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THE NEW TIMES

WOMEN ARE
UNFIT FOR
DIPLOMACY!
By Yaffle
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A NON-PARTY, NON-SECTARIAN, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EXPOSING THE CAUSES, THE INSTITUTIONS, AND
THE INDIVIDUALS THAT KEEP US POOR IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

Vol. 4. No. 11.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d

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ALBERTA'S LEGISLATION TORPEDOED

Constitutional Law Perverted By Bankers

FAIRBAIRN'S FOLLY

Metal Monopoly and Defence

New Times
SHOPPING
GUIDE
and Business
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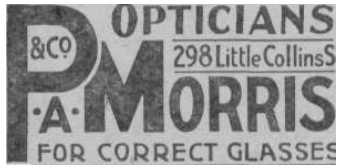
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Constitutional Law Perverted By Bankers

ALBERTA'S LEGISLATION TORPEDOED

The control of Governments by money-power was legally recognised in England almost two and a half centuries ago when the Bank of England was founded. In the ensuing years Britain has become the centre of an Empire, and the industrial revolution has been witnessed. Government after Government has lived from week to week on a bank overdraft, and has added steadily to the hold of finance over the nation. Britain's public debt is now approximately £8000 millions. There is also a large floating, or short-term, debt. In these circumstances it gives no cause for wonderment that not only mercantile law, but, what is more important, constitutional law, have been built up and shaped to protect and entrench the power of the money monopoly. Governments, which have lived upon overdrafts, and have been able to see no source of money supply other than taxation and borrowing, have been easily led along the path, which the bankers intended when they first got William of Orange in the bag.

The Bank of England holds undisputed control of England's money supply. By its Charter, its right as a private institution to pursue its own private ends, and not the benefit of the nation, is specifically recognised.

Politicians have long recognised that the road to personal advancement is closed to all who challenge the power of money.

The partners in the alleged British Commonwealth of Nations have, almost without exception, modelled their political and constitutional machinery on that of England, and here again we find the same supremacy of finance over Government.

The Federal Principle

To make matters worse in Australia and Canada, Federal Constitutions have been set up, under which the Central and the State or Provincial Governments have defined rights and powers, and must compete amongst themselves by taxation and borrowing for the supply of money made available by the bankers.

The apple of discord is easily thrown amongst them, and their internecine fights wax so hot and strong in the scramble for revenue that they become oblivious of all other issues.

In Australia the Commonwealth Parliament was given legislative power over (inter alia) currency, coinage and legal tender, banking (other than State banking) and the issue of paper money. The Commonwealth Government was given sole control of practically the whole field of indirect taxation, and hence, in the scramble for revenue, was placed in a position of advantage as compared with the States. Although it had legal sovereignty over money, it had less occasion than the States to wish to exercise that sovereignty. It has generally had access to plenty of revenue without that, and has been able to leave the States lamenting. Moreover, the people have never realised the extent of the indirect taxation paid by them. They have come to regard the State Governments unfavourably as a result of their levies of direct taxation. In truth, Commonwealth taxation exceeds total State taxation by close on £20 millions per annum.

The Financial Agreements

The Federal Government, to a large degree, and the States' Governments to a lesser degree did possess some

financial autonomy and independence of borrowing and taxation after Federation.

In 1927, however, the Bruce-Page Government (which had some three years before delivered the Commonwealth Bank into the hands of the private banking monopoly, of which Mr. Bruce was a member) succeeded in foisting upon Australia the Financial Agreement. Prior to this the Commonwealth Government had, in return for its control of customs and excise duties, made annual payments to the States at the rate of so much per capita of population. The Bruce-Page Government, in the words of Mr. Menzies, when he was a State politician, held a pistol at the heads of the States by discontinuing these payments. The States capitulated, and on December 12, 1927, the Agreement was signed. Some of the Governments were Labor and some Nationalist, but this made not one scrap of difference. They just had to toe the mark or go publicly bankrupt. Not one had the courage to fight the matter out then and there.

That is the worst of living on an overdraft and simultaneously being threatened with a loss of income. If the States had not given in they would not have been able to continue paying their public servants'.

Hook, Line and Sinker

The Agreement required that amendments should be made to the Constitution before it could become wholly effective.

But the people, who had been betrayed, never had the issues explained to them at the referendum subsequently held. Instead, there was staged a huge, but totally unimportant, fight about the Commonwealth's industrial and arbitration powers. The press and politicians lent weight and impetus to this fight. About the more important matter they said almost nothing, beyond that it was designed to secure a reduction of interest rates on borrowed money by avoiding competition amongst borrowers, and that it was a matter of finance, which could safely be left to experts. The electors reacted like a lot of sheep, and the Agreement became law and part of the Constitution.

The banking fraternity, which owns, through its banks and other financial institutions, the bulk of Australia's public debt, secured the whole of Australia and the earning capacities of all Australian citizens as security for the debt of any part of Australia. For instance, Victorians, with a comparatively low debt per head of population, became liable in the last analysis for the higher debt of New South Wales. The Governments surrendered even their right to borrow independently. All borrowings were in future to be conducted through the Loan Council—a creature of the Financial Agreement. The Governments now have to submit estimates of their requirements. The rationing of debt-money by the bankers is rendered more simple, and one Government can always be counted on to resist the demands of another Government. The Commonwealth has two votes and a casting vote, and if it can bribe two States to go its way, it has a majority at the Loan Council. The prospect of concerted opposition to the banking swindle is rendered remote, as there is every incentive for State Governments to fight amongst themselves for the inadequate funds made available.

And so also is the prospect of success of an individual stand made difficult, as Mr. Lang found to his sorrow five years ago. He started to expose the swindle and promptly had his supply of loan funds cut off. This inevitably led to default in interest payments on New South Wales debt. Mr. Latham, now happily knighted and elevated to the Chief Justiceship, drew up legislation, under the Constitution as amended by the Financial Agreement, and the bailiffs were put in on New South Wales revenue. Mr. Latham went for a trip. Public opinion was fomented against Mr. Lang, and taxpayers in other States began to realise that their pockets might be hit. They could not appreciate the fact that Lang was fighting their fight. Mr. Lang tried to obstruct the bailiffs and the High Court promptly declared his actions unconstitutional. Sir Philip Game (now happily head of the Metropolitan Police in London, and guardian of the person of Montagu Norman) unceremoniously kicked him out of office by an exercise of the Crown's prerogative—which seems to be strangely out of proportion to the way Baldwin was able to deal with Edward VIII at a later stage. Under the guise of constitutional law the Crown was able, in New South Wales, to throw summarily out of office an elected Premier. Four years later the British Prime Minister dethroned a King, also by virtue of constitutional law. The common denominator was that both Mr. Lang and King Edward VIII were throwing out a challenge to the supremacy of money over life. The bankers seem to have the Constitution backed both ways.

The extent of Australia's enslavement by the Financial Agreement quickly became apparent to the thinking citizen, and we now witness annually the appalling spectacle of so-called sovereign Governments meeting in solemn conclave, solemnly deciding that they really need to get hold of about £30 million to spend, and being fobbed off by the Commonwealth Bank with £20 million or £16 million.

No Dictatorship?

Of course the bank denies that it is dictating to the Governments. It merely declines to underwrite further loans, and theoretically leaves the Governments free to go elsewhere. But when there is only one water-hole, and someone has monopolistic control of that water-hole, it is not very satisfying to the thirsty to be told that they are perfectly free to get water elsewhere (if they can).

Premiers return to their States to find urgent work requiring to be done. They throw up their hands helplessly, and say there is no money—the Loan Council will not let them have any.

But it is a little less than enough that they should continue to adopt this attitude of despair. They made the Financial Agreement, and by United Action they can unmake it. Even if the Commonwealth objects, united action by the six States would quickly achieve results. Courage is needed, and it is up to electors to instill that courage into their elected representatives. An alternative is to instill into the politician a greater fear of the people than they entertain for the bankers.

Canada's Constitution Canada has not yet been saddled with a Loan Council, but in many respects her provinces are more

impotent even than our States. They have less autonomy in financial and other matters.

It was in face of this difficult situation that Albertan electors made an imperative demand that the power of finance should be broken in their province. After a lengthy period of consideration, the Albertan Government passed legislation designed to break the power of the private banks, to force a monetisation of their reserves, to regulate the flow of credit, and to secure some control over press publicity by making papers disclose the sources of their information and print Government news.

The Supreme Court of Canada has declared unconstitutional the whole lot of this legislation, and has, in effect, declared that the wishes of the electors must be disregarded because of the Constitution. The Court found that the Federal Government had power to veto the provincial legislation.

In their judgment against the various acts of the Aberhart Social Credit Government in Alberta, all six judges of Canada's highest Court of Appeal referred to the constitutional establishment of Parliament in Canada, under the British-North America Act, "which contemplated Parliament working under the influence of public opinion and public discussion."

The judges said that the Premier (Mr. Aberhart) and associates in the Legislature had deliberately attempted to apply taxation against the banks in such volume as to cause them to withdraw from the Province. - The banks were licensed and permitted to operate under Federal control, and while the Provinces could impose moderate taxation, any charges that Alberta made which had the effect of forcing the banks to discontinue or to frustrate operations under the Federal bank legislation must be regarded as unconstitutional.

The Alberta Government intends to appeal to the Privy Council, and, doubtless, Lord Macmillan, of banking fame, will be in at the kill, as he was in the Waterlow case.

The Position of the Judiciary

This judgment raises afresh the question of judicial support of the financial hegemony. It is probably unwise to allege personal bias on the part of judges. The position was well summed up by Arthur Brenton in the *New Age*, of November 30, 1933:

"Under a monetary economy constitutional law must proceed logically from financial law; and the axioms which are the foundation of financial law will govern the framing and interpretation of constitutional law. If they are not axioms at all, but false premises, constitutional judgments will be false, and if there is bias inherent in those premises there will be bias in the judgments. The bias will be mechanical, not moral; and, in fact, the more severely impartial and logical the mind of a judge the more closely will his conclusions coincide with the policy of finance, and lend themselves to the implementation of that policy. The very honesty of his technique of adjudication will contribute to the perversion of his judgment. And so it comes about that any word said, or act done, which constitutes or implies a challenge to the

(Continued on page 7)

UNFIT FOR DIPLOMACY A Few Words About Women

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News."

