

LOOK OUT
FOR TROUBLE
OVERSEAS

(See page 4.)

THE NEW TIMES

THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT ALL
AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS.

Vol 3. No. 13.

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1937.

Every Friday, 3d

THE UNTOUCHABLES OF MILDURA

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN'T AFFORD A PIANO

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Prime Minister Says He's Happy



THE NEW TIMES The Barrage Begins

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Vol. 3. No. 13.
THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

Federal Government Can't Afford a Piano

It was reported in the daily press on Tuesday that a fourteen-year-old girl has been admitted to the leper station on Channel Island, near Darwin. She is the only white girl amongst the half castes and aboriginals who are suffering from this terrible disease, and she is an accomplished pianist, and longs for a piano.

"I had hoped," said the matron of the hospital in Darwin on Monday, "that the Government would provide a piano for the island, but I have been informed that it was impossible this year following the heavy expense after the cyclone. If we had a piano we could have community singing to cheer the inmates. The girl's isolation is all the more heart-breaking because she is white. Her father is also a leper. It is hard, without the music to which she is devoted, to take her mind off her affliction."

When the matron made that open protest she probably felt that the consequent publicity would either force the Government in sheer shame to accede to her request or, failing that, bring forward a hundred offers of a piano from citizens who could afford to donate one. But the point is that, without such publicity, the Government would apparently have been quite content to deny the little leper girl her one ray of sunshine.

The Government could not afford a piano for the unhappy lepers! The same Government *could* afford to send J. A. Lyons and his wife, and other Ministers and their wives, and a whole tribe of hangers-on traipsing to the other side of the globe for what, in view of the events of last December, must be regarded as one of the most meaningless ceremonies in British history.

THE PRINTED WORD
in
**Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets,
Weeklies, Monthlies, Annuals,
Newspapers, Magazines, or
Books**
**EXCELLENTLY AND
ECONOMICALLY
PRODUCED**
By
**THE ADVOCATE
PRESS**
**309-319 LONSDALE
PLACE
MELBOURNE**

Messrs. Lyons, Casey & Co. have not wasted any time in commencing the barrage of stupidities and worse that seem inevitably associated with political journeying of the present type.

The Prime Minister tried himself out with some range-finding shots in his farewell message to Australia from Perth on Monday. Discussing the Coronation scheduled to take place (bar accidents) in May, he said: "I know that their Majesties hold the love and affection of the entire Australian people." The Prime Minister knows no such thing, and he knows he doesn't. Vast numbers of people in Australia, if not the majority of our citizens, have neither love nor affection for their Majesties. They simply accept them in much the same way as they accept J. A. Lyons himself—as emblems of a constitution, which, failing a better, must have its outward forms observed. Had the present King and Queen been elected by a plebiscite, or even were the people satisfied that King Edward's abdication last December was not under duress, the atmosphere might be different. Even at that, "love and affection" would be an absurdly exaggerated emotionalism to apply to a Royal couple who have had so little to do with Australia, or indeed with anything that matters, as their Majesties. There might have been some truth in connecting the term "affection" with Edward VIII, over whom, if one remembers rightly, Mr. Lyons slobbered just as unctuously a few short months ago. But now that particular love-and-affection has been conveniently put away in the attic with the mothballs from which Mr. Prime Minister has sorted out his comical court costume for his new love.

The people of Australia, however, cannot be expected to change their emotions, political or monarchical, with the amazing celerity, which has distinguished Mr. Lyons of recent years. And, remembering his acrobatic record, they will not thank him for associating them with a lip service of more than questionable sincerity.

They will be still more suspicious about that part of his farewell message, which dealt with the Imperial Conference, of which he said, "I can assure the people that their interests will be watched closely by the Australian delegates. Speaking broadly, I would say that the interests of our nation run parallel with those of the Empire as a whole, and it will be our earnest aim to assist in strengthening the Empire." One does not like the sound of that. Constitutionally we are not part of a free Commonwealth of Nations, and the sooner Mr. Lyons is made to realise it the better. Empire, Empire interests and strengthening the Empire sound suspiciously like joining

in arms races and plunging our young men into hideous death over financiers' ambitions and quarrels that are no concern of ours whatever.

Turning to R. G. Casey, who is already in London, this gentleman has not wasted any time in boosting his political foster-father, S. M. Bruce. He has already told the people of Britain the beautiful bedtime story that "Australians appreciate most highly Mr. Bruce's great services in London, both financial and otherwise." Leaving out the "otherwise," Australians whose financial interests are involved with that little group with which R. G. Casey has long been associated may have a high opinion of S. M. Bruce, but to say that such an opinion is general is simply not true. And S. M. Bruce has shown himself a good judge by keeping 12,000 miles between himself and this allegedly highly appreciative audience for a long time now.

Just what Mr. Casey's real activities are in London at the moment is rather obscure. The *Investors' Chronicle* suggested some days ago that he is about to negotiate another "overseas loan" ramp. (The last word is ours, not the *Chronicle's*.) Mr. Casey, on the day of his arrival in London, denied this, but only "so far." He does admit, however, that he is about to hold discussions with the Bank of England about Australian finances. That of itself is enough.

In our issue of February 26 we warned the Australian people to beware of Casey on finance and Lyons on defence when they got amongst the London financiers. We repeat that warning now, and we repeat it with more urgency and more insistency. Underneath those honeyed words of love and affection, of high appreciation, plots are afoot that will enmesh you still further in the web of finance, that will yet send your sons to rot on foreign battlefields.

UNLESS YOU WAKE UP.

The Queensland Wage Increase

There is jubilation in Labor circles in Queensland because of what is looked upon as a spectacular wage increase—a rise of a whole 4/- a week for men and 2/- for women. A representative of the A.W.U. has described the Industrial Court's award in the glowing terms of "an enormous increase of purchasing power in the hands of the workers," which "will enable the workers to maintain a standard of living much greater than that of any other State in the Commonwealth."

What a splendid victory! To this has Labor descended, that it hails as a magnificent result a basic wage of £3/18/- for adult males and £2/1/- for adult females!

Of course the whole thing is so much rubbish, as anyone who has ever taken the trouble to inspect the statisticians' tables of relative wage levels and price levels knows without being told. Wages are a cost in all industrial production, and so, in the vast majority of cases, every increase in wages must immediately be followed by at least an equivalent increase in prices. The main result to what are called the workers of a rise in money wages is that it at once becomes harder for old age and invalid pensioners, retired servants of the State, and similar persons with

A PRIME MINISTER'S LOT

"A Prime Minister's lot," said Mr. J. A. Lyons to a press interviewer the other day, just before he left for another of his trips to London "can be a happy one . . . I am a happy man."

