

AMAZING
RACKET
EXPOSED.
(See Page Five.)

THE NEW TIMES

"CATARRH"
Clears Up Catarrh.
A. Nasal.
B. Pulmonary,
C. Stomachic.
Obtainable only from
RICHARD E. BROTOHIE,
45 Brunswick Street,
Eastern Hill, N.G.
Phone: J 1873.

Vol. 5. NO. 15.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1939.

Every Friday, 3d

SHALL WE DIE FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCE?

A recent comment in the American press was to the effect that it was unlikely that Britain would adopt extreme measures in regard to the Albanian situation, as her INTERESTS WERE NOT VITALLY AFFECTED. The only inference that one can draw from that comment is that the "rape" of a small and defenceless country can only arouse us to a tangible expression of our righteous wrath if "our" interests are involved. To reduce that attitude to simple terms, one could take the case of a man seeing a defenceless woman attacked and going to her rescue or otherwise according to whether he was doing business with her or not.

WHOSE FIGHT?

In our particular case the point can be stressed a bit farther. War, if it comes, and unless we make the most strenuous efforts to prevent it, it most certainly will, can only result in a tremendous slaughter of the innocents who have neither real hatred in their hearts (nothing to gain and everything to lose) nor any true belief in the justice of the cause for which they are fighting. Added to that, the man in the fighting-line will be risking his life in defence of someone-else's interests, while the someone-else for whom he risks his all neither fights nor rewards the fighter for the risk he takes.

With an almost childlike naiveté the Melbourne *Argus* of last Tuesday's date, while referring to the democracies' "alliances of principle and morality," publishes an American comment as follows:

"A high Administration official expressed the conviction last night that the action of the totalitarian States was aimed at the destruction of the reciprocal trade system sponsored by the United States. The attacks of the Rome-Berlin axis on the European frontiers, he

In the course of the discussion some striking figures were quoted. It was stated "more than 1000 tons per month of margarine were being made in Victoria and New South Wales . . . One manufacturing concern in New South Wales was making a clear profit of about £80,000 a year, and paying 12½ per cent, dividends . . . The manufacturers of this substitute were making fabulous profits while the dairyman had to struggle." It was further stated that, as a result of margarine competition, some 168,000 cows per year were being done out of their job!

SERIOUS POSITION

These statements indicate that the dairying industry is faced with a serious position. Amongst those "on the land" there is no section that deserves more sympathy and encouragement than the dairyman.

It is a lamentable fact that cows, whether they be "fair," "flaming," or "crimson," display

Investors' Call To Arms

After twenty years of what has been called "Peace," during the course of which something like three million human beings have been killed in nineteen wars, it would appear that the world is now progressing steadily along the road to another Armageddon, and, possibly, the almost complete black-out of civilisation. Like the children of Hamelin, we, in our millions, are following a pied piper who plays skilfully on our emotions. "Defence of weaker nations," "National integrity," "Principles and morality," are the catch-cries of the "democracies" as they call upon their rank and file to arm in readiness to defend that which they have never had. Underneath all, so thinly veiled that one wonders that anyone can remain unaware of it, is the all-powerful directing brain of international finance.

Each day the fact that the great objection to the Rome-Berlin axis (in so far as America and the British Empire is concerned) is economic becomes more apparent.

declared, were designed to expand the barter system of trade and to provoke alarm among investors, thus undermining the foundations of international commerce.

"It was pointed out that each new thrust by the axis sent streams of gold to the United States, thus reducing Europe's powers to buy American products, with a consequent demoralisation of prices." (Our emphasis.)

Obviously, the whole crux of the situation, insofar as America is concerned at least, lies in the fact that the Rome-Berlin axis was designed to expand the barter system of trade and "TO PROVOKE ALARM AMONG INVESTORS, THUS UNDERMINING THE FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE!"

Britain, of course, is afraid that the Axis, once it gains a firm hold on Central and Southern Europe, may divert its attention towards

France, and eventually, herself. That fear, however, and Britain should know it well, could probably be removed by her falling into line with the German barter methods of trading, methods which, while they would necessarily prevent the financial ring from controlling and drawing their usual "commission" on international deals, to the "Alarm of investors," would have a most beneficial effect on each community as a whole, and would remove, to a great extent, the alarm of the general public in regard to war-threats.

"THE POWDER-MACHINE"

In regard to the criminality or otherwise of two great powers absorbing the minor countries of Europe, it can be argued that even prior to the Great War the Balkans were known as "the powder-magazine of Europe," and as such were a menace to world peace; that now, to an even greater ex-

tent, as a result of much improved travel facilities, a more united Europe is desirable. The answer to the question as to whether Germany and Italy are the most desirable nations to bring that end about is of the future. That answer will be supplied by the people themselves, according to whether they find their conditions of living improved or otherwise, under German or Italian rule.

OUR OWN BACKYARD

In the meantime, it behoves us, as a people who may still have a say in the government of OUR country, if we so desire, to read the news of the day with an analytical mind, and a view to exercising that democratic right intelligently in the cause of world-peace and friendship. Stories of Hitler's reaction to being bitten by Goebbel's dog are on a par with those of the noble King Zog, in peasant costume, leading his army forth to mortal combat, and back-to-the-wall, standing against overwhelming odds; they make good reading, but they don't tell us anything, especially as it transpires that King Zog led his army from the shelter of Greece, while the total casualties inflicted by the invaders were less than two hundred at the time of writing.

The hysterical, censored reports of European affairs appearing in the daily press are almost worthless, and designed to inflame our minds, but we should at least know enough about Australia to see that we have a battle on the "home-front" already on our hands, and to see that our Government does not commit us to external war without much better reason and reasoning than we have at our disposal at present.

In the meantime, those investors who are alarmed regarding their investments have our full permission to go to Albania, Poland, or China and fight for them.

THE MENACE OF MARGARINE!

The Conventions held from time to time by the various sections of primary producers are not now the carefree and optimistic gatherings they once were. They meet nowadays in an atmosphere of gloom and anxiety, and meetings when such conditions prevail cannot in the nature of things be happy ones. Fruit growers, wheat and wool growers, and butter producers each seem to have some particular foe ever threatening to wreck their happiness and prosperity.

No matter when or where Farmers' or Dairyman's Conventions meet, the gloomy presence of the "Menace of Margarine" obtrudes itself and forces its way up amongst the most prominent items on the agenda. The Farmers' Convention held at Warrnambool recently was no exception to the rule, and much time and eloquence was devoted to caustic criticism of the hypocritical substance, which, according to the delegates, masquerades in hotels, cafes, and boarding-houses as "the best dairy."

little consideration for the convenience of dairymen or respect for Arbitration Court decrees. Other workers can get a "let-up" from toil at some time or another, but not so the dairyman. Holidays, week-ends, or Sundays-off are not for him, and, in addition, he has the mortification of know-

ing that makers of a cheap butter-substitute are "making fabulous profits."

Denunciations of the wiles of margarine manufacturers lacked nothing in vigour and sincerity, but a review of the remedies suggested' at the Convention give little more than a sense of disap-

pointment at their inadequacy to meet the situation.

CAUSE NOT MENTIONED

This is not to be wondered at, because, so far as the newspaper reports indicated, the real cause of the margarine menace was not even mentioned in the discussion. The reason that so many people eat margarine is not because they prefer it to butter, but because they cannot afford the money to buy anything better. As in this land of abundant food-production, some 70 per cent, of Australia's breadwinners receive amounts ranging from only a few shillings to £3 per week; even margarine has become a luxury to some hundreds of thousands of these unfortunate victims of the prevailing "Sound Finance" policy.

To ignore the prime cause of the trouble when attempting to prescribe the remedy is to ensure certain failure.

The real cause of the margarine menace is neither the duplicity of
(Continued on page 3.)

AUSTRALIA FALLS OFF THE SHEEP'S BACK

What Most Woolgrowers Do Not Understand

By ERIC D. BUTLER

In the Melbourne "Argus" last week appeared the report of a well-attended meeting of woolgrowers at Ruffy, Victoria. Part of the report reads: "The drift of prices to a level below the cost of production was viewed with alarm. The opinion was expressed that the auction system had failed, **BECAUSE PRICES FLUCTUATED FOR NO APPARENT REASON.**" (My emphasis.)