Because the Government has announced that women may not enter the Diplomatic Service it appears to think it has had the last word. What a hope!

The very fact that women have been forbidden to enter the Service is enough in itself to make them determine to get in.

Already women have begun to plot for the Right to Diplome. The cry, "Plenipotentiary Powers for Women," is already rising from the depths of the Feminist underworld, where stern-faced, iron-jawed women sit brooding, like ferocious Buff Orpingtons, on the plots they are trying to hatch.

I propose, therefore, to say a few words about women.

Many people think women are fitted for diplomacy, and quote famous men in support of it. For example:—

"An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the Commonwealth."—Sir Henry Wootton.

"A woman who is perfectly truthful and does not dissemble . . . is perhaps an impossibility."—Schopenhauer.

The connection between these two statements, however, is misleading. The woman's outlook is purely personal. Therefore, she has not the capacity, necessary to public servants, to distinguish between the language of diplomacy and an ordinary whopper.

Their individualistic standpoint renders women incapable of furthering the interests of the country, for they can only think of the interests of the people in it.

This is fatal to politics. As soon as you start thinking about persons you cease to be able to think of the State. A responsible politician must be unable to see the trees for the wood—that is, unable to see the people for the nation.

A woman, on the other hand, argues from the general to the particular. This limitation is due to the maternal instinct, which makes it impossible for her to think of more than one family at a time. She may have a side-glance at the family next door, but that is only to wonder whether they wash their frocks with Eureka or Glorio.

That is why the old woman who lived in the shoe didn't know what to do. She had not the political sense to deal with numbers. A man, with his more political mind, would know what to do. Finding the children too numerous to think of individually, he would transfer them from the particular to the general and turn them into a regiment or a blue book.

If he didn't know how to report them, he would merely regard them as a distressed area, draw up a report on their conditions, and go out to lunch.

The nearest approach I ever met to a female who can think in broad, general terms, rather than of particular interests, is the female herring, who has so many children she doesn't care who's who. Few females, however, are capable of this statesmanlike outlook.

Again, no one can represent their country's interest unless they can grasp sound economic laws. Sound economics are impossible to the feminine mind. We see this in the case of the hen, who, whenever she lays another egg, stamps about the place giving three cheers for herself, as who should say, "Look me over, boys, I'm a wow!"—Indifferent to the fact that by exceeding the minimum she has lowered the market price.

It is the same with women. They think the food problem is solved when their larders are well stocked. And they would have the same

idea about the nation's food supply. A responsible politician, however, knows that when the country has enough food for everybody, some of it must be destroyed to maintain price levels. *No woman could be made to see that, unless she had been dropped on the head when young.*

I am not saying that women could not make a deep impression on a foreign power. I have met women who could make thrones totter and tyrants tremble. But that is not diplomacy; the place for such is the War Office.

I admit, also, that women have powers, which men have not, of obtaining useful information. But such talents belong more properly to the Secret Service, rather than to the Diplomatic Corps, who cannot acknowledge such practices until they have been done.

Finally, women have no team spirit. It is one of the duties of diplomatists to represent their country on ceremonial occasions. That is easy for a man, who dare not represent himself in public and, for fear of being noticed, wears clothes, which make him invisible at five yards.

But in public a woman refuses to represent anybody but herself, unless it is her dressmaker, who might be foreign for all she would care. And, whatever the function, she would presume that its chief purpose was to observe her hat.

Remember, too, that an ambassador frequently has to wear a red band across the chest. How many women would stand for that? Only the brunettes.

If these ambassadors was blonde or ginger she would wear a green band instead and cause an international crisis.

I have now given you the scientific truth about woman's unfitness for politics in general and the diplomatic service in particular. I have drawn my arguments from the best authorities, who, by a curious chance, are men.

And now, if you will excuse me, I will go buy a gas mask and a shirt of mail. For my life, from now on, is in danger.

POSITIVE PACIFISM

By C. H. A.

"Instead of purging peace, the pacifist is damning up war, and in consequence is making its outbreak not only more certain but all the more necessary."—Major General J. F. C. Fuller, in "The First of the League Wars."

This sentence may serve as an introduction in an attempt to show that there is need for immediate positive action on the part of electors of Australia.

That military wars have an "economic" origin is now generally admitted, but one must be more definite and contend that a faulty financial policy is the root cause of the trouble, and a "case" can be made by following the reasons why an impasse over wool transactions developed between Australia and Japan.

The Japanese needed, and wished, to continue to buy our wheat and wool, but our Cabinet at Canberra took definite steps to prevent imports from Japan reaching Australia as a proper equivalent, and thereby robbed the woolgrowers of their legitimate trade, and also joined in strengthening the restrictive ring, which Japan is now attempting to break by warfare tactics.

If we are to look for a financial fault we must narrow the field to Australia, for money does not cross national borders, and the easiest way is to show a solution to the problem and then to defy anyone to give any realistic reason why it should not be adopted.

If to the pockets of Australian consumers there was normally a flow of purchasing power equal to the total prices of commodities produced, then for every batch of goods which was sent overseas there would be money available to buy the equivalent in goods imported; and the cheaper other countries cared to make their goods, the more affluent we would be.

Moreover, under such conditions no employer or employee in any Australian factory would be any the worse off because of the overseas transactions, regardless of how wages and conditions differed in the separate countries.

Free "make up" money in the pockets of Australian consumers (an all inclusive term) is all that is necessary to clear the way for this sensible arrangement.

We have been hoodwinked so often by the introduction of "red herrings" which make the problem seem complicated that many hesitate to accept so simple a solution as stated above.

The granting of this extra income to people would, in fact, take the tremendous directive power now wielded by the financial institutions out of their hands; and this is the reason why it is so strenuously opposed. To make this clear to the novice would involve technical arguments outside the scope of this article; but it should be noted that lust for power is the motive; profits are relatively unimportant.

Australians are responsible for Australia's share in provoking war, and electors are directly responsible if they allow the present drift to continue.

In some way we must, as voters, combine and make a mandate so unmistakable that our Parliamentarians will have no option but to wrest from the financiers the powers they have usurped.

Any issue would at first be acceptable which unified the people in giving direct orders to Parliament, but we may as well take up this very important one of money for ourselves first as last, especially as it will almost certainly be a war preventive.

Pacifists have a useful function to perform: for the removal of the causes of war and of war itself will not alone bring peace in the deeper sense of the word; but to be a pacifist without working to kill the germs of war in one's own commercial transactions is to be a traitor to the cause of peace by making war "all the more necessary."

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(Continued from page 2.)

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The Hon. J. V. Fairbairn, M.H.R.,
Canberra, F.C.T.

Dear Sir, —

We address this letter to you at Canberra, although we realise that it is hardly likely to come to you at that place within the near future. Nevertheless, we hope that you may, perhaps, attend at our Federal capital for the purpose of collecting your mail, so we hope that you will receive this communication.

It is not often that we have the privilege of commenting upon remarks made by yourself, because it is so rarely that you make statements upon matters of real importance. It would, however, appear that you have, at last, spilled the beans. Some years ago a member of the British House of Commons deplored the fact that the speeches made by members of the House were not broadcast, so that the public could hear what the members were saying. The late Mr. G. K. Chesterton then suggested that a much more beneficial innovation would be some sort of contrivance which would allow members to hear what was being said about them. Apparently, you have heard what was being said about yourself and your colleagues, because you have made some forceful remarks concerning the attitude of the public towards the great men who are at the head of affairs in this country. Unless your friends who control the "Sun" newspaper have misreported you, you stated on the 8th of March, at the Dandenong Town Hall, that the average Australian seems to think there is no lower form of life than a municipal councillor, unless it is a State or Federal member of Parliament. According to the "Sun," you went on to say that if the Parliamentary system was to succeed, the people of Australia must support it, and the same veracious journal added statements, alleged to have been made by yourself, to the effect that you doubted whether democracy is the most efficient form of government.

We say nothing about municipal councillors, but we realise, Mr. Fairbairn, that there is much in your contention that it is quite illogical for the people of Australia to hold in contempt those great men who at present represent them in the State and Federal Houses of Parliament. You have good authority on your side in this, since Mr. J. B. Morton has pointed out that it is quite wrong to abuse the members of Parliament for doing nothing, because (to use his own words), "the poor, miserable puppets have not the power to do anything, even if they had the ability."

We think, Mr. Fairbairn that Mr. Morton's remarks must be taken with some qualification. You HAVE the power to do something for your country. In our schooldays and at the university we heard a lot about the sovereignty of Parliament, but since those distant days we have travelled a long way and have been regretfully driven to the conclusion that our Parliament is not altogether sovereign, and that our members of Parliament are betrayers of the trust reposed in them, and of the powers delegated to them by the people of Australia. Even the "sovereign" Parliament has to bow to more sovereign overlords, and YOU KNOW WHO THEY ARE.

Do you wonder then that we regard you and your colleagues with suspicion and contempt? You may, perhaps, learn a lesson from the example of the late Mr. Artemus Ward, who, in America, registered his vote in favour of Henry Clay, a statesman who had died some thirty years before. Ward's idea was that it was better to have a dead STATESMAN than any one of the living POLITICIANS of the United States. You need not, therefore, be surprised, if at the next election large numbers of votes are recorded in favour of the late Alfred Deakin and Edmund Barton.

