

"EXEMEX"

Clears up Obsolete
Skin Troubles.

Obtainable only from

RICHARD E.
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THE

NEW TIMES

"CATARRHEX"

Clears Up Catarrh.

A. Nasal
B. Pulmonary,
C. Stomachic.

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Vol.5. No. 31,

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY AUGUST 4, 1939.

Every Friday, 3d

Wheatgrowers On Warpath

RESULTS OR REVOLT

Australian History in the Making

"It can't happen here" is the answer the average mind gives to any suggestion that there may be revolution in Australia. It is thought that Australians are apathetic, that they have no kick that they would never break into bloody revolution. The reputation the "Aussie" gained during the Great War does not bear out these beliefs.

Today the germ of revolution is infecting the whole community, and at the moment it is most pronounced in wheat growing districts of the Australian States. Hundreds of meetings of a foreboding nature have been held in towns and villages throughout the wheat growing areas of Australia. Resolutions by the score have been carried, many of which have been conveyed by deputations to the Prime Minister. Speeches at meetings have not all been of a peaceful tenor; but the ruling view is that every constitutional means be used to obtain a payable price for wheat before resorting to other methods.

The wheatgrower is in an angry mood. Like the "Aussie," he has seen his mates by the hundred "go west" after slow torment from the wounds of sacrifice. Those who are left on their farms are at zero hour and see only the prospects of dead-man's land ahead. The farmers put up with adversity, in their habitual philosophical manner, while it was thought to be due to some natural course of things. But they have awakened to the fact that the conditions they are putting up with and which forced hundreds of fellow-farmers off their farms, are arbitrarily imposed. The wheat-growers of Australia are angry and desperate men demanding justice from the Government.

OUTCOME VITAL TO BUSINESS MEN

For long enough the businessman has been sublimely ignorant of his dependence on the prosperity of the farmer for his own prosperity. If not ignorant, he has been content to be in the vulture camp exploiting the farmer. But he too, has had an awakening. He knows now that he is indissolubly linked to the farmer. It is this awakening of the urban section of the country districts which has made the wheat growing industry a major question of the moment. Not only the wheatgrower, but the whole population of the wheat growing areas of Australia is demanding a fair deal.

THEY HAVE THE POWER

The number of electorates comprised mainly or wholly of wheat districts is sufficient to embarrass the Government. Mr. Menzies is "on the carpet," facing his boss. He has been prating a lot about democracy and law. He is getting pure democracy now, not the perverted thing called democracy, and he doesn't like it. The people of the wheat growing areas are telling Parliament, through their Members, what they want. It is not for them to tell Parliament *how* to get what they want—it is Parliament's job to employ the men with the necessary training and brains to produce the result, which is demanded. In

this case, it is a payable price for wheat. It is a just demand and it is practicable.

MONEY NO EXCUSE

The old "hooley" about there being no money no longer works. A few months ago there was no money when the Government was asked to assist hospitals. But, presto! when Broken Hill Pty., etc., etc., mooted "Defence," millions sprang to light. There is no need to penalise any section of the community to provide a payable price. The whole economy of the nation is based on the primary industries. They are the initial sources of all wealth, and they compose a fountainhead for the stream of money to the community. The farmer, when paying his costs, starts this stream flowing. From country store to city distributing house; from distributing house to manufacturer. Through all the transport services; through the labyrinth of city offices—it starts from the primary producer. Parliament has full power to arrange that the money, or price, needed to permit the economy of the nation to function smoothly, is fed to that

(Continued on page 2.)

NIPPY MOSQUITOES WITH BIG BITE

Britain is keeping under cover new "mosquito" boats faster than anything Mussolini has developed. One is known to have crossed the Channel—a six-hour trip for the fast liners—in one hour, 26 minutes, carrying a full war load of torpedoes, depth bombs and incendiary machine guns and crew of 17."

FLASH!

CENTRALISATION

The amalgamation of
Imperial Airways and Air
France is announced.

SHOULD BACHELORS BE TAXED?

A RADIO DEBATE

This question was debated before the microphone of a Melbourne broadcasting station on Monday evening last. It was the subject chosen for the session, entitled "Young Australia Speaks," at 3XY. The opponents in the debate were Miss Grace Iggulden and Mr. Harry Greenberg. Both these speakers are less than 21 years old.

Yes?

Mr. Greenberg maintained the affirmative, but more "for argument's sake" than otherwise it seemed. He said that, as a bachelor, his blood boiled at the thought of further inroads on his pocket when he first considered the proposal to impose a special tax on bachelors. However, he added, his "idealism prevailed" on further consideration; in this connection he reiterated the parrot-cries of the daily press about "sacrifice in this time of national emergency," etc. "It is better to give than to receive," he quoted, and went on to suggest that a bachelor-tax, by reducing the spending-power of single men, might keep them out of hotels and other dens of alleged infamy. The basic wage was adjusted to cover the needs of a man, his wife and two children, so why should a single man receive the same amount?" queried Mr. Greenberg, who went on to prompt a mental picture of basic-wage-bachelors riotously pursuing the butterfly life when he said, "the average bachelor *does* overdo it." Mr. Greenberg also suggested that a bachelor-tax would push more men into, matrimony, to the great advantage of the birth-rate, furniture emporiums (one of which sponsors the session in which he spoke), and so forth.

No?

Miss Iggulden, who is becoming well known among Southern Victorians who take a real interest in vital questions as a speaker of ability and charm, in opening the negative case, expressed astonish-

ment at finding an Australian private citizen who wanted more taxation. In regard to the aspect of pushing more men into matrimony, Miss Iggulden said, among other things, that coercion in what should be matters of private choice was opposed to the principles of democracy, supposedly cherished, but obviously not really applied in Australia. Miss Iggulden indicated that the alleged need to force men into marriage had no fundamental basis in reality, but was a reflection of economic difficulties inherent in the present *artificial* state of affairs. She drew attention to the fact that the last census revealed that approximately 70 per cent, of bread-winners were receiving less than £3 per week, although an amazing productive capacity had been attained; further, that deputations continued to bring before Cabinet Ministers the urgent need for proceeding with all sorts of desirable projects for which the men and materials are readily available, but were met with the cry: "Where is the *money* to come from?" This cry is absurd. Miss Iggulden urged, when men and materials are waiting, and Section 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking indicates that the Commonwealth Bank can easily provide the additional money needed without increasing the burden of interest. Last year, she said, more than one hundred million pounds was taken from the Australian people in taxation: approximately *half* of this went to pay interest on money borrowed, mostly from private trading banks who had simply manufactured it. A bachelor-tax would probably go into the same bottomless sink. In view of the powers of the Commonwealth Bank, there should be *no taxation*, she concluded.

Many questions were asked at question time, but the audience in the studio seemed to be so convinced by Miss Iggulden's arguments that most of the questions were awkward or facetious ones, directed at Mr. Greenberg. One of the questioners asked Mr. Greenberg if only bachelors, trying valiantly to spend the basic-wage were to be found in hotels, etc. Mr. Greenberg dodged this thrust by declaring that he was not very familiar with the interior of such haunts. Another questioner asked Miss Iggulden if she believed in "equality of sacrifice," and if a bachelor-tax would not help to effect this. Miss Iggulden replied, "*no sacrifices are necessary in this age of plenty.*"

WINDSOR WANDERINGS

Final decision will not be made until some months hence, but quiet preliminaries to a U.S. visit by Duke and Duchess of Windsor next year are already going forward. Present plan calls for fairly extensive stay in U.S., mostly in the East, but including a swing out to Los Angeles. Would be strictly private, with minimum of public appearances, fanfare.

NOT RESPONSIBLE

Don't believe all you've heard about the relationship of alcohol to sex crimes. Studies made by N.Y. police alienists show few sex offenders to have been chronic imbibers or to have been drunk at time of their crimes.

—"Ken."

JAPAN FROM MANY ANGLES

An Address Delivered by Dr. T. A. Wright, on July 14, to a meeting of the Kernot Engineering Society held in the Radio Theatre, Melbourne Technical College

INTRODUCTION

I present this talk, not as an entertainment or a controversy, but as the truth, as it appeared to me. As far as possible, I have refrained from expressing my own opinions, except where they act as a little cement to bind the discourse together.

