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**THE****NEW TIMES****"CATARRHEX"**

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**A. Nasal.  
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**Will Wall Street Win The War?****INTERNATIONAL FINANCE  
IS SMASHING THE BRITISH  
EMPIRE**

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Events are moving with dramatic suddenness in Europe, and, as the various nations take their partners for the dance of death, the rotten machinations of International Finance are revealed to those who have the courage to face realities. Abraham Lincoln is quoted as having said during the American Civil War that he had a greater enemy at his back than the armies in front of him. He was referring to the Money Power. And so with the British Empire, and, for that matter, the entire world, today. The greatest menace confronting the world today is the menace of International Finance, which is using the present situation to ruthlessly stamp out democratic institutions and individual liberty.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, speaking in Parliament on September 5, said: "I ask for the support of the House in carrying on all our responsibilities in this war. I do not seek, however long the conflict may last, a muzzled Opposition. Our institutions, such as Parliament, liberal thought, free speech, and free criticism, must go on. It would be a tragedy if we won the war and lost the thing we were fighting for—individual freedom."

All supporters of democracy must support Mr. Menzies in the above views. Unfortunately, there is every tendency towards the very thing, which he deplors. Individual liberty is being lost. Wall Street won the last war. There is every indication that it will win the Second World War and completely smash British institutions and democracy in the process.

**HOW WALL STREET WON  
THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

At the outbreak of the last war Mr. Walter Hines Page, then American Ambassador to England, sent the following cable to President Wilson: "The British Empire is delivered into our hands." The truth of that statement has been more than justified by the subsequent events. The whole world finished in serfdom to the International Financiers in Wall Street. Britain was made to pay six times the financial tribute that the so-called defeated countries paid, while Montagu Norman became Wall Street's agent to dominate the British Empire. This was accomplished when he took over the governorship of the Bank of England. Mr. Baldwin was rapidly pushed to the position of Prime Minister, while Dr. Oliver Sprague, of the American Federal Reserve Board, assisted Montagu Norman in the early period of his financial dictatorship. Since that time Wall Street, through the Bank of England, has dominated the entire Empire, with the result that returned men, who were promised a "land fit for heroes" before they went to the war, found themselves, along with the rest of the community, enslaved to this international group. Britain's depressed areas are a result of a policy dictated by men with such British-sounding names as Niemeyer, Guggenhiem, Kuhn, Loeb, etc. And, of course, not forgetting the Warburgs.

The tremendous international ramifications of this group will be realised when it is known that during the last war Max Warburg was the trusted financial adviser of the German Emperor, while his

brother, Paul Warburg, of the Wall Street group, was financial adviser to America. The artful conspiracies and paralysing hindrances, with which the Allies found their path beset, can be easily imagined; and those engaged in the terrible struggle never had the slightest suspicion. Most thinking people are familiar with the Briey Basin Scandal. Coal and iron resources just behind the German lines were not touched by shellfire. They were protected (Continued on page 4.)

**"THE FIGHT IS ON"****Citizens' Anti-Dictatorship League Formed**

"The fight is on." This terse statement was Eric Butler's summary of the present situation upon his arrival back from Queensland. A large and representative meeting attended the U.E.A. Rooms, Melbourne, on Wednesday, September 13, to hear Eric outline the present situation. His summary mainly dealt with the question of individual liberty and the manner in which finance was using the present crisis to still further reduce the liberties of the people. "We must vigorously resist any moves towards this end," he said. He suggested that a campaign be initiated to unite all sections of the people to immediately bring pressure to bear upon their members of Parliament.

A good deal of discussion took place, and the tone of the meeting was very heartening. It was

**OVERSEAS SERVICE CALL  
IMMINENT****Lang Issues Grave Warning**

In this article, addressed to the Labor Movement, and published in last week's "Century," Mr. Lang reiterates his warning that a call is imminent for an Australian expeditionary force to serve overseas. He stresses the need for Labor, leaders and members alike, to stand foursquare against any alteration of the Parry's platform to break down its opposition to Australian youth again being made the sacrifice on a foreign battlefield.

By the HON. J. T. LANG.

"The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Curtin, was warned, at a meeting with State Labor leaders today, against over-emphasising opposition towards sending an Australian expeditionary force abroad. It was suggested that the Labor Party should review its policy on this question and, if necessary, agree to the despatch of voluntary units for service overseas."