Mr. Lyons went on to divulge the secret, which had nothing to do with his present or past tours. "I get my greatest happiness," he said, "in my family. . . . I think real happiness emanates only from the family. There is no compensation for loss of that companionship that exists only in the family. I would say to the young people of Australia, the family spirit and the family strongly established is essential if this nation is to be a great nation. Without families, happy families, there is no hope for us. The Aus-

"the family spirit and the family strongly established"! While his good lady perhaps remembered her Mother's Day message last year, when she said: "I like the name of Mother to stand for happiness at home, cosy fires, and apple pie, and clotted cream, and choruses round the piano and goodnight kisses, and prayers." All on four bob a week! As for those who are a little better off than the destitute unemployed, what security of family life have they? Can you see our army of nearly 300,000 aged and invalid pensioners growing old happily or bearing their sufferings with resignation on less than £1 a week? Or our tens of thousands of young men who are driven to tramping the country in search of a job relishing Mr. Lyons's statement that "There is no compensation for loss of that companionship that exists only in the family"? Or can you see what the Prime Minister calls the "average Australian" who, having found a life mate, looks forward to time payment furniture and perpetual rent, envisaging a family "strongly established"?

Mr. Lyons is now speeding to London. And at those portentous conferences in which he will take part, one of his chief missions will be to battle for a still bigger share in overseas markets. That means he will fight to send away from Australia more and more of our first grade meat and butter and eggs and fruit and all sorts of other products—most of which are sold abroad at a price considerably lower than we pay at home for the second grade residue.

And if he succeeds he will doubtless, on his return, again broadcast his happiness over the national network.

The surprising thing is that we all put up with it. We put up with the pretence that we are happy and prosperous when very few of us are. We put up with the story that we live on our exports when the physical truth is that exports, unless changed for an equivalent in imports, only impoverish us. And, strangest of all, many of us live on the delusion that our deliverance

ECONOMY AGAIN!

At the inquiry into the disastrous explosion in the New London (Texas) High School, as a result of which about 500 children lost their lives, it was stated that natural gas heating had been chosen for economy.

—News item, March 22.

* * *
500 lives sacrificed at one hit on the altar of Sound Finance. A quick solution for the "Unwanted Youth" problem. Australian politicians and economists, please note.

tralian nation has got to be based on family life if it is to progress."

It is hardly likely that anyone in Australia will deny the truth of this philosophy of life and progress. But neither can it be denied that a high percentage, if not the majority of Australia's families, are far from happy at present—in spite of Mr. Lyons's other statement on the same occasion, "I often wonder whether the average Australian really does realise to the full how blessed, how favoured he is compared with the rest of mankind."

The official returns for the last quarter showed Australia's unemployed trade unionists is above ten per cent, of the total membership. If this figure be taken as an average cross section of the community, it would mean that about three-quarters of a million men, women and children in the Commonwealth are existing on the dole standard. Thanks to the recent *increases* in that standard, the allowance for dependents of the unemployed in Victoria is now four shillings per head per week. Doctors tell us that a growing child should have a quart of milk a day. A quart of milk a day would leave the growing child of the unemployed just one penny per day for the rest of its food, for all its clothing and other necessities—and for its *amusements*.

And Mr. Lyons, supervising the last of the packing and making sure that his wife had not forgotten to pack his satin small clothes in their Coronation trunks, could speak to the young people of Australia of

fixed small incomes to buy their bare daily necessities.

Even those who appear to receive the momentary benefit of an increased wage are robbed forthwith of a considerable part of it through the pernicious "relief" tax—thus the female worker in Queensland who gets the 2/- rise finds on her first pay day that she has to hand back sixpence of it to the tax gatherer.

When, one wonders, will Labor come to realise that there is all the difference in the world between an increase in *money* wages and an increase in *real* wages? And that any substantial increase in real wages must not come through the factory pay sheet, but through the State? And that it must not appear on the State's cost sheets either (i.e. interest bearing loans, etc.) but be done by way of issue?

Until it begins to think upon these lines, political and industrial Labor will continue to lead its followers up the lane.

"Speck": Passing a suburban fruit stall the other day, I stopped to buy some apples. Asking for the best in stock I was shown a line of Gravensteins.

"Here you are, sir," said the fruiterer, taking off the tissue paper. "I can guarantee these—export rejects, and just missed being up to standard." And he was deadly serious!

can come only from overseas finance, where every penny of the money we use in Australia is locally manufactured.

But that is a subject the Prime Minister will not discuss. For there is one thing even more holy to him than the family. Much as Mr. Lyons may like to cry, "Hands off the family," he has a still more sacred slogan, "Hands off the banks."

We have no particular animus against the banks, as such. But we do emphatically assert that as long as the bankers, by their control of our money supplies, can (and do) regulate the incomes of nearly everyone in the community, then it is quite hypocritical for so well-informed a man as the Prime Minister to make platitudinous speeches about real happiness emanating from the family.

NOTICE

Those Who Were Interested in the Formation of

The Consumers Co-operative Company

Are Advised That Registration Has Been Effected Under the Victorian Companies' Act 1928, Under the Name,

COLLECTIVE CONSUMERS LEAGUE LIMITED

The prospectus of the Company, embracing the Memorandum of Association and Form of Application for Shares, may be had from the Registered Office at 166 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

F.C. BARNES, Director

WAR AGAINST POVERTY GOES ON

Campaign Notes for the Week

VICTORIA.

Politicians and Pressure Politics—What is going to be the attitude of our Parliamentary representatives towards the Electoral Campaign? This question must arise often in the minds of all who look to our present activity to provide the way out, and it is of sufficient importance to warrant a careful analysis, so that the advocate of the U.E.A. may be prepared to give a convincing reply when the query is put to him.

At present, as is quite understandable, the attitude is cautious—sympathetic, but lukewarm; prepared to support or condemn as circumstances shall dictate. Leaving on one side the prospect of non-success of the Campaign (for we shall succeed), what will the average M.P. say when he is shown that a majority of his constituents demand that he do their will by playing his part in the abolition of poverty? In general his response will be along the lines that he is perfectly willing, but quite ignorant as to the correct procedure. As it is at this point that many red-herring trails start, we must be particularly careful that make no mistakes. We shall undoubtedly be asked what we propose, and our reply must be simple and convincing. It will be of little use to deliver a lecture on the principles of effective democracy, to tell of the functions of elector, of Parliament, and of experts; to foretell the doom of the Party System and knell of vested interests. Such things are propaganda that is to be addressed to the electors to enable them to perceive their own power, but it is not our intention or desire to convert Members of Parliament. Possibly they are already converted; it may be that conversion is not even possible; our point is that there is need for it, any more than there is need to convert a house painter to our ideas of decoration. It is our privilege, duty, and right to tell the M.P. that we want a thing because we want it, and that, as we pay him to obtain the result, his ideas are not of interest to us who are concerned only with that result.