We suggest, Mr. Fairbairn, that you have approached the problem from the wrong angle. You seem to think that the people of Australia should honour the legislators thrust upon them. Our solution of the difficulty would be to get legislators ' that the people of Australia COULD honour. We have no suspicions as to your integrity, and we think you might, at a later date, be one of the latter class, but we think you will first have to disabuse yourself of a few of your present illusions. You will have to show us that you are aware of the fact that Australia is at the moment in pawn to a pack of gangsters, and that the public credit has been filched and utilised by these for their own benefit, and you will have further to demonstrate to us your readiness and ability to fight for us and to restore to us that sovereignty of Parliament (subject to the will of the people), of which we have heard so much and experienced so little.

In the meantime you must, we are afraid, excuse us if we regard you either as a well-meaning dupe of the financial owners of Australia, or, alternatively, as one who, through his manifold business and social contacts with those masters, knows of the existence of the swindle.

We would prefer to believe in the first alternative, but it is quite clear that if you wish to earn the respect of Australian citizens action is called for on your part. Is your mind sufficiently open to allow you to take the steps necessary to EARN this respect?

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THE NEW TIMES

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

Telephone: M 5384.

Vol. 4. No. 11.
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938.

Wearing the Old School Tie

The oncoming depression (or recession in business, as it is politely called) has not only had Melbourne's fire brigades out every lunch-hour for the past several weeks, but apparently it is beginning to be felt in the higher strata of society. Its effects are worldwide. An old Etonian has been driven to make the following appeal in the *Eton College Chronicle*:

"In view of unflattering comments by magistrates in recent cases, I suggest that Old Etonians should avoid wearing the old school tie when they appear in the dock." (Our emphasis.)

The appeal is made with the same lack of emotion as an appeal to refrain from wearing a black tie with "tails." It has come to be regarded as inevitable that the criminal dock will be graced even by the younger members of the aristocracy.

There is no suggestion that a social order, which makes us all potential criminals, is in need of alteration.

There is no suggestion that the training of Etonians should keep them out of the dock.

Get into the dock by all means, but for God's sake keep the honour of the old school clean by retraining from wearing the old school tie!

Virtue is vice, which is unseen! It is doubtful, however, whether old Etonians and other devotees of the school tie are discharging their obligations to society merely by hiding their identity when in the dock. They have had opportunities denied to others to acquire trained and well-swept minds. Their masters do not hesitate to tell them that they are the salt of the earth, and to go forth and lead.

It is unfortunately true that many of those most vocal in wearing the old school tie merely do so to show that they belong to a union. Their sole hope is for economic and social advancement at the expense of others less favoured.

There are, we are pleased to report, many public school and university men engaged in the fight for the supremacy of life over money, but we have never noticed any tendency on *their* part to flaunt their old school ties.

Perhaps these honourable exceptions have become a little tired of the way the old school and college authorities continually

proclaim as their brightest products prominent participants in the financial swindle and those who, by selling their abilities to the financial monopoly, have "got on" in life.

Difficult Days: Who Would Like to be a Banker?

When we dealt with the Van Zeeland reports, we suggested that the International Financial Ring, as part of its high policy, was feeling the way to the establishment of the Bank of International Settlements as a World Central Rationing Centre. It had chosen Van Zeeland, we contended, to perform the task for the reason that he could, if necessary, be dumped at a moment's notice if the plan misfired.

Well, the plan did misfire, and Italy and Germany were the nations, which made it misfire by refusing the offered "credits." Credits, of course, are bank-created money. The money quickly disappears, but the debt remains.

Mr. Chamberlain, for years Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Tweedledum Norman's Tweedledee, is now bent on roping in one or both of the dictator States by a new method. They seem to be declining the new baits offered to them, but there is a rumour that Chamberlain is going to persist with an offer of credits on Van Zeeland lines. Fortunately, Italy and Germany do not seem to want to get right back into the Basle bag, and if they persist in that attitude they will be showing the beginnings of economic wisdom.

It is reported that in spite of the failure of the B.I.S. to perform as expected, Europe's central bankers still meet there each month. They appear now to have agreed to shelve poor M. Paul van Zeeland and his beautiful report and offer of credits. The Melbourne *Herald* states that the bankers believe that any plan that may be suggested by Dr. van Zeeland is sure to appear "premature" just now. It was, apparently, made plain by the respective spokesmen that Germany and Italy would not be inclined to abandon their programmes of self-sufficiency for any financial help that might be offered under the van Zeeland proposals.

The bankers also dealt at their last gathering with armaments expenditure, and concluded that such expenditure will temporarily stimulate business, but will solve no economic or political problem, and will lead to ultimate catastrophe.

We all know this, but the question is:

What have the bankers got to offer in place of armaments expenditure?" The answer is: "Depression." A rotten system, unsoundly conceived in arithmetic, is daily becoming more difficult to operate its inherent contradictions daily become more apparent.

The bankers offer us the slow starvation of depression time, or death by armaments and warfare if production is speeded up.

The plain citizen has had death backed for him both ways, with his own money, stolen from him and put on by the bankers.

If England had not been allowed to spend £1500 millions sterling on rearmament in the past year or so, she would by this time have been in the throes of internal revolution.

What is going to happen when rearmament ceases? The bankers don't know. They will have to let money out somehow, and make their debt structure top heavy, or cause internal strife by a new depression.

If we were to be allowed to run the present financial system only on condition that its mathematical flaw were to continue in operation, we would not take on the job at any price. The creeping error of the system is leading into situations, which are altogether too explosive.

If the financial monopolists had any wit at all, if they were not blinded by power-lust, they would recognise that the only way now left for them to save their own bacon is to implement thorough-going monetary reform. Reflation will bring disaster, so will deflation. Disarmament will cause stagnation. Rearmament will lead to war. Slow down production and bring revolution. Speed up production, and speed up the fight for markets.

There is no way out but our way. That way is to give the people enough effective money to buy the whole of their production. Make the home market adequate.

Production is possible on so large a scale that we can well afford to allow the monopolistic gentlemen to keep their automobiles, their chauffeurs, their fine houses, furniture, paintings and beautiful gardens.

Not less for some, but more for all. That is the objective.

If the banking fraternity cannot see this, it will perhaps be necessary to remind them that existence can hold no prospects for a parasite when there is no host left to prey upon.

Just try and imagine the jaunty Colonel Cohen, the massive and leonine Sir Claude Reading, or poor Sir Doddering Old James Elder reduced to grubbing yams or catching goannas with their own hands.

The Metal Monopoly and Defence

In Australia the manufacture of munitions is carried on mainly by Governmental factories.

It is true of Australia, as of other countries in the world that rearmament and defence programmes provide employment and cause pennies to flow into people's pockets.

But it must not be thought that the big metal and industrial combines have been left out in the cold. Their recent balance sheets testify to the fact that they have been well in the money. It is their function to supply semi-manufactured to the munitions factories.

The absence of private armaments rings appears to make little difference.

The Lyons Government has now decided to co-opt the services of an honorary advisory panel "to be associated with the Defence Department in organising industry for an emergency."

Four members have been chosen, three outstanding lights of the Collins House metal and bank-owning monopoly, and the Federal President of the bank-inspired Associated Chamber of Manufacturers. The members are:

Mr. Essington Lewis, managing director of Broken Hill Co. Pty. Ltd. (Chairman).

IS CIVILISATION SANE?

Book Review by "DYNAMICS."

The Growth of Civilisation, by W. J. Perry, * puts in a very readable form a short summary of how archaeologists and ethnologists are interpreting the discoveries which throw light on the history of the peoples of the world.

Mr. Perry seems to maintain: —
1. That in Egypt men first began systematic food production and used an irrigation system; and that the culture, which grew up in this locality, is definitely the central factor which can be more or less related to civilisation trends in all parts of the ancient world.
2. That often-retrograde lapses can be traced, even when the reasons for failure to retain cultural advantages are obscure.

3. That the great invasions (especially in Europe) were from the fringes of a higher civilisation inwards. These peoples "are not seeking food, but someone whom they may dominate" (p. 162).

4. That there are definite indications of a "Dynastic Continuity" from early Egyptian times; maybe this will be the most surprising, claim to the average reader. "It sounds strange," says the author, "to think that the Mikado of Japan is related ultimately to the ruling groups of Europe, and to the Pharaohs of Egypt, but such is, in my opinion, the truth of the matter."

5. That the effects of "dual organisation" in government have persisted in very odd ways from the First Dynasty of Egypt, and is one of the factors, which have fomented rivalry and fighting.

6. That warfare is a foolish and unnatural development. On page 213 we find: —"Of the increasing violent behaviour of mankind there

Sir Colin Fraser, chairman of directors, Electrolytic Zinc of Australasia Ltd.

Sir Alexander Stewart, director of Metal Manufacturers Pty. Ltd.

Mr. M. Eady, Federal President of the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers.

The two knights and Mr. Essington Lewis grace several other important directorates.

The functions of the panel are purely advisory, Mr. Lyons assures us. It is ingeniously pointed out that the members will not be consulted either collectively or individually on questions connected with the placing of specific orders.

How simple and charming is this assurance of precaution against graft! The metal monopoly must get the orders in any event.

And how right and just it is that some of our larger industrialists and monopolists should take an *active* part in the defence of the country! It was Sir James Elder, we think, who first publicly had the hide to remind the plain citizens of Australia that they owned only a negligible portion of Australia's real wealth.

The major part is owned by the large monopolies, with their headquarters in the trading banks.

Mr. Essington Lewis and his fellows are now engaged in formulating plans for the defence of assets under their direct control. Let them carry on with the good work, and, if necessary, go into the front line. Let Joe and R. G. Menzies go there, too.

But for heaven's sake, when they ask you to enlist, and try to put the old gag over that *you* should fight to protect *your* country—don't forget the words of Sir James Elder!

The plain Australian citizen is gradually being placed in the position of having less and less to fight for.

can be no reasonable doubt. The archaic civilisations, with few exceptions, were comparatively peaceful"; and page 16: —"Warfare has grown like a parasitic plant until it threatens to destroy the host on which it lives. If this book helps to turn men's minds seriously to the consideration of this topic I shall be rewarded."