I have been asked to express some of my viewpoints of Japan, from various angles, after my third visit to those beautiful islands. My first visit to Japan was in the spring of 1935, when the cherry blossoms were in full bloom. The "Sakura-nohana," or cherry blossom of Japan, is worshipped and adored as no other flower in the world. At the time of my first visit, I knew nothing of the Japanese language, but on my return home I got an opportunity to study the language, and the written characters. Thus, on my second visit, in the autumn of 1936, I was able to visit places where the English language was not understood, and I found that, even with my partial knowledge of the Japanese language, I was able to get an insight into the Japanese viewpoints of life and the culture on which their ideas and customs are based.

VISITS TO JAPAN

My recent visit, at a time when the Sino-Japanese incident was well advanced, was very instructive. I have contacted and chatted with Japanese in all social strata, including ricksha-men, municipal heads, school teachers, shopkeepers, newspaper reporters and directors, broadcasting managers, doctors, university professors, and the peerage.

I have visited many places, from Nagasaki in the west, and Kagoshima in the south, to Amanohashidate on the Japan Sea, and Sendai and Matsushima in the north-east; besides the central large cities and beauty spots.

In most places they could not speak my language, so we had to manage with theirs. I have thus been able to realise the genuine, natural courtesy and kindness of all these Japanese people, who exhibit a sharp cultural intelligence.

FOUR CARDINAL POINTS

Four points concerning Australia's North Pacific neighbour need careful consideration by Australians. They are as follows:—

- (1) Japanese sharp intelligence.
- (2) Japan's modernity in all phases of thought and action.
- (3) Japan proper has an area of 148,000 square miles, of which over three-fifths consists of mountain ranges—an area equal to that of Victoria and Tasmania combined.
- (4) Japan has a population of 69 million people, with a net annual increase of one million.

INTERESTING VISITS

During my trips I have visited the Imperial University Hospital, and have lunched with the University teachers in medicine, law and commerce. One realises that these Japanese are men of brains and ability. On my second visit, I made a few inquiries into their ideas on crime and penology. I found them quite modern in their attitude to crime and delinquency, and the Kosugi prison was an eye-opener to me. It has a huge chapel of great interior beauty,

which would grace any city. There is a special psychological department, and all prisoners are submitted to careful psychological, medical and mental analysis. They accept the modern view that often crime and mental health are related to each other. The goal is quipped with a modern hospital, and the dental department is quite up to date. The living quarters are scrupulously clean, comfortable and airy. As the Japanese who accompanied me said, apart from the guards and the outer stonewalls, the prisoners were far better off than the majority of people outside.

At Osaka, I was the guest of Japan's biggest chemical and drug firm, which manufactures all varieties of commercial and medical chemicals, and modern biological preparations. This firm has a fine library of ancient Chinese medical and pharmaceutical books and literature, extending back over 3000 years.

SCENERY

From a geographical viewpoint, Japan is attractively beautiful. The seascapes of the shores and island-studded bays are idyllic. The pine-clad mountains, the gorges, and wide gravelly riverbeds are in contrast. The miles of carefully plotted and everlastingly patiently tended rice fields are a testimony of ancient toil and devotion to rice.

These views are enhanced by the cherry blossoms in spring and by the living flame-coloured maples in autumn, together with the wonderful chrysanthemums, of which one may see up to 130 or more huge, perfect blooms on one plant.

TRAVEL

Travel in Japan is easy and comfortable. The train services throughout Japan are excellent and frequent. Tickets are obtainable in advance at stations, tourist agencies, or any hotel office will obtain them for you without any trouble. Ordinary tickets, express train tickets, seat and sleeper reservations are all carefully attended to, and the official courtesy, attention and help extended to foreign passengers, are unique.

'Bus travel is now quite a feature in Japan. One may go practically from anywhere to everywhere by a series of bus routes at remarkably cheap rates, in modern, comfortable buses. There are also efficient electric train services in and around the large cities, and Tokyo has an underground railway.

CITY AND TOWN LIFE

In most of the cities the commercial monopolies have erected huge modern department stores, which sell anything and everything. They have roof gardens, huge, crowded, bustling restaurants and orchestras. Yet the main part of the cities consists of miles and miles of small, open-fronted or windowed wooden shops along medium-wide or narrow streets. So that, whilst Japan is in many ways recasting her civilisation on Western lines, especially in the large cities, we still find, away from the main wide thoroughfares, that the native charm has not been obliterated. But the real Japan is not visible, on the exterior view, to the un-introduced foreigner. Japanese houses and shops are, for the most part, built of wood, and are

WHEATGROWERS ON WARPATH

(Continued from page 1.)

fountain head. As an example of what can be done by a country, which exercises its prerogative to manage its currency and credit, we reprint the following, which appeared in the Melbourne Sun:

AN EXAMPLE

"Mussolini could teach the British Empire a lesson in colonisation," declared Captain H. C. Smart, Director of Propaganda, Australia House, who has just investigated Italy's mass migration to Libya.

"It is a daring scheme against all the laws of nature," said Captain Smart.

"The land for centuries has lain barren and the average rainfall is six inches, but already many thousands of acres have been irrigated and good crops are being produced.

"Colonisation is proceeding on a scale impossible under usual migration methods, which Mussolini has reversed.

"People have not been sent to a wilderness in which there are no amenities. On the contrary, Mussolini has provided furnished homes, civic centres, schools, doctors, midwives, and small cinemas.

"The work is being carried out by a board created and financed by the Italian Government.

"Irrigated land has been split up into 25 to 120-acre plots, on which homesteads of four large, airy rooms have been erected and simply furnished.

"The farms are equipped with

unpainted. Hence, from the action of the weather, the exteriors are dull, drab, weather-beaten and dingy looking. The streets are long, narrow and winding. Packed together as these houses and shops necessarily are, owing to the density of population, the exteriors would suggest dirt and depravity to the casual view. But, inside this drab exterior, one finds a comfortable interior. It is the custom, before entering a Japanese house, to leave one's boots at the doorstep—no one will steal them. The dirt is thus not carried inside, but stays outside with the drabness.

COUNTRY'S BEAUTY

I have not time to describe the wonderful and varied scenery of Japan—which is better done by cinema—with its mountains, lakes, and valleys, its rice fields and terraced hills; its rushing rivers its garden islands, inland seas and bays.

JAPANESE DIET

I do wish, however, to say a little about one of its finest buildings—the new Japanese Diet, or Houses of Parliament. In Japan it is called the "Gi-ji-do," literally, the Debate-business-hall. It took 17 years to build, and is an extensive and palatial structure. Its walls have a central structural core of reinforced concrete, with all solid granite outside, and the whole interior is lined with marble. The miles of wide corridors are well carpeted, and dining rooms are sumptuously furnished and carpeted in modern style. The waiting rooms of the Royal Princes and of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, are the last thing in paneling, decoration and sumptuousness. The furniture, paneling, carving, the Royal boxes, and the general layout of the Parliamentary halls of the Upper and the Lower Houses of Parliament are wonderful.

From this seat of government the nation is ruled.

(To be continued.)

storerooms, baking oven, kitchen utensils, tools, machinery, cattle, seeds, and pigsties.

"Everything is ready for the settlers to walk in and start farming.

"For the first year the settler works for wages and then for five years shares with the board which handles his produce. Finally, he enters into full possession, repaying capital in 25 to 30 years, without interest.

"The scheme could successfully be applied in Australia."

"Last year, added Captain Smart, Mussolini settled 18,000 in a single operation."

GOVERNMENT HAS NO ALIBI

If there are any doubts as to whether Mr. Menzies has power to accomplish undertakings equally as great as quoted, although having different objectives, we print from the Commonwealth Constitution, Chapter 1, Part V., Section 51, as follows: "The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to— (xii.) Currency, coinage, and legal tender; (xiii.) Banking, other than State banking; also State banking extending beyond the limit of the State concerned."

Further, Parliament established the Commonwealth Bank to function in regard to the above, which assertion is substantiated by the report of the Royal Commission on Banking, etc., paragraph 504. The paragraph states, referring to the Commonwealth Bank: "... It can even make money available to governments, and others, free of any charge."