Specifically, therefore, it will be province of the successful U.E.A. to tell the politician that what we want from him is performance, and that right speedily. The particular performance we demand is that he, as an individual in Parliament, shall rise on all occasions to point out that prosperity for all is now possible; that the job must be done, and that it is the duty of

Parliament to see that someone is appointed to carry out the job. Royal Commissions are not required, thank you. They waste lots of time and do nothing. The job is obviously easy if one starts by regarding vested interests and present prejudices merely as obstacles to be removed if they intrude on the smooth working of a plan. Appoint whom they will, but let this be definite—his task is to abolish poverty, and he will be judged, not by intentions, but by results.

New Groups—This week two new groups have been formed, one at Caulfield and one at Malvern. Glen Iris will follow suit, but has decided to wait till after the Easter holidays, as also has Bentleigh. Names have been requested by an enthusiast at Croydon, who wishes to convene a meeting for the purpose of establishing a group.

Articles to Newspapers—Two series of articles (eight in a series) have been written and will be multiplied during the week in readiness for sending to 198 country newspapers. It is proposed to accompany the articles with an attractive advertisement setting out the idea of the U.E.A.

U.E.A. Badges—The number of applications for badges shows an appreciation of their ornamental value. But the greater value lies in the propaganda inspired. They are sufficiently conspicuous to attract comment, which draws explanation—and so the good work of spreading the idea of the U.E.A. carries on. Fitted with brooch pin for ladies, or stud button for coat lapels, 1/- each.

Speakers' Class—Many new faces were in evidence at the last meeting of the Speakers' Class on Tuesday. Shortly a large number of speakers will be ready to go forth to the 600 associations and societies listed for attack. A limited number of speakers are already available to address branches of societies, small gatherings, etc. In view of the large and increasing attendances it will be necessary to extend the classes over two or three evenings per week. A further announcement will be made shortly in these columns. Those desirous of attending are asked to send in their names and addresses to the Secretary, U.E.A., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

U.E.A. Bank—The response to the launching of the U.E.A. Bank has been most heartening. It is evident that supporters of the campaign are not only anxious to take

their place in the battle ranks, but also to supply the ammunition with which to fight. Has your family branch been opened yet? If not, please forward the coupon (appearing elsewhere in this issue) immediately, for the bigger the bank becomes, the more intense will the campaign also become, and the earlier will victory be achieved.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

While the few weeks were of the kind from which "crises" are born, it has been brought home to us as never before what a tremendous latent enthusiasm existed amongst our own people. They have definitely decided that the fight for Democracy shall go on. These weeks have been difficult; but it was only necessary to say so, and encouraging responses came in from all quarters. Though some of us may feel the onset of a minor "depression," our supporters have remained true to their name and placed their confidence in the final outcome of our great Campaign.

Massed Attack in Boothby—On Saturday, March 13, twenty-five actual canvassers set out from a depot—a vacant shop kindly lent for the occasion—to work the Mitcham area. Special mention is due to Mr. C. H. Allen, who allotted the workers their areas in such a way that efficiency was the inevitable result. While the number of canvassers was disappointing, due at least in part to the day—a hot Saturday afternoon—the results obtained were well worth the attempt. Each canvasser distributed Leaflets, Pledge Form, and a dodger advertising Mr. Sherwood's first meeting in this State. Then, doubling back on his tracks, each worker went seeking signatures. Results:—356 houses canvassed, and 132 signatures obtained, in one afternoon.

Mr. Sherwood's Visit—Mr. D. M. Sherwood, chartered accountant, of London, arrived in South Australia by the Orontes on March 18. Mr. Sherwood was warmly welcomed to this State, and his visit will mean much to the Campaign. His first meeting, held at Mitcham on the night of his arrival, was very satisfactory, though the attendance was not large. But it must be remembered that this is a U.A.P. stronghold. Speaking at the lunch-hour meeting on Friday, March 19, Mr. Sherwood drew a vivid word-picture of the situation in New Zealand, outlining the rapid rise of Labor, but at the same time pointing out that the rise of Labor meant nothing to Labor, and still less to New Zealand generally. As Mr. Sherwood sees it, there is no hope for New Zealand through Labor or any other party. He emphasised that when a party gains "power" it is powerless to do anything. But he also emphasised that there is hope for New Zealand, and it is through the Electoral Campaign. Australia's hope lies in the same direction.

Innovation in Port Adelaide District—At a meeting in the Port Adelaide district on Tuesday, March 16, Mr. A. T. Snelling made a start with "Follow-up work" with those who have signed the Pledge Form. Letters were printed and sent out inviting those who had signed the Pledge to attend this meeting. Thus would they realise that they had not signed a form for nothing, but that the organisation behind all this door-to-door work was very much alive. While again the attendance was not up to expectation, the feeling at the meeting was very encouraging. Rev. C. D. Brock was chief speaker, and a letter of greeting was sent from headquarters. This is important work, and it is suggested that other groups might profitably watch the outcome of this experiment.

Picture Competition—Several books of tickets have been taken by members, and many have been sold. Don't forget, this picture is worth £7/7/-, and the prize, which will go to the one who sells most tickets, is worth £1. It is due to Miss Gwen Barringer, the artist and donor, that this competition should be an outstanding success.

Books of associate membership tickets are also available. Tickets, one shilling each, are being sold

INTEREST, TAXATION AND THE FARMERS

By F.R.

In spite of what the metropolitan daily press may lead us to believe, it is a fact that most Australian farmers are seriously in debt, and in a high percentage of cases their outlook is quite hopeless.

The first charge on the product of the farm is interest. The money lender, be he banker or otherwise, claims his quota of the farmer's effort before the household necessities are assured, and, when the farmer is incapable of meeting the interest bill in full, the balance is compounded. Every struggling man on the land knows that.

The serious injustice to which the farming community has been subjected lies in the principle of compelling the farmer to pay his interest in money, the same sum of which may represent larger or smaller quantities of his product from year to year. Today, for instance, £100 represents the value of a third of the wheat it would buy a year or two ago. This is due to a world shortage combined with an increase in the real demand for wheat—real demand being demand backed by money. Any other sort of demand has no commercial value.

Now suppose the wheat farmers do what any sensible person could be expected to do, and sow heavily with the object of producing greatly increased quantities of wheat in hopes that the price will hold until next season. That very act will soon be reflected in the price of wheat, and the bigger the crops the more likely are the farmers to make a financial loss on their operations. There may be odd exceptions in countries where shortages occur, but taking the broad view of the problem we cannot escape the conclusion that the odds are against the farmer in good seasons as well as bad. It is only when unusual circumstances arise that he can reasonably expect to do well.

This state of affairs did not always prevail. It has arisen with the growth to power of the financier. The banking system places its considered limit on the quantity of money—alias credit—which the community shall have, and farmers, representing the first step in the

the holder has a right to the use of the club rooms.

Mr. Sherwood's Meetings—The two final meetings will be:—Goodwood Institute, Tuesday, March 30, 8 p.m.

Prospect Town Hall, Wednesday, March 31, 8 p.m.