Throughout the book the tendency is to use the inductive method of reasoning. The weakness of the parts about cause and effect in warfare developments is that the author seems to fail to comprehend the profound alteration in conditions, which has come about in recent years because of the enormous productive capacity available, and due to power-driven machines; no dissertation can be "scientific" which neglects this aspect of the conditions.

It may be true, in a sense, that today rulers of Japan are like those of many another nation in the past, in that they are seeking someone "whom they may dominate"; but the present writer heard Mr. Tsurumi, in a public address in Adelaide last year, indicate that there is a *necessity* for Japan to find an outlet for her products if *work* is to be found for those engaged in industry. Japan has, alas, in this instance, drawn its "cultural sustenance" from Europe, and now is fighting for the right to use China as a sphere of influence, much as the European and English-speaking nations in the past squabbled about the best points of vantage through which they could have a share of the trade into China.

Japan has awakened from a lethargy, and now tends to look upon the sea, not as a barrier, but as a highway of dominance; let him who is without sin cast the first stone. Let him also consider whether the sin be one of commission in blind, so-called patriotism, or of omission, in failing to find the cause of war today in a faulty financial policy.

It would be interesting to know if Mr. Perry considers the case of the financiers wielding a power over nominal Governments (through the creation and cancelling of money) as a true lineal descendant of his "Dual Organisation."

*Obtainable from F. M. Stapleton, 166 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I. Price, 9d; 11d. posted.

A Summary of Britain's Foreign Policy

1935-6: —Italy absorbs Abyssinia.

Britain makes strong protest.

March 1936: —Hitler reoccupies Rhine Zone.

Britain makes strong protest.

1936-7: —British ships and property rights attacked and violated in Spain.

Britain makes strong protest.

1937-8: —British ships, customs, and mercantile rights attacked in Far East.

Britain makes strong protest.

March 1938: —Hitler absorbs Austria.

Britain makes very strong protest.

* * *

It is really marvellous what can happen now without the City of London allowing war to be declared! Perhaps the £8000 million National Debt has something to do with it. Just add another nought to it and consider how far another 3d on the income tax and 2 on a pound of tea will go toward meeting the increased taxation. The next world war must make the present financial system unworkable, and the bankers know it.

THE PRINTED WORD
in
Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets, Weeklies, Monthlies, Annuals, Newspapers, Magazines, or Books
EXCELLENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED
By
The Advocate Press
143-151 a'Beckett St.,
MELBOURNE
Phone: F 2673 (3 lines).

WINDMILLS

Dubb and Son Meet the Member of Parliament

By VIVIAN PUGH, in "The New World" (Brisbane).

(Mr.: Dubb and his son Horace are working a hand-pump on one of their wells when the local Member of Parliament approaches.)

Horace: Hi, Dad. Is there any water comin' out of that spout?

Dubb: Yeah. But there's more droppin' off me chin.

Horace: Spare me days, it's about time we 'ad a windmill on this place. I been turnin' this pump 'andle that much that when I walks into town the fellers will think I'm rowin' a boat in.

Dubb: 'Ow about askin' the bank manager if we can 'ave a windmill, 'Grace?

Horace: Yeah. We might as well ask the devil ter say 'is prayers.

Dubb: Well, it don't cost anything ter ask 'im.

Horace: Who do yer mean, the bank manager or the devil?

Dubb: Wot's the difference, anyway?

Horace: Aw. It ain't the bank manager wot's ter blame. It's the blokes 'igher up.

Dubb: 'Ello. Who's this comin' across the padick?

Horace: One of them blokes sellin' wireless, or something, I s'pose.

Dubb: No, it ain't. It's Wilkins, the Member of Parliament.

Horace: My Gawd. If it ain't droughts, or ticks, or bank inspectors, it's them perishin' politicians wot's festin' the place.

Dubb: Yeah. It's funny 'ow they finds out where yer lives just afore an election.

Wilkins: Ah. Good day, Mr. Dubb. Anything wrong with the pump?

Dubb: Yeah. It's a bit like a politician. It's suckin' in mud an' blowin' out air.

Wilkins: Ha, ha, ha! A joke on me, eh.

Horace: By the mess me an' dad is in, I'd say the joke was on us.

Wilkins: Why not get a windmill, Mr. Dubb?

Horace: There you are, Dad. Why didn't we think of that before? Stone the crows, some people 'as all the brains.

Wilkins: But a windmill would be a great help, wouldn't it?

Dubb: Yeah. But wot do you s'pose we'd use fer money ter buy it with?

Wilkins: I'll speak to your bank manager about a little loan, if you wish.

Horace: Cripes! You are a bit of an optometrist, you are.

Dubb: Don't be a fool, 'Grace. An optometrist is a bloke wot walks in 'is sleep.

Horace: Well, I'm talkin' about politicians, ain't I?

Dubb: You mean an opportunist. One is a pessimist and the other is an opportunist. Wot 'appened to all the schoolin' I gave yer?

Wilkins: No, Mr. Dubb. What Horace means is an optimist, and I may remark that optimism takes a person a long way on the road to success. It was optimism, which has enabled the Government to bring about the present state of prosperity.

Dubb: Don't make me laugh. It's no wonder the people look on you politicians as great jokes. There's bag-an-tin humpies going up all round us, wot never existed afore. There's queues outside the relief offices as long as the main streets. Young men sleepin' under bridges and jumpin' the rattlers more than ever. The farmers' cream cheques looks as if the grassoppers been at them, an' you got the 'ide ter talk about prosperity.

Horace: 'Ow is the water comin' out, Dad?

Dubb: It ain't.

Horace: Fer the love of Mike. Wot sort of a well do yer call this. There ain't enough water in it ter stick a cigarette paper with.

Dubb: There's plenty of water in

the well. It's the blanky pump ain't no good.

Horace: Yeah. It's like Jim Connor said about the money system. There's plenty of everything ter be got in this country, but the present money system is only a 'and pump when it ought ter be a good strong windmill ter suck up the goods an' pump them to the people.

Wilkins: That's a very good statement, Horace. We must increase the purchasing power, and that is what my Government has been doing. There was an increase in wages by four shillings a week the other day.

Dubb: An' a increase of six shillin's in the cost of livin' since'.

Horace: Yeah. You put four bob in a bloke's right 'and pocket an' took six shillin's out of 'is left.

Wilkins: But a higher price for goods means a higher price for your cream.

Dubb: Is that so? Then why did the price of cream go down last week?

Wilkins: At least, the grocer gets a higher price.

Dubb: Yeah. A 'igher price, but no bigger profits. 'E 'ad ter increase the price of 'is goods ter meet the extra wages 'e paid out, but the poor cocky can't raise the price of 'is cream.

Horace: No. Every tradesman in the country can demand 'is own price except the poor old cocky. 'E's got ter take wots left.

Wilkins: But, don't you see that more wages means more purchasing power?

Dubb: 'Old on a minute. You've been bluffin' the people with that yarn for years, but yer can't bluff me. 'Grace, will yer leave that flamin' pump 'andle alone. It's squeakin' that much I can't foller me own arguments.

Horace: Cripes! We got ter get water fer the stock, ain't we? Strawberry's tongue is 'angin' out fer drink as it is.

Dubb: So is mine, but me nor Strawberry ain't complainin'.

Wilkins: Well, Mr. Dubb, come over to the pub and have one on me.

Dubb: Mr. Wilkins, I 'opes ter 'ave one on you on Election Day, but it won't be a drink. I'm votin' fer Jim Connor this time.

Wilkins: What? You don't mean to say that you'd vote for a Social Crediter?

Dubb: I'm voting fer a change in the money system, an' yer can call it wot yer likes.

Wilkins: Why, everybody knows that Jim Connor is a crank.

Horace: Yeah. That's why we are votin' for 'im. This country needs a new financial machine, an' the main part of any machine is the crank.

Dubb: 'Grace, must yer keep on turnin' that darned 'andle all the time? There's only a dribble of water comin' out.

Horace: An' always will be as long as we've got this cock-eyed pump.

Wilkins: Mr. Dubb, it's plain to see that you and your son are misled by that man Connor. You should know that no Government has increased wages to the extent that my Government has.

Dubb: I'm not disputin' that, am I? Wot I says is that yer can't increase purchasin' power by increasin' wages in the present system.

Wilkins: That sounds queer to me.

Horace: All things are queer to the queer in mind.

Dubb: Shut up, 'Orace. If you been readin' that Shakespear stuff keep it to yerself an' lay off that pump 'andle. Now, Mr Wilkins, I would like ter ask you a few questions.

Wilkins: Go ahead. I have heard that you are rather good at questions.

Horace: Yeah. That's why you closed the meetin' last week when Dad got up ter ask a few.

Dubb: Mr. Wilkins, you said that more wages means more purchasin' power.

Wilkins: Of course. You can buy more goods with more money.

Dubb: Yeah. Providin' the price of the goods don't go up by the same amount as the increase in wages.

Wilkins: Well—er— Yes, of course.

Dubb: Then, as every increase in wages is an extra cost on industry, that cost must go into prices.

Wilkins: Yes, I suppose that is right.

Dubb: 'Grace, if yer don't stop squeakin' that pump 'andle I'll be obliged ter use a bit of choice language, in the presence of the honourable member 'ere.

Horace: P'raps the lion, member might understand you better then.

Dubb: Don't take no notice of 'Grace. 'E's a tiger fer work.

Wilkins: That's all right. I wish there were more like him.

Horace: Yeah. It's mugs like me wot are the backbone of politicians' wages.

Wilkins: I would like to point out, Mr. Dubb, that the total in crease in purchasing power since my Government—

Dubb: Wages, yer mean, don't yer r

'Wilkins: Well, wages, then, has been—

Dubb: 'Alf a mo you ain't addressin' a, meetin' now. This is where the elector gets a chance, an' I'm takin' it.

Wilkins: I claim that an increase in wages is an increase in purchasing power, and, if you can prove me wrong, I'll resign my seat in Parliament.