I have quoted here two paragraphs from an article published in the new official organ of the new A.L.P. Executive.

I have looked for a subsequent denial or explanation, but as none has been made, we must take it as a truthful report of what happened at Canberra.

And what did happen? Inter-State Labor leaders warned the Federal leader of the party that he must not emphasise a principal plank in the Labor platform because it might be necessary to alter it.

Why should it be necessary to alter it? This war hasn't come as an unexpected crisis. It has been anticipated for years. It was this very war that the Labor Party had in mind when it reaffirmed as the principal plank of its policy that no Australian soldiers should be sent outside Australia.

That policy was determined upon to meet a specific situation. The situation has arisen now. Why, then, is a move being made

to prevent the Federal Leader from applying the policy?

According to the newspaper report I have quoted from, it was stated that the Party might have to reverse its policy and support the raising of an expeditionary force.

The reason given for the proposed change is that it would not be popular to oppose the raising of such a force.

**"GOD HELP OUR YOUNG  
MEN"**

Since when has popularity been a factor in shaping Labor principles? If a thing is right, then Labor must advocate and defend it, and, if it is wrong, Labor must tenaciously oppose it, irrespective of whether it is popular or unpopular.

There is nothing more certain than that a drive will be made to draft our young men to a foreign battlefield. All the forces of government, all the agencies of private finance and vested interests, all the weight of newspaper and wireless propaganda will be used to create this expeditionary force.

The only thing that will stand between the men of Australia and a holocaust on a foreign battlefield is the great Labor Movement.

If that protection is taken away, then God help the young men and the sorrowing families they will leave behind.

Over and over again, the men and women of our Movement have seen this vacillation and sometimes desertion on the part of Labor leaders when the country has been confronted with a crisis. But, notwithstanding these repeated disappointments, they have rallied and renewed their faith in their own Movement.

**LIMIT TO BETRAYALS**

But it cannot go on forever. There must be a limit to the number of betrayals they will tolerate. If the Movement is deceived or betrayed this time, it will be a blow from which they will find it hard to recover.

The issue that confronts Australia is a very simple one—will Australia send an expeditionary force to a European battlefield? (Continued on page 8.)

(Continued on page 8.)

# Remarkable Speech In South Australian Parliament

## MR. MACGILLIVRAY OUTSPOKEN

The following speech, recently delivered in the South Australian Legislative Assembly by the Member for Chaffey (Mr. Macgillivray), is one of the most worthwhile Parliamentary utterances it has been our pleasure to report.

No less remarkable is the fact that the resolution moved by Mr. Macgillivray—urging the use of the national credit—was carried by 17 votes to 13.

Mr. Macgillivray was publicly complimented by the State Governor.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY (Chaffey): I move—

"That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying his Excellency to transmit to his Excellency the Governor-General the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the national credit of the Commonwealth should be used in the interest of defence, the primary industries, and the general welfare of the people of Australia."

It may at the outset be objected that, as the control of the national credit of Australia, by means of currency and banking laws, has been entrusted to the Commonwealth Parliament, it is a mere waste of time for this House to discuss such a matter as the motion now before it. But the point is that, as all the States at the present moment are in both financial and physical distress, owing to the neglect of the Commonwealth Government to use the powers conferred upon it and their reliance upon the old obsolete methods of raising money by loans and taxation, it has become imperative that the State Governments, as the natural guardians of the welfare of their peoples, should bring pressure to bear upon the Commonwealth Government to make it face up to its responsibilities and put an end to an intolerable position of affairs.

There is a great deal of misapprehension in people's minds as to what the national credit of a nation really consists of. Briefly, it is its real credit—that is, its ability to produce goods and services.

It includes not only the goods and services actually produced, but those which can be produced by the employment of the latest inventions and improvements in production, distribution and exchange.

The amount of real credit possessed by any country depends upon: (1) The natural resources of that country; (2) the industry and intelligence of its inhabitants; (3) their maintenance of order and a high standard of life.

During a period extending over the last 10 years the real wealth of Australia has been lowered. Unemployment has kept out of work thousands of men who would logically, under a reasonable system of finance, be employed producing goods and, therefore, raising the standard of living of the community.