* * *

We congratulate the people of the wheat growing districts of Australia on the determined stand they are taking, and commend them to the constitutional procedure of Pressure Politics in order to attain their demand.

NOTICE

All those who are able to do so are urged to attend the next fortnightly meeting of campaigners, to be held at U.E.A. Headquarters, Fifth Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, August 9, at 8 p.m.

N.B.—Similar proposals to those being discussed locally are already being launched in Queensland.

YOU'RE INVITED

to the Youth Section's
DANCE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 8 p.m.

at the Y.S. Rooms.

(Fifth Floor, Chartres House,
Collins Street).

Congenial Company, Supper.
Monte Carlo, Prizes, Novelties.

Subscription, 1/-.

MAKE UP A PARTY AND
COME!

Next Dance—Saturday, Aug. 19.



BANKERS AND THE BRIEY BASIN

By W LEECH

[The substance of the second part of an address* given in Belfast]

Supposing this country found it necessary to declare war on some aggressor and the War Minister, being also a realist, issued this manifesto:—

To all Mothers of Britain:

"Madam, I want your son. I want him to defend the honour and glory of Britain. That's what he is here for anyway.

"I want him to go to a foreign land and shoot at people he does not know, may never even see. I want him to do this for the nation. In doing so, he may get it in the neck himself, or he may not. He might be attacked by mustard gas, and get his lungs burnt out. He might have an arm or leg blown off and lie groaning in a ditch for a couple of days, or maybe weeks, and be devoured by vermin, rats and vultures. He might be blinded, or maimed, but if he survives it all we will send him back to you, whence he will become registered on the unemployed list. Nevertheless, you and he will be proud of the fact that you all suffered—for Britain!"

It would be true. In fact all the glory and glamour of War is so much nonsense; without the newspapers war would be exposed as stark, mad brutality, and a sin against God and man.

Where is the impulse sufficiently strong to start war, and, once started, to prolong it?

"My country right or wrong" was the cry, which to my mind deluded millions of us (including myself) in 1914, when secret diplomacy, armament manufacturers, and newspaper trusts had succeeded in hounding us to war with another nation.

The following narrative has been built upon a study of the official investigation made, by a number of French M.P.'s and issued in France in 1919.

The front line between the Allied Troops in France and Britain on the one side, and those of Germany on the other, ran, roughly, from Dunkirk on the N.E. Coast of France (opposite Dover) to approximately near Basel, a town in the corner of France near the borders of Switzerland.

Down near this southern portion was an important fortified French town called Verdun. It was held, of course, by the French troops. Now the front line ran in front of Verdun, swinging through the province of Lorraine.

About 30 miles east by south of Verdun, it ran through a very rich iron ore and coal mining country called the BRIEY BASIN.

The possession of this area, for its iron and coal, was of the utmost importance to Germany, for she was inadequately supplied with such materials for a prolonged war. She therefore entered the district early in the war, and remained in unchallenged possession of it throughout. The vital necessity for Germany of holding Briey was confirmed by a confidential document addressed to the then German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, in May, 1915, which said that "if the production of the iron ore, etc., was disturbed for Germany, the war would be lost. That the German Empire could not possibly continue the war for 70 per cent, of all her iron ore for munition making came from Briey."

Now it is at least conceivable that the French and British staffs were also aware of this—and in fact they did know it.

That being so, it would have seemed that a successful prosecution of the War on behalf of the Allies would have necessitated an immediate attack on Briey; to be captured for the Allies' use, or destroyed in order to prevent the Germans using it.

But what do we find?

We learn from the officers and men in this area, that this great iron and coal country now in the possession of the enemy, was to be left undisturbed, by orders of the French General Staff! The French in the immediate front of Briey actually had to remain pas-

sive and watch the German munition makers at their work. They watched them working full steam ahead, turning out coal and iron, erecting smelting factories, and producing millions of tons of raw materials for munitions at top speed.

Strange as this story may seem, it is stranger still when we remember that had it not been for a mistake at the American Army Headquarters when an offensive launched by the Americans in October, 1918, threatened the German occupation of Briey, we would probably never have heard of this remarkable story. It was the Americans who "spilled the beans."

Prior to this, however, the tranquility on this part of the front aroused the suspicions of certain French officers who, observing the feverish activity of the German munition makers, immediately ordered a bombardment of the area.

For this patriotic piece of work one might expect these officers to be applauded, but again what do we find? Monsieur Barthe, at the official investigation, testifies:—

"I affirm that during the War a General was officially reprimanded for having bombarded Briey. That the military Chiefs forbade the disturbance of this area, and among those officers who, not wishing to give in to these orders, and observing the activities of the Germans, went and bombarded it, a number have been severely punished."

Monsieur Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, testifies as follows:—

"That at the end of 1916, during Briand's second Ministry, I demanded the bombardment of Briey several times. The War Minister announced that he had transmitted these orders to the General Staff, but that they had not been executed, the reason given being the insufficient number of guns and aeroplanes. To which I replied, that as there were sufficient for open towns, there must be sufficient for Briey."

This peculiar behaviour, one Minister arguing with the other, went on until February, 1917: 27 months of war—when, owing to

the determined demands of some artillery officers outside Verdun, the General Staff gave way and permitted a bombardment over Briey.

Deputy Eynac testifies as follows:—

"These orders for the bombardment of Briey were established under a secret document, and the raids placed in charge of an officer, sent to us by the General Staff, named Lieutenant Lejeune. It transpired that this officer so skilfully commanded the bombing operations, that NO damage to Briey was accomplished at all!"

Could there be a more ironical situation?

Here you have a French officer under the directions of the French High Command actually preventing the destruction of the Briey Area, where he knew that Germany secured 70 per cent, of her iron resources.

At this point, let us estimate the cost in blood of this action of Lieutenant Lejeune and the French High Command. The nearest sector of any importance from which I am able to get casualty lists from Briey is Verdun. During the five months, February to June, 1917, after Lejeune's treachery—the French lost 179,000 men killed and missing (not including officers), and 263,000, a total of 442,000 men.

Who was the unseen hand behind the French General Staff?

Well, let us find out who owned Briey.

Briey was French territory, and we find that this area was owned by a huge industrial corporation in France, called the Comite des Forges. The guiding hand and controller of this huge concern was a French "gentleman" called Francois de Wendel, who was also an M.P., and a director of the Bank of France.

Now Francois had a brother, and before the war it was considered advisable for this brother to become a naturalised German. This was duly accomplished, and what was more important, he also became an M.P. in Germany.

During the official investigation it was discovered that a gentleman's agreement existed between Francois de Wendel and Herr Thyssen, the great German industrialist, to the effect that all the profits arising from the Briey Area would, in the event of war be shared fifty-fifty.

Thyssen was also a member of the management committee of the German Reichshank. He also had a son for whom it was arranged that he should become a naturalised Frenchman.

There is the solution of the mystery of Briey, perhaps one of the greatest mysteries of the World War. Two bankers, one in France and the other in Germany, so powerful that they could bring influence to bear upon the General Staff of France and actually prevent the destruction of that which they regarded as the source of huge profits—the Briey Establishments. Generals and officers, who were sufficiently patriotic to disregard G.H.O., were degraded: at least 179,000 French soldiers died.

The officer who so skilfully planned the raids over Briey, Lieutenant Lejeune was an employee of the Comite de Forges, and admitted as such by de Wendel at the investigation.

Let me conclude with the words of Monsieur Barthe at the investigation:

"I affirm that, in order to safeguard private business and banking interests our military chief; were ordered NOT to bombard the establishments of the Briey Area, which were being exploited

by the enemy. I affirm that our aviation service received instructions to respect the blast furnaces in which the enemy steel was being made and that a general who WISHED to bombard Briey was severely punished."

The youngster who collapsed before the enemy in fear was shot—for desertion; de Wendel got away with it.