When will the woolgrowers wake up?

Prior to May 1935, when the Lyons Government introduced its disastrous Trade Diversion Policy, it was a commonly heard comment that Australia "was living on the sheep's back." However, events since then have brought the woolgrowers and the rest of the community back to earth with a good, hard bump.

Japan, who, up to that time, had been a mainstay of our market, was denied access to that market by the simple method of almost excluding her manufactured goods with a well-nigh-prohibitive tariff. Thus, she was denied the right to obtain sufficient Australian credits with which to freely purchase our wool. Germany and Italy are in a similar position, with the result that they have been forced to turn to SYNTHETIC production.

WHAT THE LATEST STATISTICS REVEAL

Although it has been obvious to close observers of the wool industry, over the past twelve months in particular, that the prices have been becoming more unsatisfactory, with no prospects of improvement, the various reports in the press have been camouflaged with innocuous headings, such as "A Slight Easing of the Market," etc.

We might with interest, therefore, examine the figures which the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia has compiled for the first nine months of the 1938-39 wool season—from July 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.

The average value per bale of greasy wool for the nine months ending March 1938, was £16/3/7, while for the corresponding period ending 1939 the average price had fallen to £13/5/2 per bale. The average price of scoured wool over the same period dropped from £21/12/- per bale to £16/3/5.

The average price per pound dropped from 12.97 pence to 10.59 pence for greasy wool, while scoured wool dropped from 23.68 pence to 17.62 pence. No wonder that the woolgrowers are alarmed. But the remark that "prices fluctuated for no apparent reason," shows a deplorable lack of knowledge concerning the fundamental factor which governs not only the price of wool, but every other commodity which mankind utilises. That fundamental factor is MONEY.

WHY PRICES ARE COLLAPSING

The main reason why man produces such commodities as wool, wheat, etc., is the belief that people desire to use these commodities. On the whole, the producers are right; but, although we have the desire to consume and utilise certain products, which the productive system can supply in greater and greater quantities, it is becoming increasingly hard for this transfer of goods to take place. As the purchasing power of the public is still further reduced, so will the prices of nearly all commodities collapse. At the present time, in spite of the huge re-armament programmes being carried out all over the world, unemployment figures are rising steadily, while those who are "in work" are having their effective purchasing power ruthlessly depleted by ever-increasing taxation.

These are aspects of our social life to which the woolgrowers might actively direct their attention. When they understand that the ability of people, to buy is automatically governed by the amount of money that they have in their pockets, and that the amount of money made available is, in turn, governed by the private trading banks, who dictate to the people and the Governments, they may perhaps realise that prices fluctuate for a very potent and rather obvious reason.

AUSTRALIANS HAVE THE WOOL OVER THEIR EYES

The woolgrowers of this country have achieved splendid results as far as production is concerned—they produce approximately 25 per cent, of the world's wool production. It has been said, "the eyes of the fool are on the ends of the earth." The Australian woolgrowers can be included. They also possess the export-mania, which seems to be one of the main manifestations of a civilisation bereft of all sanity.

However, the present writer suggests that the possibility of seeing that all Australian citizens are decently clothed should be the first step of the woolgrowers, in conjunction with the rest of the people. To illustrate the urgent necessity of this step, one might recommend a news-item, which appeared in the Melbourne Argus prior to the last Federal elections. It reported Dr. Heywood, the endorsed Labor candidate for Corangamite, as stating that, in the course of his professional duties he had to attend newly-born babies in the slums of Melbourne, when the only covering available for them was old newspapers!

In a few weeks' time the Melbourne Herald will have its blanket appeal for the winter in full swing. So intense is Australian prosperity that a perusal of the files of this great protagonist of Australian "democracy" reveals that the necessity for this appeal is getting greater every year! One can only presume that the people are either getting so conditioned that they can do without clothing, or that they have insufficient money with which to buy it.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO WOOLGROWERS

For the benefit of the woolgrowers, the best advice, which can be given, is for them to take their pens in hand and immediately write to their paid

FOREIGNERS AREN'T KNAVES! SAYS CHRISTOPHER HOLLIS

He'd Rather Call Them Lunatics

BOOK REVIEW BY JOHN RUTLAND

Intellectual conceit—and unusual moral courage, is essential to one who would publicly perform a mental dive into the current maelstrom of world politics. The most recent performer of this feat is Mr. Christopher Hollis, and that he possesses those attributes, that his conceit is justified and his moral courage not to be questioned, is, I think, evidenced by his latest super-essay. *

In his plunge into the maelstrom Mr. Hollis, enjoying an advantage, which many of his fellow-performers have lacked, is buoyed up by the strong faith that Christianity is the only way out. And practical Christianity at that.

"We must make it clear, not by continually preaching to them (the Germans) how to put their house in order, but by showing to them by our own example that ours is not merely a nominal Christianity, but that Christianity is the true basis of our society. In my opinion that means, above all, the establishment of a system of widely distributed property and the ABOLITION OF THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE CREATION OF CREDIT. If we cannot do that, we shall neither succeed nor deserve to succeed."

CLARITY NOT MAINTAINED

That is probably one of the clearest paragraphs in the book, for, unfortunately, the author has written the whole thing as an imaginary correspondence between Bobby and Algernon, who take chapter about, apparently to tear down each other's arguments, but actually to build up the main issue. This, while confusing to the reader, who has to adopt a form of schizophrenia and divide his personality, has innumerable advantages for an author. He can, for instance, evade full responsibility for any statement; he can, on behalf of the correspondents, compose wild generalisations (e.g., "The French are superior not merely to the present Germany, but to any Germany), and he can,

servants—Members of Parliament—asking them how it comes about that vast numbers of Australian people are suffering through a shortage of decent woollen clothing while there is plenty of wool. They might then, if their members reply telling them "there is a shortage of funds," write again and tell their respective Members that money, in our modern society, consists mainly of figures in books, and that the Federal Government has the Constitutional power to take steps to have an adequate supply made available immediately.

Still further, they might add that Paragraph 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking states that this can be done without further debt or taxation.

Should the woolgrowers take this advice it will not be very long before Members of Parliament will be taking active steps to do this; or, alternatively, running the risk of losing their seats at the next elections.

Then we will no longer see such statements as "prices fluctuated for no apparent reason." People will buy all that they DESIRE and will be in the position to pay a REMUNERATIVE price. A true export surplus could then be exchanged on a pound-for-pound basis with countries that have other goods to offer us.

However, it sometimes appears that we will have to see a good deal more "fluctuation" before the woolgrowers start to look in the right direction. Let's hope it won't be too late!

and in this case does, prophesy to his heart's content.

NOT AS TOLERANT AS TITLE

Generally, the book is not as extremely tolerant as the title would suggest; Mr. Hollis has a delightful habit of irritably referring to the dictators as lunatics, but, after all, toleration has its limits. What could be more tolerant than this:

"Germany had also been abominably treated, as had all the world, by the big masters of the world's financial system, who had managed the world, and managed it very ill, for the past fifteen years. Their system was in crumbling collapse at the time when Hitler came into power. Again generous people sympathised with him in his denunciation of the Money Power."

Or, for an Englishman, than this:

"There is only one real argument for British possession of Gibraltar, which other countries cannot advance—the fact of possession."

Or fairer than this:

"They are told that they have 'democracy' and therefore should not complain. But those who tell them this intend 'democracy' to be merely a blessed catchword to send them to sleep. These men themselves control the machinery of 'democracy,' and can so work it that it does not give results contrary to their wishes. It is to a large extent true that the language of freedom was used simply to prevent the State from hiking any steps to stop the masters of industry and finance from engrossing all power into their hands."

Again:

"I am perfectly well aware that we of the West are largely responsible for their sufferings—in the war (for which we can hardly be blamed) in the blockade after the war (for which we can be blamed very heavily), and, as a result, of the collapse of the international financial system which operated from London and New York"

But, after all, only a fool, and a spineless fool at that, would carry tolerance to extremes, and Christopher Hollis is no fool.