Dubb: Good oh. An' if I fail I'll resign me farm an' start workin' fer meself instead of fer you an' the bank.

Horace: Crickey, Dad, you ain't 'alf a bloomin' opter—wot-yer-call it.

Dubb: No wisecracks from you, young man. Listen 'ere, Mr. Wilkins. You members of Parliament make more noise about the increase in wages than 'Grace is makin' with that pump 'andle.

Wilkins: Well, it's something to make a noise about, isn't it?

Dubb: Do you agree that £4 today will only buy the same amount of goods as 12 would buy twenty-five years ago?

Wilkins: Yes. I agree with that. When I was working for five shillings a day I was better off than when I was earning ten.

Dubb: Yeah, too right. I remember that, too. So, although we 'ave 'ad 100 per cent, increase in wages in twenty-five years, we 'ave also 'ad 100 per cent, increase in the cost of living.

Wilkins: That's correct.

Dubb: So, increased wages do nothing more than send up the cost of living.

Wilkins: Well—er—in a way you are right.

Dubb: I'm right all ways. Yer can't buy any more goods for £4 ter day than yer could fer £2 twenty-five years ago. Am I right or wrong?

Wilkins: I suppose you are right. So what?

Dubb: It proves that yer can't increase purchasin' power by increasin' wages, that's wot.

Wilkins: So, according, to you, there is no way of ever increasing-purchasing power?

Dubb: I didn't say anything of the kind. If the wages wot are now destroyed by machinery was kept in circulation by payin' it direct to the people as a national dividend it would pass through the wage system, an' would NOT be a cost on industry, so it couldn't send up the cost of livin'.

Wilkins: That sounds very good.

Dubb: Then stop bluffin' the people with all this gyver about

THE OUTLOOK IN PALESTINE

By DR. W. M. CHRISTIE,

in a recent issue of the "British Weekly."

For the last twelve years Dr. W. M. Christie has written to us on the shifting aspects of things in Palestine, he himself being resident there. We print the following article from him without prejudice, only repeating the claim which he makes in the opening words of his covering letter: "I am not anti-Semitic. For 58 years 'things Hebrew' have been my joy, and few have defended the Jew more than I have."—Ed., *British Weekly*.

During these bygone weeks the one subject of discussion in Palestine has been the proposed "partition", and there has been an almost universal condemnation of the whole scheme as a policy of despair. The Arabs think they are being robbed of their land, while the Jews talk wildly of their ancestral rights, and their national home as embracing both sides of Jordan, and declare that unless unlimited immigration be allowed Britain has been guilty of a breach of faith.

The Royal Commission has collected a great amount of information, and much of it will be useful in coming days. They have discovered the existence of "perjury", but they seem to have failed to associate that with "bribery." But for the latter, and it is far worse than in Turkish days, the former would practically disappear. The Arab and the Jew in government service never quarrel when there are "bribes" to be shared, and they have actually agents between themselves and the people. The clever lawyer is the man who can with subtlety and facility manipulate these two things.

But how will partition work out? The Jews are to get the coastline from the Ladder of Tyre (Ras en-Nakurah) down to the middle of the Philistine Plain, near Gaza. Then they have practically the whole of Central Galilee (Upper Galilee is still part of Syria). Apart from Safad and Tiberias this is a compact Arabic district. Then the Arabs are to be allowed to occupy the plain and the hill-country south of the Megiddo-Jezreel-Bethshean line. That means the creation of two hostile camps, and it entails, furthermore, continual "border warfare."

Patrols to Prevent Smuggling

It means that Britain must maintain a service of boats continually patrolling the Mediterranean coast to prevent "gun-running." We have heard much, and seen a little, of this as done by the Arabs, but the Jews, too, have been very guilty. The notable Jaffa case of the autumn of 1935, when 800

more wages. Wot the people want is more goods, not more paper.

Horace: Good on yer, Dad. Lay it on thick.

Wilkins: You talk about getting a national windmill to pump goods to the people, and yet you can't get water out of your own well.

Dubb: No, but I've GOT the well, an' the water, an' the man power. All I need now is permission ter get a windmill, an' that is all money is—permission ter produce and consume.

Wilkins: I must study this Social Credit business, Mr. Dubb. I think there's a lot in it.

Dubb: Oh. Go ter the devil! Yer can't face both ways with me.

Horace: Yeah. Yer better study windmills first.

Dubb: 'Grace, for the love of Mike, why 'ave yer stopped pumpin'. Can't yer see it's gettin' dark, an' the stock not watered? Horace: Stone the crows! Why don't you make up yer mind?

Dubb: Mr. Wilkins, if yer wasn't a politician, I'd expect yer to keep yer promise an' resign yer seat, but as it is, good day. I'm busy. I got ter be me own windmill. Which is different to bein' a windbag.

weapons and thousands of cartridges were being imported in cement barrels, has not yet been settled. And just this week a Jew landing from an Italian boat endeavoured to smuggle in 10 revolvers and 1225 cartridges.

The Royal Commission does not seem to have grasped the ethnology of the peasant population. On the Arab Conquest in A.D. 636 the proportion of real - Arab settlers was small indeed. The work of Guy le Strange, on "The Moslems in Palestine," may be consulted. The Kitchener-Conder Mapping Expedition made clear that the peasantry represented the ancient occupants of the land.

Looking back through the Old Testament we can see that the Israelites and the Canaanites, both Hebrew-speaking peoples, amalgamated. They had to stand together against the Philistines coming in with iron weapons, about 1196 B.C. The peasantry may be Moslems or Christians, mainly of the Greek Church, but be that as it may, they are of purer Jewish descent than the immigrants coming from all lands.

Questionable Claim

Yet the Jew will not only refuse to recognise him, but he seeks, and is working for, his elimination. These people and their forebears may truly have occupied the lands they now possess "since the days of Joshua", but we question the assertion of the Jews that their co-religionists in el-Bukeia have done so. Interested in this statement, we made a journey once to see the conditions in that village, and, although they did know Arabic, every person who spoke to us used German or Yiddish, as they call it, with great facility.

Then Acre (Accho, Akka) is to be a Jewish city. But the Jews themselves confess that it was never part of the Holy Land (Tos. Shev. iii., etc.), and down to our own day the Jews that die in Acre are not buried there, but carried to Kefr Yasif, that they may lie in sacred soil.

There remains the British mandate, still a modified form, for the control of Jerusalem, Haifa, Nazareth, Tiberias and Safad. Already the Jew is crying out against this arrangement, especially as regards Jerusalem. We think that the Royal Commission came short in not emphasising that "Palestine is equally the Holy Land of Jews, Moslems and Christians."

Jerusalem, especially, is the Holy City of all. And it must be remembered with reference to the four cities in Galilee, that they are centres of Christian Mission Work. At the close of the war (1918) I was warned by the military that "a promise had been made to a man

(Continued on page 8.)

"WHAT I THINK OF THE CHURCHES TODAY"

The above article by Mr. W. Macmahon Ball, which appeared in the "New Times" of September 17, has elicited so much comment and brought so many requests for a reprint, that it has been reprinted by the "New Times" as an eight-page brochure.

Copies may be ordered from

NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226. G.P.O.
Melbourne.

AUSTRIA

Some Facts to Bear in Mind

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,—Before we get excited about the events in Austria we should endeavour to find out something about the actual conditions there.

Sunday, September 1, 1935, was set apart in the Empire for the offering of special prayers for peace, and many thousands of clergymen recited prayers which had been specially prepared for the occasion. At that time I had the temerity to point out that their action was absurd, because it took no proper account of the facts round about them, or of the cause of those facts.

What the Melbourne 'Herald' Said

On September 4, 1935, the Melbourne Herald published a special article on Austria, in which it referred to that nation as "the weariest country in Europe." The article, written by a man on the spot, told how that little country has been the scapegoat of Versailles and was both weary and extremely unhappy. So much so, indeed, that in 1934 the people actually rebelled.

In September 1935, I received some instalments of a book written by Mr. G. W. L. Day, of London, entitled, "What's Wrong With the World?" In chapter seven of that book he dealt with the "Financial Octopus," and confirmed what had previously appeared in the New Times about the League of Nations and Austria. The following extracts from "What's Wrong With the World?" should, therefore, be read with thoughtful care:—

Unorthodox Methods Tried

"Some few years after the war Austria, a beaten nation, dared to try some novel experiments which cut right across the sacred rules of taxation and balanced budgets. Her Government tried the plan of giving her merchants and others sums of money, on condition that they reduced the prices of their goods. This was done especially in the case of primary necessities, such as food.

"The results were very remark-

able. There was no inflation (inflation means more money, followed by higher prices, followed by still more money, followed by still higher prices, like a puppy chasing its own tail). On the contrary, things looked up to such an extent that foreign visitors were amazed.

Remarkable Improvements

"Colonel Repington, who was sent out there, reported that new and enlarged industries were springing up everywhere; that the papers were full of advertisements; that farming was rapidly improving; and that loaves of bread, which cost the State 60 kronen, were being sold in the shops for only 9 kronen.

"Everywhere people were becoming happy and prosperous, but the Austrian budget was *not being balanced*. The man in the street was on the *upgrade*, but the rules of sound finance were being broken.

Finance Steps In

"Then finance got busy. Here was somebody getting out of hand. Something must be done about it at once. So the Finance Committee of the League of Nations, a useful tool for finance, was called in to float an international loan to 'save' Austria.

"The League acted as *bum-bailiff* for the bankers. Austria was forced to open her national finances for inspection and supervision, to reestablish the central bank monopoly of money, and to balance her budget by heavy taxation.

"She was forced to deflate—that is, to reduce the amount of her money in circulation—just as we were forced to deflate in 1925. And the consequences were just the same—namely, lower incomes, still higher taxes, and stagnation of industry. Bankruptcies rose rapidly, and, according to the Times, suicides increased by 88 per cent! All this eventually resulted in the Austrian rebellion of 1934, which was a desperate attempt to escape from the shackles of finance. But it was crushed, and Austria remains enslaved to this day."

