

THE CRISIS
OF MODERN
CIVILISATION
(See Page Three)

THE NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1939.

Every Friday 3d

ANZACS BETRAYED!

HOW THEY SUFFER

On last Anzac Day, nothing could have been more touching or tragic than the appeal from Sir Harry Chauvel, through the Melbourne press, for £100,000 for the Red Cross. A letter from the wife of a returned soldier in the Mallee was published as typical of *many dozens*. In the course of her letter, thanking the Red Cross for the clothes sent, she said that she had been reduced to a state where the only covering she had was two old sacks sewn together and dyed black. She had no covering for her feet at all. And yet Australia is a rich nation in terms of real wealth. But in terms of money we are kept poor. Money exists mainly as figures in books. Those figures are manipulated by the private bankers. Unfortunately, the world's greatest soldiers, along with the rest of the community, have been so mesmerised, that they now suffer, in many cases, far worse conditions than they did during the war. That is why they are picked up off the streets suffering from starvation. That is why they are eking out miserable existences in the various Soldiers' Settlements. Never mind, let us forget these things, for next week the Anzacs will march again; and the "leaders," who still betray them, and the rest of the community, will soothe their consciences with more smug platitudes.

But those platitudes will not alter the realities—realities that should constitute the greatest challenge to the conscience of our present so-called democracy.

THE LAST WAR—AND THE GREAT SWINDLE

Prior to the last war, the financial swindle, which the bankers perpetuate, was very little understood. However, with the start of war and the necessity for tremendous industrial expansion, the debt system was given a drastic body-blow—a blow which rocketed debts so high that the taxation bill which has to be paid in times of "peace" has the world almost completely in pawn to the bankers.

It may be of interest to have a closer look at the manner in which the Bank of England was forced to disclose the great swindle upon the outbreak of the war. Their methods were somewhat blatant, but everyone was busy fighting the war, and their blatancy escaped notice.

When war started, the vaunted custodians of the people's money, publicly bankrupt, were unable to pay out to their depositors in legal tender as much even as one-fifth of the amounts standing to the credit of those depositors. Bank doors were closed. The Government stepped in, suspended the obligation to pay gold, and authorised the printing of currency notes. It did not take over this essential function of sovereignty itself, as it might well have done.

The banks apparently had everything cut-and-dried before-

The World's Greatest Confidence Trick

It happens every year. The bands play. Old comrades meet; ministers of religion make pious resolutions about war, but never mention the economic whip, which is flaying the major powers to such a fury at the present time. The Anzacs will march again, their ranks now sadly depleted by the passage of time and by the present rotten system, which takes its toll in times of peace as well as times of war. In spite of the fact that these men fought the "war to end wars," and were promised, "a land fit for heroes to live in," they have been betrayed.

They have been betrayed by our present society, which masquerades under the name of democracy—by you and me, and our fellow-citizens. They did not fight to make the world "safe for democracy." It was all for the purpose of making the world safe for **finance**, and those who control it. Wars have their origin in the present financial system. That system caused the last war. It threatens to plunge us into the maelstrom again.

hand. In spite of Britain's alleged unpreparedness for the war, the necessary note-printing machinery had been installed at Messrs. Waterlow's long before hostilities commenced. This fact was admitted by Lady Waterlow in her memoirs after the war.

After the requisite notes had been printed the banks proceeded to *create* credit to the extent of many times the face value of the notes, and to *lend* its financial credit back to the nation *at interest*.

It should be sufficient to point out that the National Debt of Britain rose, between August 1914, and December 1919, from about £660 millions to about £7700 millions.

In Australia the public debt in-

creased, between 1914 and 1919, from £339 millions to £705 millions. It has doubled again in the years of "peace" which have intervened. Now that we are preparing for another "war to end war," the debt will, under "sound" financial rules, expand more rapidly. This will mean increased taxation and more financial slavery. Is this what the Anzacs fought for?

THE CAUSE OF WAR AND THE RE-ARMAMENT RACKET

It is now generally recognised by all thinking people that the last war was a trade war, brought about by a financial policy dictated by the international financiers. A few people, such as Norman Angell, constantly warned Britain that war with Germany was in-

PARTY-POLITICS DENOUNCED

Have Made Parliamentary System a Fraud

Vested Interests Can Govern Governments

In the course of a recent address to a large gathering of Waikato farmers at Ngaruawahia, New Zealand, Captain H. M. Rushworth, Auckland Provincial President of the N.Z. Farmers' Union and ex-M.P., whilst stressing the truth of the old adage that "unity is strength," and urging the importance of political activity by primary-producers, made some very pungent remarks about party-politics.

A report, for which we are indebted to the monthly journal, "Progress," of Hamilton (N.Z.), of part of Captain Rushworth's speech appears hereunder:

PARTY-SYSTEM ANOMALIES

"Present politics are a fraud, for the parliamentary system as originally conceived by its founders is not operating; the party system has made a fraud of it," said Captain Rushworth. "The *over-riding pledge* of voting 'confidence' in one's party *makes every other pledge given by a party candidate at an election valueless*. I have seen, while I was in Parliament, the election of a chairman of committees made a matter of 'confidence' by the leader of the dominant party in the House, irrespective of whether

that party's nominee for the position was the most suitable chairman or not."

Continuing, Captain Rushworth said, "I remember Mr. Arthur Sexton, the Independent member for Franklin, in the last Parliament, moving a motion to give every member a *free vote* on all matters affecting the safety, welfare and honour of the Dominion. The motion was negated by *both* the Labour and the Nationalist Parties voting against it, and the only members who voted for it were three Independents, who

(Continued on page 6.)

evitable unless trade restrictions were radically altered. They were not altered, and war took place. The same cause is rapidly forcing another crisis at the moment. Nationally, we breed criminals because of a financial policy which denies individuals access to the actual or potential abundance. Internationally, the same position exists. Germany cannot, under existing financial rules, get proper access to the world's abundance of raw materials.

International friction is maintained and increased. And, by friction, the vultures of the armament racket—mainly allied interests of the bankers—draw their huge profits.

Australians would do well to carefully read *The Bloody Traffic*, by Fenner Brockway, and learn how the Anzacs—the cream of Australian and New Zealand youth—were smashed into bloody pulp by British-made guns at Gallipoli. And it is rather ironical to know that a few years prior to Gallipoli, British engineers had proudly proclaimed to the world that this part of the coast had been made invulnerable.

At the Royal Commission on private arms manufacture in 1935, Mr. W. Arnold Forster mentioned the fact that a gun captured by the Bedfords in Palestine had the words, "Made by Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co." inscribed on it. Much more to the same effect could be mentioned, but, perhaps the best extract of all, which shows how the present financial system breeds a cynically anti-social attitude, is taken from an article in *The Aeroplane* of March 15, 1933: "The manufacturers of both aeroplanes and engines may hope for increased turnover and profits a year or so hence, when the Disarmament Conference has faded out and the programme of expansion is allowed to proceed."

These groups must be more than gratified with recent international trends. But what a racket! The private bankers can find money for war, but none for peace. They create it and lend it to the Governments, who in turn spend it with the armament manufacturers. Thus our debts are increased *and* the profits of the armament ring.

WHAT ARE THE BETRAYED GOING TO DO?

However, frightful as this armament racket; and war undoubtedly is, we must direct our active attention always to the *cause*. Let us get to the root cause of the trouble. Remove that cause, and you remove war-scares and the armament racket resulting from these scares.