[*The address, "The Futility of War," was built up from a study of the following publications:

"The Assassins of the People," by C. K. Street; a series of articles published in England in "Foreign Affairs," 1920; three articles in June, 1916, by Max Hoshiller, in the "Temps"; article in the Paris "L'oeuvre," May 22, 1917; statement by Deputy Eynac in the French Chamber on February 14, 1919; a letter in "L'information," a Paris financial journal, on February 16, 1919; statement by Deputy Barthe in the French Chamber on January 24, 1919; statement by M. Viviani, a former Premier, on the same date; statement by M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions in the French Chamber when the inquiry into the Briey Legend was being debated, January, 1919, etc., etc.—Ed., "N.T."]

Frankston Activity

This branch has been concentrating intensely during the past month or two on schemes for circumventing the Menzies Government from completely wrenching what few civil rights we have left from the people.

The Government's last and most shocking action is the National Register Act to destroy the liberty of the community, and they are determined to neglect no lever that will retain for us the few democratic privileges we still hold.

To help in this struggle, they wish to get in touch with every branch of the U.E.A. throughout the Mornington Peninsula, with a view to establishing a council to guide the movement there in a definite and uniform policy. They sincerely hope that anyone interested in such a move will get into communication AT ONCE with either Mr. Parker, 4 Evelyn Street, Frankston, or Mr. W. Lazarus, Mornington Road, Frankston.

IMPERATIVE!

Youth Section, Extraordinary
General Meeting

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8. 8 p.m.,
in Y.S. Rooms.

Every Member of the Y.S. is warned that his or her non-attendance at this meeting will be taken as a vote for retreat.

ACTIONISTS! THAT BANK BILL!

Save Time and Talk. Sell Them a Penny Broadsheet. Obtainable at 8d per doz. (posted) from "Save the People's Bank" Campaign, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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Friday, August 4, 1939.

No. 31.

THE "ARGUS" JOINS THE RANKS OF THE "CRANKS"

The latter part of the "Argus" leading article of July 31 will receive the appreciation of the valiant army of irrepressible referred to by the daily press, the "Argus" not being exempt, as "Money Cranks." Seldom has the public been treated to such heterodox views, editorially expressed in an Australian daily paper, as ventured by the "Argus" in Monday's issue. At times radical views creep into most of the daily papers to an extent, which is attributable to the fact that many newspaper men are wide awake to the reason of the existing state of affairs, and their individual contribution has escaped the blue pencil of an over-worked editor. But in the case of a leading article such is not the case, as, before the article is written, a conference is held to decide on the policy to be adopted regarding the subject of the article.

On more than one occasion recently we have felt called upon to draw the attention of our readers to matter appearing in the "Argus" which leads us to hope that at least one daily is endeavouring to escape from the tentacles of the financial octopus and to use its wide influence in the interests of the people. Although the "New Times" does not hold with the views set out in the opening paragraphs of the article, we consider the latter portion, which we take pleasure in reprinting, to be a constructive contribution towards building a prosperous and contented Australia. Should the Government act suitably, in accordance with the common-sense contained in the portion of the article quoted, most of the implication of the earlier part of the article, which dealt with taxation and defence, would be obviated.

The portion of the article referred to reads as follows: "One does not need to be an expert economist to realise, that it is not money but human effort that is spent in building up a nation's resources. Credit expansion is necessary to give a start to the cycle of operations incidental to the creation of new wealth. But the money thereby made, available is only the mechanism with which these operations are carried out. It is but the medium whereby an asset now lying idle—the asset of human labour at present unemployed—is put to work. In the last analysis wealth-production is simply human effort applied to exploiting the gifts of Nature. There is nothing "wasteful" or "extravagant" in undertaking new works under such conditions. On the contrary, the waste and extravagance lie in the present feckless policy of allowing human effort to go unused while the gifts of Nature remain unexploited.

"This policy is doubly wasteful; for not only is the unemployed man's working time unused—and time, unlike material resources, cannot be "saved up" and used another day—but he has to be kept, at the communal cost, for humanitarian reasons. Yet this waste is permitted to continue indefinitely because too many of our public men are afraid of the reproach of 'inflation.' Like 'the dreaded name of Demogorgon' this word seems to inspire a fear which benumbs alike courage, logic, and common sense. It is time that those in charge of public policy realised that healthy progress cannot be halted because of the tyranny of a word. Where real wealth is expanded commensurately with an expansion of the currency no inflation is involved. Such real wealth would automatically follow the institution of an enterprising programme of employment-creating public works and the augmentation of the population by an influx of migrants of good type, who could easily be absorbed into the industrial life of Australia when an era of economic expansion was in full swing."

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Have YOU "Done Your Bit" Yet?

HOW YOU CAN LIVE TO BE MORE THAN 100 YEARS OLD

By LUCIEN ZACHAROFF in "Ken."

Old age is an avoidable disease says Professor Alexandre A. Bogomoletz, famed Russian scientist. Thomos Parr married at 120 lived to 152. Abkhasia, land of ancients, has a large population to whom 70 or 80 is mere youth.

You and I should be able to reach the age of 150 with the greatest of ease because senility is a preventable disease, and the whole trick of slowing down the process of ageing is about to be disclosed by Science.

This startling opinion, in somewhat more learned language, belongs to Europe's outstanding longevity specialist, Professor Alexandre A. Bogomoletz, director of the famous Institute of Experimental Biology and Pathology at Kiev, who has been experimenting for 35 years.

Many scientists before Bogomoletz have maintained that old age is only a disease or consequence of diseases and toxications suffered by the human organism. Hence, it could be avoided.

Comparing the length of the growing period of an animal from a class of the higher mammals, with its average life span under most favourable conditions, Science has discovered that on the average, under normal favourable conditions, the animal's life span is five to six times longer than the period of its growth to adulthood.

"Let's assume that this observation is correct," says Bogomoletz. "Then, taking into account the fact that the development of the human organism terminates in its basic outlines about the age of 25, it may be considered that the normal life span of Man constitutes 125-150 years. I think that even this age must not be regarded as the limit."

IT HAS BEEN DONE

The professor has an interesting notebook of case histories of people who have lived well over 100 years. There is, for instance, a peasant named Shapkovsky in the village of Lati, near Sukhumi, who, at the age of 140, was possessed of a remarkable vigour, lively movements, resonant voice and clear eyes. His third wife was 82 years old. His youngest daughter was 26. Thus, when he was over 110 years old, he had not yet ceased his sex life.

Martzianna Maliarevich, of Novoborisov, White Russia, was born in 1796. At the age of 130, she walked briskly the 20 kilometers between her village and the nearest census registration office. Then there is the case of one P. Kzarten, who had died in Hungary in 1724, at the age of 185. At the time, his son was 95 years old.

The famous Thomas Parr, who outlived nine kings of England, had spent his 152 years on this planet in the toil of a land-tiller. At 120 he married his second wife, with whom he lived, alert and virile, for 12 years. Invited to the royal court, he died there from excessive eating and drink. The celebrated Harvey himself performed the autopsy, failing to discover any signs of senility in Parr's internal organs.

In 1797 there had died in Norway one Josef Surrington, in his 160th year, leaving a young widow and a multitude of children from his repeated marriages. His eldest son, at the time of Surrington's death, was 103, youngest nine.

The Norwegian seaman, Drakenburg, lived 146 years. At the age of 68, he had been captured by the Arabs and lived in slavery until the age of 83. When 90 years old he was still leading a sailor's life. At 111 he married. Losing his spouse, he tried to ac-

quire another one, but his suit was rejected. Portrait painter Kramer's picture of Drakenburg at the age of 139 shows a sturdy old salt. Drakenburg died in 1772 (at 146) "from drunkenness."

An outlying corner of the Soviet Union, known as Abkhasia, is called "the land of the oldest people" because many case histories of extraordinary longevity come from there. In 1935 there had died in Abkhasia Khapara Knut, aged 155, who claimed to be the world's oldest man. His successor to the title was another Abkhasian, Adleyba Mazhadva, who at the time was 150 and a voracious newspaper reader, endowed with excellent memory.

When the Institute of Clinical Physiology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences launched its study of longevity and in the fall, 1937, sent a scientific expedition to Sukhumi, at least 12 persons, ranging in ages from 107 to 135, were discovered within ten days. All these oldsters were sprightly and hospitable hosts. Some of them climbed trees to pick off for their visitors the ripest clusters of grapes entwined around the tree trunks.