He knows what's what about international finance:

"The world lives under the rule of financial masters so strong that not many years ago the Pope used about them the phrase that "none dare breathe against their will."

There can be no argument against the last chapter, "Christian Answer." In theory, it could not be bettered, but what about the lead from the Churches? Surely we must expect a revival of Christianity, practical or otherwise, to originate in the original Christian institution. And, although I know that, locally, many churchmen are working feverishly to make the Church take the front line in the fight for universal justice, I fail to see how English

(Continued on page 7.)

"SAVE THE PEOPLE'S BANK" CAMPAIGN

The following is this week's report from the Victorian Citizens' Committee conducting the above Campaign:

"The Campaign continues to grow in every State. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon certain members of Parliament who have either evaded the issue or who have apparently omitted to study the full implications of the Amending Bill. These members are being provided with the true interpretation, clause by clause, so that there will be no excuse for them not fighting against its passage when it is debated in the House.

"We feel that it is not yet necessary to disclose the identities of those members who have up to the present not given us their undertaking to oppose the Bill, but in the interests of the people, the full facts will be made known when sufficient time has been allowed the members to study it and disclose their attitude towards it.

"In the meantime, pressure MUST be continued and increased. We want, at least, one person to start the ball rolling in every locality, by communicating with us (or with their nearest "Save the Bank" committee), when full information and advice will be posted immediately.

"It is interesting to note that practically a full page of the Melbourne *Truth* of Saturday last, April 8, was devoted to an exposure of Casey's scheme to 'mortgage the Commonwealth Bank.' Whilst expressing our appreciation of *Truth's* rather belated 'news,' we would point out that no mention whatsoever was made by this paper of the Commonwealth-wide Campaign to compel our elected representatives to defeat the Bill, nor was any advice given to their readers as to what they, as democrats, should do about it. Had the *New Times* not taken up the fight in the interests of the people when the Bill was first introduced, it is likely that the most vital matter in the history of Australian politics would have been given no publicity at all by the press. We have received hundreds of letters from all parts of the Commonwealth expressing gratitude towards the *New Times* for its prompt action.

"We trust that every person acquainted with the facts will get in touch and play his or her part while there is yet time. The matter is most urgent and the time is seriously short.

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

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

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

MONEY AND DIET

Mr. A. L. Bacharach, in his book *Science and Nutrition*, published by Watts, says:

"The poorer man's diet is doubly deficient; he cannot afford the protective foods which contain these essential 'minor' constituents (i.e., vitamins and mineral salts), and the foods that satisfy his need for calories—expressed psychologically as simple hunger—supply him with little or none of those constituents. At the same time, these foods are lamentably short of protein, particularly of first-class protein Whatever may be the defects in the cooking and eating of most diets, these are not the most important faults. For the vast majority of the world's workers, what is wanted is not mainly an altered order of courses, or even a better cook and kitchen, but simply more money. With that will inevitably come the purchase of more food by those who need it, and the rest will follow."

THREE SUPPORTERS SELL 157 COPIES OF THE "NEW TIMES" IN THREE HOURS AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE

With Eric Butler back into the fight again, a great fillip was given to the street-selling campaign, which aims at increasing the sales of the "New Times" by 1000 copies.

Owing to the interruption of the Easter holidays, the three pioneers—Miss Josie Robinson, Norman Rolls and Eric Butler—were only able to devote a few hours to the sale of last week's issue. On Friday evening they sold 104 copies in two hours, and with another hour of selling on Tuesday evening had increased the total to 157.

This further supports the contention of these supporters that the sales of the "New Times" could be rapidly increased with a little personal effort by a few more supporters. Will they come forward?

The progressive total since this latest effort first started had reached 537 on Tuesday evening last. By the end of this week it was confidently expected that the 1000 mark would be reached.

Apart from the actual sales on the street, the publicity value of these efforts cannot be estimated. It is sufficient to state that favourable reports have been heard from many parts of Melbourne.

THIS WEEK'S PROBLEM: THREE SUPPORTERS SELL 150 COPIES. CAN 3000 SUPPORTERS SELL 850?

THE WILL TO CHANGE

The Right Honourable Lord Semphill, A.F.C., in *Garvin's Gazette*, writes:

"For thousands of years human beings have been trying to produce enough of the necessities of life to go round, and, at last, have succeeded! It has been estimated that for every human being in the world, white, yellow, brown and black, there are now two 'machine men.'

"These machine men produce as much as the human man, but they do not themselves consume, and, therefore, the human must be enabled to consume their product, as well as his own. Ninety-seven per cent, of that machine power has come into existence since the beginning of this century—in the last thirty-eight years. There is now—or could be—for the first time, enough food, clothes and all the necessities of life to go round.

"Our financial system is a system for handing out licenses-to-consume the real wealth, and that system was designed when there was not enough real wealth to go round. Instead, however, of *thinking out a new system* for distributing licenses-to-consume the abundance, which is either actually or potentially available, what we have in fact done is to think out ways and means of creating the old familiar scarcity, which the old financial system was designed to distribute, and is capable of distributing. Therefore, we pay millions of men NOT to produce. Under the name of 'rationalisation' we scrap perfectly good capital equipment; we pay our farmers to restrict their production, and fine them for over-producing."

* * *

To which we would add, the new system *has been thought out already*, but the will to make the change and distribute to consumers the wages of the machine, is opposed by those who control the financial system.

Back Chat re Black Cat

I recall the story of a philosopher and the theologian. The two were engaged in disputation, and the theologian used the old quip about a philosopher resembling a blind man, in a dark room, looking for a black cat—which wasn't there. "That may be," said the philosopher; "but a theologian would have found it."

—Julian Huxley, in *Nation*, New York.

The Wrong Man Pays

The Commonwealth Post Office, in common with all other postal administrations, is obliged to carry out the task of collecting surcharges on insufficiently prepaid postal articles.

In Australia the surcharges collected are of the order of £23,000 per annum, and as they represent double the deficient postage, the addressees suffer rather severely as a result of their correspondents' neglect.

The more common infringements of postal conditions are failure to pay postage according to weight; the enclosure of letters in books, packets and newspapers; writing personal communications on articles posted at second or third class rate; the sealing of envelopes and packets containing second or third class mail; and the payment of postage at a lesser rate than that applicable to the article posted.

Being well aware of the inconvenience and annoyance to the recipients of mail matter caused by the short payment of postage, the department is ever ready to give advice in regard to postal conditions, and invites inquiry in every case where the sender is in any doubt.

THE MENACE OF MARGARINE

(Continued from page 1.)

hotel, cafe, or boarding-house keepers, nor yet the cheapness of margarine; but is due primarily to the fact that our rotten financial system tyrannically restricts the money-supply of the community.

Until this system is altered, the dairymen and primary producers are super-optimists, indeed, if they expect any permanent improvement of their position. Mr. Casey recently indicated that increases of taxation are to be imposed, and increased taxation means increased inability to buy such a luxury as "Sound Finance" has caused butter to become. Australian consumption of butter per head yearly, works out at about 9³/₈ ozs per week on the figures for 1935-36, which was not an abnormal year. The amount exported the same year was 174,109,146 lbs., so, if the Australian people could afford to use an additional eight ozs per week, there would be nothing left to export (unless production was increased).

REAL MENACE IS MONEY SYSTEM

If, instead of spending time at Conventions in discussing the "menace of synthetic wool," or "the menace of margarine," the primary producers discussed the "menace of the present money system," they would do more than they do at present toward helping to ensure their own prosperity and that of the community.

There is another contingency to which it might be well for the dairymen to give attention.

At the recent Convention, inadvertent testimony to the good qualities of margarine was given by many speakers, including the Minister for Agriculture, who said that it was "put on the tables of public eating houses and people cannot tell the difference."

There seems to be a possibility that scientific processes may so improve margarine that its qualities may equal that of butter in every respect, and that "Strawberry," "Daisy," and dairyman alike, may find their occupation has gone.

That might be a "fair cow."

ERIC BUTLER TO TOUR QUEENSLAND

Will Leave Melbourne Next Month

Queensland Electoral Campaigners will be pleased to hear that arrangements are in hand for Eric Butler to tour their State in the near future. He expects to leave Melbourne next month.