Not only are the unemployed suffering misery and want, but they are actually dragging down the standard of living of everyone else. We could all enjoy a higher standard of living provided we could get these people on a better standard. It is, therefore, our duty, first, to try to help up a little higher those on the lower rung. That is the best way of raising our own standard of living.

Mr. Dunks: What do you consider the necessary standard of living?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: The logical standard of living in any country under a logical system would be the ability of the people of that country to produce goods and services, and, provided they can do that, they are entitled to all they can get.

The Hon. R. S. Richards: In other words, give to the other chap the standard of living, which you would demand yourself?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: That is so.

Mr. Dunks: Would not all standards go up?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: We want them to. We do not want to have a misery complex. We are not frightened of prosperity. Under my suggestion we do not have to worry about prosperity.

As far as a country like Australia is concerned, possessed of great natural wealth and an intelligent and orderly population, no definite limits to the value of its real credit can be fixed. All we can say is that it is certainly very far in excess of the interest bill upon both its public and its private debts, since it is based upon the value of the goods and services than can be produced.

We know that the value of the goods and services which actually are produced, and which can be accurately determined, since the value of all services forms part of the price of goods, greatly exceeds the amount of this charge.

The question has been asked: What are we going to do with the doctor, the schoolteacher, or the household servant who does not produce goods? A moment's reflection will show that when we employ a doctor, a schoolteacher, or a household servant all that happens is that we pass on some of our purchasing power to them. The price of the service must be charged to the industrial system and the goods, which have been produced. All that happens is that we share our profit from the industrial system with someone else. Our national credit, therefore, rests upon two factors—on ability to produce, and on needs able to be satisfied.

Either of the two factors I have referred to is useless without the other, for a producer of goods that nobody wants is of no more value than a consumer of goods that are not produced. In other words, the consumer is quite as necessary for the production of real credit as the producer, the real credit being their joint and common creation.

From an economic point of view, a nation is an association of people engaged in the creation of real credit by means of producers and consumers. Anything, therefore, that tends to raise the standard of life in any country increases its consuming power, stimulates production, and so tends to increase the real credit of that country.

Speaking generally, the value of the consumer to the productive system has been often overlooked. When we attempt to solve the problem of production we usually do it by giving bounties to the producers. If he is considered at all, the consumer is usually brought in as an afterthought.

When we consider new methods of finance we have to realise that the consumer is equally as important as the producer. I think Ruskin pointed out a number of years ago that the purpose of production is consumption. Unless goods produced are consumed the whole thing is useless.

Under our present system goods are produced with little or no human labour, and it would pay us as a responsible body to give more attention to the needs of the consumers. By helping them we can solve the problem of production.

Under any monetary system the national or real credit—the ability to produce and to consume—cannot be transformed into actual production and consumption until there is created against it, either by the Government or by private institutions, a corresponding amount of financial credit, which consists of acknowledged and transferable claims to the goods and services produced. The claims are known as currency or money.

Until now I have not said anything about financial credit. I have been speaking of real credit—that is, the ability of the nation to produce goods and services. Now we come to the point where financial credit must be considered. The financial credit of a nation is, therefore, its ability to produce money, and, although money is not itself wealth, it is the only claim upon any wealth which may exist.

Therefore, it is just as important as the wealth itself, for, lacking it, men will starve, no matter what quantity of real wealth is available for distribution.

It will be agreed that this is a fair statement because it is typical of what is happening now in Australia. We have ample for everyone, yet, in spite of the wealth of real credit, people are starving. I do not use the word "starving" in the accepted term, but use it so far as malnutrition is concerned. People are lacking those things, which are so essential to health.

They may not go hungry, but they are not properly fed. We have a definite shortage of money. We have solved the problem of production, but we have not faced up properly to the money problem.

The distinction between these two forms of credit must be carefully noted; real credit being based on goods, but financial credit upon money. Financial credit is always issued against the real credit of a nation, the process being known as the monetisation of real credit, and, as the price of all services is included in the price of the goods produced, monetisation of goods includes that of services also.

Therefore, as we have seen that all real credit is the joint property of producer and consumer, it follows that all financial credit is national property, and no one but the nation has any right at all to create or destroy it, or to enjoy the fruits of its use.