Address of South Australian Headquarters: 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.

JOHN HOGAN'S CAMPAIGN

More enthusiastic than ever about the prospects of the Electoral Campaign to abolish poverty, John Hogan has been arousing rural Victoria with his customary activity. To arrive from Tasmania on the morning of Wednesday, 17th inst., spend till 12 p.m. hustling up organisational details in Melbourne, then snatch a few hours sleep and off with the dawn for Charlton; 174 miles away, is a fair sample of John's idea of action.

At Charlton he delivered a brilliant and well received address to the Wheatgrowers' Conference, followed by a successful public meeting at night. From there further meetings followed at Donald, Ouyen, and Mildura during this whirlwind trip north. Leaving Mildura late on Sunday, John drove throughout the night to spend another day of organisation in Melbourne before setting out on the tour of Gippsland arranged for him by Mr. R. Morton, of Yallourn—the U.E.A. campaign director for Gippsland. Meetings to be held were at Trafalgar, Yallourn, Thorpdale and Maffra, and so enthusiastic are some of these centres that the town bands are turning out for the occasion. This trip will be reported in detail next week.

supplying of human needs, and being few in number in the community, are the first to feel the effect of the banker's action.

NO PERMANENT SOLUTION OFFERED.

All schemes of limiting or expanding production, pools, and co-operative effort cannot provide a permanent solution. The trouble is not in the production side, it is in the distribution of the product, and until the farmer grasps that point very clearly and acts accordingly he can get nowhere.

Although the financial system, as at present controlled, appears to be a complex matter, its principles are easily digested, and a brief course of study would convince anyone that modern economic problems, so far as feeding and clothing the people are concerned, are solely due to a willful and chronic shortage of money—alias credit. When the farmer recognises that, he should take steps to alter the system so that he may escape the dire effects of being a seeker, an applicant for something that is scarce. He knows that when wheat is scarce he can get a higher price per bushel because he has fewer bushels to sell. The economic system does not permit him to give practical expression to his sorrow for the poor and needy, who must pay more for their bread because of the higher price of wheat. Neither does the system give room for the demonstration of grief by the consumers (75 per cent. of whom live on the bread line) when the farmer has to sell his crop at a loss because a short money supply will not permit it to be bought.

THE FARMERS' STRENGTH

The farmers, as a class, are in the strongest possible position to demand justice, and it is amazing how the Tower of Babel methods of the financiers have succeeded in oppressing our primary producers. The farmers of Australia should band themselves together and refuse to pay interest in money. They should insist, to a man, on paying only in produce, throwing on to the financial system the responsibility of marketing. A bag of wheat today, let us say, is worth 30/-. The bank rate of interest on overdrafts is, let us also say, six per cent. The farmer should obtain an overdraft on his undertaking to deliver to the financier (or his agents) four bags of wheat as interest for every £100 borrowed, and 66 2/3 bags in repayment for every £100 borrowed.

Likewise, taxation should be paid in produce. The government could readily alter the existing system whereby taxation must be paid in money, by declaring at certain periods just how much produce or what livestock would be required per £1 income from the farmer.

With the responsibility of providing for the unemployed the government would find a rapid solution of what to do with the farmers' produce so collected, and no decent trading concern would kick at any advantages that might be passed on to the unemployed by such procedure.

Banks, assurance societies, and other money lending organisations would kick like demons against this innovation, but the farmers could force it through, and by so doing they would be lifting themselves out of the obligation to find money.

The production of a hundred extra bushels of wheat or a dozen extra calves would not worry a farmer, but obtaining even £50 is quite beyond the capacity of a high percentage—if not a majority—of our farmers, unless they go further into debt. And how many of them are pawned up to the limit!

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and that therefore poverty is quite unnecessary and must be abolished.
2. I demand that monetary or other claims to those goods we now destroy and the production we restrict be distributed to every person in Australia, and that taxation be progressively reduced, so that the community may make the fullest use of the country's production.
3. This must not increase prices, deprive owners of their property, or decrease its relative value.
4. In a democracy like Australia, Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
5. So I promise to vote only for a candidate who pledges himself to support in Parliament these my demands.
6. If my present member will not so pledge himself, I will vote to replace him.

Signed.....Address.....

Signed.....Address.....

Signed.....Address.....

.....

The People Build a Bank to Abolish Poverty



Here is a Chance for You

Here is a chance for YOU to build a bank to burst the bonds that are preventing YOU from sharing in all the good things of life to which you are perfectly entitled.

This is your opportunity to do something to banish doubt, fear and worry completely from your life. Australia is a rich country, possessing everything to make us all secure and happy. There is no necessity for anyone to be in want in the midst of such plenty as we see all around us.

FIGURES PUBLISHED BY A.M.P. SOCIETY.

Of every one hundred persons of twenty-five years alive today, the following will be their position in forty years:—

One will be rich; four well to do; five will be working; thirty-six will be dead; fifty-four will be dependent on public or private charity.

These figures, which show that only 5% will be economically secure, are quoted by one of the world's largest life assurance societies. What an appalling position faces nineteen out of every twenty of us! Only one in every twenty will attain that moderate security which will ensure an adequate supply of life's comforts—and this in a time of plenty.

There is something seriously wrong when in a rich world most of its people are poor.

Little imagination is needed to visualise life as it could be, and there is a growing demand for a change from the present madhouse condition to common sense.

One thing only can give us our common heritage of plenty. One thing only is powerful enough to ensure future security for you and your children. That one thing is **the will of the people**—your will, which, added to that of millions of others, will give you life as it could and should be.

The people have never before been given the opportunity to express that will.

DO YOU WANT POVERTY ABOLISHED?

Then help us have it abolished. Join in our demand and hasten the day when individual members of Parliament will ACT.

The U.E.A. (Non-party) is the spearhead in this demand for a fuller and better life.

WE WILL NEVER STOP NOW UNTIL WE GET IT.

We are conducting a voluntary national referendum to enable the people to express their all-powerful will. Against terrific odds we are winning through. Lack of funds is our chief difficulty. We are overcoming this now, and our latest development is

THE U.E.A. BANK

In the first stage of its development, 10,000 branches of this "People's Bank to Abolish Poverty" will be opened.

Every penny of money deposited in the U.E.A. Bank will be used to spread the message of a life of plenty; to build a people's demand that nobody can defy, a demand that will fill the apathetic politician with a lively sense of the wrath to come, and enable the sincere member to do the job he should.

Each branch of this bank is in reality just a little moneybox, attractively designed, to place in a prominent place in the home, in which YOU can drop YOUR small coin. Every penny, three pence, sixpence or shilling you each drop into this bank weekly will not bear interest, but will bring a return in the highest of all material forms—economic security and economic freedom for yourselves and your children.

It does not call for sacrifices; just drop a few small coins in the bank each week, and the stream of money thus provided will be used to conduct a campaign to ensure that the figures of the A.M.P. Society no longer remain true.