We have got to tackle those who control finance. Failure to do this means more betrayals. Under present rules the bankers drive us into war, and during the fight they hold the coats of the combatants and go through the pockets.

Debt and war can be abolished at one stroke. But it will never

(Continued on page 6.)

SCIENCE MARCHES ON!

New Material Tames Light Rays

THE "MAGIC" OF POLAROID

Will Save Untold Death and Injury of Night Motor-Smashes—If Finance Permits

Over the past century-and-a-half Man's age-long battle to subdue and harness the forces and phenomena of Nature to beneficial purposes has taken on the character of a precarious victory, and, then, of a rout.

But the triumphal march hesitates.

In the vanguard, the real leaders—the Scientist, the Inventor, the Industrial Engineer and the New Economist—point to the broad and smooth highway along which the "enemy" has commenced a headlong retreat.

Within the main body of the army still on the battlefield, but from a cosy and well-provisioned dug-out, the International Banker, disguised as the legitimate Paymaster, demands base, tragic and insane mutiny—demands endless delay in the mud and blood. His own voice (like his part in the battle) is insignificant and unreal, but he bribes Signals—all communications are in his control, and he has a smoke-screen between the real leaders and the great bulk of the men, who are told that others of their number, near and far, are the enemy. So—instead of unmasking and deposing the unauthorised Paymaster, and setting out on the triumphal march—they fight amongst themselves.

Nevertheless, in spite of the din and confusion, a few have heard the voices of sanity and order from the other side of the smoke-screen, and are passing the word along as best they may. That, however, as Kipling would say, is another story.

In plain words, the tally of good things, which science and invention have made, it physically possible for ALL men and women to enjoy grows daily. But the extent to which the majority of men and women *do* enjoy these benefits scarcely grows at all—at times it is reduced.

The reason is simply that the great majority of men and women lack sufficient MONEY to claim them in full—very many people can scarcely sample them at all.

A case in point is Polaroid, a substance that has remarkable advantages over ordinary glass for various purposes. At present it has 30 proved uses, and 24 other uses are in the experimental stage, most of them almost ready for commercial application.

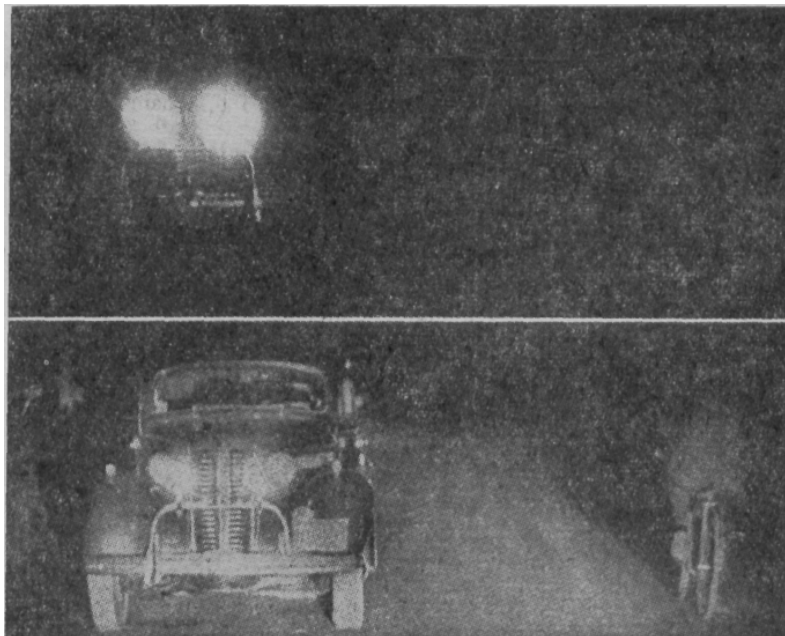
SOME OF ITS USES

The most striking use, and one of obviously enormous practical benefit, is that of completely eliminating that blinding glare of motor-car headlights, which causes human tragedies every night of our lives—the dazzled motorist either careering off the road, crashing into the other car, or smashing into the slower-moving vehicle, cyclist or pedestrian travelling ahead of him on the same side of the road, but quite invisible to him.

The Polaroid remedy is very simple. It consists in having each motor-car equipped with a sheet of Polaroid in front of the driver's eyes, near the windscreen (like a sun-visor), and another sheet in each of each car's headlights (with the invisible "grain" at right-angles to that of the sheets inside the windcreens—crosswise in one case, up-and-down in the other). Each driver can then clearly see the road, etc., as illuminated by his own headlights, but the powerful lights of a car coming in the opposite direction appear only as two luminous purple discs. Behind them he can actually make out the details of the other car's bonnet, bumpers, and even its number-plate.

All headlight glare cannot be eliminated until all cars are equipped with Polaroid. It has been on the American market for

three and a half years, and the cost is relatively small, so that motor manufacturers would no doubt have adopted it *universally* as a standard fitting, like brakes, only that the makers of "popular" cars, operating in the face of the arbitrarily restricted money-incomes of ordinary folk, have to draw the line somewhere—and it would be of little value for makers of expensive cars to fit it while the majority of cars were not so equipped. In any case, a great number of people are financially unable to become motorists except by driving the cast-offs, manufactured before the availa-



KILLING DAZZLE.

TOP: A photograph taken through an ordinary windscreen with plain glasses in the headlamps of the oncoming car.

BOTTOM: The same scene taken through a Polaroid windscreen, the oncoming car being fitted with Polaroid headlamp glasses.

bility of Polaroid, of their more fortunate fellow-citizens, and lack the money to have it specially fitted. A great proportion of people, indeed, lack the money to become motorists at all; in fact, many of them lack the money to even buy sufficient proper food and clothes. They are left altogether "out in the cold" (sometimes literally). To them the benefits of science and invention are little more than vague, rosy-hued abstractions.

Even a Polaroid visor in a car gives some protection against

headlight-glare from approaching cars, unequipped with Polaroid; but many motorists could not "afford" even that partial safeguard of the lives of themselves and others.

It need hardly be pointed out that, apart from danger to life and limb, headlight-glare is a frequent source of eyestrain and nerve-strain.

What An Overseas Magazine Says

Let the American magazine, *Fortune*, take up the fascinating tale of this one of myriads of discoveries waiting to enrich the lives of all men and women. Read a little more of much that could be told of Polaroid's other uses, what it is like, of its inventor, and (in simple analogy) how it works:

"In the observation car of the Union Pacific's crack stream-liner, *City of Los Angeles*, are 29 quite ordinary looking round windows. In reality they are something new and wonderful, called 'variable-density windows.' When 'open' for viewing the scenery, their colour is a neutral grey. They are composed of two glass discs, one fixed, another which rotates when the passenger turns a crank; and as it rotates, the light from outside grows dimmer and dimmer, and, at the end of a quarter turn, is blocked out entirely in purple darkness. These magic windows were made by a Boston company called the Polaroid Corp., sole owner and manufacturer of a strange new product.

"A glance at familiar objects through Polaroid shows a strange new world. If you examine a milk bottle through it, rainbow-coloured stripes reveal the places where the glass has been improperly annealed. If you slip Polaroid into a microscope, a pure white caffeine crystal flowers into a colourful jungle landscape. Polarised light is one of the few mediums through which films a mere molecule in thickness can be seen. It enables jewelers to tell real from artificial gems. It shows defects in silk stockings or

the fish rising for the bait just before the strike.