POVERTY KILLS

Why do not the majority of men and women reach even the age of 100 years?

The basic causes are social. Malnutrition, exposure to cold, damp and overcrowded dwellings in the slums, where sunlight never enters, chronic over-fatigue at the daily tasks or worldwide poverty, resulting from unemployment—these devitalize the organism, pave the way to various afflictions which carry the majority of mankind to untimely graves.

As for the aging of the organism, it is a complex biological process accompanied by deep biophysical and biochemical changes in the tissues. Professor Bogomoletz comments on one fundamental and interesting aspect:

"It is popularly said that an old body dries up. This homely observation fully coincides with scientific data on the physico-chemical distinctions between the old and the young organisms. For example, water constitutes 97 per cent of the weight of the one-month-old human embryo; the infant has only 70 per cent, and an adult, on the average, but 64.5 per cent, of water. It would be a grave error to think that it is easy to help the organism in this matter. An old organism dries up not from water shortage, but from the inability of the senile tissues, muscles, skin and internal organs to retain water. The reduction in the water content of an old organism is an effect, and not a cause of old-age transformations in the substance of its tissues and cells."

Of the many attempts to rejuvenate the organism by remov-

(Continued on page 6.)

MORE HUMBUG

(2)

Making Fun of the Unemployed Youth

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir, —Despite all we have been reading and hearing about the new proposals for dealing with the "problem" of Unemployed Youth, it can be said once more that they are doomed to failure. That is merely the statement of an inescapable fact. The proposals are doomed to failure because they do not even touch the one thing upon which they all hinge. That thing is Finance, and if we do not change our money methods then the Youth of Australia will remain unemployed and will gradually find their way, in increasing numbers, into a career of crime. Young men can be employed only if older men and women are put off, if there is a substantial reduction in working hours, or if there is a great expansion of industry. All three depend on Finance. Under a sensible money system the retiring age could be reduced without loss to the older men; women could be relieved of the necessity for working in industry at all, and hours could be reduced immediately. The only thing that stands in the way is lack of money to cover the extra costs.

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY

It is important that we should not be carried away by the high-sounding talk of those who are taking a prominent part in the current conferences regarding Youth Unemployment. As was pointed out last week, this very question was specially "considered" by Sir Wallace Bruce and three orthodox economists away back in 1932, when they brought forward with great gusto a series of recommendations based on the existing fraudulent system of finance. All these have failed miserably, just as we said they would. But the same incompetent fellows are still allowed to exercise a guiding influence on government policy, and are not unconnected with the new set of persons who constituted the latest "conference" and gave expression to somewhat similar and equally futile recommendations.

Sir Richard Butler is very busy in Adelaide, and it has been said that the same Sir Wallace Bruce is his chief urger. They have just gone away together on tour.

1935 SCIENCE CONGRESS

In addition to the committee just referred to, it is interesting to recall that the general question of Unemployment was also discussed by the great Science Congress, which met in Melbourne in January 1935. This congress, with its "intellectual cream," argued about all the symptoms of the disease of the economic body, but apparently dared not attack the CAUSE, much less apply the remedy. There is only one section of our system that is diseased, and it is the purchasing-power branch of the MONEY department. All the other sections are in reasonable working order. The purchasing-power branch needs only money, and needs it in scientific doses to effect a balance between costs and prices. All the other avenues discussed by the congress, and also by these special committees, are so much confusion.

TABOO!

While all this was going on, the newspapers and the highly placed people were resisting, and seeking to suppress, all efforts to secure a scientific congress to examine MONEY. We may discuss quite openly any or all of the various methods of the struggle to get a share of money AFTER IT HAS BEEN CREATED, but we must NOT discuss the source or the manufacture of money, or even the quantity to be made available. That part of the business is taboo.

WRONG STARTING POINT

The tragedy of the whole thing is that the Science Congress in its economic discussions approached the problem from the wrong starting point. Like so many others who are supposed to know, those who took part conducted

themselves as though money is some holy thing whose quantity is divinely and irrevocably fixed at a certain amount quite irrespective of production, and that everything else in the world must be kept within the limit of that holy thing. From every "paper" and every "report" oozed the assumption that "work" is the accepted aim of human life, and that therefore Unemployment is a disease to be cured by more work, even when work is unnecessary, unavailable, and actually being destroyed by the effects of the scientists themselves; also that the only money a sovereign government may use is LOAN money, and consequently the LOAN and DEBT system must be the only basis of their economics. And so, in guile or in ignorance, they accept without question the practice by which a private monopoly creates OUR money as its own property, and still expect us to look upon them as leaders and "experts."

A PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTOR

Sir George Julius was one of the principal contributors. He is the son of an Anglican Archbishop, and at the time of the Congress was 62 years of age. He was then a consulting engineer in Sydney, chairman of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, president of the Australian National Research Council, chairman of the Standards Association of Australia, and chairman of the New South Wales Employment Trust. He was also a prominent member of three exclusive clubs where only the wealthy meet. Presumably, therefore, he had not felt the pinch so severely as most other people have, and moved in an atmosphere where the privations of the worker and the unemployed would hardly be mentioned, much less dwelt upon to the point of concern.

IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS

When a man of Sir George's reputation offers his opinion it is natural for us to pay him the compliment of our attention, and many of us, therefore, read his address to the Science Congress with great interest and hopeful expectation, but only to find that he too, after actually naming the remedy conveniently dodged further discussion of it. Read carefully what he admitted, as follows: (1) That the machine contributes to the number of workless; (2) That the productivity of machine plus man has amazingly increased the output per worker; (3) That England is "embarrassed" by the modern increase in her FOOD production; (4) That every increase in productivity did not lead to the displacement of labour, but expansion of DEMAND did not follow sufficiently quickly to prevent unemployment; (5) That the

machine is not to blame for our problems, and that we must develop some organisation to make USE of the great potentialities of machinery; (6) That the CURSE of modern civilisation lay in INSECURITY; (7) That unless industry can EXPAND in New South Wales, some 14,000 to 26,000 boys leaving school each year cannot find work; and (8) THAT WE NEED MASS PURCHASING POWER TO ACCOMPANY PRODUCTION.

MACHINERY PRODUCES, BUT EATS NOT

Going over those admissions briefly, it can be said that (1) is a fact, even though some people still cling to the erroneous belief that men displaced by machines are re-employed making the machines; that the "amazing increase" mentioned in (2) has been brought about by man using machines which can neither eat nor use their own product; that England is "embarrassed" despite the fact that her own production is far less than her own domestic requirements, that more than twenty millions of her own citizens are getting less than sufficient to eat and wear, and that food is being destroyed for want of buyers; that he rightly diagnoses "demand" in (4) as the remedy, but wrongly senses unemployment as a disease to be cured; that (5) is correct—the machine makes goods which are needed by the community, and we can only use the potentialities of the machine by organising money so as to secure effective distribution; that (6) is a fact, "insecurity" arising from uncertainty of income; that (7) is a challenge to everyone, but nothing was said by Sir George about the shameful fact that an equal number of old men and women are forced by circumstances to stay on the treadmill of toil in order to get some MONEY; and that (8) should be burnt into the minds of our leaders whom we are asked to trust. Sir George showed unwonted courage in publicly declaring this, even though he failed to indicate how it could be accomplished.

MASS PURCHASING POWER

Purchasing power is transmitted to the community by little bits of paper with authorised figures and printing on them, and they are called money. No money, no power to purchase. Clearly, therefore, he who manufactures money manufactures power; and as money is manufactured at present by the private banks as their own property, the power of the private banking system is obvious. The National Parliament, representing all the people, should alone authorise the manufacture of money and then only as the community's property, thus retaining the power "IN THE PEOPLE," and permitting the distribution of the means of life in mass purchasing power by means of the dividend system. Sir George probably lived on a dividend system at the very time he spoke to the Science Congress!