At that time (1934) Italy stood ready, at the behest of Parisian financiers, to grab Austria had the rising been successful.

The "League" an Agent of Finance

It is not possible in a letter of this description to give anything like a full history of the establish-

ment of the League of Nations, and of its operations since, but I do ask you to note what a great song has been made from time to time of the way in which it went to the "rescue" of Austria and "saved" it from bankruptcy. Even the *Children's Encyclopedia* has been used to create an atmosphere of adulation in young minds about it. Actually the League did nothing of the sort. What she did was to hand the helpless country over, almost *holus bolus*, to International finance. The article in the Melbourne Herald was a fitting commentary on the allegedly wonderful "rescue."

Identity of the "Experts"

The Council of the League of Nations had more than one go at the "financial reconstruction of Austria," and it also warned Greece "strict adherence to international financial obligations is paramount." It is the custom for the "affairs" of different countries to be "investigated by a committee of financial experts appointed by the League, and even Australia has not escaped. Have you ever taken the trouble to inquire who these "experts" are? Here is the list of those who met in the League's name at Paris on 30/5/32:—

Fulvio Suyich (Chairman): Formerly Under-Secretary in the Italian Finance Ministry.

Norman Davis: Formerly Assistant-Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, Director of the Bank of New York, and Director of the American Trust Co.

M. G. Dayras: Inspector of Finance in France.

Sir Otto Niemeyer (that great Englishman!): Director of the Bank of England, Director of Vickers Armstrong (armaments), and Director of the Anglo-Continental Bank.

Dr. Paul Kempner: Director of Mendelssohn and Co., one of the largest banking organisations in Germany.

Dr. Vilem Pospisil: Governor of the Czechoslovak National Bank.

Count von Krosick: Director of the German Ministry of Finance.

M. Frere: Financial Attache, Belgian Legation in Berlin.

M. J. J. Bizot: Assistant Director of the French Finance Ministry.

Sir F. W. Leith-Ross: Controller of the Treasury and Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government. (In this case it is important to remember that Mr. Montagu Norman has publicly admitted that the difference between the British Treasury and the Bank of England—a private company—is the same as the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee!)

Professor Beneduce: Member of the governing body of the Bank for International Settlements.

M. L. J. A. Trip: President of the Nederlandsche Bank, Holland.

M. Musy: Chief of the Department of Finance in Switzerland.

The Only "Problem"

Everyone of these men knows that the whole world is starving today because of lack of ability to buy, and everyone of them knows that this lack of ability to buy is due to the actions of the very interests they represent. Not one of them has shown any public desire to remedy that state of affairs, and yet they all solemnly assemble in the name of an organisation whose motto is peace! The arrant humbug of it all!

The Real Scheme

Publicity is not given to the identity of the people who actually control the League of Nations, and it is high time that citizens who are capable of independent thought did a little investigation on their own account. If they do this, they will find that the League is simply an instrument for securing super-national power, designed by the oligarchy, which established the Bank for International Settlements. This bank is outside the scope of any government authority, and controls the policy of the Central Banks in all countries. The League of Nations is the tool of this private organisation. A league of angels

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

TRANSPORT BOARD'S BUREAUCRATIC INQUISITION

In this country there is much public boasting of our freedom of action and speech, and of our democracy. It seems to be fashionable for politicians and after-dinner speakers, mellowed by the influence of good food and wine, to draw comparisons between the liberty of Australians and the oppression of the people in dictator-governed nations. And yet, in point of fact, although it is being camouflaged to the greatest extent possible, we Australians are becoming increasingly tyrannised and bullied, and we are steadily being deprived of our rights and our freedom. This robbery, for such it may truly be called, is, to a considerable degree, being perpetrated under our very noses as it were, by the operations, or should I say machinations, of the numerous Boards that we have permitted our Parliaments to institute. Great powers have been delegated to these Boards, and they are being exercised to the full, to the detriment of our people.

One of the most obnoxious examples of such bureaucracy is to be found in the Victorian Transport Regulation Board, which was created several years ago under the provisions of the Transport Regulation Act. Ostensibly, this particular Act was drawn up and passed by the Victorian Parliament for the purpose of regulating and coordinating the various forms of transport in this State, and to eliminate uneconomic duplication. But, judging by the activities of the Transport Board since its inception, it seems fairly evident now that the Act was designed primarily, if not solely, to protect the Railways, and so ensure, *inter alia*, the payment in full of the annual interest bill to the overseas bondholders.

The Railways were, and still are, being subjected to severe competition by road transport. The objective of the Board, apparently, is to reduce this competition and thereby regain lost freight revenue by introducing restrictive regulations, which are calculated to so

of angels could not force countries, whose people are starved, to remain quiet, and the unrest in the world can only be cured by the removal of the financial restrictions which cause economic chaos. The failure of the League, as at present constituted, is, therefore, not an occasion for tears.

Why the Nazis Are Being Welcomed

The foregoing helps us to understand why it is that the people of Austria are receiving Herr Hitler and his army with irrepressible joy. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce Journal has told us that Germany is making herself independent of the international dealers in money, and it seems that the people of Austria are expecting to get more to eat and better clothes to wear.

It is probable that prayers will again be hypocritically uttered from the churches throughout our own Empire, but prayer till the cows come home will not secure the effective distribution of God's bounty under existing conditions. Money is the modern claim to goods or the licence to buy, and a small clique who have usurped the power of creating money have thus assumed the *ownership* of all the bounty. It is unfair to the Creator that the bounty of the earth, which He has provided for the maintenance of the lives of the people, should be separated from us in that way, and it is more unfair to Him to clamour for His intervention when we can so easily rectify the matter ourselves. Apparently the people of Germany and Austria know this. Yours faithfully,

--BRUCE H BROWN

penalise road hauliers as to force many of them out of business.

Carriers must apply to the Board for a licence to operate. They must fill in an application form, which requires that they reveal many of the details of their business, and they must agree to comply with certain conditions before the licence is granted. Very often the carrier's application is agreed to only in part, with the result that his business is curtailed. He is given a licence to operate, but in a restricted manner; he must not cart certain goods and he must not exceed a specified radius—in short, his scope of operations, and therefore his income, is lessened. And in many cases the Board refuses to grant any licence at all.

The latest move of this not only dictatorial but also inquisitorial Board is directed against, not so much the road hauliers themselves, but their drivers. These drivers are now obliged to apply formally for a special certificate, without which they will not be permitted to drive. To obtain this certificate each driver is required to inform the Board, as per its own prescribed application form, of his full name and address as well as that of his employer and sundry other details. In addition, he must get his employer and *at least two householders who know him personally*, to certify and vouch for his *respectability and good character!* Liberty, indeed! Is not this impertinent requirement of the Board a flagrant infringement of individual privacy and liberty? It's a wonder the drivers don't have to furnish particulars of their antecedents and of their family history generally! But that may come later.

It will have been noticed by any observer that the Board hasn't taken a single step to improve the working conditions or increase the incomes of road transport men, either employers or employees. On the contrary, its regulations have made the livelihood of these unfortunate men even more difficult and precarious.

I will freely admit, of course, that there is a good deal of sweating in the carrying business, more especially in the long-distance section of it, but I am confident that the remedy for this and other domestic troubles within the industry is certainly not to be found in the heavy-handed and oppressive regulations of the Transport Board. Nor can I see any true justification, ethical or otherwise, in the attempt obviously being made to force the people of this State, directly or indirectly, to use rail transport.

The fierce war between rail and road is surely and unmistakably another clear-cut piece of evidence of the chronic insufficiency of money in the community, an insufficiency that necessitates a mad scramble for every market available. In this case it is the transport market. Both the Railways and the road operators have transportation to sell; and as, under present conditions, each of these services is utterly dependent on its freight revenue for its very existence, and as the users of each are forced by financial necessity to cut costs to the minimum, there ensues bitter competition, with its concomitants of freight cutting and the merciless sweating of employees. In this particular conflict, as in the case of every other economic conflict, peace will never be achieved until such time as our money system is so reformed that purchasing power in the possession of the people as a whole will always be equal to the total of retail prices. And such necessary and desirable monetary reform will be effectuated only as a result of a united popular demand for it. Let us therefore choose democracy instead of bureaucracy, and instruct our members of Parliament to give us what we really want, not what they think we should have.

"M."

Box Hill.

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Constitutional Law Perverted by Bankers

(Continued from page 2.)

bankers' axioms is bound to be interpreted as a breach of constitutional law."

There is the additional factor that judges, like all of us, have been to school in their early days, and have received liberal doses of that mental conditioning known as "education." They have led busy lives at the Bar, with little opportunity to pause and look round. Their elevation to the Bench has imposed upon them a certain isolation, which forbids them from mixing freely with the man in the street, and more or less drives them into the clubs where they may meet members of the financial brotherhood and become quite unconsciously steeped in the brotherhood's philosophy.

We find them quite helplessly colouring their judgments with considerations of "balanced budgets," the "stability" of the nation, etc., which really have nothing to do with the law, and, insofar as economic philosophy is concerned, can be demonstrated to be false.

Balanced Budgets and Freedom of the Press

We find the Canadian judges referring to a "contemplation of Parliament working under the influence of public opinion and public discussion," when a perusal of the Act fails to disclose any such contemplation. The principle, of course, is desirable, but if the judges are intent on bringing in such extraneous matters, it is necessary to remind them that there is no true expression of "public opinion" in the commercial press today. The press exists to mould public opinion. It is prostituted to the service of financial interests, for the simple reasons that it relies for its profits on the advertisements of wealthy corporations, that many directors of large newspaper interests are also directors of financial institutions or are linked in one indirect way or another with financial interests, and that some newspapers have bank overdrafts. The press is not free and unbiassed.