This was so well understood in mediaeval England that anyone caught issuing financial credit, or money, outside of the King's Mint, was promptly boiled in oil, an even worse punishment than that meted out to the ordinary thief of those days.

I hope members will note the words "ordinary thief." In Australia the private banking system, by a series of clever manoeuvres, has obtained complete control of the issue of financial against our real credit.

It is an absolute monopoly. The power, which was formerly in the hands of Parliament, has been filched away and monopolised by private organisations entirely for their own benefit.

I am not complaining about the profits that these private organisations make, nor do I suggest that they should be wiped out of existence. I OBJECT TO A MONOPOLY OF THE POWER. It is a right that these people have usurped, and they say in effect: "We are the only people allowed

to make money available for those in Australia."

That is why the people of South Australia have to go cap in hand and ask for some of the real credit, which we have created. We are turned away with about half what we need. It is a most degrading position for those who consider themselves residents of a sovereign State. We believe that we have a direct connection with the Crown. It is an insult to the Crown when we have to go and ask for money. The time has come when the people must examine the position and get back the right, which belongs to them.

The banks treat this financial credit as their own property, and lend it out to the community at interest. *As prosperous people do not, as a rule, borrow money, it is to the interest of the banks to see that as few people as possible are allowed to become prosperous and financially independent.*

They accordingly grant the Australian citizen credit or withhold it as they see fit, and charge exorbitant rates of interest for it when they do grant it. From time to time they unexpectedly call it in again and ruin him, in order that he may be kept humble and submissive.

By alternate periods of inflation and deflation they interfere with and change his standards of life. They raise the prices of the commodities he buys and lower the prices of those he sells, until he can scarcely exist. At the same time, he is taxed to the breaking point, in order to pay the interest on the loans of his own credit that the banks have advanced to the Governments. This applies to the wheatgrowers.

The Hon. R. J. Rudall: Do you suggest that the present slump in wheat prices has been brought about by the banks in Australia?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: To a degree, because it has been done by the banks in Australia in co-operation with international banks. I hope to say something later regarding an independent banking system.

The Hon. R. J. Rudall: You say that the price of wheat today is due to the joint action of the banks in Australia and those overseas?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Banks in Australia could take no action one-way or the other. They are simply the mouthpieces of international bankers in Europe.

The Hon. R. J. Rudall: Do you say that the present price of wheat is due to the action of international banks?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Yes. They control other commodities besides wheat. Not only the last slump, but the present one is due to the action of bankers, and there are at least half a dozen books in the Parliamentary Library which will prove that contention.

Do honourable members think this picture overdrawn? Here are three facts for their consideration: Firstly, Abraham Lincoln monetised the national credit of the United States of America to finance the war between the Northern and Southern States. Commenting on his action, the London *Times* stated:

"If that mischievous financial policy (i.e., the issue of "green-backs" in the United States of America) should become indurated to a fixture, then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off its debt and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of the civilised government of the world. That Government must be destroyed."

There was no fear in the mind of the writer that the country would be ruined; his fear was that it would become too prosperous. Secondly, in a letter written from London by Rothschild Bros., the well-known international bankers, (Continued on page 5.)

## THE MOST CAREFULLY GUARDED MAN IN THE WORLD

**One in a position to know him best calls Ruthless Red Dictator Josef Stalin most feared and hated man in Russia. Only extreme precautionary measures and keen personal intuition have saved him in frequent attempts on his life**

By NICOLAS BASSECHES, in "Ken."

For sixteen years it was part of my job to keep impenetrable the thick veil of secrecy, which shrouds Red Russia. As press attaché at the Kremlin I was directly responsible to Stalin himself for the non-leakage of any facts, which might be used as propaganda by the enemies of Soviet Russia. Particularly was I responsible in seeing that no facts about the Red Dictator's private life reached the outside world.

Now, however, as I am no longer a servant of the Hammer and Sickle, I can lift the veil from what goes on behind the scenes in that "City-Within-a-City"—the Kremlin—and introduce to you the ruler of that vast country, the U.S.S.R. It is not surprising that Josef V. Stalin is surrounded by more secrecy than anyone else in Soviet Russia for, in spite of reports to the contrary, he is the most feared and hated man in his country; hated, without exception, even by those who call themselves his friends and who are closest to him, because of his utter ruthlessness—and feared for the reason that, although lacking in any real education, he has an uncanny "second sight"—a "knack" or a "hunch," call it what you will—in detecting the slightest conspiracy against him and nipping it in the bud by immediate execution or banishment.