WHAT'S IT LIKE?

"In appearance Polaroid is a transparent sheet about three-thousandths of an inch thick, which looks and handles like cellophane. The sheet itself is a colloidal suspension of needle-like crystals, several thousand billion to the square inch, and all lying parallel. For the protection of the fragile crystals, Polaroid is usually laminated, or sandwiched, between two sheets of safety film or glass.

"Polaroid gets its name from the fact that it polarises light waves—that is, gives them a definite direction as they pass through it. Normal light comes to the eye chaotically from all directions, and in giving it direction, Polaroid eliminates glare and intensifies colour. Indeed, Polaroid really *conditions* light, and we may come to speak of light conditioning just as now we speak of air conditioning.

ITS YOUNG INVENTOR

"Polaroid's inventor is brilliant young Edwin H. Land, who now, at 29, has complete control of Polaroid Corp. It all goes back to a Harvard physics laboratory, when, some nine years ago, Land and his physics instructor used to engage in long after-class discussions. Land displayed an incurable enthusiasm for a light polariser he had devised in his teens in a rudimentary home laboratory. The instructor, George Wheelwright III, in addition to his knowledge and keen judgment, had money. It was a perfect team.

Land never took the trouble to graduate; but after he produced his first successful polariser, Harvard gave him a laboratory. In 1932, he and Wheelwright founded in a cellar in Dartmouth-street, Boston, a general laboratory consultant service. No special emphasis on Land's polariser was planned, but destiny, in the form of the Eastman Kodak Company, ruled otherwise. In 1934 Eastman signed a contract for the manufacture of photographic light filters, and shortly after, the American Optical Company took out a licence to manufacture Polaroid for use in sunglasses. The new invention was on its way.

HOW IT WORKS

"Land was, of course, not the first man to polarise light, but he was the first to work out a practical commercial solution. Polaroid physicists have a favourite analogy to explain how their product works. This regards a ray of light as a round bar and the Polaroid sheet as a slot that flattens the bar into a ribbon when the bar passes through it. In a sheet of Polaroid the billions of invisible slots, formed by billions of crystals in parallel lines, shape the unpolarised bar like rays into polarised ribbon like rays.

"Many of the applications of Polaroid depend upon the behaviour of these polarised rays when they meet a second sheet of Polaroid. If the slots in the second sheet are parallel to the slots in the first, the ribbons of light pass through unchanged. If the slots in the second sheet cross those of the first at a slight angle, some light passes but the ray is weaker. But if the slots in the second sheet are turned at right angles to those of the first, the flattened rays are blocked. This explains the magic windows in the Union Pacific's observation car.

"A single sheet of Polaroid in sunglasses decreases glare because nature herself is a polariser; that is light is given a certain direct-

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"THE CRISIS OF MODERN CIVILISATION"

Extracts from a sermon by Rev. W. Bortomley, delivered at the Unitarian Church, East Melbourne, Sunday Evening, April 16, 1939. Broadcast by 3LO.

"Humanity, in these days, is in a constant state of crisis. As we read our daily newspapers we are becoming so familiarised with the word that it would almost seem that crisis has now become the normal state of nations. The threat of war, like the sword of Damocles, hangs over our heads, and the suspense has been so long drawn out that it is producing a state of mind, which would experience a sense of relief if the die were cast.

"Particularly since last September has it been urged upon us that we have to be prepared for war, and we are being committed to an expenditure in armaments and a feverish activity which, only a few years ago, would have staggered the imagination. Yet, here in Australia, we have little or no conception—notwithstanding what appears in the newspapers from day to day—of the terrible state of things existing in Europe. Millions of men, fully armed, and divorced from the peaceful occupations of life, are on the march. Fortifications are manned, battleships and submarines are on the move, millions of people are intimidated, whilst tens of thousands are in prison or in concentration camps. Devilish intrigues, tortuous secret diplomacy, howls of hate, plunder and rapine, have made of civilisation a by-word and a mockery. Ethical standards are contemptuously abandoned, idealism is derided, religion is mocked, and it is now openly accepted that the final arbitrament of all disputes is by the sword.

AND WHY?

"I am certain that I am not unduly darkening the picture. They are deplorable conditions in which we find ourselves today. And why? We must try to answer that question, because, without some understanding of the causes of our present condition, there will never be any hope of emerging from it. And there is a way out, but it is not the way that is being taken now . . . Today we are taking the way of death. We have accepted the challenge of Mars, and have allowed him the choice of weapons and the conditions of the conflict . . . Again I ask; what has brought us to this pass? I have quoted the text, 'the fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge,' because it indicates an historic connection between one generation and another. We cannot escape from the law of consequence, the law of cause and effect. What we are doing today, what we are suffering today, is the result of what has gone before, and, as sure as another day will dawn, what we are doing today will have the most serious and devastating consequences in the days that are to follow.

"If we go back into history and trace the rise of imperialisms and of empires, with their subjugation of weaker peoples, the conquering by the sword, we shall see in this evil thing the root cause of all our troubles. But let us take more recent history, with events, which can more easily be recalled to our minds, more effectively to illustrate our point. At the conclusion of the war between Germany and Britain, and their respective allies, we were given a

great opportunity, for never within living memory were the peoples of the war-stricken countries more disposed for a settlement which would have ensured more permanent hopes of peace. Had there been a strong lead in the way of magnanimous treatment towards our erstwhile enemies, there can be little doubt that the people would have followed that lead gladly. No one who remembers the enthusiastic, almost hysterical, greeting afforded the late President Wilson on his arrival in Paris, can doubt that he had the people with him, ready to support him in his demand for acceptance of his Fourteen Points. But what happened when the Conference of Paris met to decide the terms of peace? President Wilson allowed himself to be compromised. The vultures who were there to feed upon the carcasses of their victims won the day, with the result that the victorious Allies imposed terms of peace which today no one can be found to defend.

IT WAS FORESEEN

"Here is the opinion of a writer, George D. Herron, who was in close touch with the proceedings, and probably possessed as intimate a knowledge of the intrigues and conversations leading up to the ultimate decisions of the Peace Conference as any man alive at that time. I quote from his book, entitled 'The Defeat in the Victory,' published in 1921, though the opinions expressed in it had found publication in various Continental journals much earlier. He says: 'The Peace of Paris, were there no redemption from it, would prove a more infernal fall of man, a more desperate derangement, than the war. The treaties there in set forth, greedy and savage and lawless, overladen with dishonesties and evil complexities, and as crass as they are cruel, as ignorant as ravenous, as silly as they are shameless, investing primitive revenge with capitalist modernity and epitomising the capitalist culmination at its worst, are the shabbiest dissemblance that shabby minds ever essayed to impose upon or between nations. These are not peace - these treaties of Paris: they are rather a pitiless provision for a military and predatory government of the world. They are pregnant with wars more destructive, both physically and spiritually, than history has yet registered, with the resultant prospect of a generation, if not a century, of Tartarean tortures for the whole family of man. Indeed, issuing from the betrayal of the faith of the peoples by the Conference, the times of universal terror and dementia are already setting in. Even the law of self-preservation has broken down—desperately supplanted by the feeling that death, whatever it brings, is preferable to citizenship in the sort of world the peacemakers have provided.'