WE WILL SUCCEED MOKE QUICKLY WITH YOUR HELP. OPEN A BRANCH OF THE U.E.A. BANK IN YOUR HOME NOW.

THE UNITED ELECTORS OF AUSTRALIA (non-Party)

(Victorian Division.)

BOX 1226, G.P.O., MELBOURNE

Hon. Sec., U.E.A., Box 1226 G.P.O., Melbourne—

I desire to open a Branch of the U.E.A. Bank,

NAME (block letters)

ADDRESS.....

WINDOW-DRESSING IS A NOBLE ART

By "YAFFLE" in "Reynolds News."

The announcement that the Government is going to make us a healthy nation has been received, I regret to say, with suspicions, doubts, and raspberries not a few.

The more cynical of the citizenry tend to doubt the benevolent intentions of the Government. They suspect this sudden appearance of a Paternal State.

"Hitherto," they say, "the State has shown us a face as blank and impersonal as a bladder of lard. We ask for love, and it sends us a final notice. With what faith, then, can we respond when, of a sudden, a Tory Cabinet turns upon us a bunch of beaming smiles, and says, 'Call us Papa!'"

This attitude of cynical doubt shows a hardness of heart and a petrification of the peptones. It saddens me. Three mornings in succession have I awakened with tears on my cheek, having dreamt that spring had come and that I was a stag beetle calling in vain to its love, who came not. At the trifling cost of three-and-six I had this dream interpreted by a seer, who said it meant a mind burdened with sorrow at the shortcomings of others.

I admit, however, that the Government's motive is not immediately

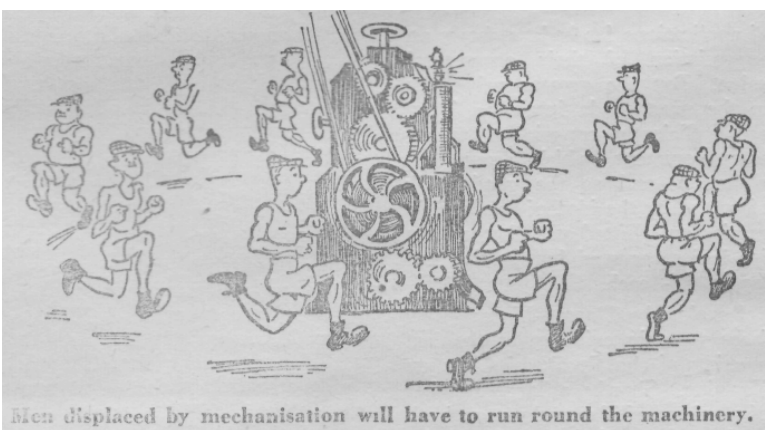
that money consists mainly of paper and ink, which, the ignorant might suppose, would be easier to produce than meat, veg., and affers.

I do not, however, propose to go into this question of why, although food and goodwill are unlimited, money is not. That would involve a discussion on Finance, a delicate subject, which I am loath to raise in the presence of ladies and children.

Suffice it to say that we must have limitation somewhere. If production has run amok, let us at least keep distribution within the bounds of decency and decorum. If goodwill cannot be restrained; if Mother Earth, the saucy hussy, is rude enough to ignore the sound economic policy of a capitalist Government, at least let us restrict our purchasing power, ere the boundless wealth of a mighty Empire be submerged, if not in the ocean, at least in the Alimentary Canal, and the whole basis of law and order be menaced by mass muscularity.

What, then, is the Government's motive? Mr. Oliver Stanley, Minister of Education, gives us a hint:

"To give an impression that the great mass of the people are so underfed, so weak with the results of malnutrition, that they are unable



apparent. If its object is the nation's health, one would think its first concern would be the nation's food. Doctors tell us that 50 per cent. of the nation is undernourished. And science testifies to the difficulty of maintaining health without an occasional movement of the molars.

Again, if the aim is athletic prowess, here also one would expect a more regular dietary for the industrial areas. Athletes say one cannot expect to run a marathon in anything like average time on a diet that would barely provide a light lunch for a woodlouse.

Yet the Government announces that nutrition is no part of its physical training scheme. We gather from this that the scheme is to be confined to giving greater facilities for games to those who are already strong enough to play them. It does not propose to go the fantastic extreme of feeding the people.

One Labor M.P., with callous indifference to the delicate confidence of the City, suggested that before the nation can take advantage of physical training every school child should be provided with one meal a day.

To this Empire-breaking extravagance, a writer of the "Sunday Pictorial" sternly replies:

"Although there is a limitless supply of goodwill in the matter, there is not a limitless supply of money."

Let us get this clear. It appears that certain things in this country are limited and others are unlimited. Money is limited; goodwill is unlimited. And the businesslike minds among you will doubtless ask: "If Great Britain Limited is a going concern, can it not raise money on the goodwill of the business?"

According to the experts, another unlimited thing is food. They say that, with scientific aid, Britain could provide enough to load the entire population up to the tonsil line.

Against this, we have the fact

those whose up-bringing was on an actuarial basis. Where there's a will there's a cheap way out.

There is, however, a further motive for Physical Training, which the Government, doubtless through modesty, did not mention. We are rapidly approaching a stage where nearly all our work will be done by machinery, and the national morale will be menaced by leisure.

Means will have to be found to keep the working-class occupied with physical activity, while the machines are doing the work. To this end, physical training must be introduced into commerce and industry. The workers displaced by mechanisation will be required to put on running shorts and run round the machinery during working hours.

Even where some work remains; it will be found that a well-planned system of training will make a little work go a long way.

Thus will the national morale be safeguarded against the awful consequences of allowing the people to do what they like with their leisure.

(Musical chairs.) I mean (Ministerial cheers).

"Birmingham, like every other town and city, has had to borrow, and last March its debt was £54,000,000, mostly to moneylenders who had no money to lend, really, but who knew the trick of creating money out of nothing with a fountain-pen, and lending it out at so much per cent. to 'mugs' like you and me. 'Isn't it extraordinary, then, that we are content to go on using a money-supply that is filthy and foul at its very source with human selfishness and greed?"

"No other priest might say these things, but I am going to, for this is how they appear to me, looking at the facts of finance in the light of my ordinary job of teaching the Ten Commandments.

"If a great city like Birmingham would start asking questions about the nation's money-supply, we should be a good deal nearer than we are now to the reign of social justice."

—Fr. F. H. Drinkwater, preaching at Birmingham, England, Feb. 7.

AWFUL CHILD WANTS TO KNOW

"Why is the Government giving Army recruits a special diet?"

"To make them fit and strong."

"Why?"

"To fight somebody, I suppose."

"Why weren't they fit and strong before?"

"Because they didn't have enough to eat when they were children."

"Why didn't the Government give them a special diet then?"

"Because nobody realised they would be wanted as soldiers."