To return to our own High Court, we find the same inability absolutely to exclude banking axioms from an interpretation of the law. In a 1933 case, dealing with New South Wales transport legislation, of a type obviously inspired to protect the railways from too large a deficit

by strangling road competition, we find the following statements by learned judges:—

Sir Frank Gavan Duffy: "The intention of the New South Wales Legislature was to co-ordinate transport, so as to obtain the best available services" (meaning "available" financially).

Mr. Justice Rich: "Courts of justice should not be blinded to realities" ("realities" = limits imposed by finance?).

Mr. Justice McTiernan: "The real object was to save the public-owned railways of the State, and to protect the public finances and the credit of the State." (Our italics.)

All these judgments are based on bankers' axioms of the necessity for balanced budgets and on bankers' views of the public credit. The axioms and views are wrong, and only a realisation of that fact will serve to protect our judges from making further blunders.

We find that even so sound a lawyer as Chief Justice Sir John Latham, G.C.M.G., P.C., K.C., M.A., LL.B., on the occasion of his elevation to the Chief-Justiceship, stated that he would "do his best in the interests of the people of Australia." His views on these interests are well known, and, unfortunately, they do not coincide with our own views.

We were privileged once to hear a learned judge admonish counsel in the following words: "But, Mr. —, if your contention is correct, the whole of the Commonwealth income tax legislation falls to the ground."

To which counsel replied: "As a private citizen I would rejoice. If I were Federal Treasurer I would be very upset. But, as a lawyer, that result would leave me cold."

This seems to be a very proper rebuke, and it is more than time that the judiciary ceased to pay regard to the so-called laws of sound finance.

The Difficulties of Constitutional Action

We think we have said enough to demonstrate the extent to which the Constitution has been warped to protect financial interests, and the manner in which the interpreters of the Constitution have had their views coloured by financial philosophy.

The bankers have made constitutional action against their usurped sovereignty difficult, and they are bending every effort to make it more and more difficult.

There is, however, another aspect of this, and that is that they have, by their own conduct, invited reprisals on unconstitutional lines. If things do come to that pass, they will have themselves to blame.

In Alberta the electors have signified their wishes in a manner, which leaves room for no misunderstanding. They are now told that the granting of their wishes would be unconstitutional.

It is to be hoped that they will not take this word as final; as, after all, a Constitution is only a humanly devised thing, designed to serve human needs. If Albertan electors will go boldly ahead to see that their wishes are carried out, they will win through, Constitution or no Constitution. For the bankers will have to come out into the open, a thing, which they hate even having to contemplate. Courageous action is demanded. The bankers' bluff must be called, and if necessary, their constitutional barbed-wire entanglement must be swept aside. Parliament must be made to realise its sovereignty, and that that sovereignty implies not only that it has sovereign powers, but that it has responsibilities to serve the needs of the people.

SAVE OUR SLUMS!

A Plea for a Slum Retention League

By SLUMITE

Believing that while our incomes remain unimproved the efforts of various organisations to deprive us of our slum homes are against our interests, and also against the interests of society, the formation of a Slum Retention League is a necessity for the protection of our age-old privileges.

As a class which for centuries has provided the recruiting centres for the Army and Navy, helped by the activities of the press gang; which has manned the floating slums of the Mercantile Marine, with the assistance of the crimp and the boarding master; and worked the factories with our child labour, aided by the Church and State; we say that our slum conditions are by far the least of our afflictions. In fact, we go further, and claim that without the slums our conditions (on present incomes) would become quite unbearable.

Seneca has stated, "A man is sheltered just as well by a thatch as by a roof of gold." He also says, "It matters little whether you lay a sick man on a wooden or a gold bed." No one will deny this. How could they? To dress a man in a dinner-suit will not appease his hunger. The first empty spaces that a nation should fill are those in the bellies of the hungry. To take us out of our one-roomed and two-roomed dwellings and place us in larger homes will only increase our troubles and add to our embarrassment.

"Rich men," says Charles Lamb, "direct you to their furniture, poor ones divert you from it." No one in a slum area remarks on the fact that our tables and chairs are old and broken, that boxes form the greater part of our furnishings, that comfort is unknown and that our clothes are old and shabby. . . . But shift us to a more pleasant environment, where one may have ample space—then immediately we are noticed and are made to feel the superiority of the better clad and better fed.

We have always been accustomed to inferior dwellings; in fact, we are trained to their use. At sea, the fore-castle is a slum; on railway, road or any government construction work we are herded into calico slums; on cane-fields, in shearing sheds, or on mining fields, the men's huts are virtually nothing but slum tenements, and in lower-paid agricultural industries, such as potato-digging, grape-picking, pea-picking and farming generally the accommodation provided for the people is actually inferior to that provided for the animals.

"Happier he, the peasant far,
From the pangs of passion free,
That breathes the keen but wholesome air
Of ragged penury."

It almost seems that without the slums civilisation would be lost, the poets deprived of one of their greatest themes, the arts perish, industry decay, and the Church stagnate! Hood, in his introduction to the "Song of a Shirt," writes, "There is nothing perfectly secure but poverty"—and on that "security" modern trade is built and industry manned! It also has been said that "poverty is the discoverer of all the arts," and, it could be added, "the user of none." Edward Moore sings, in his "Hymn of Poverty," "Poverty, thou source of human art, Thou great inspirer of the poets' song." Poverty has always been called "The mother of manhood,

and the mother of health," and we are told "Contented poverty is an honourable estate." But if you take away the environment of poverty, the slum, you add to poverty—shame and self-consciousness.

Bookshelves could be filled with romances of the type of "From Pit-Boy to Millionaire," "From Log-Cabin to White House," and with the lives of such men as Carnegie, Lever, Lipton and Northcliffe, and thousands of their tales of the rise of slum-dwellers from poverty to wealth. Therefore we contend that if the slum-dwellers were provided with sufficient money to buy decent food, clothing, and furniture, they, of their own will, would quickly and impressively improve their houses. Even if they did not, it would not very much matter, for a rich man could rear a clean, healthy family in the narrows of Fitzroy while a poor man on the dole in Toorak would still have a ragged, hungry tribe of little ones playing on the front lawn.

All questions dealing with slum conditions are played with by people who are either ignorant, though well intentioned, or who are deliberate community grafters. Never is the one directly concerned, the slum-dweller, the one who knows fully the situation, asked for an opinion. Never is he invited to join a committee or even required to give evidence. Only is his lowly dwelling used to fill space in a sensational press campaign, or as a happy hunting ground of the professional philanthropist.

If the intentions of the jerry-builders, sand and cement merchants, would-be town planners, and other interested people who form the slum abolition leagues, are carried into effect, they will increase rents, thus lowering our already low standard of living and making more acute the disease they profess to remedy. Therefore, it is necessary for a Slum Retention League to protect our interests. If we are evicted we must take our slums with us, because with our empty bellies, our shoddy clothes, and our shoddy furniture, slums are necessary and inevitable.

Of course, no Slum Abolition League would ever think of demanding adequate incomes for slum-dwellers—that would be too obvious!

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(Continued from page 3.)

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THE OUTLOOK IN PALESTINE

(Continued from page 5.)

called *Mond*, that when the Jews came into power there would be no missions in the Holy Land."

The Present Struggle

I have stated that already, and it has never been contradicted, rather corroborated by Jews who professed to know about it. We cannot conceal that the present struggle is not only for the elimination of the "Arab", but also of things Christian.

In this connection we were astounded a few days ago when we picked up a Hebrew prayer book, printed in Jerusalem. Two ancient prayers that had caused trouble with the Christians in past ages, and which had been toned down, were now reprinted in their most offensive forms.

The first of these is called "Birkath ham-Minim", and we translate:—

"And to the Minim (early Christians, especially Jewish), and to the slanderers, let there be no hope, and let all the insolent perish in a minute: and all thy enemies and all thy haters, let them be speedily cut off; and let the kingdom of wickedness be rooted out, broken, brought to shame, and humiliated, speedily in our days. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, breaking enemies and humiliating the Christians."

Now every Jew who reads or recites this prayer today has, without the smallest doubt, the thought in his mind that he is praying against the Christians, and to him also "the kingdom of wickedness" will be, according to his taste, Germany or the Arabs, or even Britain putting a check on his pretensions.

Vanity and Emptiness

The second prayer is called "Alenu", and the author was Rabh Abba Arekha (A.D. 175-247), of Babylon. Speaking of the peoples of the lands, it says, "they are bowing down to vanity and emptiness, and praying to a god they cannot save." At first sight these words may seem comparatively innocent, but it has to be understood that "emptiness" is "req.", the Raka of Matthew v., 22; and further, that "and emptiness" (vareq) equals in number "Jesus", as written by the old rabbis. Then "that cannot save" is an echo again of "Jesus." These explanations are not disputed.

We might have been content to omit these remarks on the prayers, but last month an article appeared on the former in a Hebrew periodical, printed in Palestine, and this same attitude to things Christian is too manifest in multitudes of the immigrant population. Christian sites and Christian things are to be blotted out. The Sea of Galilee still remains desecrated, making the concession granted to the Electric Corporation a foul blot on the honour of both giver and receiver.

The matter is so serious that there ought to have been a searching investigation as to the method by which that concession was given, and Christian rights in the Holy Land so seriously violated. Certainly, the granting of that concession was not a square deal, and the leaving the wrong unrighted means that a crime is being condoned because it is "an accomplished fact."

What, then, can be proposed as an alternative solution? Let the Jews, as all promises imply, have "a national home" in Palestine, but not the whole land, with everyone else expelled. And as you cannot put all the Jews, now stated as eighteen millions, into Palestine, or even West Euphrates Land, let them seek also "colonies" elsewhere. We have suggested this already.