"These words were written before the rise of Mussolini or of Hitler. The writer seems to have had an uncanny foresight of what was going to happen—of what has happened, and is happening—marking him as a man of true prophetic insight. For everything he wrote then has come true. They have come true because the victorious Allies took the way of re-

venge instead of the divine way of forgiveness. By the peace terms inflicted on Germany we prepared the soil for the rise of a Hitler, and by our scurvy treatment of Italy, whom we treated as a poor relation, we made possible the rise of Mussolini. The British Empire added millions of square miles to its already sated possessions, and France became—until the rise of the dictatorships—the most militarised nation in Europe.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

"These, my friends, are just the bare facts of history. I am making no excuse for Italy and Germany in their military adventures. They are as remorseless and as cruel as any imperialism that have existed in the past; indeed, they have surpassed anything that we have learned of previous empires in their ruthlessness, aided as they are with modern weapons of war. But in what they have done we cannot escape some prior responsibility. We have been accessory before the fact. Nor yet are our hands clean, for it was authentically stated last October, that 70 per cent, of the armaments used by Japan in her war against China are being supplied from Britain and the United States, principally from the latter.

"I am fully aware in exposing all this that I am going contrary to the policy of our political leaders and our Government's intentions. But I am speaking, I hope, from the religious point of view, as well as the only ultimately practical point of view. Nothing is more certain than that the nations are going contrary to the law of God, nor that that way will lead us to destruction. If it is the unpopular side we must take, then let us not flinch from it. For the real crisis of modern civilisation is a moral and spiritual crisis, and if the Church does not speak, then let it bow its head in shame. Some years ago, in 1933 Professor Walter Murdoch issued a Challenge to the Churches in a broadcast address under that title. In it he said: 'Here, then, is the challenge: "Under which king Bezonian: speak or die!" Quis pro Domino? Are you the servants of the rich and powerful, or are you the champions of right and justice for all mankind? You stand today at the crossroads; which road are you going to take? Are you prepared to fight for the application to human affairs of the principles in which you are supposed to believe, or are you going to continue wavering between the service of God and the service of Mammon? To put it in a word, what the world is asking is whether the Christian Churches have the courage to give Christianity a trial. For it is profoundly true that, as G. K. Chesterton says, Christianity has not been tried and found wanting; it has been found difficult and not tried.'

"Well, this is the answer to Professor Murdoch's challenge. We are prepared to fight for the application to human affairs of the principles in which we believe, but not, I hope, with carnal weapons. Ours shall be by methods of persuasion, by the dissemination of right principles, by the propagation of the truth, and I also hope, by readiness to accept any penalties with meekness and without rancour, believing that those who put their trust in God will never be confounded.

FINANCIAL GROUPS MAKE WARS

"But somewhere a beginning has to be made. We can't wait all the time for others. To refuse to do right because others will not do right first is weakly to surrender to evil, and will not avail us in the day of judgment. Where,

then, shall a beginning be made if not here? Let me remind you of another fact that should be apparent to all who are not blinded by prejudices, passion, or self-interest. It is this: The masses of the people, even in the most militant countries, do not make the wars. The wars are made by powerful financial groups within the nations, and by the Governments, which are their obedient executives. In the event of war the people are either conscripted or morally persuaded to fight for what they fondly believe to be their country's interests. And they are all the more ready to do this because they are easily subject to propaganda, which works upon their fears, or their passions, or their prejudices. So the people become the willing victims of forces they do not understand, and throw themselves into a struggle for what they believe to be their country's good. Nothing is more tragically pathetic than the heroism of youth in a bad cause, sublimely ignorant of the fact that they have made the most monstrous evil their good.

MONEY FOR WAR, BUT NOT FOR PEACE

"But it does not require much thinking to see that this threat to our standard of life does not come from abroad, but from much nearer home. The standard of life, even on a material basis—and I have nothing to say against this material basis, so long as it does not become our sole concern—could be immeasurably raised here and now for we lack nothing to prevent it. Is it not significant that, for purposes of war, money can be magically conjured out of the hat, so to speak, by the method known as "credit expansion," and yet could never be found for social and constructive needs? The hospitals which cater for the casualties of peace are crying out for money to meet the demands made upon them, but let them be turned into hospitals for the wounded in war, and the money is already forthcoming. And so, with all our social services, through which the standard of life could be vastly improved, the same method of credit expansion, which need not add a penny to taxation, could be adopted with absolute safety so long as the goods and services are available. Who, then, is preventing this? Is it Italy, or Japan, or Germany? I will leave you to think out the answer.

A LEAD NEEDED

"Let Australia come forward in the name of her people and declare herself on the side of the universal community of man. Let her make the first great venture of faith among the imperialisms of the earth by turning her swords into ploughshares and her spears into pruning hooks. But to do this she needs to have faith that love will conquer hate, and that evil can be overcome with good.

"Where do we individually stand? This crisis through which we are passing is a testing time, not only for the nation, but for all of us who compose the nation.

(Continued on page 6.)

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Heroes and Outcasts

Next week, on April 25, the heroes of the 1914-1918 conflict will be heroes again for one day. One wonders whether any one of them, at least any of those who know the poverty of the peace for which they fought, feel that the game was worth the candle. It is true that the years between have left the memories of the good things of the war—the comradeship, the amusing incidents of camp, and the joys of a "Blighty"

leave—rather than those of the absolute horrors of the filth and mud of Flanders. It is probable that the memory of the Anzac landing and all it entailed has been clouded by the more pleasant incidents that occurred from time to time afterwards. That is why, perhaps, some of the returned men look back on the war days with a certain amount of pleasure. In looking back to those war days we can all remember the great recruiting promises made during the war. Surrounded by highly coloured posters to the effect that "Every man this day is expected to do his duty," middle-aged gentlemen made large and specious promises as to the rewards that would accrue to those who were willing to lay down their lives and leave their jobs for the sake of God, King and country. For four mad years a man in khaki was a hero, while a man in mufti was either a politician, a coward or too old to fight—that was, according to the press-created public opinion.

We remember, too, the return of the warriors—the tears that were shed for those who would never return, the delirious acclaim with which the victorious heroes were greeted. In those days a bandage was a sign of distinction, a missing limb was recognised as being a criterion of a supreme sacrifice. Nothing was too good for the men who had "saved Democracy" and made possible the creation of "A world fit for heroes."

Now, twenty-four years after the landing of the Australian troops at Anzac Cove, the "world fit for heroes" is a mockery.

Limbleless, or otherwise incapacitated soldiers are looked upon as objects of charity in its colder sense. Australian military hospitals are run with an eye to strict economy. The permanently disabled, for whom nothing was too good in 1918, are now housed in corrugated-iron rooms and wards, where they swelter in the summer and freeze in the winter under their cheap military blankets, there's no *money* to provide for their comfort. In certain cases that have come to our knowledge even necessary medical supplies asked for by war-broken men have been refused, and such men have been forced to pay for those supplies out of their own pockets. A limbless liftman was sacked from his job recently because a new award entitled him to an increase of four shillings per week.

Twenty years ago even the most parsimonious Government would not have dared to economise on military and naval pensions; today few people would even bother to question such an action.

Many of the Great-War heroes who will march to Victoria's half million pounds' worth of unsightly cement on Tuesday are the outcasts of the present day; not through any fault of their own, but because the politicians who promised them a land fit for heroes have since discovered that it "requires money" to build a land fit for heroes, and money is more precious than flesh and blood—ask the men at any of the military hospitals from which appeals are sent out to the public each winter for warm clothes which a grateful Government is "unable"

URGENT?