Queensland audiences can look forward to hearing this able young orator, who has so greatly helped the fight for democracy in Victoria and New South Wales.

Further details will be released as they come to hand.

ARTHUR W. JONES OPTICIAN.

Green's Building (4th Floor), 62 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

(9 doors from St. Paul's)

Same Address since 1908

Consultation Daily.

'Phone: Cent 6683.

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).

The New Times

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

Telephone: MU 2834.

Vol. 5. No. 15.
FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1939.

Peace AND Prosperity—Why Not?

In conjunction with the war scare the financiers are trying to cheer us with gloomy forecasts of world economic collapse. Presumably they believe it would be impossible for us to have both peace and prosperity.

Washington reports "Administration leaders fear that the grave international situation and the continued threats of war will lead to a world economic collapse." We, on the other hand, believe that the collapse of the present financial system, with the consequent partial non-distribution

of goods, is responsible for the grave international situation and the continued threats of war.

Much the same words, of course, but put in a vitally different order. The *New Times* has pointed out again and again that as the financial system has not functioned as an orderly and smooth-running medium for the distribution of goods, it should be remodelled. The suggestion to remodel that machinery meets with the strongest opposition from those who are actually gaining power and profit as a result of it; not because they need lose anything material by the change, but, being in a secure position of power now, they are unwilling to change that security for any other form of security not giving them power over the lives of others, even though it be to the benefit of the majority as well as themselves.

In order to defend what is obviously an untenable position, they cling tenaciously to the old dogmas of scarcity and the necessity to work if one is to live. While thus insisting on labour being the price that one must pay for life, they strenuously uphold a system that now refuses opportunity to labour and, according to their doctrine, life, to a vast proportion of the population of the globe.

Insofar as the individual is concerned, a denial of the right to live a normal decent life must necessarily result in deterioration both mentally and physically, and in some cases leads to a life of what is known as crime—the acquiring of goods by unorthodox means. In precisely the same manner, a nation which is deprived of its

right to live a decent, healthy life by reason of the fact that it is denied access to needed goods must necessarily deteriorate or gain its requirements by unorthodox means. Germany is a case in point.

Attempts were made to force her to pay war debts that it was made financially impossible for her to pay. Actually that demand for the payment of a war indemnity was a survival of the Middle Ages, when a country's wealth was gauged by the amount of gold in the local treasure-chest. The fine old custom of an invading army lifting the bullion was, of course, practicable in those days, and satisfactory to the invaders as there were no repercussions from a trade point of view. Those of us who have grown up in the post-war period, however, are quite unable to understand how grown people, with the responsibilities of government on their hands, could have been so crassly stupid as to imagine that the same methods could be adopted in the modern world.

The effect of the demand for payment of war indemnities, and of a wall of tariff barriers and partial boycotts, was to turn Germany into a hungry, disgruntled nation with a hungry, disgruntled population. It was forced into the position of expand or die, consequently Hitler decided it should expand. Orthodox methods of expansion being closed to it, it was forced to adopt unorthodox. To place the entire blame on Germany for the fact that the world is again near the verge of war is as illogical as it would be to blame

a starving man for stealing a loaf of bread; and, as the best method to prevent starving men from stealing food is to see that they get it legitimately, so the best way to prevent nations from making war or inflicting themselves on smaller nations, is to make possible an exchange of goods that will enable all nations to satisfy their requirements by normal means.

There are sufficient goods and raw materials potentially available to satisfy the requirements of all the people of all the nations of the world, and, should the requirements of the world increase beyond its present productive-capacity, the capacity to produce can be increased to an almost unlimited extent.

The only barrier to the bringing about of this happy state of affairs is the present absurd money-shortage. The brains that have been responsible for the scientific and engineering discoveries which have turned a world of shortage into a world of plenty have their counterparts in the economic sphere, so that a forceful demand for a system that would satisfactorily distribute that plenty could be met by experts, of whom there are plenty competent to satisfy it.

When that demand is satisfied there will be an end of war, an end of economic collapse, and an end of "unemployment" and starvation. In the meantime, there are thousands of young men who will refuse to lay down their lives in defence of so-called "Sane Finance" and the *status quo*. Life is sweet, but the latter mean less than nothing.

WE MUST NOT CLOSE DOWN

STILL MORE SUPPORT URGENTLY WANTED

As far as can be ascertained at the moment, the response to the appeal for increased circulation is gratifying. In order to reduce expenditure, steps are being taken to still further reduce operation costs. However, as the beneficial effect of both these factors will not be felt for at least four weeks, financial support is URGENTLY wanted in the meantime. Failure to get it will mean defeat—within sight of victory. We must have that support—NOW.

YOUR DECISION IS REQUIRED

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

WHAT WE MUST HAVE IMMEDIATELY!

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

THE DECISION IS IN YOUR HANDS

AMAZING AUDACITY

Betrayal of Bank and Plunder of People

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir, —Our Commonwealth Parliament is to meet again next week, and the more one examines the proposals which are to be placed before it the more intense becomes one's feeling of indignation. It is difficult in these days of alleged enlightenment to escape the belief that certain persons are acting with sinister intent, and Mr. R. G. Casey, the Federal Treasurer, would, doubtless, claim that his honour and integrity had been wantonly assailed if he were so charged. But what other conclusion is open to us, as citizens of Australia, in the face of the facts?

WHAT IS PROPOSED?

Mr. Casey himself has introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives for the specific purpose of putting the Commonwealth Bank above the Federal Parliament and then delivering it into the hands of foreigners. In addition to this, he himself has told us that we are to be further plundered, through taxation, to the extent of £5,000,000 during the forthcoming year. The first proposal was formulated, not on the recommendations of the recent Monetary and Banking Commission, but after consultation with the very people criticised by the Commission—namely, the private banks. The second announcement is complementary to the first, and means that we are to be deprived of money we can ill spare, in order that it may be paid to the private banks as interest on "funds" created by themselves!

SOME PEOPLE CANNOT SEE IT

There are still intelligent people who say they cannot see how this credit business affects the position, and cannot believe that private banks actually create money of their own. As I write, I have before me a quarter-page advertisement from the Melbourne *Argus*, of 2/9/38, inserted by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd. (in which, by the way, Mr. Bruce's successor in the Federal Parliament, Mr. J. V. Fairbairn, M.H.R., is a director!). In this advertisement it is stated in heavy type that industries are supported by CREDIT; that pastoral and agricultural industries have been carried through depressions and developed in good seasons by the EXTENSION OF CREDIT; and that for over a hundred years that particular bank has OFFERED CREDIT for the benefit of both primary and secondary industries. There can be no doubt whatever that this financial credit is the all-essential thing in our community activities, but great pains have been taken hitherto to conceal from our understanding the simple, but stupendous, knowledge that this financial credit is *created*—I repeat the word, *CREATED*—by the banks; that it is operated by cheques; and that the cheques function as MONEY—i.e., they will BUY things. In other words, the banks CREATE that with which they can buy. This bank money is actually used for more than 90 per cent, of our business transactions, and is the only kind of money the Governments ever borrow. Recognition of these simple facts is essential before any person is competent to consider intelligently parliamentary activities or proposals put forward for the rectification of our national disorders.

THE PREROGATIVE OF THE KING

At one time money was created by Governments, and by Governments only; and any person who attempted to encroach on this prerogative of the King could be im-

prisoned and even hanged. With the development of the cheque system, however, the power of creating and cancelling money passed, without the public noticing what was happening, out of the hands of the King into the hands of the bankers. Today we have the almost unbelievable position that bankers who create money have their names included in the "Honours List," while the King, who is graciously pleased to bestow the "honour," goes further and further into their "debt" and becomes more and more their helpless puppet. Any other member of the community who attempts to create money of his own is immediately placed in a dungeon as a criminal. Why the difference in treatment? Besides thieving what belongs to the people of Australia the controllers of the private banks are disloyal to his Majesty the King, for they are the creators of most of the difficulties with which he and his people are faced, and they have placed him in the position that he is quite unable to do anything for the benefit of the Empire without first obtaining their sanction and pawing the wealth of the nation to them.