"Does the Government only feed people up when they've got to fight somebody?"

"Obviously."

"If they had been given a special diet when they were children would they be fit and strong now?"

"Yes, and half as big again. There would also be enough recruits to fill the Army twice over."

"Why?"

"Because all those rejected as unfit would be fit."

"Well, if they fed all the children now they would have plenty of soldiers when they grow up, wouldn't they?"

"Yes."

"Well, why don't they do it?"

"Because that would be a waste of money."

"Why?"

"You can't expect the Government to feed children who may not be wanted as soldiers."

—Nathaniel Gubbins, in the London Sunday Express.

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1. "The banks are THE AGENTS through which THE PUBLIC subscribes to loans . . ."

2. "The Commonwealth Bank, which underwrote the loans HAD TO MAKE GOOD THE DEFICIENCY to the Governments."

Whence did the bank make good the deficiency? And could it not have found all the money from the same mysterious source? And without any charge other than for its bookkeeping services?

A JOB FOR THE PEOPLE IV

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,—

There was little protest when the people were getting less and less money, but whenever it is suggested that they should be given more money there is an immediate scream, "But that would be inflation!" This scream comes from the servile press, the servile clergy, and the more prominent of the servile politicians. Archbishop Head and Mr. R. G. Casey are typical of the two last-named, and it is a matter for the gravest concern that the motives of men placed in such vitally important positions should be open to suspicion.

ARCHBISHOP HEAD.

In the case of Archbishop Head, he is publicly reported to have made the following declarations:

(1) "Inflation is a danger threatening moral and religious life."

(2) "Inflation is a misguided hoax and a dishonest falsehood."

He said these things at a time when the people were suffering acutely from the withdrawal of money supplies by the private money monopoly and proposals had been made for the issue of legal money to rectify the shortage. Moral and religious life had never been more dangerously threatened than by the deliberate and fraudulent interference with our money arrangements

MILITARY FASCISM IN AUSTRALIA

Replying to a suggestion in London that Australian soldiers were "a bit tough," R. G. Casey said that those attending the Coronation were "all they should be."

The same apparently applies to Lieut-Col Hurley, acting chief film censor, who has decided that a newsreel showing ex-King Edward skiing in Austria must not be shown in any part of Australia, because "the film was considered to be of a character not desirable for the screen."

which Dr. Head actually defended. And if he knew the real meaning of the term "inflation" as used by himself, and understood what money is and how it is brought into existence, then his conduct was all the more reprehensible, for he himself was hoaxing the people and retailing a falsehood. His words were calculated to mislead thousands of honourable church folk into a wrong mental attitude towards the problem of the day and its true cause. The very thing he objected to then is the very thing he has supported ever since, with this exception—the inflation has been brought about by the use of bank credit instead of legal money.

MR. R. G. CASEY.

In the case of Mr. Casey, prior to 1924 he was actively and beneficially associated with what is known as the Broken Hill Group, being directly connected with the leading insurance, trustee and banking interests. Mr. S. M. Bruce had similar interests in the "Overseas Group," which functioned largely through the three "Australian" banks whose headquarters are in London (the Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank, and the E.S. and A.). Mr. Casey and Mr. Bruce were fellow members of the Melbourne Club, which is one of the recognised rendezvous for the heads of the

A CURIOUS MIXTURE
"There are few personages in the world today capable of merging the man and executive so happily as Joseph Aloysius Lyons. Even his critics must concede to him tolerance, sympathy and above all humanness. There is not an atom of snobbery in his character. He is the essence of simplicity. A curious mixture of phlegm and fire."
—"Sun," March 20.

Money Monopoly in Australia.

In 1924, when Mr. Bruce was Prime Minister, he sent Mr. Casey to London to act as official liaison officer between the Australian Government and the British Government, which meant that the Money Monopoly had one of its men as Prime Minister in Australia and another as "Australia's" representative in the City of London. Immediately after this, the Commonwealth Bank was brought into line with the desires of the private controllers of the Bank of England, and has remained under its dominance ever since. The position regarding personal representation is today reversed—Mr. Bruce doing the honours in London and Mr. Casey in Australia. It was also a neat arrangement by which Mr. Bruce was replaced in the House of Representatives by another member and beneficiary of the same Overseas Group in the person of Mr. Fairbairn, also of the Melbourne Club. Mr. Casey, as you know, is now actually gone to London for the express purpose of consulting these private financial dictators of the Empire, not in your interests or mine, but wholly in theirs.

It is necessary for us to bear these significant facts in mind when we are considering the bogey of inflation, and the purpose behind those who scream the loudest about it.

NO ONE MUST SUFFER LOSS.

In view of all this, it is only reasonable that when we say that the servile press, the servile clergy and the servile politicians are entirely wrong in their attitude on this issue, we should show that they are wrong. That makes it necessary for us to give attention to Section 3 of the "Elector's Demand and Undertaking" which the U.E.A. is asking all of us to sign. The first section is a demand for the abolition of poverty; the second is for the distribution to all citizens of effective claims to goods and for the progressive reduction of taxation; and the third reads as follows:

"This must not increase prices, deprive owners of their property, or decrease its relative value."

Some people believe it is quite impossible to circulate more money without increasing prices, or to circulate more money among one class without taking it away from another. It is quite true that whenever we have had freer circulation in our own country it has invariably been accompanied by an increase in prices. That is inflation, but that is not what Archbishop Head objected to. (He was opposed to what he called "something for nothing.")

Right before our very eyes there are the examples of the New Zealand and French Governments, both of whom are undoubtedly desirous of improving the conditions of their people, and both of whom are endeavouring to apply Socialism. Despite their good intentions, however, both are experiencing serious trouble, because the benefits they seek to give the people through increased incomes are taken away from them even more rapidly through increased prices. There is a simple explanation for this. Neither Government has yet realised that so long as money comes into existence only as a debt the result cannot be otherwise, simply because the whole of the debt must necessarily be included in the prices to be collected from the public. Obviously, if the introduction of the 40-hour week increased the employer's wage bill, he could only get his money back (to say nothing of getting a little more for himself) by increasing the price of his goods. There is no escape from this under the existing method by which financial policy is controlled to suit the interests of a private monopoly.

But if money were bought into existence by government authority as a credit to the whole of the people, that portion,

which represents the difference between the amount distributed by industry as legitimate costs of production and the amount necessary to cover total prices (including, of course, interest and profit which have not been distributed) could be given to the people as a dividend instead of being charged against them as debt. In this case, a scientifically determined quantity of money would be placed in circulation which had not been included in the price of goods, and instead of seeing prices rise there would be far greater likelihood of seeing them fall. And such a fall would bring no terror for the business man either, because he would know there was an increasing effective demand for his products, enabling him to sell more and ensuring a more rapid turnover. Therefore, the claims referred to must be distributed to the people as a gift and not as a debt.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY

Regarding owners and their property, recent years have taught most of us important things we had never previously even thought about. We saw how, by financial manipulations, people in comfortable circumstances were deprived of their properties and in many instances rendered destitute. Nothing had gone wrong with the production system and there were still plenty of all the material things these people required; but they had entered into obligations to meet certain demands in the future by the payment of money on given dates, and up to

EVEN THE LONDON PRESS IS BEGINNING TO FIND OUT.