Do You Live in Narrandera, Griffith, Yenda, Borellan, Coolamon, West Wyalong, Bannerman or Temora Districts?

Eric Butler and Norman Rolls intend to leave for the Riverina during the first week in May. It has not yet been practicable to come to any absolutely definite arrangements, but the tour must be mapped out as soon as possible, in order to notify groups in each district to be visited. Transport has been offered free. All that is now needed is a little co-operation. It is, therefore, essential that "contacts" in the above centres get busy with inquiries locally, and advise as to what can be done, by writing to Messrs. Butler and "Rolls, c/o Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, IMMEDIATELY, so that the number of handbills asked for to advertise a meeting may be forwarded in advance from Melbourne.

This will be of necessity a flying trip. In view of the urgency of the need to get the facts to the people, the Commonwealth Bank Bill will be the principal subject.

Please make the best of this opportunity.

to provide. During the two-minutes' silence it might be that some of us will realise that the most practical way in which we can remember them is by looking after their living comrades a little better. As we go to press a man who said that he would not go to the last war, because he considered himself too valuable to be wasted on the battlefield, is on the verge of becoming our next Prime Minister, and a plank of *his* platform is compulsory military training.

WE MUST NOT CLOSE DOWN

STILL MORE SUPPORT URGENTLY WANTED

Indications available when this issue went to press show that the response to the appeal for increased circulation is more gratifying. In order to reduce expenditure, steps are being taken to still further reduce operation costs. However, as the beneficial effect of both these factors will not be felt for at least four weeks, financial support is **URGENTLY** wanted in the meantime. Failure to get it will mean defeat—within sight of victory. We must have that support—**NOW**.

YOUR DECISION IS REQUIRED

At present the circulation of the "New Times" is still insufficient to carry on without obtaining and spending capital. The Directors consider that this is most unsound and must be terminated.

WHAT WE MUST HAVE IMMEDIATELY!

- (1) An additional 1000 copies must be sold every week. We suggest that **EVERY** reader should, **THIS** week and each subsequent week, buy an additional copy to either re-sell or distribute to contacts. This may mean a shortage of copies at the newsagents'—but **INSIST** on your newsagent procuring the extra copies immediately.
- (2) As the benefit of this cannot be felt for some time, funds are urgently required to keep the paper running in the interim. If you, therefore, wish to see the continuance of the "New Times," you are asked to donate at least 1/- (£1 or more if you can) **TODAY**. Even 3000 shillings would mean £150.

THE DECISION IS IN YOUR HANDS

A FRAUDULENT CONFIDENCE TRICK

"Economy" and Financial Deception

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir, —Once again we have seen the commencement of a campaign to secure "economy" in Governments. It is led, as usual, by bank directors and parroted by their agents, who include Chambers of Commerce, Taxpayers' Associations, newspapers, and yes-men in the political sphere. Some of these have even gone so far as to suggest the necessity for another Premiers' Plan, and, with the same old men still to be found in the halls of authority, this is a development of the greatest concern to every man and woman.

DEFLATION A CRIME

Evidence has been given in this paper from week to week showing that the only part of our system that is not functioning satisfactorily is the FINANCIAL part. We have abundant material, abundant labour, and abundant work waiting to be done. The only thing we lack is the MONEY to make use of them. Everyone knows that it was because of an alleged shortage of money that, in similar circumstances, we were forced to submit to the Premiers' Plan of 1931 by which wages were cut, pensions reduced, Government expenditure curtailed, and taxation increased. All of which gave money increased purchasing power and thus added to the strength of those who controlled the money supplies, but it brought misery and great suffering to the bulk of the people. Notwithstanding this recent lesson, a member of the South Australian Parliament still publicly advocates that the solution of our problems will be found in increasing the purchasing power of money—i.e., in giving the SYMBOL called money greater value than the WEALTH called goods! The gentleman I refer to is Mr. E. J. Craigie.

EFFECTS BLAMED INSTEAD OF THE CAUSE

Think of it—at a time of increasing production, a "financial" emergency precipitated an era of poverty, hopelessness, and unprecedented distress. There was no other sort of emergency. Tariffs had had nothing to do with it either, for they also are only effects of the prevailing financial policy. It came about because (a) there had been a VERY SUDDEN DROP in the price of our exports; (b) the banking system adopted a policy of credit restriction; (c) overseas loans to Governments were suddenly refused; and (d) the Commonwealth Bank issued an ultimatum to both Federal and State Governments that credit in Australia would also be stopped unless they carried out the Bank's orders. The Commonwealth Bank had got its orders from the Bank of England through Sir Otto Niemeyer, and it can also be proved that the Bank of England was responsible for (a), (b) and (c)! All these were matters of FINANCE, not matters of land, production, or anything else, and we thus have the sad spectacle of men like Mr. Craigie speaking for the oppressors of the nation when they think they are speaking for the PEOPLE.

NO MONEY, NO SPENDING

Because of a so-called "financial stringency" Government works are again being deferred, and associations representing the well to do are clamouring for economy and still more economy. It seems never to occur to them that, as our incomes are obtained from the expenditure of other people, we must necessarily receive less if they spend less. And when people spend less, more and more workers are inevitably thrown on the dole

and Governments pass the burden on to those left in employment, but receiving lower incomes. Our ability to spend depends on the MONEY we get—not on the volume of things we produce or the work we do.

MAIN THING OVERLOOKED

If the Taxpayers' Association, the charitable societies, the unemployed, the Church leaders, and the supposed intellectuals devoted to a genuine study of the origin and control of money half the time they give to restrictions and patchwork "relief" schemes, they would soon realise that there is no real need for taxation, no occasion for this perpetual screaming about Government economy, no call for charity as we have it today, and no excuse whatever for able-bodied men being unemployed. Instead of this, however, we see the Taxpayers' Association calling upon the Governments to spend less; the benevolent societies arranging bridge parties to gather "funds"; the Central Committee of the Unemployed talking about anything but the real cause of unemployment; the Church dignitaries pleading for a change of heart, instead of a more adequate distribution of the bounty of God; and the intellectuals filling the press and the radio with a lot of talk about quotas, embargoes, tariffs, price levels, exchange, and all the rest of it.

EVEN SCIENTISTS DODGE IT

Why do all these people avoid the real issue—FINANCE? They all know that, no matter how productive the earth may be, the goods cannot pass from producer to consumer under the present system, unless the buyer first obtains MONEY. No money, no goods. This being so, should not every one of us be asking: "What IS this money, the supposed shortage of which is holding up work of all kinds urgently needed by the community?" Even our Science Congresses have avoided discussing the subject, and from the welter of verbosity displayed on those occasions not the faintest explanation of the most vital thing in the world's economy—MONEY—could be gleaned.

SIMPLE FACTS

The simple facts cannot be stated too often. Money consists of printed notes (2d. a dozen!), coin, and cheques. The notes and coin are issued by the Commonwealth Bank, and are known as legal tender or Government money. The cheques represent figures written in books at the banks, and are known as bank credit. The former is used mostly in the retail trade and for the payment of wages, BUT THE LATTER IS USED FOR MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF OUR BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS. This bank credit is just as effective as legal tender money, and, as it controls practically the whole of our community activities, it is obvious that those who hold this enormous power will fight to retain it. It is the contraction of this

volume of credit or cheque money that brings about depressions. The volume of notes and coin is more or less constant. And, whether we are willing to believe it or not, the fact remains that, unless the right to create and cancel money is transferred from these private individuals to a statutory authority responsible to the National Parliament, then efforts to secure reform cannot succeed.

