic. He strongly told delegates where the Campaign had been failing, due to the lack of their faithful support, and told them just what he expected of them in the future, if the Campaign was to be carried on as it should. The report left no doubt in the minds of those present of the true position, both regarding themselves and their activities, and that of the Movement in general. We feel sure that those people who heard this report will profit from its frankness, and redouble their efforts in the next term.

All reports were received, after discussion.

Much other business relative to the welfare of the Movement was discussed, and the following motions were passed:

1. "That on the minutes of the Conference be recorded appreciation of the wonderful work done by Captain James, and that a letter expressing this appreciation be forwarded to Captain James at the Perth hospital.

2. "That the Convention reaffirms the policy laid down by the Easter Conference, held in Sydney, and that we push on with the policy of getting the people in association to DEMAND, through their elected representatives in Parliament, results from the experts."

3. "That this Conference record a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation for the excellent work done by Mr. V. J. Dury during the past twelve months."

4. "That Mr. Rushton be re-elected president of the Campaign Secretariat."

5. "That a message of appreciation be sent to Professor Walter Murdoch for his great work in the cause of humanity."

6. "That the efforts of the Local Objectives Campaign be concentrated solely, as a State Movement, upon the repeal of the National Insurance Act."

The Congress was brought to a close with a well-attended public meeting, which was addressed by the Rev. Canon Bell and Mr. Rushton.

Mr. Daventry, a new-comer to the Movement in this State, was in the chair. The public meeting was held in the Assembly Hall, Pier Street, Perth. The Congress concluded on a very optimistic note, and all who attended went home with the feeling that big things could be expected in the near future.

Letters to Editor

"A CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIAN PEOPLE"

Sir,—In the *Argus* of October 29 we were informed that "A Conference of Christian People to discuss the root causes of war" is to take place on November 11 in the Assembly Hall, Collins Street, and that Bishop Baker, Dr. G. L. Wood, and Mr. R. D. Elliott will be the principal speakers.

Bishop Baker is the man who publicly declared "Hands off the banks"; Dr. Wood is the University Professor who publicly declared that the progress of a country depends upon the amount of bankruptcy it can stand; and Mr. R. D. Elliott is the man who talks unendingly about Empire trade, but refuses to say a word about the financiers who control it. In these circumstances a conference led by such men may be expected to have its attention directed to anything *but* the cause.

Unfortunately, I cannot attend the conference, but I hope many others will, if only to see and hear what goes on.—Yours, etc.,

BRUCE H. BROWN.
Adelaide.

DOUGLAS CREDIT WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

All supporters and friends are invited to fraternise at the Old Playgoers' Hall, Nicholas Buildings, Swanston Street, on Saturday, November 12, between 3.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Dr. Maloney, M.H.R., has accepted an invitation to open an Australian Tea and Bazaar at 3.30 p.m.

LADIES!—Prizes will be given for best cakes, scones, dressed doll, etc.

Everybody Welcome.
Admission Free.
Mrs. J. Eckhardt, Directress,
Room 8, The Block, City.

SEASIDE ACCOMMODATION

Room for two Paying Guests at beautiful home in Beach Suburb. Very handy railway. Garage, Tennis, Close beach. Congenial surroundings. Apply Miss Hayes, U.E.A. Rooms.

TO OUR READERS—

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

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

Name.....

Full Postal Address.....

Date.....

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