Australia, by placating one buyer of exports, estranged another. It was difficult to see where the policy would end.

—"Investors' Chronicle," London, March 21.

* * *

No trouble to answer that. Either (1) in war, or (2) in complete loss of export trade—unless Australia gives her own people enough money to buy all their own production, in which case exports can be balanced by imports without hurting local manufacturers.

1929 were regularly meeting their commitments. Then, all of a sudden, something happened to the money business, and almost in the twinkling of an eye there was a state of "financial emergency" throughout the world. By deliberate bank action the quantity of money available to the various countries was made smaller and smaller, causing less goods to be sold and an intensified struggle for a diminishing share of an increasingly inadequate quantity.

Governments, because they depended on the borrowing of privately-manufactured money and had their supplies cut off, were unable to carry out necessary community work, and also suffered serious loss of departmental revenues—the former dictating the dismissal of workers and the latter serious reductions in salaries and pensions. Coincidentally with this, the people overseas could not buy our exports, and farmers were made to suffer a corresponding fall in their income. As if all this was not bad enough, the banks in Australia called in overdrafts and cancelled money to the extent of millions of pounds. This forced businessmen to conduct hurried sales in an endeavour to meet bank demands, and the general effect was such that many of our best citizens found it utterly impossible to fulfill their contractual obligations and had not only to surrender their properties, but also to suffer the loss of all their earlier payments. They were thus deprived of their properties through no fault of their own, but entirely through financial manipulations on the part of certain private individuals whose identity was never disclosed.

These manipulations deprived the people of regular incomes. Such a state of affairs could not possibly exist if (i) money came into existence only by government authority; (ii) the quantity of money

in existence were always equated with the community's production; and (iii.), the difference between the money paid out by industry and the money required to cover prices were distributed regularly to the people as indicated in the foregoing.

HOW "VALUES" ARE WORKED.

Many other people who had faithfully met all their financial obligations and had thus become owners of their respective properties prior to 1929 found themselves almost overnight with assets, which had lost their "value." A home was still valuable as a home, of course, but it had become of much less value in terms of finance. Incomes had been so seriously reduced that tenants could not pay rent, and the general demand for properties fell away alarmingly. All of this had come about through the banking policy of credit restriction, technically known as deflation, which had deprived the community of such a large proportion of its money supplies. I have seen no protest from Archbishop Head about that.

We have, therefore; now to demand that the Commonwealth Parliament shall take such steps as will prevent a repetition of this criminal interference by unscrupulous private interests with the very life-blood of our material existence. When all of us are assured of regular incomes we shall be in the position to face up to all our financial commitments, and the bankers will no longer be able to enrich themselves while they impoverish us through the manipulation of money "values."

Two statements by the chairman of the Midland Bank Ltd. (the largest trading bank in the world) show clearly that the whole question is one of money, and that our difficulties arise from financial policy being under private control. Read them very carefully:

First statement: "The Bank of England, and no other power in heaven above or earth beneath, is the ultimate arbiter of what our supply of money shall be."

Second statement: "The regular expansion of money supplies, which must be undertaken if trade is to be active and the price level stable, has not been permitted."

From this it is clear that we as a people have not only to demand that the regular expansion of money supplies shall be "permitted," but, more important still, that such expansion shall take place under statutory direction, so that we may have stable prices, stable security, and stable values.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

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(Continued from page 3.)

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"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

How Five Brothers Built World Empire Which Controls the Military and Economic Destinies of Nations

(From "Social Justice," U.S.A.)

The Rothschilds have sat in their counting houses and controlled the military and economic destinies of the world for better than a century.

Their influence is measured in the subservience of governments.

Kingdoms have toppled in Europe, empires have been shattered, customs have been ground in the dust of time—but the brothers Rothschild, by inter-marriage and close co-ordination of their money temples throughout the world, have built an international dynasty that grows more secure each year.

The bank empire of the powerful clan was started in Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, in 1800 by Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who, from birth, had been educated to be a rabbi.

For his business symbol he adopted a red shield, leading future historians to believe that his family had come from Stadt Roeskilde ("red shield city"), Denmark.

Meyer Amschel made an early advent into the affairs of international finance, extending his first foreign loan to the Danish government.

FOUR SONS ESTABLISH FAMOUS BRANCH BANKS.

Shortly afterwards he became trustee of the tremendous fortune of William of Hesse Cassel, who fled from his country before an invading French army. Amschel buried the money, intermittently digging up parts of it to lend out at high interest rates. He was so successful that he was able to repay William with 5 per cent, interest.

Four Rothschild sons established branches of their father's banking house toward the middle of the nineteenth century in London, Paris, Vienna and Naples. The oldest son, Anselm Meyer, remained at Frankfort, and in 1820 became the Bavarian court banker.

Nathan, the best known of all the Rothschilds, went to England. From there he supplied funds to the allies to crush Napoleon. He used carrier pigeons and his own sailing ships to apprise himself of the developments in the war and, though he was far from the scene of hostilities, managed to get news of events ahead of other financiers.

News of Blucher's defeat, two days before Waterloo, caused a crash in security prices, but Nathan capitalised on his messengers by getting the first tidings from Waterloo and cleaned up a fortune.

NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT GAVE HOUSE NEW PRESTIGE.

The Corsican's defeat heaped enormous power and ill begotten prestige on the House of Rothschild. Since the British Government was unable to pay, drafts for war loans had been signed by Wellington, and the brothers became the financial backers of the allied forces.

Solomon went to Vienna, became intimate with Prince Metternich; Jacob went to France and established the house still known as Rothschild Freres, and Karl founded the Naples branch, discontinued in 1860.

Only the fatuous are deceived by the many legends built around the Rothschilds—among them the one seeking to establish the brothers as romantic gamblers who were, albeit, patriotic to their adopted nations. First of all, they were not romantic, but bankers motivated only by the lust for profit. Secondly, they weren't gamblers. In times of war the four always stuck together, regardless of the alignment of the embroiled nations. They pooled their resources, when necessary, thus providing sufficient funds

for the debtor combatant to emerge victorious from the battlefield.

With respect to their alleged patriotism—if that claim has not already been discounted—let it be said that the Rothschilds were international bankers and therefore gave allegiance to no country. Their loyalty was to one another!

The passing of the original Rothschild brothers did not greatly affect the international system, which they established and which becomes daily more powerful.

The domain of this famous banking family reaches today to the four corners of the earth. Their central banks in Europe are supplemented by other institutions in every large country of the globe.