THE WAY OF THE WEAK

It was just here that Sir George seemed to go the way of the weaker and more ordinary of the "experts." and, as if in repentance to his financial friends for having said so much, indicated to the congress that he could not be depended upon to do any practical good for the people, or anything to weaken the octopus-like power of International Finance. His exposition of the Unemployment question, in which he said that "unemployment is world-wide and must be tackled internationally," may be termed a splendid example of ignorance or studied guile. It is tantamount to saying you can't mow your own

lawn unless the whole of the residents in the street do theirs at the same time. How terrible if you did yours and set a good example to the others! Those who control our finances always talk "internationally," and it is quite time all sincere Australians realised that this simply means placing the power of overruling every individual nation in the hands of somebody OUTSIDE the nation. All the agents of the monopoly controlling finance attack what they call economic nationalism, and advocate action on an international basis. We should avoid, as we would avoid a plague, anything labelled "international." Those who talk it are serving our enemies.

INTERNATIONAL MESMERISM

Internationality renders nationality inert, powerless, and ineffective, and so Sir George, under international mesmerism, tells us "Australia alone cannot pay high wages." Why can't she? Wages depend solely on Australian money, and Australian money costs practically nothing to make; so that when we have the sense to organise our system to ensure that the money figures, the cost figures and the price figures of all Australian production, are made to correspond, we shall be in the position to distribute all Australia's produce amongst all Australia's people. Any portion not actually consumed or used would be available for export in payment of our external debt, and would be bought by the Government for that purpose.

IT CAN BE DONE

To Sir George Julius, and also to all other intelligent people, it can be said with certainty that wages CAN be increased and given full power of purchase; that hours of work for each human lifetime CAN be decreased in Australia at once; that our products CAN be distributed more fully in Australia with a higher and better standard of living for everyone; and that, far from being impossible, as he says, it is not only possible, but immediately practicable. If the "experts" do not know how, let them admit their incompetency straight away, and let the Commonwealth Government say to those who claim that they DO know that they will be given 12 months to produce the results or be punished for criminal misrepresentation. That would soon reveal whether it is possible to solve the "problem" of Youth Unemployment or whether the welfare of the growing generation is to continue to be the subject of humbugging committees and conferences. —

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

(To be continued.)

HAWTHORN U.E.A. GROUP

A meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Allsop, 78 Powerstreet, on Thursday, August 10, at 8 p.m. Miss Grace Iggulden and other members of the Youth Section will address the meeting, the subject being "Youth's Opportunity." All members are urged to be present and bring as many young folk as possible.

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(Continued on page 7.)

HOW YOU CAN LIVE TO BE MORE THAN 100 YEARS OLD

(Continued from page 4.)

ing the factors slowing up its functions, Bogomoletz pauses on two: Experiments in transplanting the male sex glands from young animals to old, sometimes with portions of two other glands of internal secretion, activating metabolism within the organism, have shown that even though usually the transplanted pieces are absorbed rather quickly, their stimulating effect on the organic functions is preserved for many months.

Simultaneously with the intensification of all functions of the organism and the revitalisation of its general reactivity, there is also a heightening of the capacity of the protoplasmic parts to retain water.

However, observations on humans and animals have demonstrated that the rejuvenating effect does not last long, and is apparently due to the mobilisation of the last remaining reserves of the declining machinery of living.

Repeated blood transfusions, Bogomoletz reminds us, also can exert rejuvenating influences on the organism. It appears that stimulation of the organic functions through blood transfusion does not threaten subsequent depletion,

PLAIN ADVICE

Can an average normal individual, removed from the elaborate and expensive laboratory resources, do something simple but effective to extend his own life span? Yes, says Bogomoletz.

In the long run, he counsels, the fight for life extension should not be mapped along the lines of rejuvenating aged bodies, for it is not easy "to turn the river's flow backward. But it is possible to slow down the process of depletion of organic functions by a sensible regulation of one's life."

The first principle of sensible living is expressed by him in one word. "Work." The entire organism must work; all its functions must be brought into play. Abuse of any function—over-eating, sexual excesses, over-strain in daily tasks—inevitably leads to premature old age. Rest from work must anticipate and prevent, not follow, fatigue; rest should be prophylaxis and not cure.

Attention to correct breathing is important. Exercise and massage are very helpful in the war on blood "stagnation" in individual parts of the body. They should begin and close the day.

A person should sleep about seven or eight out of each 24 hours. Over-fatigue of the nervous system exerts a very injurious influence on one's general condition. Smoking and drinking, in themselves, are by no means condemned, but abuse in the consumption of alcoholic beverages and tobacco has deleterious effect on the nervous system.

Little if any difference should exist in the mode of living on the part of representatives of intellectual and manual labour if their life span is to be extended, says Bogomoletz. Intellectuals should not neglect their muscles and blood circulation; the organism of a manual worker may come to grief should he lose interest in science, art creative pursuits. A harmonic cultivation of one's self, well-rounded systematic care—there is the key to the attainment of normal longevity.

SCIENCE HELPS

In the light of this approach, the Institute of Experimental Biology and Pathology concentrates

on the struggle against diseases which constitute the greatest menace to normal old age. Although the human organism itself contains remarkable powers of repulsing any disease, timely aid must be rendered to it if its resistance is undermined by a surprise invasion of disease. As one former pupil and present collaborator of Bogomoletz put it.

"We invent no curative balsams at our Institute, but we study people, animals, changes in the cells of organisms under the effects of various diseases, and check up on what aid can be rendered to the organism in combating them. With particular attention and most elaborately we investigate the effect of blood transfusion and of special antitoxic serum—the mighty means of maintaining the human organism.

"As far back as 30 years ago A. A. Bogomoletz noticed that such a serum in small doses could not only destroy by killing cells, but also create by stimulating living tissues and helping them overcome many manifestations of illness."

Science already recognises this special serum as an important weapon in the struggle against the terrible scourge of cancer, and as a prophylactic measure against its recurrence. Favourable action of the serum in the early stages of scarlet fever has also been noted. Successful experiments for curing schizophrenia with the serum are being conducted at Professor Frumkin's Clinic.

"But, of course, it is not alone the question of the variegated actions of the serum itself. We are seeking, and often find in the living organism qualities, ordinarily deeply hidden from human view, capable of withstanding and overcoming ailments. The serum only stimulates and intensifies the defensive abilities of the organism."

Himself 50 and a firm believer in the necessity of organic connection between Science and everyday life, Bogomoletz is a living example of how this theory should be carried out. His service to the public is not confined to his academic endeavours, creditable enough though they may be. When, in accordance with the recently adopted Soviet Constitution, elections to the Supreme; Council of the U.S.S.R. had to take place the voters of his district had named him unanimously to serve as their deputy. Later he was also elected Deputy to the Supreme Council of the Ukrainian Republic. He does not spare himself either in his endless laboratory work or in his extensive public service.

TRADE WAR

Japanese aren't only one taking a cut at U.S.' once flourishing export trade in electric bulbs. Dutch have cut a huge slice through Eindhoven works, which now supply one-fifth of world's bulbs. Eindhoven is also gobbling radio export trade; has captured nearly one-fourth of it already.

—"Ken."

GET THE FACTS!

From Senator to private citizen, thousands are reading "MONEY," by S. F. Allen, F.C.A. (Aust.). Price, 1/1, posted, from "Save the People's Bank" Campaign, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

PARADOX

Sir,—The country newspaper to which I subscribe has been favoured of late by articles written by members of Parliament. Among the writers we have our Minister for Defence, Brigadier Street.

In a noble effort to win the primary producer over to some plan which is being evolved to create more boards (to run our farms), the Minister tenders for our mental consumption some 'gems' of wisdom.

It would appear that, in the event of war, this country, apart from the attacks of the enemy, is in very grave danger. But let Brigadier Street express himself: "The blockade which this country has to face in the event of war is not one to prevent us from receiving the bread of life, but one to prevent us from giving it."

"In this fortunate Australia of ours is produced all its people need to feed and clothe themselves in emergency, and very nearly everything they need to protect themselves from their enemies."

The Minister then draws a harrowing picture of enemy ships pouncing upon, and sinking, our merchantmen, and, thereafter delivers himself thus: "First, we primary producers, hit by our losses on the high seas, unable to export the fruits of our work, ourselves unable to support life face a hopeless future. The earth teems with our produce; it is piling up. We are choked with wealth and starving in the midst of plenty."