Stalin lives, literally, by fear—and *in fear*. Hardly a year goes by without at least a couple of attempts to assassinate him; but they always remain a secret. It was my task to keep these attempts on the life of the Soviet Dictator from reaching the ears of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps—and, through them, the outside world. The last attempt, which took place before I left Russia, and details of which came into my hands, was made by a very beautiful and cultured woman whose job it was to read to Stalin each day extracts from foreign newspapers. These are the facts:

One day Stalin sent for one of his closest friends, Abel Enukidze, Secretary-General of the Central Executive of the Soviet Union, and asked him if he could recommend a woman from his department with knowledge of a sufficient number of languages to be able to translate the foreign newspapers to him. Enukidze immediately recommended a former countess, who had a perfect command of English, French, German and Italian. After approving of the woman's appearance and manner, the Dictator accepted her as his translator. Every morning thereafter she went to Stalin's flat in the Kremlin and read foreign newspapers to him.

These sessions were quite *tête-à-tête* and the Dictator would be full length on a divan against a large table on which his translator would spread out the papers as she read them. On the other side of the room—opposite where Stalin was accustomed to lie—was a large sideboard, always loaded with fruit and sweets, for Stalin has a sweet tooth. Next to this sideboard was a door leading to the flat's domestic quarters.

One morning, as he was smoking his pipe and listening to the reading of the newspapers, Stalin suddenly decided he would like a cup of coffee and, interrupting the reader, asked her to order some, and to have a cup for herself. Passing the order to the kitchen, the translator continued her reading until a knock on the door announced that the coffee had arrived. Then she went to the door and took both cups from a servant.

Now it happened to be Turkish coffee, which is sweetened as it is made. Stalin well knew this, as he always had such coffee, so his eyes narrowed when he saw

the ex-countess place the two cups on the sideboard and, with her back turned to him, appear to be sweetening the coffee from a sugar bowl. However, he said nothing as the cup was placed beside him, and patiently listened until his reader had finished, although not touching the coffee. Immediately the ex-countess had departed he sent the coffee to be analysed, and—as he had half-expected—it was found to contain poison. Once again that peculiar intuitive suspicion so common to dictators had saved his life.

Within half an hour the ex-countess was arrested by the OGPU, searched, and the same poison as had been found in the Turkish coffee was found on her, as well as a small, loaded revolver. Given "third degree" methods in her cell at the Lubrianka Prison, she refused to betray her accomplices, and, after being kept several weeks in gaol, was led out one morning and shot by Stalin's direct order.

Although lacking the proof necessary to have Enukidze shot, Stalin shrewdly suspected that the Secretary-General was responsible for the attempt to assassinate him, so, under the pretext that he insisted on employing aristocrats in the organisation of the central executive—described as "non-proletarian elements"—summarily dismissed him and banished him to a far province. Since then nothing has been heard of Enukidze. His friends in Moscow believe he is dead, fallen to an "assassin's" bullet.

Although Stalin occupies a small flat in the Kremlin containing four rooms, he seldom lives there or sleeps there. It is in reality his "office." His real residence is a large house 15 miles outside of Moscow, which was formerly occupied by a Czarist nobleman. Here he lives with some of his closest friends. Outside of this favoured circle no one goes to Stalin's country house except when he gives one of his weekend parties, when he entertains some of the loveliest women to be found in Moscow. These only visit the great house on the road to Moszaisk once however. They are never invited to pay a second visit. To talk about their weekend as the guest of the man who rules Russia means instant arrest and imprisonment by the OGPU.

From the Kremlin to his country estate near the little town of Moszaisk Stalin has built himself a special motor road.

Trams had to be removed before it could be built, and today there can be no road like it anywhere else. Called the Arbat, it must be the most policed thoroughfare in the world. Every few paces there stands a uniformed policeman. Hundreds of detectives people its length, standing in doorways dressed as civilians. Every hundred yards or so are little houses—"pillboxes"—housing members of Stalin's special OGPU guard. On top of all these precautions, political police, in uniform, patrol the Arbat in cars and on motorcycles. At the commencement of the road—where it snakes out of Moscow—stands a special police official night and day, who notes the number and description of every car, which enters it or leaves it. At the entrance to the drive that leads to Stalin's house are other officials, who stop every car and order those in it to turn back immediately. In the woods surrounding the estate are always a thousand police and members of OGPU.