AN ASTOUNDING AFFRONT!

In the light of the foregoing, what an affront has been committed by Mr. Casey in introducing a Bill to amend the Commonwealth Bank Act after consultation with those very people! We begin to see the purpose behind the great outcry in the Australian press last July against any attempt on the part of the Government to protect the financial interests of the Australian population by adopting the recommendations of the Monetary and Banking Commission. Who inspired the press to do that? In June last Sir Alfred Davidson, of the Bank of New South Wales, had the ear of the press to tell us that adoption of the recommendations would "disturb the present development of the Australian banking system from the lines of the well-tryed and flexible English system"! You see, whatever happens, we must not break away from British banking practice, which, in turn, means the American banking practice, and which, in turn, means the practices of the international financial gang. The proposal now before the National Parliament is intended to make sure that we shall not be ALLOWED to break away from the dictation of that gang. This lead from Sir Alfred was promptly echoed by the presidents of the various Chambers of Commerce, the so-called "business leaders," and newspaper editorials. It even got into Rotary circles, where well intentioned, but financially ignorant men were advocating a course entirely contrary to their best interests!

FRANK ANSTEY'S EXPOSURE OF THE GANG

This state of affairs brought to my mind the warning given by

Frank Anstey nearly twenty years ago. Read his words carefully: "The banks, insurance companies, trustee agencies, and mortgage companies of Australia are controlled by a few men. They control the 3 per cent, agencies in which the people put their savings and the 6 per cent, agencies from which the people borrow. They dominate all loans, flotations, and conversions. THEY COMMAND THE CHANNELS OF INVESTMENT. They direct currency into channels they desire, cut it off from where they wish, depress or inflate values, and make fortunes on the fluctuations. They are the inner circle of all rings, trusts, and combines; and they are the actual owners of scores of enterprises MASQUERADING UNDER THE NAMES OF THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS. They own daily and weekly newspapers to defend their interests, and by their power to give or withhold advertisements, THEY DOMINATE THE POLICIES OF NINE-TENTHS OF THE AUSTRALIAN PRESS." From the portions I have emphasised you see at once who "inspired" the newspaper campaign referred to, and also why it was that the proposals now before the Federal Parliament were never explained to the people by the press. What, I wonder, has become of Frank Anstey? He has been strangely silent in recent years. This is a pity, for evidently he is a man of great ability, and his eloquence on this particular subject is more urgently required now than ever before.

CAPITAL OF A KIND

Boiled right down, the Amending Bank Bill proposes to increase the "capital" of the Commonwealth Bank by issuing inscribed stock and debentures to the amount of ten million pounds, and by placing the stock and debentures outside the scope of parliamentary action. This would mean that stock and debenture holders would have ten millions of the capital and the people of Australia four millions—i.e., ten to four against the community. This is bad enough, but the "capital" these fellows would subscribe would be money of their own creation. Legal money—i.e., notes and coin—can be produced only by the Commonwealth Bank, but this sort of money is used as the small change. Bank money, or CREDIT, is used for the great bulk of business, and CREDIT is controlled by a private monopoly. So we come to this absurd position: the Federal Parliament is being asked by Mr. Casey (himself a beneficiary of the bank-owning Metal Monopoly) to allow the private banks to have ownership of the Commonwealth Bank, through debentures, in exchange for their costless credit money, when the Commonwealth Bank doesn't need their privately-created money, for it can legally make its own.

ADMITTED BY CHAIRMAN OF BANK BOARD

In proof of this, I quote the late Sir Robert Gibson, former chairman of the Bank Board, who, in a national broadcast on 31/5/31, said: "The Commonwealth Bank has control over the Note Issue, and can command resources in the form of currency to any extent which, in the opinion of the Bank Board, is deemed necessary." Those who control the currency can obviously provide whatever credit they require, and it is obvious that the Commonwealth Bank is not in need of assistance, so far as the production of money is concerned. In plain truth, it should be the people's money factory, but up to

now the people have not had such a factory. The Government has permitted the private trading banks to run their own money factories, and to charge-up all the money they manufacture as debt owing to them by the community.

PEOPLE'S BANK TO BE SQUASHED

Is it not patent that this debenture joke is designed to give the private banks control of the Commonwealth Bank, so that they can squash it? And is it not equally clear that when the Commonwealth Bank has been squashed the people will have lost their power to determine their own monetary policy? Can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your readers, conscientiously come to any other conclusion? No one will dispute that debentures are titles to ownership or of the right to control, and, as these debentures are in no way necessary for the conduct of the work of the people's bank, the purpose behind the Bank Bill can only be of sinister intent. Those responsible for this treachery must think the people at large are hopeless dullards, and perhaps they are right, but I hope the campaign to "Save the People's Bank" will show that they do not intend to remain dullards.

PEOPLE TO BE KEPT SHORT OF MONEY

These sinister movements give point to the remarks of Anselm Rothschild in 1790, and to the circular issued by the American Bankers' Association in 1877. Rothschild said this: "Permit me to issue and control the money of a nation and I care not who makes the laws." He knew that it mattered little which "party" was put into office, so long as they were subject to the dictates of private finance, and we know from regrettable experience how hopeless the "parties" have actually been. Now study the technique of the American Bankers' Association as follows: "It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such newspapers, especially in the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issue of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage of favours from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the Government issue of money. . . . To repeal the law enacting National Bank notes, or to restore to circulation the Government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money, and, therefore, seriously affect your individual profits as bankers and lenders." Note particularly the word **LENDERS!** These fellows knew what they wanted, and they were out to prevent the people from being adequately supplied with money. That is precisely the purpose of the Bill now before the Federal Parliament, and the men behind that Bill know what they are after and how to get it. For generations they have worked on the principle that if they could hoodwink the farmers and the church leaders they would have no difficulty in putting anything over, and they were right; but the position is becoming different. Farmers are beginning to identify their real enemy, and church leaders are realising that it is time God was given a chance in preference to Mammon.

A JOB FOR EVERY GENUINE AUSTRALIAN

All being well, I hope next week, Mr. Editor, to say something further about this credit business, but, in the meantime, I urge that every man and woman who understands the implications of what is going on will exercise the utmost within them to inform their fellow-citizens of the traitor- (Continued on page 8.)

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

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

GENERAL

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

MELBOURNE ASCOT VALE.

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

BLACKBURN.

"A" GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS, Station Garage, Whitehorse Road, WX1490.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Ladies' and Gent's. Wright, 122 South Parade.

BOX HILL.

BOX HILL FURNISHING CO.

247-9 Station St. Cash or Terras.

CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR, Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station Street.

CHEMIST, F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions, 270 Station Street.

COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes.

R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.

ELECTRICAL and RADIO. Holliday, opp. Stn. Sales, Repairs.

WX2677.

FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX 2073

GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14 Main St. WX 1233.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist.

L. Larsen, Station St., opp. Gilpin's.

ICE and FUEL. J. Underwood.

440 & 770 Station Street. WX 2547.

IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE.

F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.

RENNIE'S BLUE TAXIS. WX 1946

City Prices. Day and Night Service

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller.

Barnes. 32 Main Street. Repairs.

BRUNSWICK.

"FAMOUS FOR BEAUTIFUL WAVES." Miss Townsend, 42 Sydney Road. FW1986.

G. W. TOWNSEND. Your Hair dresser and Tobacconist is at 46 Sydney Rd. Look for the Neon Sign.

CITY.

BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St.

"CIRCULEX" clears up all Chl- blains. 'Phone Richard E. Brothie, J1873.

CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home Made "Clovelly," The Block, Elizabeth Street. Cent. 255.

DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines.

DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP, 166 Lit. Collins St.

EXCEMEX permanently clears up all skin troubles. 'Phone Richard E. Brothie, J1873. **JAS.**

JENNINGS, 211 Queen St., and 6 Regent Arc. Optician, 73 years est.

Testing Free. **MAISON MERLIN**, Nat. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers.

OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids. **M. L. COLECHIN**, Champion House, 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St. F5566.