PRIVATELY PRODUCED MONEY

Some idea of the power of these private creators of bank money may be gathered from the fact that, while the total amount of legal tender money actually in existence is only about £55 millions, the bank credit, in the form of deposits, is more than ten times that figure. This great volume of private money was brought into existence by the simple process of writing words and figures in bank accounting books, generally known as "ledgers." And, believe it or not, this privately written money is the only sort of money our Governments borrow. It is the sort of money on which we as taxpayers are robbed of a million pounds a week with which to meet the interest demands.

HOW LOANS ARE OBTAINED

Let us visualise what actually goes on when Governments obtain a loan. The loan is "placed on the market" and the members of the public invited to subscribe. Applications are accepted at banks, stock exchanges, and post offices. Speaking generally, applications lodged with the first two are paid by cheque and those lodged at post offices are paid by cash. The "cash" applications are always comparatively small, and simply mean in actual practice that the amount of cash represented by these applications is transferred from the public to the banks. With this additional cash in their tills, the banks may safely create and "lend" further credit (£10 for every £1!), which they do. The applications, which are paid by cheque, mean that the banks' liability to the depositors becomes a liability to the Commonwealth, and this is recorded by debiting the depositor and crediting the Treasury in the bank ledgers. No legal money is involved: it is simply a transfer of credit. The proportion of the loan not subscribed by the "public" is taken up by the banking system, which merely enters appropriate figures in its books and issues a cheque. No cash is passed over to the Treasury, and the banks have only undertaken to accept Commonwealth cheques to the figure stipulated, because, if they run short of cash, the only source from which they can get more is the Commonwealth itself. Government money, as we know it in notes and coin, is not increased at all. The transaction is simply an extension of credit, increasing the national debt and committing us to additional payments in perpetuity each year for interest on this privately created credit money.

WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE

You may now see what these loan funds would look like if you could take a peep at them—a big heap of books—and how when Mr. Casey says, "Funds are not available," he merely means that the accounting books have not had sufficient figures written in them. In 1929 these credit extensions for community benefit were not only arbitrarily stopped, but similar advances, in the form of overdrafts to industry, were also called in by the banks. That was no act of God and nothing to do with the tariff. It was the action

of conscienceless men whom we refer to as the international financial gang. Have you farmers, you public servants, you wage earners, and you pensioners nothing to say about such a mean confidence trick, which robbed you of fair prices, fair pay, and fair comfort in old age or infirmity?

HOW MONEY VANISHES

To any who may feel sceptical about this I would quote the public statement of the Chairman of the Midland Bank, England, as follows:

"In a community like ours, with steadily growing production and population, unless there is a corresponding growth in the SUPPLY OF MONEY, we cannot avoid deflation, with its inevitable accompaniment of trade losses and unemployment. THE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN EXISTENCE VARIES ONLY WITH THE ACTION OF THE BANKS IN INCREASING OR DIMINISHING DEPOSITS. Every change in the quantity of money is effected primarily through the action of the banks, and ultimately through the Bank of England." That is straight enough, and the Bank of England, mind you, is NOT a Government institution. It is a private corporation. So, when the Federal Government was short of money and couldn't pay its employees what the Arbitration Court said they SHOULD be paid, it was because of action, which had been taken by a private corporation—the Bank of England! This same bank president has told us, too, "Every bank loan CREATES a deposit, and every repayment of a loan DESTROYS a deposit." So you see, banks not only create money; they also destroy it; and when they call in overdrafts they actually cancel money before the businessman has had the chance to liquidate his costs.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION

Another well-known authority, in the person of Professor Soddy, has written as follows: *"The cheque system, itself beneficent, has enabled the banks continuously to create and destroy money at will. It is this power of the PRIVATE MINT, which imperils the future of scientific civilisation; which makes politics a sorry farce, and reduces Parliament to a sham. It is a manifest injustice to those who have to earn money that private firms, by a stroke of the pen, should be empowered by the cheque system to create it. But it is far worse that the money of the country, by a mere refusal of a banker to continue a credit to a debtor, should be suddenly and secretly destroyed again." That also is straight enough!*

It is, therefore, literally true to say that money can be created by a mere stroke of the pen, and yet how we go on suffering because these costless funds "are not available!" Even the London Times has admitted that Finance is the key of nearly all policy, but it never suggests that it is about time this key was used to unlock the world's abundance for the benefit of humanity. Why are people so timid in tackling this issue? There is no such thing as "natural money"; every bit of it is MADE or CREATED by

(Continued on page 6.)

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(Continued on page 7.)

PARTY POLITICS DENOUNCED

(Continued from page 1.)

are now all out of Parliament. The Independent member is dangerous to the party system, and both the parties in New Zealand politics tried to laugh it off by joking and singing in the lobbies when the division was being taken. In actual practice, the party member has often to vote against his own innate convictions by reason of his *over-riding* pledge of confidence to his party and its leaders."

SORRY EXAMPLES

As examples in justification of his statements, Captain Rushworth instanced a convinced pacifist having to "get on side" over a Con-scription Bill introduced by the present High Commissioner for New Zealand, Mr. W. J. Jordan, when he was member for Manukau. The pacifist member concerned never faced his constituents again.

The speaker also quoted the case of a South Island member of Parliament—a party man—who was so incensed at the Government's decision to stop construction work on the South Island main trunk railway during the depression that he organised a huge deputation of South Islanders to wait on the Government at the time.

"It required a special boat to get all the members of that deputation over to Wellington, and the Cabinet Ministers had to meet them on the steps of Parliament building, as no room there was big enough to hold them all. The Government leaders promised them that the matter should be settled by a free vote of all the members of Parliament. Immediately the member concerned got busy lobbying the other members, and before the matter was due to be settled he reckoned he had a majority on his side. Alarmed, the Government leaders suddenly made it a matter of 'confidence' and the member principally concerned had to vote against his own railway." (Laughter.)

"The trouble is this kind of thing costs the country about £60 an hour," said Captain Rushworth who went on to point out that when a party was in a sufficiently large majority to form a stable Government, the Opposition parties might as well stay away from Parliament for all the good they could do.

MINORITY RULE

"Then the Government members might as well stay away, too," said Captain Rushworth, "for the Cabinet Ministers make the real decisions, which are confirmed in caucus. Thus small groups can swing the Government of the whole country. Each side accuses the other of being dominated by outside interests. Under the present system it is possible, probable, nay certain, that by the party system and the 'confidence trick' *vested interests can ride a Government.*"

A FRAUDULENT CONFIDENCE TRICK

(Continued from page 5.)

someone, and that someone is NOT the King or his representatives. What we have to insist upon is that the Nation, AND THE NATION ALONE, should be the initial owner of all money, and that the money should never be cancelled at a rate greater than the value of the services used and, the goods consumed. It is to prevent the accomplishment of this that the proposal has been submitted to Parliament to authorise

"SAVE THE PEOPLE'S BANK" CAMPAIGN

The Latest Report from the Victorian Citizens' Committee shows that this group of voluntary and enthusiastic workers is getting in some good work in this State. The report reads as follows:

"The campaign is warming to increased activity since the Easter period, and a great deal of correspondence is being dealt with from all parts of Australia. Workers everywhere express their gratitude to the *New Times* for having carried the campaign news all over the Commonwealth.

"The special brochure has met with keen approval, and to date 1000 copies have been distributed to groups, organisations, and unions.