Surely, Sir, your readers must be seized with the calamitous effects likely to arise. May I suggest that a fund be started immediately to save our gravediggers from an outsize crop of blisters and our undertakers from working a 16-hour day?—Yours, etc.,

H. A. HOTCHKIN.
Thorpdale, Vic.

WORLD-CONTROL

German Objection

The June 5th issue of the *West Deutscher Beobachter* published a report of a lecture on economics by Dr. Van Vlissingen, Dutch manufacturer and president of the International Chamber of Commerce, wherein he said: "General interests come before individual interests," and suggested that Germany "subordinate the National Socialist economics to World economics." The German paper thereupon goes on to state the conditions which would be required by the Nazi Government before it would make any concessions along the line indicated by Van Vlissingen, saying, "We would be ready to believe in the common interest of world economies' if the British side were to give us these guarantees: freedom of the seas even in time of war (since in wartime Germany must be able to import wheat from Argentina, fruit from Spain, and iron from Sweden). Britain must also undertake to reconsider the matter of reparations, in order to allow Germany to make use once more of her former currency and gold holdings. Briefly, we are ready to believe in the 'common interest of world economy' if Britain is disposed to observe without reservations, the agreements of The Hague conference of 1907."

—"Ken."

AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK, "OUR TOWN'S BUSINESS," BY OMAR AND RYLLIS GOSLIN.

The world has never seen anything to equal the progress of this country from 1890 to 1929. During those years our national wealth increased 700%, while our population increased only 100%. Hundreds of thousands of people from every land came to our shores in search of wealth, freedom and opportunity. Individual initiative became the chief virtue and individual freedom the cornerstone of the American economic system. Without rules or referee, the race both for new land and for new business was to the swift. This lively competition speeded up the development of the country, increased efficiency, and provided the consumer with goods and services at lower and lower prices.

But in recent years things have happened which have shaken our faith in the American Way. For one thing, we have had to face the grim reality of mass unemployment. For another thing, we are finding out that the great majority of American families do not enjoy that high standard of living, which we have been in the habit of taking for granted. As a nation we live in a land of plenty, but as individuals most of us are really poor.

First of all, there are missing cogs when people save too much of the money they receive as income. Our industrial revolution, with its mass production of goods, which demand purchasers, has ushered in a day when it is more blessed to spend than to save.

In the second place, we have missing cogs because too often those who want to spend money for the things produced do not receive enough in wages or salaries.

Finally, and perhaps most serious of all, we have missing cogs because there are millions among us who have no means at all to exchange their services for money with which to become customers for the goods and services produced. And to supply some of them with their slender relief cheques becomes a burden for all the rest of us, and thus reduces our expenditure as well.

Similarly, industry installs machines, which require fewer men to tend them and yet produce the goods. Thus the process of mass production tends to defeat itself,

like a high-powered car in a traffic jam.

In our modern industrial set-up, the wheels of business and industry must be kept turning for the sake of all concerned. For its own good, industry must face a social responsibility — that of helping by its own actions to solve the twin problems of unemployment and adequate purchasing power.

Under the present programme of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, farmers are asked to accept quotas for the production of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice. If two-thirds of the farmers growing these crops agree, acreage allotments are made. Payments are made to the farmers who comply with this programme. By limiting production, prices are maintained on the balance of the farmers' crop. The A.A.A. also tries to bolster prices on other farm products by buying in surpluses and distributing them as relief grants, thus keeping them off the market. Further, the A.A.A. pays farmers to plant soil-building crops as part of a soil-conservation programme. About four million farmers are participating in this part of the programme.

So far as our economic system is concerned, we are still bumping along in a horseless carriage with fringed canopy over our heads and a whip socket on the dashboard, although we have under the seat a marvellous engine, which could guarantee to us all security and efficiency and comfort if we ever gave it a chance to work properly.

The plan for today must take into account present possibilities of production. Engineers can estimate in terms of dollars and cents the volume of goods and services we can produce. We must then see that the national payroll is sufficient to allow men and women to buy the total production. To do this the engineers must estimate how much of the nation's payroll is likely to be paid out by business. If that is not enough, the payroll must be increased by Government spending in a constructive programme to use services, which are available and to enrich the cultural as well as the material life of the country.

"Save the People's Bank" Campaign

Federal Parliament, writes the Victorian hon. secretary of the above campaign, is faced with the task of debating what must be considered the most vital and all-embracing matter in the government of any country. That matter is Finance. The subject of the debate will be the Commonwealth Bank Amendment Bill, embodied in which are a number of proposals to alter the existing Act in such a way as to seriously jeopardise the interests of Australians.

There is ample evidence, he continues, to prove that, if the proposed amendments are allowed to pass into law, a most dangerous blow will have been struck at the very heart of our economic and social life. It is gratifying to know, however, that pressure of public opinion has already been responsible far bringing about a definite change of attitude on the part of a number of our Parliamentary representatives, who are now pledged to oppose the measure. This fact alone is sufficient justification for the launching of this campaign, and indicates that the efforts being made throughout Australia to get the facts to the people are meeting with success.

THE CAMPAIGN MUST GO ON. —The final test—the will of the PEOPLE versus that of the sponsors of the proposals—will be decided in the near future. THERE IS NO TIME TO LOSE. In certain electorates splendid results are assured; in others more remains to be done. HAVE YOU DONE YOUR SHARE IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY? REMEMBER that this campaign is much more than a fight against the Bank Bill. It is a lesson to the public on true Democracy; it is an example of correct constitutional ACTION; and, above all, it provides an opportunity for the education of the uninitiated on a mass scale on the all-important function of finance, the true character of our Commonwealth Bank, and its enormous potential power in securing the well-being of our country and our people. Therefore, this campaign presents a golden opportunity to every thinking man and woman to play a part in a nation-wide movement, the tremendous significance of which will be proved beyond doubt in the immediate future.

To sign and send a protest letter to your M.P. is your duty to yourself. To see that others are provided with letterforms is your duty to the common cause. Whilst the opportunity lasts, you are urged to send for 25, 50 or 100 forms, and so enable the people in your locality to join you and thousands of other electors in demanding that the Bank be secured from this or any future attack by private financiers. Take this action today, before it is too late.

The price of letterforms is 1/2 per 100; 50 for 7d, 25 for 4d. posted. Forms for despatch to Senators at same price. All enquiries to be addressed to the Hon. Sec., "Save the People's Bank" Campaign, Box 1226, G.P.O. Melbourne.

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(Continued from page 6.)

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ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

W.A. Division

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The following letter has been addressed to all West Australian Senators and Representatives: — "My Association has instructed me to inform you that *no amendments* to the Commonwealth Bank Act Amending Bill will be acceptable to the association, that provides for the borrowing of capital by the Commonwealth Bank for any purposes and under any conditions whatsoever.

"Will you please accept this decision as final.

"(Signed) V. J. DURY,
"Director."

All groups and individuals throughout West Australia are requested to write to their Member of Parliament conveying to him the substance of the above letter as soon as possible. Members of Parliament are needing constant supervision and instruction, and it is the electors' right and privilege to negate any legislation, which they do not approve of. Parliament exists to carry out the will of the people. Reader, it's your responsibility.

Forrest Electorate Report

The report from Divisional Director E. C. Quicke conveys a word picture of action taken. Actionists in each of the following towns have mobilised the electors' will in relation to the Commonwealth Bank campaign: — Pinjarra, Kulin, Holyoake, Collie, Lake Grace, Mandurah, Denmark, Lake King, Mt. Barker, Manjimup, Gnarning, Narrogin, Kent River, Margaret River, Lake Biddy, Donnybrooke, Greenbusbes, Roelands, and Balingup. Contacts are required at Bridgetown, Pemberton, Albany, Katanning, Harvey and Bunbury. Campaigners in these towns are requested to contact Mr. E. C. Quicke, of Balingup, as soon as possible.