Then we owe a debt to the Arabs. It was not for their benefit, but for our own security that we made them our allies. In some ways they had greater liberty under the Turk, and we quite

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

ERIC BUTLER has started off on a prolonged tour of the country districts. The procedure he is adopting for his organising is not spectacular, but it is sure. He goes direct to a known supporter, in some centre, and solicits his or her assistance to gather together, in some home, a few likely persons. The project of the Campaign is quietly and seriously discussed. The result is that a Group is established. Members are recommended, in the initial stage, to concentrate on the "Home Meeting", and to keep the local press active with controversy and articles. As their strength and experience grow, they will reach out and establish subsidiary Groups. We wish Eric the best of luck, and we know that his faith in receiving sympathetic help to wend him on his way will not be misplaced. He is doing wonderful work.

PROGRESS ASSOCIATION.

—The West Brunswick Progress Association is receiving a speaker on Tuesday evening, March 22. The address will be given in the Progress Hall, Victoria-street, Brunswick, starting at 8 p.m. The association has issued invitations to all organisations in

agree despite all the talk of progress and benefits brought to them, when they say, "We were better off in Turkish days with our small salaries." Let a united Palestine and Transjordan have an Arab king, of the same status as the Herods, under the direction of a Procurator, in virtue of the three fold interests. The Arabs will understand that.

Such an arrangement would calm their, at present, justifiable fears, make still further immigration possible to the Jew, and, if he can only learn his lesson, and treat the Arab as "a brother man", the Jew might ultimately be admitted to "Dominion Status" in that Arab kingdom. If the Jew only will, I am sure that this arrangement would bring peace and good will, and as a people they would enjoy happy days, and also share in material prosperity.

Little Thought for Religion

This leads us on to say that we are not far distant from fresh trouble. The great majority of the immigrant Jews have little or no religion. In this they are very unlike the Jews of the Holy Cities of 50 years ago. With all their narrowness, religious evasions and fanaticism we could respect them. But not so now. The moderns care little for the Jewish Sabbath, but it is a "badge of Judaism", and it must be the holiday. There have been bits of trouble and threats already, and if ever the Jew "comes into power" he will try to compel all classes to conform.

The Moslems have already taken fright, and have decreed in Haifa and Acre that they will observe their own day—Friday. The Christian world must be on the alert, or they will be brushed aside by our temporising politicians, or told that the case has gone against them by default, or that we have before us another "accomplished fact."

It is quite true that when anyone applies for a position in any of "the services" he is asked if, in case of necessity, he is willing to work on his Sabbath. To say "No", may, of course, count against his prospects, and he says "Yes." But too often the necessity becomes permanent, and the Christian Sabbath has to go.

If the Christian world is to preserve its rights and its interest in the Holy Land, there must be perpetual watchfulness and an unyielding firmness, even to the length of open defiance that refuses every compromise on "equality of treatment."

the district, so a good meeting is expected.

3DB HECKLE HOUR debate of last Saturday night has resulted in many inquiries by person and by letter. Mr. Bruce Brown will enlarge on the substance of the debate in his letter to the Editor in an early issue of the *New Times*. It is thought that it would be a good idea for supporters to write to other stations, suggesting that they introduce a "Debate Hour" over their respective stations. We could then arrange with them for debates. It could be pointed out to them, as persuasion, how the thousands of dials revolve away from their station when Heckle Hour is due to start.

YOUTH MEETING is on Monday evening next, March 21, in the Rooms, McEwan House. Younger folk are reminded that they have promised to bring along at least one new young person. Older folk are asked to use their influence to persuade their young friends to attend. The U.E.A. Youth are in action. Last meeting gathered 14 of them into a body, and they should soon grow into an army. The work they have undertaken provides them with interest and an outlet for their energies and enthusiasm. Any young person wanting to know what to do is asked to come along on Monday evening and be put on the right track.

FUNDS. —H.Q. is pleased to report that the efforts of collectors are being rewarded. Funds have started to come in, and in a few weeks the position should be "healthy." There is plenty of scope for voluntary effort in this important matter. Three pence a week, even, from friends soon grows to a decent amount. The sooner a requisite amount is assured, the sooner will the U.E.A. be able to start *blazoning* the Campaign throughout the land. And, make no mistake, *this is the crucial year*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

THE STATE ELECTIONS accompanied by the usual bitter fight, are drawing near. A number of candidates have nominated as Independents, with the desire of representing independent electors. Many Electoral Campaign members, as individuals, are working hard helping those known to be "true democrats." In at least one district it is suspected that one of the "Parties" has nominated a candidate as an Independent merely to split the vote of the Independent electors. The result of these elections will be of great interest, as giving some indication to what extent the teaching of democratic principles has penetrated the minds and hearts of the electors.

C.S.O. COMMITTEE. — The "Committee Working for a Christian Social Order" will meet at Electoral Campaign H.Q. on the morning of Monday, March 14. The task confronting the Committee is to form "A Society Working for a Christian Social Order", being so instructed by the Town Hall gathering on March 22. They are receiving numerous requests for membership, even from distant parts of the country. There seems no doubt whatever that this society will become very popular with all reform-minded people, and should go a long way towards arousing the masses from their apathy.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY. — The Women's Auxiliary will hold its usual fortnightly meeting on Wednesday, March 23. Mr. Curnow has been asked to talk to the ladies about this new "Society" which is to be formed.

WHAT WILL FINANCES (AND YOU) DO ABOUT IT?

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE.

Heavy gloom was cast over last weekend by the shock of hearing that Germany had invaded Austria. It might have been expected, of course, but that "hope that springs eternal in the human breast" had built somewhat on the plebiscite that Schuschnigg had arranged. However, dictators take no chances, and anything so democratic as a referendum would naturally be anathema to Herr Hitler and his Nazis. So it was the mailed fist and the heavy military boot that settled the question out of hand. No blundering this time, as when Dollfuss was assassinated; no Italy to interfere. It was all just too easy. And the crisis found France without a Government, for even the obedient Chautemps was caught between the devil and the deep blue sea in his attempt to do two irreconcilable things—i.e., to keep up the social services that the people demanded, and do it by orthodox financial methods: Even if he were acceptable to the financial oligarchy, and they were willing to assist him, we must remember that there is a limit which the present banking system cannot with safety (to itself) exceed, and he, doubtless, found himself up against that. Both he and M. Bon-

glorious vision ahead of his conquest of Czechoslovakia (followed by Roumania and the path blazed into the Ukraine), stopped in his onward career by a mere matter of money. If thwarted in this respect, he might even issue his own credits, since it is pretty clear that he cannot squeeze the people any tighter without something snapping. One cannot be sure what he will do. He might just mark time till the hour is more propitious, but that is not likely. With Italy silent, the British people passionately against war, France and Russia battling with sharp internal difficulties, it would seem to him that now or never is the time.

What Are You Going to Do?

For lovers of liberty, for those who believed that the League of Nations would be able to keep its pledges to the small nations, for all who hate force and fraud, who despise those who break treaties at their will, who had hoped for sanity and brotherhood among the nations, who had trusted that the passionate efforts of financial reformers would be crowned with success in time to prevent a major conflagration— for all these the imperative need for all intelligent effort *possible* should be apparent as a vivid urgency. If Australians are dragged into another hell's brew of devastation, death and debt it means a return to the Dark Ages!

International Affairs

A correspondent, who claims to be a student of international affairs, but whose views are not necessarily those of this paper, declares, "it was all a premeditated frame-up between the great Powers." He goes on to say that, "reading between the lines, it is clear that an understanding has been reached between Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan under which—

Germany will keep Austria, and, later, Czechoslovakia. Italy will keep Abyssinia, and, later, Spain. Japan will keep Manchukuo and what it can get of China. Great Britain will keep calm!"

net must have had some sleepless nights trying to do the impossible—and now it is up to M. Blum again.

What Is Finance Going to Do?

But what is finance going to do now that the first war alarm has sounded? A Europe at war cannot possibly suit their aims, as all seem to be agreed that a major conflict would see the end of the banking system, as we know it. If France decides on a National Government to meet the crisis (for, if the national safety is threatened, both Left and Right will sink their differences for the time being to make a united front against the common foe), if France decides that Germany has gone further than the French Cabinet has said she should be allowed to go, if Czechoslovakia is threatened, as it probably will be, and, furthermore, France feels bound to keep her treaty obligations to that country—then, it seems, she must declare war on Germany. She will naturally expect England to stand in with her, and, if the Franco-Soviet Pact still hold goods, Russia also. That means a major European war! We must remember that Dr. Schacht has been virtually reinstated by Hitler—and he is the voice of "sound" finance. If the international bankers do not want war, they can, perhaps, put a brake on Hitler's ambition by withholding credit, but it is not easy to see that demagogue, drunk with success and with his eyes on the

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH THEIR LEISURE?

"And what will the inhabitants of the world do with all the leisure that will be theirs through a simplification of humanity's economic, industrial and political problems?"

PROPHECY: What They Please.

"They will tell stories and listen to stories; they will run foot races with one another; they will write plays and act them, and no one will get rich from it; they will go swimming and drink enough to be happy without becoming sots; they will go fishing oftener; they will speculate on man's destiny and cultivate their religious nature and go to chicken fights and ball games; and discover new gods and sit in the shade and smoke; they will eat excellent food without becoming gluttons, and make love without becoming jealous; they will invent new arts and new games and new duties, and everyone will live 500 years and be glad of it, and never have the toothache; they will pitch horseshoes and write poems and build beautiful buildings, and recite limericks to one another.

"And in winter time the kindly-eyed and reverend old men will sit in front of open fireplaces, with their feet in buckets of hot water, and drink bourbon whisky, with hoarhound candy in it, and think and think and think; and in summer time they will sit on the front porches with gin fizzes beside them and speculate and speculate and speculate.

"There will be plenty of useful and noble and pleasant things to do, and plenty of time to do them in, and everybody will do them . . .

"Don't be such an ass as to be sure all this will arrive tomorrow. Don't be such an ass as to be sure it will never arrive."

—Don Marquis, the American humorous writer, in Chapter V. of his book, *The Almost Perfect State*.

The contempt into which the State is falling is due to the contrast between the political form of democracy and the economic reality of oligarchy. A class of multimillionaires is a standing menace to the supremacy of the State. Henry Clay.