"With regard to the demand forms used for electors' signatures, helpers are urged, wherever possible, to have them signed and collected, so that they may be sent in to the various committee rooms in quantities; thus saving signatories the cost of postage, and ensuring their safe delivery in bulk to respective Members of Parliament.

"The West Australian *Wheat-grower* is giving valuable publicity to the campaign, and the reasons for it.

"By arrangement with the Trades Hall Council a special broadcast address was given by Mr. N. F. Rolls during their session on last Friday night, commencing at 9.30. Judging from the number of appreciative communications since received, the address, which lasted twenty-three minutes, was given an enthusiastic reception. We hereby acknowledge this gesture on the part of the Trades Hall Council, and sincerely hope that further broadcasts on this vital subject may be made possible.

"We notice also that a number of 3UZ "Grouch Hour" patrons have taken up the matter, and afforded it splendid publicity during that popular session. Whoever they are, they certainly gave listeners some facts concerning a subject that promises to become the most topical in Australian affairs.

ANZACS BETRAYED

(Continued from page 1.)

be abolished until *you and I* decide that we are going to force our members of Parliament to really tackle this financial swindle.

Furthermore, it might be as well to ask the men late of the A.I.F. what they are going to do. Are they for the best interests of humanity or for the further enslavement of humanity? If the former, they will join the great army of democrats fighting for a saner system. If the latter, they will do what most of them are doing now—very little.

They were betrayed during the last war. They have been subjected to a greater betrayal since the war. But they and the rest of the community will be subjected to the supreme betrayal unless they decide to act—and act promptly.

—Eric D. Butler.

the sale of the Commonwealth Bank, and it is proposed not only that it shall be bought by the controllers of our money supplies, *but also that they shall buy it with money of their own creation!*

This fraudulent confidence trick must be prevented.

Yours faithfully, BRUCE
H. BROWN.

"Those workers obtaining signatures in Melbourne and suburbs are urged to obtain as many completed forms as possible *within the next few days and send them in*. Any persons, who would spend an hour or so in canvassing a street or streets, please write or call for forms. Those signing forms should be asked to give one penny towards the campaign funds, so that helpers may recover the cost of literature used, and be enabled to multiply general activities.

"Country supporters who have not done their little bit in their own locality are urged to strike whilst the iron is hot, and to see that their neighbours are supplied with information and demand forms immediately. We suggest that *it is up to them*—unless they are prepared to let Mr. Casey have ALL his own way! It is the duty of every elector to become acquainted with the facts concerning this, the most dangerous and undemocratic Bill ever introduced into Parliament, and TO ACT as their own common sense indicates.

"The special folder, which includes the letter to members, reproduced from the *New Times* of February 24, is available at the following rates:

Price per 50	1/3	Postage, 2
Price per 100	2/3	Postage 4d
Price per 250	5/6	Postage 10d
Price per 500	10/6	Postage 1/8
Price per 1000		Postage, best rates.

"The brochure (by Mr. Bruce H. Brown), giving details defining 'debentures,' 'inscribed stock,' etc., which has been sent to all Senators and members of the House of Representatives, is available at 4d. per copy (posted), or at 2/- per dozen: postage, 3d. Orders should be accompanied by stamps or P.N., and be sent direct to the 'Save the People's Bank' Campaign, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne."

"THE CRISIS OF MODERN CIVILISATION"

(Continued from page 3.)

Do we care sufficiently for spiritual values and human well-being to devote ourselves seriously to the political and economic problems (which are moral problems, too) of our time in order to ensure that this democracy of ours, which we are now speciously called upon to defend, shall become a real democracy, where the will of the people shall be made to prevail for peace? If not, if we continue to pursue our selfish and thoughtless ways, then not only must our teeth continue to be set on edge, but we shall ourselves be eating the sour grapes to set on edge the teeth of future generations. In other words, we shall still continue to be bound in the chains of an endless causation of war and death. But if we have the moral courage and the spiritual insight "to break away whilst there is yet time, and enter on new ways—ways which the Almighty has laid clown for the salvation and blessing of humanity—we may yet lead the nations into purer ways of life and peace and happiness."

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

Anyone viewing current world events must be alarmed at the lack of sense displayed by responsible leaders. It is evident that leaders are not exercising commonsense. Commonsense, if analysed to find its true meaning, is a sense common to the majority of people. The most manifest sense of the peoples of all countries is an aversion to war. And yet all Governments are expending national efforts in preparation for war. Is there no way of rescuing the world from the suicidal road it is travelling? Are the millions comprising human life on earth helpless to stop the rot? It seems too ridiculous to admit that commonsense has no power—that it can be mastered by the nonsense of a few political potentates is absurd. What's to be done about it? The obvious answer is that commonsense must be mobilised into a national expression, and its will made to prevail. Precisely for this purpose the Electoral Campaign has been evolved: To mobilise the electors and provide them with the means, the Demand Form or Letter Form, to instruct their respective members to represent their (the electors') WILL to Parliament (Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail).

ERIC BUTLER has had a busy week at Geelong, culminating in a big meeting on Thursday evening; too late to report in this issue. Eric and Norman Rolls are arranging a ten days, whirlwind tour of the Riverina before Eric leaves for an extensive lecturing tour in Queensland. Eric is certainly doing great work, and, no doubt, has the admiration and moral support of hundreds of readers, even if he has not their monetary support. It is a money power he is fighting, and he needs money support to carry on the good work he is doing on our behalf.

FRANKSTON is a busy group. Last week we learnt from their report that a group was to be established at Hastings. This week's report tells us that they are visiting Dandenong to see what can be done in that important centre. Good luck to them!

THORNBURY HOME MEETING - Mr. and Mrs. Allen invite friends to their home, 6 Harold Street, on Wednesday evening, April 26, about 8 o'clock. Here is an opportunity to hear, in friendly comfort, explanations of any points on which you may not be clear. Just introduce yourself—you will be welcomed.

CAULFIELD HOME MEETING, at 161 Kambrook Road, Wednesday, April 26, at 8 p.m. Eric Butler will be present to answer any questions. Bring that doubting friend of yours along.

YOUTH FORUM OF MELBOURNE, Australian Church Hall, Russell Street, City, Sunday, April 23, at 4.15 p.m. Eric Butler will address this progressive group of young people. The title of the address is, "What is the Matter With the World?" which embraces a wide field, and can be guaranteed to be interesting.

WOMEN'S SECTION Mrs. Kerr, secretary, reports that an effective technique to further the Campaign against the flour tax has been worked out and is being applied successfully. Women who wish to be freed from this iniquitous tax, which is responsible for the increase in the price of

bread, are asked to write to Mrs. Kerr, c/o Room 9, Fifth Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, C.I. The next meeting will be held in the rooms on Thursday, April 27, at 8 p.m., when Norman Rolls will give a talk on "The Application of Commonsense to Our Social and Economic Problems."

The Women's Section is doing REAL work. Join up and have the satisfaction of knowing you are doing something worthwhile.

HAWTHORN GROUP was given an address on the flour tax by Mr. Sanford at its meeting on Thursday evening. Now that Mr. Menzies has bowed his stiff back to the will of the people in regard to National Insurance, the group will devote its attention to the Bank Amending Bill and the flour tax. Should Mr. Menzies resume his dictatorial attitude towards National Insurance, the group is ready to mobilise the electors of Kooyong to give an expression of what they want, and not what Mr. Menzies wants. The group will meet again at 26 Grove Road, Hawthorn, on Thursday, May 4, at 8 p.m.