Organisation

If the electors in the Forrest electorate desire to obtain control of their sitting representatives in the Senate and Representatives, it is necessary for a complete chain of actionists over the whole of the electorate to become organised in such a way that full co-operation with the divisional director can be made efficient. Fifty actionists spread over the whole of the Forrest electorate can generate a pressure on the Parliamentary representatives by acting together in unison. The suggested objective, in addition to the Commonwealth Bank drive, is that, as it appears an opportune time to launch a demand that the Commonwealth Bank be used in competition with the private banks, to reduce interest rates to a minimum, to make money available for all Governments and undertakings, local government bodies, and primary and secondary industries (as was done by the bank at the commencement of its career); and to take over existing mortgages from the private banks. This is not incomprehensible to the public, and would be eagerly accepted by the majority. Contacts in the Forrest electorate are requested to send their opinions on this objective to Mr. E. C. Quicke as soon as possible.

Holyoake Group

It is with regret that we have heard that Mr. L. A. Pusey has resigned from the secretaryship of this group, owing to pressure of private business. The State Council thanks Mr. Pusey for his ef-

ficient services, and trusts that he will soon be back in the fray once again.

Best wishes are extended to the new secretary, Mr. F. G. Terry, for a busy term of office, and thanks for his interesting report.

The Holyoake group will shortly be blessed by the inclusion of a women's auxiliary, which will function as a separate body as soon as it can stand on its own legs. We welcome them cordially and enthusiastically, and trust that their activities for economic freedom will do much to bring the sitting Member of Parliament under the Forrest Electors' control. The ladies attached to Headquarters are very much heartened at this news, and efforts will be made to contact all ladies in all districts to combine and get to work. Congratulations, Holyoake!

The Mount Helena Rally

A great success financially and socially, and we would like to congratulate Mrs. L. Jones, of Hillway, for the very efficient way in which the afternoon teas were provided, and also to thank her for her valued services to the great cause. Over eighty people attended the rally and the open-air meeting presided over by the Campaign Director, Mr. V. J. Dury; the speakers being Mrs. I. Greenwood and the Independent Member for Irwin-Moore, Mr. C. O. Barker, M.L.A. The subject matter was "Hands Off the Commonwealth Bank." The funds were greatly helped by this rally. All who took part are thanked for their support.

Merridan

Mr. F. A. Law addressed the Kellerberrim Primary Producers' Association at a recent meeting. Owing to the inclement weather, the attendance was greatly affected, but much good will result from the meeting.

Annual Conference, Women's Service Guilds

Co-operation for social justice, peace and democracy, was the theme chosen for the conference of the above guilds. We must congratulate them on placing social justice first.

The following resolution, moved by Mrs. L. C. Robinson, and seconded by Mrs. I. Greenwood, was carried: "The Women's Service Guilds view with alarm the continued reports of health authorities in this and other States of the Commonwealth, that nutritional standards of a large percentage of the population are so low that they menace the national health. Believing that this social evil of *underconsumption* is due to poverty and consequent lack of purchasing power, and that it is responsible for widespread misery, maladjustment, delinquency, and even crime, we urge the Federal Government to take steps to eradicate it, in the words of the League of Nations' Assembly, reporting upon the Committee of Enquiry on Nutrition . . . by methods designed to increase economic prosperity."

We congratulate the guilds on passing this very important resolution, and we urge them to follow it up by action, which will translate a pious resolution into actual fact, by serving a demand on their members of Parliament for the Abolition of Poverty. The Women's Service Guilds must demand results and help to teach the rest of the community to do the

ERIC BUTLER
CANCELS ATHERTON
TABLELAND TOUR

Owing to the fact that one of the worst influenza epidemics in local history has combined with terrible weather conditions to make meetings practically impossible on the Atherton Tableland, it was decided to cancel Eric Butler's tour. Eric himself was not very well, and was afraid that he might be out of action for a few weeks if he took seriously ill. This cancelling of the tour was most unfortunate, and many are very disappointed, as they had been keenly looking forward to a visit to their respective districts.

The last meeting held was at Atherton on Sunday, July 23, when a small but enthusiastic group listened to the speaker, who returned to Cairns the next day and has been doing some valuable "contact" work in this big centre, where his two meetings have created a very good impression. On Friday August 4, he will speak at Gordvale. He will also address several other small meetings around Cairns before leaving there. On August 7 he will leave to work south, where his first meeting will be at Tully. From there he hopes to visit Innisfail on his way to Townsville, where he will put in some time. Charters Towers will also be visited if time permits.

QUEENSLAND SUPPORTERS:
ATTENTION!

Eric Butler's tour is being financed from a Trust Fund. The possibilities of a successful tour, covering the important centres of the State, depend upon the financial support given by supporters. If you feel that you can help in making it possible for this young speaker to take his message to every possible person in Queensland, send a donation, however small, to the Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane—NOW. Make cheques or money orders payable to Mrs. Bonner-Smith.

same thing. This is the only way we can have a democracy based on social justice, which will bring peace on earth and good will to all men.

Local Objectives Campaign,
Claremont

The Claremont Parents and Citizens' Association are to be congratulated on their stand in relation to their "Hands Off the Children's Playground Campaign." We have offered them advice, which, if acted upon, will mean victory. Councillors are representative of the ratepayers of Claremont, and as such must carry out the ratepayers' will. Local campaigners will help to guide the association to victory.

Leederville

A demand for the completion of the storm-drainage system, which the ratepayers are already paying for, and which is as yet still non-existent, is to be launched shortly. All councillors are being approached, and canvassing the ratepayers will be proceeded with in the near future. We trust that any campaigners who hear of any public opinion on any question, which is physically possible of achievement, will contact this office immediately. Local objectives, however small, are invaluable for teaching the people their sovereignty. It is only by action on right lines that we shall ever have a democracy in Australia.

We cordially invite co-operation, and are prepared to give same on any result upon which there is already a definite opinion.

SUCCESSFUL
WOMEN'S MEETING

Dr. John Dale addressed an audience of about sixty at a women's meeting, held in the rear lounge of the Housewives' Association's Rooms, Howey Court, Melbourne, on Tuesday night, July 25. His subject was "Urgent Problems."

After pointing out the distress and poverty existing in the community, which he considered to be the most urgent problem crying out to be solved, he spoke on the new form of politics, known as Pressure Politics, or Electoral Campaign, which he believed to be the only effective way of providing a solution to the problem. "In a land of abundance there is no need for poverty or the nightmare of economic insecurity," he said. "It is only a matter of getting the goods to the people—a problem of distribution—and that is a job for Parliament to handle. Parliament must be told to do it—not how to do it—but to do it; to employ the experts who can do the job. The member of Parliament is paid to re-present to Parliament what you and I want. If he doesn't carry our orders to Parliament, vote him out and only vote for someone who will re-present our will."

Dr. Dale's address was interesting and informative. He was particularly clear in his exposition of Pressure Politics and the Electoral Campaign.

A speaker who captured the hearts of the audience with her youth, sincerity, and eloquence, was Miss Grace Iggulden. She spoke for a few minutes, during which she stated the case for Youth, and pointed out the power women had to help rectify the hopeless outlook facing the younger generation. She appealed to those present to use every influence to weld women into a united power for progress.

Mr. Heatley also addressed a few words to the meeting. He stressed the point that, although those present, individually, were, no doubt, working in some organisation or movement for improving conditions and making a better world, their efforts were being frustrated, and, no matter in what sphere they were working, the cause of frustration was the same. "Without relaxing whatever interest one may be attached to, it behoves every one to give some time and help to uprooting the obstacle frustrating all."

The meeting was arranged by the Women's Section of the U.E.A., and can be proclaimed a big success. Mrs. Kerr is to be congratulated on her capable organising, and Mrs. Lavis for giving her valuable services as chairwoman.

ADELAIDE UNITED
DEMOCRATSWomen's Division
Luncheon

The women's luncheon will be held on Wednesday next, August 9, at 1 p.m., when Rev. A. L. Bui-beck will speak on "A Minister Discusses Social Topics." He is said to be very popular, both inside and outside the Church of England. His interests may be judged by the following: He is a returned soldier, a senior official of the Boy Scout movement of South Australia, the minister of a large Anglican church, co-editor of a church paper, and is responsible for the conduct of the church day school.