Montagu Norman, in England, and J. Pierpont Morgan, in the United States, are intimately associated with the Rothschilds and frequently confer with them.

One of the largest enterprises of the clan is the World Bank, in Basle, Switzerland, which is part of the machinery of the League of Nations and the World Court. It is controlled by proxy through the Bank of England.

WORLD BANK AT BASLE A ROTHSCHILD ENTERPRISE

The following statement concerning the World Bank was written several years ago by a London economist:—

"The bank pays no taxes and its assets and deposits are immune from seizure, confiscation and censorship in time of war; it is also subject to no restrictions or prohibitions of any kind on its imports or exports of gold or currency.

"The governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, is a director of this international bank, which owes allegiance to no single government and can do as it likes.

"Truly, there never has been anything like it in the world before. The unearned interest collected by the bank will eventually cause the impoverishment, debasement and disintegration of all but a few powerful families."

The biggest objective imputed to the House of Rothschild was the attempt last year to regiment world business and labour.

This startling manoeuvre was essayed by Lord Dudley, acting in liaison with the Bank of England and the Rothschild brothers. The effect would have been to drag the American workingman down to the abject level of enslaved workers in other countries.

FINANCIERS ENGINEERING SCHEME TO MANAGE WORLD.

Lord Dudley's proposal, reportedly made to Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, set forth a gigantic plan to consolidate world business, like world banking, under one huge control—to be dominated by the World Bank at Basle, the Bank of England and the United States Federal Reserve Bank.

Through the instrument of worldwide "planned economy," the Federal Reserve Bank and its Rothschild-owned counterparts in other nations would gain control of all means of production and set up industrial combines to enslave all workers, Americans included.

All but the super-financiers and their friends would be reduced to the level of Russian and Japanese labourers. In short, the plan would bring about the most despotic degradation of human beings the universe has ever known.

And the Rothschilds, sitting over all, would, instead of just controlling the world, own it and its people outright.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO

IV. By "JESSICA."

From the welter of political clap-trap of the last few weeks there has emerged a gleam of hope. The Referendum is over; the people have spoken. As already pointed out in the *New Times*, the occasion for hope and encouragement is not in the result itself, but rather in the fact that the people have refused to be stampeded into voting according to the gratuitous "advice" of the propagandists. The tax-gathering machine, which masquerades under the name of "Government", has been

plainly shown where it gets off, and the Coronation delegation will have a busy time scratching at the fleas which will trouble their ears during their sojourn on the great ocean liner which is now about half-way on its journey to Threadneedle-street, where dwells the famous Old Lady of the upraised palms. The "Old Lady," as you know, is the Bank of England; and wherever our representatives may find themselves, no matter if it is Downing Street or Westminster or "The City," she will occupy the chair. Every day is Coronation Day for her.

Letters to Editor

HANDS OFF BALDWIN

I wish to protest against the frequent derogatory references to Mr. Stanley Baldwin appearing in the *New Times*. The well-known facts I now place before you should prove to you how misguided is your attitude.

To put it in the admirable words ascribed to his wife, Mr. Baldwin is "guided by the inscrutable hand of Providence." I hope to prove the truth of this assertion.

Some while ago, after the veil of secrecy surrounding the recent crisis in England had been slightly lifted, the Melbourne Press entertained their readers with an amusing account of the wanderings of the preliminary draft of one of the speeches delivered by Mr. Baldwin during the said crisis. Scattered here and there throughout this draft, so the account runs, were marginal notes—"Refer A.G." The mystified staff referred the draft to a number of places to which the initials "A.G." were applicable—without elucidation. On approaching Mr. Baldwin himself, however, the mystery was solved. The notes signified, "here refer to Almighty God!"

Personally, I would hesitate to commit myself to a prearranged and calculated invocation in a manner such as this; but does not the familiar tone of these initials point to a closer intimacy with the Deity than is vouchsafed to the ordinary layman?

Let us remember also the ways in which Mr. Baldwin, as Prime Minister, has carried out his Christian duties. A brief investigation will convince you of his unflinching selflessness in this regard. To emphasise only one aspect, the Cabinet of which he is the leader has instigated a colossal rearmament scheme, which will provide jobs by the hundred thousand; and, given time, shows good prospects of solving once and for all the unemployment problem.

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Baldwin's devotion to duty in this instance has received concrete Divine recognition; doubtless it comes as a pleasant surprise, the reward of duty nobly done.

In 1928 the affairs of Baldwins Ltd., the Baldwin family concern, were at a very low ebb—so low that the paid-up capital was reduced from nearly £6,000,000 to just over £2,000,000. The burden entailed by the very high proportion of debenture capital seemed an overwhelming one, and the outlook was distinctly gloomy. Now, however, the firm's position has entirely changed, due to the phenomenal rise in the price of steel and its greatly increased use in rearmament. It is preposterous, of course, to suggest that Mr. Baldwin would be influenced in advocating rearmament with an eye to the benefits accruing to steel firms. Truly, when one casts one's bread upon the waters it is returned in the most unexpected ways!

The moral thus pointed, it is to be hoped that your criticism of this altruistic gentleman will cease.

STANLEY HAIRYLOSE

could use? All the butter, sugar eggs and flour, cheese and honey and so on? Wouldn't you like to make twice as much jam as you do now? Couldn't you and your men-folk and your children do with more and better woollen clothing? You know the answers to these questions; but the thing to know is that the only proper solution of them is a complete and drastic change in the monetary system.

And don't be led into the belief that such a change will bring ruin to the primary producer. That is one of the favourite arguments advanced by the upholders of the present system. The fact is that the abolition of poverty—*money scarcity*—can be accomplished in such a way as will give a fair deal to producers and consumer alike.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Let me remind you once again that the party drums are already ushering in the election campaign. Soon it will be in full swing. The usual recriminations and abuse and political intrigue will be indulged in; the old promises will be made, the old lies repeated, and the old bogies will be brought from their cupboards. (Beware especially of that timeworn bogey, the one that tells you that "Your savings are in danger.") As electors, as workers, as wives of Australian husbands, as mothers of Australian children, let us make up our minds here and now; let us take a solemn pledge that we will not be influenced or swayed by any form of propaganda which seeks to lead our feet from the straight path, the path to economic justice for all—THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY.

As to where your political sympathies lie, that is no affair of mine, nor, indeed, of anyone but yourself; but the cardinal fact which we women must ever keep before us is that *our parliamentary representative is elected for one purpose—to give effect to our wishes.*

I referred recently to the power of a united voice. Let us see to it that that voice, the voice of the United Electors of Australia, grows in strength and volume, till no other voice is heard in the land. It means work; its means organisation; it means sacrifice, and we will have setbacks and discouraging experiences and difficulties. But remember, "By the thorn path and no other, is the Mount of Vision won." Our objective cannot fail, we have right and justice on one side; and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven, of such is peace on earth and goodwill to all mankind.

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