OPTICIAN, J. H. Buckham, J.P., Nat. Bk. Ch., 271 Collins St. C 831.

P. A. MORRIS & CO., OPTICIANS 298 Lt. Collins St., and 80 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe.

PRINTING, E. E. GUNN, Off 600 Lit. Bourke St. Cent. 6021.

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. M. Chapman, comprehensive experience. M.L.C. Chambers, Cr. Collins and Elizabeth Streets.

(Continued on page 7.)

WANTED-A DEVIL'S ADVOCATE!

By **W. R. BROWNING.**

Condensed from *Savings Weekly*.

"He who knows only his own side of the case knows little of that. His reasons may be good, and no one may have been able to refute them. But if he is equally unable to refute the reasons on the opposite side; if he does not so much as know what they are, he has no ground for preferring either opinion. The rational position for him would be suspension of judgment, and, unless he contents himself with that, he is either led by authority, or adopts, like the generality of the world, the side to which he feels most inclination. Nor is it enough that he should hear the arguments of adversaries from his own teachers, presented as they state them, and accompanied by what they offer as refutations. This is not the way to do to justice to the arguments, or bring them into real contact with his own mind. He must be able to hear them from persons who actually believe them: who defend them in earnest, and do their very utmost for them. He must know them in their most plausible and persuasive form; he must feel the whole force of the difficulty, which the true view of the subject has to encounter, and dispose of; else he will never really possess himself of the portion of truth, which meets and removes that difficulty. Ninety-nine in a hundred of what are called educated men are in this condition; even of those who can argue fluently for their opinions. Their conclusion may be true, but it might be false, for anything they know: they have never thrown themselves into the mental position of those who think differently from them, and considered what such persons may have to say; and consequently, they do not, in any proper sense "of the word, know the doctrine which they themselves possess. . . . So essential is this discipline to a real understanding of moral and human subjects, that, if opponents of all important truths do not exist, it is indispensable to imagine them, and supply them with the strongest arguments which the most skilful devil's advocate can conjure up."

These words were penned by John Stuart Mill nearly a hundred years ago. They have been read by millions of persons, and paid lip service to by hundreds of thousands. But it is very doubtful whether many persons have ever acted upon them. They go right against the grain of our conceit. We like to be right, but we don't like being put right. We don't like having to admit our mistakes. We would often rather hug our errors to our hearts than openly admit ourselves wrong.

SECOND-HAND, SUPERFICIAL CRITICISMS

Take any of the major problems of the world—Fascism, Communism. Democracy. How few people take the trouble to really understand what these things stand for, and why millions of persons either believe in them or support others who do so believe? How easy to take our criticisms second and third hand. How easy to read a criticism of an idea without understanding the idea itself! Or, what is more important, how it was that people came to believe in such an idea.

While in Australia. Mr. H. G. Wells uttered certain strictures on Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, which may or may not have been correct. But, even if correct, they were of little value, because the real question would then be, "If these men are so mad, how is it that the German and Italian peoples have been induced to support them and their aberration?"

Fascism, like every other political institution, has built up for itself a political and social theory—or theories—but it is safe to say that the German people did not adopt Fascism because the theories of Professors Spann, Klages and Rosenberg seemed the last word in social truth, but because economic conditions had produced a mental condition to which these ideas became palatable.

IDEAS ARE LIKE CLOTHES

The fact has great importance for ourselves. Ideas are like clothes. We adopt them according to the weather. Under one set of conditions we accept the democratic conception. It seems to fit in with our needs and desires. Under another set of conditions, we feel predisposed to accept the idea of a dictator who will keep things in order. Till a few years ago, British people were pacific and inter-

national in outlook; now they are more inclined to military preparedness and nationalism. This change has not resulted from a change in basic principles, but because the latter ideas seem more appropriate to the changed conditions.

We in Australia so far stand for democracy. We can, I believe, put up a better abstract case for Democracy than can be put up for Fascism, but our ability to do so won't guarantee that we shall ever create a true democracy in this country. Whether we continue or cease to believe in the ideal of democracy will, for the great majority of us, depend more on our reaction to economic conditions than on our philosophical beliefs.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CHANGE OUR OUTLOOK

Italy and Germany are interesting to us because they show how changes in economic conditions produce changes in mental attitudes. We may use them as a guide, but we must understand them if we are to profit by them. To sing the glories of democracy or berate Fascism will not do others any harm nor ourselves any good. To attain and secure democracy, two things are necessary: (1) To have an intelligent understanding of what both Democracy and Fascism are and are not; and, (2) to endeavour to create economic and financial conditions in which Democracy can develop.

Given healthy economic and financial conditions, political and social theories will be healthy. Given unhealthy economic life and every kind of fungoid political and social theory will spring into existence. Economic security is the taproot of the tree, which produces healthy national, social and personal fruit. Once this is cut, decay and degeneration set in.

MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

Once upon a time we used to look on the world and its problems, and feel that it would be a good thing if they were solved. We felt that it was a matter of justice that they should be solved. But there seemed to be plenty of time in which to solve them. They were a sort of optional subject. *Now we realise that their solution is a matter of life and death.* Our problems were never simple, but now they have become much more complex. Once it seemed as

though all that was necessary was to remove the major factors producing disharmony—to put the engine into reverse gear, as it were—and secondary disharmonies would disappear. But our evils have become gangrened and have set up fevers, which affect every part of the body politic. The economic evils have produced political and psychological evils, which seem to have an existence of their own. So that, in addition to our economic and financial disequilibria, we now have mental unbalances and derangements, which, in turn, complicate our problems. The mental derangement certainly needs curing, and a devil's advocate would be of considerable help just here, but any attempt to treat our mental maladies without at the same time removing the economic and financial causes predisposing us to insanity is positively futile.

We are confronted with a sphinx, whose riddle we must solve or die. The whole world, ourselves included, is drifting away from the ideal of Democracy. We are all tending towards centralisation of life and Fascism.

THERE IS YET TIME

In this country there is yet time to stop this drift, which leads to dictatorship, but it won't be stopped unless we have the kind of mental alertness desired by John Stuart Mill, and the energy to adjust our economic and financial systems according to our ideals.

Even if we lack the civic sense to drive us on, self-interest should bestir us in this matter.

To be obsessed with affairs remote from ourselves, or to be wholly preoccupied with local affairs, are both unwise. A proper blending of both interests is essential, but, if both are impossible, it is better to concentrate on one than to turn one's back on the world and its problems, and to lose oneself in sport and hobbies.

TOO MUCH?

Of all countries, Canada is one of the richest in ability to produce plenty of the things that make life pleasant. But, like others, her people are thwarted in their efforts to obtain adequate incomes to buy what they produce.

"TOO MUCH" BUTTER

"The dairying interests are perturbed by what they term the 'ruinous' plenty of butter in the country this winter. The surplus is put at 26,000,000 pounds, or over 5 per cent, above normal consumption. One cause of the glut on the market is the fact that Western people turned to mixed farming and produced butter. The remedy being sought is to divert more milk to the production of, cheese and less to butter."—*Canada's Weekly*.

"TOO MUCH" WHEAT

"If the world could only adjust itself to the idea of full granaries, a surplus of a billion bushels or so of wheat would be an excellent thing to have. It would be a sort of life insurance for all nations—a hedge against famine. But the world markets are still geared to the economy of scarcity. Plenty sends prices to the depths and brings woe to the producer. Scarcity sends them skyrocketing. The burden of carrying the wheat surplus falls at present upon the producers of wheat in the exporting countries."—*Vancouver Province*.

"TOO MUCH" OIL

"The question of surplus supply (in Alberta) is a growing-pain to the industry. Of the 60,000 barrels daily possible production, only 14,000 barrels are, at present, marketable, owing to lack of demand."—*Canada's Weekly*.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE CIRCULATION DRIVE

Personal Experience and Suggestions

Sir, —It has been suggested by "An Honorary Worker" that readers should let the staff of the *New Times* know if their efforts are appreciated, and no doubt the idea is a good one, particularly as the paper has not been in a position to advertise to help sales.