Stalin works late at the Kremlin, and it is often midnight before he leaves for his country house. He travels in a large American car. The number is constantly changed to prevent recognition. It has dark green windows, which do not appear transparent from the outside, but they are of bulletproof glass. Stalin has three such cars—all alike, and all were built specially for him in America. When the Red Dictator is travelling to or from the Kremlin this cortege of cars travels at 80 miles an hour; and their order is constantly changed. Sometimes Stalin will travel in the leading car, sometimes in one of the others. Even then a would-be assassin wouldn't be certain of "getting" Stalin, even if he wrecked all three cars, as quite often the convoy starts off from the Kremlin, and a few minutes later the Dictator, himself, will leave in a car of another make, and go home by a roundabout route!

Space does not permit the enumeration of all the precautions taken to protect Stalin's person. One or two months in the summer he spends on the Black Sea or the Caucasus. His summer "palace" lies between Sochi and Gagry, the two seaside resorts on the Caucasian shore of the Black Sea. High above the sea, on a hill, surrounded by a sub-tropical forest, lies his summer villa, painted a light green, so as not to be easily recognisable from the sea. An excellent road leads up the hill, brightly lighted by electric lamps. At night, when Stalin is living in the villa, the entire hill is lit up with floodlights—for reasons of safety. The effect is fairylike from a distance. At the foot of the hill there is a quay and small harbour, but no one is allowed to land without a special pass from the OGPU.

Stalin has found no happiness as a family man. Next to nothing is known of his first wife. He has a grown son from his first marriage, although this fact is not widely known. This son works as a mechanic in a Moscow factory under his father's real name—Dzugashvili. *He hates his father.* In 1929 he cursed Stalin and his policy so openly that for a time he was banished from Moscow.

Concerning Stalin's second wife. I am now able to reveal—for the first time, as far as I know—the real facts of her death, and herein lies one of the great sorrows of Stalin's life. The Red Dictator was very much in love with this young woman, who, according to Communist custom, retained her maiden name of Allelueva after her marriage. For

years the fact that she was Stalin's wife was kept a secret, although he had two children by her.

A real Russian, descended from an ancient clerical family, Allelueva was a charming person. When she first attracted the attention of Stalin she was 30 years old, a student at the Industrial Academy at Moscow.

Only those very close to the Dictator knew of the existence of Stalin's second wife, so the rest of Russia, in fact, the whole world, was startled and intrigued when it was officially announced that the Red Dictator's wife had suddenly died. Curiosity was intensified when she was given a State funeral in direct contradiction to Communist custom, according to which the wife does not share the honours of her husband.

Rumour then began to take a hand. I was ordered to inform the foreign press that Allelueva had died of an inflammation of the appendix. Nevertheless, such stories as that she had died after drinking poisoned tea intended for Stalin, that he had shot her in a quarrel, that she had committed suicide because of her husband's mass executions of her countrymen began to circulate. *The truth was as follows:*

It is customary in high Soviet circles for intimate gatherings to be often held in the evenings for polite conversation, some Russian dancing, music and the dispensation of food and drink. Quite often on these occasions a good deal is drunk, and it is not uncommon for some of the commissars to get inebriated. During one such gathering at which Stalin and his wife were present, the Dictator drank heavily, as is his wont, and began to pay attention to some of the women present.

Allelueva had also been drinking, and, in an alcoholic temper, began to quarrel with her husband because of the way he was acting. A scene ensued. During the exchange of angry remarks Stalin's wife threatened suicide. In reply, Stalin, and some of his women friends, turned the matter into a joke and laughed at the threat. But Allelueva, unbalanced by all she had drunk, rushed out of the room . . . there was a shot, and when Stalin reached her side she was dead—shot through the head.

Stalin was deeply moved by the death of his wife. In order to show their sympathy his colleagues ordered the State funeral, which was followed by another unique departure from accepted Communist principle. One of the first buildings put up by the Soviet Government after the revolution was a crematorium, and every good Soviet citizen was expected to be cremated after death. The usual cemeteries remained, but were used only by those who adhered to the rites of the Orthodox Church.