YOUTH SECTION—West Coburg A.L.P. Branch has invited a member of the Youth Section to address their group meeting, to be held at the West Coburg Progress Hall on Wednesday, May 3, at 8 p.m.

Street Meeting. —The Youth Team will speak at Thornbury tonight. Friday, April 21. Supporters will meet at the Thornbury station at 7.30 p.m.

Calling Wallan. Youth Team of the U.E.A. to pay a flying visit to address the Wallanites. Watch for the date. Supporters in that district, contact Mr. M. Rohan, 27 Richardson Street, Essendon if you can help.

Speakers' Class of the U.E.A. — Please note, the next class will be held on May 9 at 8 p.m., at Chartres House, Collins Street.

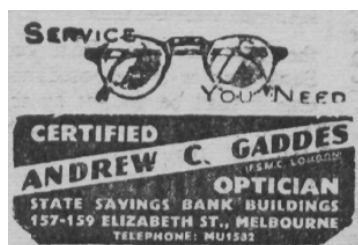
NEWS FLASH!

U.E.A. Youth Section Strides On

With the decision to move into new and large rooms in Chartres House, Collins Street, the Youth Section realises an early ambition.

But the sole pieces of furniture in their possession at the moment are a magnificent bookcase and a very hard form. A room furnished thus would be most original, but a trifle inadequate. So—you guessed it—they are asking kind people to turn out their attics and see if they have any discarded pieces of furniture which might serve to make the new rooms look a trifle less odd. If you can help, will you be good enough to get in touch with the secretary (telephone, X 2137, usual business hours), who will be simply overwhelmed, and most grateful to hear from you.

Watch the *New Times* for details of the super house-warming party!



DEBATE ON COMMONWEALTH BANK AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. Adams, of the Sound Finance League, in his debate with Eric Butler before the Women's Citizen Movement, on Thursday, April 13, found himself facing some awkward questions. Most of these were entirely evaded, while he endeavoured to cloud the main points of the debate with a very technical discussion on banking administration, which was not under criticism or discussion.

The subject debated was "The Commonwealth Bank Act Amending Bill." Eric argued that it was a definite menace to the welfare of the Australian people, and that electors should take steps to see that members of Parliament voted against it in the House at the next session. Mr. Adams contended that the Bill was of no danger whatever, and in his address took the opportunity of defending existing banking practices. He contended that, in spite of difficulties, our economic system showed enormous improvements.

In his address Eric dealt simply and briefly with the proposed Bill and the general implications. Most of our readers are quite familiar with the matter. Mr. Adams failed entirely to meet the main point in Eric's argument that the Commonwealth Government, under Section 51 (a) of the Constitution Act, has the power to create its own credit; and, therefore, the suggestion to pawn the (Commonwealth) Bank, through which they could do this, is traitorous.

Question time, as usual, found Eric right at his best. Mr. Adams' statements were met in a most convincing style by authoritative statements and figures, which Eric, with his phenomenal memory, seems to remember at will. The simple facts of financial dictatorship by credit creation were made very clear to the women present, who asked some very intelligent questions on this matter.

The general feeling of the meeting was definitely with Eric, who had many inquiries afterwards. Support can be expected from some of these women, who are actively interested in Australian social conditions, and desire to play some part in working for a change.

WE CANT PLEASE ANYBODY

Getting out this magazine is no picnic.

If we print jokes, people say we are silly.

If we don't, they say we are too serious.

If we clip things from other magazines, we are too lazy to write them ourselves.

If we don't, we are stuck on our own stuff.

If we stick close to the job all day, we ought to be out hunting news.

If we do get out and try to hustle, we ought to be on the job in the office.

If we don't print contributions, we don't appreciate true genius; and, if we print them, the magazine is filled with junk.

If we make a change in the other person's write-up, we are too critical.

If we don't, we are asleep. Now, like as not, someone will say we swiped this from some other magazine.

WE DID.

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 6.)

ELSTERNWICK.

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RADIO & ELECTL SERVICES. Mackintosh's, 72 Glenhuntly Road. L 4588.

FAIRFIELD.

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

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

KEW.

ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.

BUTCHER, S. Daw, High Street, Opp. Union St. Satisfaction, S'vice. C.

KENNEDY, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd. DRY

CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H.3733. E.

WHITE, 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes.

GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto.

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M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St, Haw. 3794. Shoe Store. Shoe Repairs.

MOTOR GARAGE, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.

RADIO EXPERT. J. G. Littlewood, 267 High St. Also Elec. Applncs.

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

NORTH FITZROY.

KEITH PARLON, The Fitzroy Tailor, 45 Best Street. JW1555.

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HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN. Sweets, Smokes. 227 Barkly Street.

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SCIENCE MARCHES ON!

(Continued from page 2.)

ion by reflection, as from the surface of water. Since these reflections are glaring, they prevent the eye from penetrating below the surface; or, if they arise from a shiny printed page, they prevent it from seeing the words. Now the surface of water or the surface of a page is horizontal; hence, the light reflected from them is polarised horizontally.

"Since this is the case, these rays can be blocked out by a piece of Polaroid set vertically in the frames of the sunglasses. In the desk lamp the Polaroid sheet is placed in front of the lamp, instead of at the eye. It polarises the light vertically, and these vertical ribbons cannot glance off the horizontal paper in the form of glare.

WANTED!

**ANZAC DAY ACTIONISTS!
LIVE MEN AND WOMEN!**
"New Times" Street Sales, During Anzac March

Your opportunity to give the paper inestimable publicity!

Do Not Let the Others Down
Meet at entrance to
McEwan House, 10 a.m., Tuesday,
April 25 (Anzac Day).

"In the field of three-dimensional movies, it is worth noting that it will be necessary to wear Polaroid spectacles to get the three-dimensional effect. But Polaroid thinks movie-goers would gladly wear the spectacles in order to get the effect of actually being in the room with the actors, instead of just looking at flat images on a screen."

"IT CAN BE DONE! WILL YOU HELP US?"

The Melbourne street-sales team (Miss J. Robinson and Messrs. Butler and Rolls), who are attempting to reach their promised 1000 sales by this weekend, urgently appeal to others to help them on Friday evenings and Saturdays at midday. They also appeal to readers throughout Australia to do their utmost to help put the *New Times* into a safe position.

Their total of 537 was increased to 603 by their efforts on Wednesday and Thursday nights last week, and, with 67 sales in the city, plus 16 at Preston and Camberwell on Friday night, they brought the total to 686, and gave the paper inestimable publicity.

Saturday's midday crowds were afforded another sensational treat when the three pioneers appeared on Elizabeth Street. Miss Robinson was dressed to represent "liberty," and Eric Butler appeared as a pirate, whilst "Montagu Norman's beard again 'waver in the breeze' " (as the Melbourne *Sun* report put it). In less than one and a half hours these three actionists sold 120 copies and brought the progressive total to 806! Just before midnight (after a hard day at the office) they made a final effort near the Flinders Street Station and reached the remarkable total of 835! Their message to actionists, who wish to see the continuance of the paper, is just this: "We have *proved* that the job *CAN* be done—will *YOU* join in and help us?"

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PROPHECY? BEARING THE TITLE, "BY GUM, I'LL STICK," THIS CARTOON APPEARED IN THE "NEW TIMES" OF JAN. 29, 1937