It is a well-known fact that an actor or public speaker who can enthral a crowd often becomes tongue-tied and panic-stricken in front of the "mike" because they can feel no response, and writers like Mr. Bruce H. Brown, who put so much time and thought into their work, must wonder if it is all worth while, when they can see such small results from their labour.

Let me at once assure him and all who help to make the *New Times* possible that they are regarded as real leaders, and command the utmost respect and appreciation of very many readers who, perhaps from lack of time, and, in some cases, ability, are unable to put their thoughts into the form of a letter, but who help to the best of their ability to make the ideals of democracy, as advocated by our paper, better understood.

Perhaps my own little experience may help some readers to see how they, too, can show their appreciation of the work of the staff by the most important of all ways—*increase of circulation.*

I have made an arrangement with my newsagent to order an additional half a dozen copies weekly on the understanding that I will take any unsold each week. Last week I had three copies, which were posted to friends, and definitely added three new subscribers. And, by the way, here is a written guarantee: Any person of average intelligence, with a sense of social justice, *MUST*, by the very nature of the paper, be impressed, and in many cases, being unable to accept Socialism, Communism, or any other party, find that it is just the thing they should have thought of, and grasp the idea immediately. These are the people who should have their first copy sent to them.

Overhearing a discussion on the world position in general, and the

present unrest in particular, between a timber-truck driver and a couple of stackers, I ventured to suggest that they would obtain a better understanding if they read the *New Times*. The money swindle, which they were not even aware of, was explained to them very incompletely, but they were like children listening to a fairy story, and the real reason for their lack of money began to dawn upon them. They could hardly wait to finish work to get a copy of our paper, and, from their reports, were more than satisfied. The upshot of it was that all the employees of the firm have made the acquaintance of the paper, and several new readers were obtained. Now, may I be permitted to offer a few suggestions?

Australia is a democratic (sic) country, and all "right thinking people" agree that they believe in democracy, particularly if they are reasonably well provided for. The ideals of democracy appeal to all classes of the community. Such being the case, I suggest that the aim and purpose of the *New Times* should be put into a few well-chosen and temperate words, and printed in a panel on the front page permanently.

Next, the Churches, Eric Butler informed me that he had found them very hard to convince on the whole, but I cannot understand, how, after the *FACTS* have been explained any minister of religion can keep the money swindle from his people. Many social workers give up a lot of time to bring some small happiness to the poor and unfortunate, and these people must feel the injustice of our present system very keenly. When it is pointed out to them how they can help to alter conditions in a perfectly lawful and democratic manner, how can they fail to become enthusiastic helpers?

Then the factories. I know that lots of work has been done in this direction, but plenty more remains to be done, because thousands of workers have never heard of the *New Times*. Christ found it necessary to use parables, and perhaps, if the story were told in more general terms, it may be better understood by those who find all politics dry and uninteresting, possibly because the mental process of thinking is positively painful.

Every speaker and writer should be impressed with the fact that

the mass of the people never really develop mentally after twelve years of age, and their message at all times should be so simple and interesting as to be easily understood and appreciated by children of this age. The better informed will find no fault with simplicity. Come to think of it, the *New Times* makes an immediate appeal for this very reason.

Before closing. Thanks, Norman Rolls, for your letter. I certainly needed some support for my contentions. My idea is that the rank and file of Communists, who are not nearly so bloodthirsty as our dailies make out, are fit subjects for conversion to the democratic idea. They want the same result, and Communism is the only method they have heard of, the Labour policy having so badly let them down in the past.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, have no fear, readers are on their mettle, the paper *WILL* be saved, and circulation increased to a payable basis. —Yours, etc.,

R.R.

Hawthorn, Vic.

FOREIGNERS AREN'T KNAVES

(Continued from page 2.)

politics can be on a Christian basis while the Church of England is dominated by Cosmo Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, armaments profiteer, intimate of J. P. Morgan, etc.

Regarding a Christian solution to the Czechoslovakian problem:

"If the Czechs had been Christians, they would never have broken their promise of autonomy to the Sudetens. If the French had been Christians they would never have attempted to ring Germany around with military alliances. If the English had been Christians they would never have blockaded Germany after the Armistice. If the Americans had been Christians they would never have co-operated with London in trying to perpetuate the system of international usury. In short, if the rest of the world had been Christian, the Nazis would never have been able to get into power in Germany, even had they existed, and therefore Germany would have been Christian too."

No number of "ifs" will solve serious problems, Mr. Hollis.

*"Foreigners Aren't Knaves." Longmans.

Round and Round the Mulberry Bush

France has made a request for supplies of Rolls Royce aero engines, and the British Air Ministry is considering it. Meanwhile, Britain has increased her orders for American aero engines and aircraft. Won't it be fine if Britain has to depend on U.S.A. supplies and France has to depend on Britain! International Interdependence fits the policy of International Finance wonderfully.

C. FORD

The Caterer

IS AT

204 High St., Prahran

Telephone Win 6066

TO OUR READERS—

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

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

Name _____

Full Postal Address _____

Date _____

Please fill in name and address in block capitals.
The subscription rate to "THE NEW TIMES" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months, post-free.

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

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

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

ELSTERNWICK.

BRIDGE & SON, Men's and Boys' Wear. Opp. Station. Phone: L5383.
RADIO & ELECTL SERVICES. Mackintosh's, 72 Glenhuntly Road. L4588.

FAIRFIELD.

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

FOOTSCRAY.

BOOT REPAIRS. A. A. Taylor, Station Ramp, While U Wait Service.

GLENFERRIE

OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls, 100 Glenferrie Road. Haw. 5845.
SUITS to order from 70/-, H.5813. A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie Road.

HAMPTON.

BOOKSELLER, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St., for all book needs.
CHEMIST, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW2424.
HAIRDRESSER, Ladies and Gents. R. STEWART, 68 Hampton St.
TAILOR, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-

IVANHOE

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

P. A. MORRIS & CO.

PTY. LTD.

EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS, PRACTICAL OPTICIANS.

"YORK HOUSE" BASEMENT, 298 LITTLE COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE.

Phone: Central 8400.

And at 80 MARSHALL ST., IVANHOE.

Phone: Ivanhoe 88.

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

KEW.

ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.
BUTCHER, S. Daw, High Street, Opp. Union St. Satisfaction, S'vice.
C. KENNEDY, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.
DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H.3733.
E. WHITE, 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes.

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

IMPERIAL DAIRY, R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243. M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs. MOTOR GARAGE, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.

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

MORELAND.

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

NORTH FITZROY.

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

NORTH CARLTON.

W. BROWN, Hairdresser & Tobaccoist, 733 Nicholson St., N. Carlton

SANDRINGHAM.

A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs. Tennis Racquets Restrung from 7/6
GROCERS, McKAY & WHITE, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW1924.
HAIRDRESSER and Tobaccoist, A. E. Giddings, 18 Station Street.

ST. KILDA.

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

SPRINGVALE.

DAIRY, M. Bowler. Buckingham Ave.
R. MACKAY & SONS. General Storekeepers. UM9269.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28 Station Rd. Phone: W'town 124.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

HEADQUARTERS is located at Room 8a, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

HOME MEETINGS are the best method of all, apart from every day personal contacting and introducing the *New Times*, of propagating the message of practical democracy. Now is the time to start them. The long summer evenings are over, and the irresistible call of cool seaside evening, or fresh country lane, has weakened. Soon the order of the day (or night) will be a cosy room, glowing fire and friendly discussion. Don't waste time. Start now. We are living in the most critical months of our time—and who knows what time is left to get our message to the community! Make no mistake: Our job is not the job of any organisation; it is essentially the job of the individual. Any one of us—YOU—is as important in this job as any other person or organisation. Tell your friends. If you won't be meeting them casually for some time, make a point of inviting them to your home, where you can tell them of the only sensible and constitutional way of clearing up the ridiculous, and down-right criminal, state of affairs. If you want help at your Home Meeting, 'phone MU 2834 and someone will gladly go out and give you a hand. Make a welter of it this year. Keep MU 2834 ringing, now that you are back from the Easter holidays.