After her magnificent funeral, Allelueva was not cremated. Instead she was buried in the graveyard of what was formerly the Monastery of Our Lady in Moscow. Stalin then had a beautiful monument erected over the grave—Statue of a lovely young girl with her head bent in grief. Occasionally and with the very greatest secrecy, Stalin visits this grave and places flowers at the foot of the memorial. Not for anything would he permit this sentimentality to be known to the world.

Soon legends began to circulate abroad about a new wife for Stalin. A rumour circulated that he was engaged to the daughter of one of his colleagues. Lazar Kag-anovitch. I soon discovered that

(Continued on page 7.)

# The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

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## READERS! STAND FIRM!

Now that the dreaded storm has broken, with the resultant bias, cant and distortions which war alone can produce, the policy of the "New Times" is graphically revealed as a bulwark for democratic government against the rising tide of collapse and dictatorship. Papers, which a few weeks ago appeared to have some conception of the problems confronting the world, have thrown their policies overboard. Men who were speaking truth have been overwhelmed by the wave of propaganda unleashed by a financially controlled press.

From all over Australia we have had enquiries about the attitude of the "New Times." Our answer is clear and challenging. Our message will still go forward. Our policy stands as a fortress against the forces of reaction and financial dictatorship. We are determined to hold aloft the torch of truth and justice just so long as it is physically and—much more important—financially possible. We believe that in the life and death struggle now confronting us, the "New Times" will serve as a rallying point for many people, who in the past have given us little more than mere recognition. Already there are many indications that people are breaking away from the old orthodox organisations and groups. These have failed them and they are looking for an anchorage in the rising storm. The "New Times" believes that it can provide that anchorage.

But to do this we have got to consolidate our position. We have appealed to you in the past. You have responded. We appeal to you again confident that you are gripped with the dreadful urgency of the situation. At the moment it is not a question of academic reform. It is a question of life or death. It is a question of whether every supporter of this paper and what it stands for realises that, no matter what sacrifice he has made in the past, the greatest testing point of all has been reached. We make no apologies because it is your test, as well as ours.

To put it bluntly, we have got to have more money. Every donation, whether it be large or small, will help build our anchorage to the point where more and more people will have faith in our campaign. We must first have confidence in ourselves before we can ask other people to have faith in us. Our general position, as explained last week, has improved immensely. But more is needed for the purposes outlined. We must now boost our circulation and get our message to all those who are looking for a ray of light in the darkening gloom. Now is the time. In Whittier's words:

"Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,  
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,  
Silence is crime."

So, if in the last tense days of the old order you desire to help us with a donation you know where to find us. But please regard it as urgent. The life or death drama moves on and will not wait. Readers, stand firm! The game is in your hands.

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## WILL WALL STREET WIN THE WAR?

(Continued from page 1.)

by financial interests. Had they been destroyed the war would have come to a conclusion much sooner than it did. *But it does not suit high finance to get a war over quickly.*

However, when the war finally came to an end both sides were further enslaved, Wall Street had seized control of Russia by means of the revolution, and then—as if all this were not enough—the same international group sent its representatives from both Germany and America to the Versailles Peace Conference. The aim of this group seems to be a disruption of Europe, with a view to their complete domination over it. They emerged from the last war with a stranglehold on the world, and all those mothers who lost their sons will no doubt be pleased to know that *The United States News* says, that, as a result of that war, there were 3291 new millionaires in America.

### WALL STREET ALREADY WINNING THIS WAR

The evidence that this same group have armed both sides in the present conflict cannot be denied. The mothers who lose their sons in this war will also feel elated to know that all the nickel for Germany's rearmament scheme was supplied by this group. Cables from New York state that on the outbreak of war share-market prices soared from 5 to 50 points, and the greatest buying boom for years was witnessed. In one day alone trading totalled nearly 60,000,000 dollars—the greatest volume in history. On top of this, since the outbreak of war gold to the value of £23,865,000 has been sent to the United States from Britain. It would appear that the financiers realise that a modern war will destroy civilisation in Europe, and, like rats leaving a sinking ship, are moving to a place of safety, where the harvest will be richest.