FRANKSTON. - - The annual meeting was held recently in the Mechanics' Hall. There was an excellent attendance. The chief business of the evening was: (1) Consideration of the result of the National Insurance Campaign, and the successful meeting in the Mechanics' Hall, at which Messrs. J. V. Fairbairn, M.H.R., and Mr. F. C. Paice gave both sides of the proposition. (2) The urgent necessity of preparing for an even more intense campaign to fight the iniquitous proposal of the Federal Treasurer to completely destroy the functions of the Commonwealth Bank. On this question the meeting was enthusiastically unanimous. (3) To arrange to have visiting speakers in Frankston at as early date as possible, so that ratepayer and taxpayer shall be made familiar with what he pays such huge taxes and rates for, and who gets them all. A special committee was appointed to make arrangements for the holding of regular entertainments to raise funds for the continuance of the publication of the *New Times*. What must be called "an impassioned appeal" was made by the chairman, Mr. J. S. Lazarus, for this move. Mr. C. Hollis was elected hon. secretary, and Mr. F. Parker, organising secretary. This branch has the advantage of num-

UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Grey Street West,
EAST MELBOURNE.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16.

Special Services:
Preacher: REV. W. BOTTOMLEY
11 a.m.—"The Faith That Lives."

7 p.m.—"The Crisis of Modern Civilisation."

Evening Service Broadcast by
3LO.

At 3.30 p.m., Melbourne Forum
Speaker:

MR. COLIN BADGER, M.A.
Musical Programme Arranged by
Miss Myrtle Liddy

Community Tea, 5 p.m., I/-

bering ladies amongst its members. An offer to establish a branch at Hastings has been accepted, and delegates from Frankston will shortly go down and open it.

BIG AUDIENCES—A message over the air reaches thousands of listeners. There are stations, which provide the opportunity to get a few words over. Use them if you possibly can. Letters to the daily press, and provincial press, are also an excellent medium for telling your message. Make it a rule to write to one or more every week.

HOME MEETING. — Don't forget, 350 Gilbert Road, West Preston, on Monday evening, April 17. Mr. Strahan invites all who can possibly manage to come along.

HAWTHORN GROUP meet on Thursday evening, April 20. Several important matters are to be discussed, in eluding flour tax.

YOUTH NOTES. — Street Speaking: Members of the Youth Team will speak at Camberwell tonight, Friday, April 14, at 7.30. This is an excellent way of contacting new people. Give the Youth Section all the support you can by turning up and helping to sell *New Times* and literature.

At Preston tonight, Friday, April 14, Eric Butler will speak. Supporters are invited to attend and help sell *New Times* and literature. Meet in High Street, near the Town Hall, at 7.30 p.m.

The Youth Team will speak at High Street, Thornbury, next Friday night, April 21, at 7.30 o'clock.

Speaker's Class—There is a demand for speakers. Learn the art on Tuesday nights at the speakers' class. Please note, this class is not for the young people alone.

Library—The Library Committee announces that books are available for lending. Three pence per book per fortnight. The committee would welcome donations of books for the library.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

N.I.R.A. - - Federal Division of Barker: This branch meets every second and last Thursday of the month in the Congregational Hall, Jetty Road, Glenelg, at 7.45 p.m. Meetings close not later than 10 o'clock. The next meeting will be a speaker's night, for about one hour, dealing with matters of interest to all Electoral Campaigners.

Roll up and bring your friends! They will enjoy it.

The last meeting was held on Thursday, March 30. Quite a number of new faces (young ones) were in evidence. They showed a keen interest in the matter dealt with by the organiser of that division, which was a resume of, and the possibilities in, the National Insurance Repeal work, of building up an electoral campaign organisation for use in the future.

The organiser for Barker Division, Mr. E. C. Finn, appeals to all reformers in South Australia to throw all their weight into this Campaign until the Act is repealed. Seventy-five per cent, of the members of the N.I.R.A. are comprised of people who are not fully familiar with the principles of the Electoral Campaign. Here is an opportunity for those *who do know* to show this 75 per cent, their power in association to get the result they want.

We all know that the Act is on its last legs, but it has not yet been repealed, so let us capitalise what is left and go at it until it is repealed, showing the people how to get results.

SOCIAL NOTES. — The monthly Bridge Club will start its season on Saturday night, April 22. All intending players are particularly asked to note that play will commence strictly at 8 p.m. Already five tables have been booked. Subscription is 1/3, including supper. Prizes.

SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH BANK ASSOCIATION—Demands upon Federal members to safeguard the interests of the people by rejecting the Commonwealth Bank Bill before the House has been steadily coming into this office, until recently, when a sudden increase was registered. An Electoral Campaigner made the suggestion that a chair and table should be placed in the arcade of the Adelaide Central Market, and used to secure signatures to this demand. The experiment was initiated at 10 a.m. last Friday week, the table being duplicated at 2 p.m., both tables being attended by members of the Women's Division. By 5 p.m., we are informed, more than 2000 signatures had been secured. That's results! The women continued until 7 p.m., and the men relieved them until 10 p.m.

WOMEN'S DIVISION — The next monthly luncheon of the Women's Division will be held on Wednesday, April 19, at 1 p.m. The speaker will be Mr. Bruce H. Brown, and his subject, "A Pointer From Practical Experience."

NORWOOD RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION. — The secretary of this association (Rev. C. D. Brock) informs us that a public meeting of ratepayers and residents of Kensington and Norwood was held in the Norwood Town Hall on Wednesday, April 5, at 8 p.m., to consider (1) unauthorised expenditure of rates; (2) a public park and playground; (3) system of rating; (4) removal of tram standards from the main street.

The meeting was also to ascertain what the ratepayers want most. The handbill advertising the meeting concludes: "Come and exercise your power and responsibility. The people who govern are the people who get what they want."

AMAZING AUDACITY

(Continued from page 5.)

ous conduct of certain public men in whom they have trustingly misplaced their confidence. If the Bill referred to becomes law, then we can say farewell to any hopes of better living conditions, of a lessening of our public or private debts, of any reduction in taxation, of any escape from depressions, of any permanent alleviation of unemployment, of peace within our borders, of the abolition of war, of the extension to the community of the wonderful benefits of science and mechanics, and of everything pertaining to the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven on this earth. The move is so fraught with danger to our Australian community life that every man worthy of the name should join immediately with those fighting to defeat it. —Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

URGENT!

Would supporters who are desirous of utilising the services of Eric Butler and Norman Rolls on their proposed Riverina tour in a few weeks' time, get in touch with them, c/o Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately?

Contacts from the following centres are wanted: Narrandera, Griffith, Yenda, Barellan, West Wyalong, Barmedman, Temora and Coolamon.

Transport has been offered free. All that is now needed is a little co-operation from supporters.

STOP! Have You Read "MONEY?"

What is it? Who creates it, and how? Its Use and Abuse.

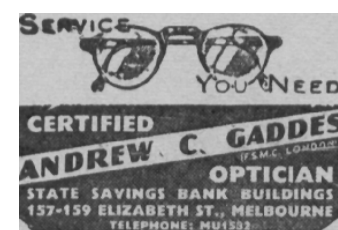
Are You Short of It? If So, Why? READ THE BOOK THOUSANDS ARE READING:

"MONEY?"

By Stanley F. Allen, F.C.A. (Aust), Chartered Accountant. Copies obtainable at The Social Credit Movement of N.S.W., 195 Elizabeth Street, Sydney

1/1, POST FREE

Second Edition Now Available. After Phenomenal Sale of the First.



Youthful Champion of Australian Democracy to Speak at

GEELONG PROTEST MEETING!

CENTRAL HALL, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 8 p.m.

Mr. R. G. Casey, M.H.R., Introduces Bill at Canberra to Sell Commonwealth Bank!

The Most Dangerous and Anti-Social Legislation Ever Introduced at Canberra—while the Daily Press Remains Silent.

Citizens of Geelong Are Urged to Attend the Above Meeting to Hear

ERIC D. BUTLER

Don't Miss this Brilliant Youth of 22 at the Above Meeting.

THIS BILL MUST BE DEFEATED BY THE SAME DEMOCRATIC TACTICS, WHICH DEFEATED NATIONAL INSURANCE.