### RUSSIA'S ROLE

Students of international finance know that Wall Street and Russia display remarkable similarity and sympathy. There is very little doubt that the Russian Revolution was financed by the Wall Street group. We were told during the last war that when the Russian steamroller went into action everything would be over. The fact remains that valuable arms and ammunitions were wasted in Russia, which would have been more valuable on the western front. Russia was, and appears still to be, the tool of the international group; and, although one meets some criticism of any trenchant comment on this matter, it may be noticed that the Communists and all allied spirits are finding it very hard to keep pace with Russia's latest amazing steps. There is no need to give more than one piece of evidence to show how the Russian revolution was financed. I refer to the document drawn up by the American Secret Service and transmitted by the French High Commissioner to his Government. Section I states that "it was found that the following persons, as well as the banking houses mentioned, were engaged in this work of destruction: Jacob Schiff, Guggenheim, Max Brientung; Kuhn, Loeb and Co.; Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, S. H. Hanauer." It was also found that Kuhn, Loeb and Co. had a monopoly of the contracts for the industrialisation of Russia.

The same group also had over 250 individuals moved from New

York to take up the new administrative posts. Evidence of this and other moves will be found in the chapter, "How Russia Was Smashed Up," in A. N. Field's book, "The Truth About the Slump."

The result of this has been that Russia and Wall Street have been striving to maintain a balance of power in Europe. When Russia threw the balance with Germany the war started. Now the same group proposes to follow the same tactics as in the last war: Sell to both sides and use the position to smash all semblances of democratic government.

### BRITAIN TO BE LIKE RUSSIA?

Present moves in Britain seem to indicate that Britain is likely to be subjected to the same treatment as Russia. The reader should observe the steps that have been taken to "Sovietise" Britain.

(1) Universal National Service, added to the conscription of youth, means the cessation of innumerable privately earned incomes. The entire nation will yet be on army pay, with all individual money-power gone.

(2) A Capital Levy on those individuals who have been fortunate enough to have a book-reserve of credit. (Rich men seldom have big cash reserves. It is interesting to note that Mr. Atlee, in pressing for this measure, sedulously avoided that banks or other financial interests should be subject to this levy.)

(3) The compulsory separation of mothers from children and husbands from wives in the evacuation areas, and the "planting" of a majority of strangers in every home in the billeting areas. The Russian word for this process is "communisation." All property rights gone. The British home gone.

(4) Regional Commissioners (Commissars), with dictatorial powers, to take the place of elected representatives. The franchise gone. The result will be the complete, servile work-State, with Finance more firmly entrenched than ever.

### WHAT OF AUSTRALIA?

In spite of what our Prime Minister has said, present indications seem to suggest that similar steps will be taken in this country. Government by regulation is becoming more open, and unless the electors take immediate steps to regain and retain control of their members of Parliament, we may find that Australia will be ready for a complete breakdown; and, as our local Communists, who have been urging us to smash Hitler for years, show very little inclination to rush to the shambles themselves, perhaps they will use the same tactics as their friends in Russia: Use the situation to foment the long-awaited revolution. That would mean the complete stamping out of individual rights, with the financiers in complete supremacy.

That is the menace confronting this country today. Every person who believes in the principles of true democracy and individual liberty should now come right into the fight. Time is horribly short. Now is the time to speak. Tomorrow may be too late.

### MELBOURNE SUPPORTERS?

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## REMARKABLE SPEECH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 2.)

to their New York agents, when arranging to introduce modern banking methods into America, appears the following passage:

"The few who can understand the system will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favours, that there will be no opposition from that class, while, on the other hand, that great body of people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantage that capital derives from the system, will bear its burden without complaining, and, perhaps, without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests."

Rothschild had no delusions as to the welfare of the private banking system and the welfare of the private citizen being identical. Bankers today say the same thing. Thirdly in the *United States of America Bankers Magazine* of August 26, 1924, there is the following statement:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner by combination and legislation. Debts must be collected; bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people lose their homes, they will become more docile and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of government, applied by a central power of wealth, under control of leading financiers. This truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world."

In the Bank of International Settlements, in Switzerland, we have the nerve centre of the whole of the world's banking system. We know the control these people have on the banking system of Australia. We can still remember the time when those two fine old scions of English aristocracy, Niemeyer and Guggenheim, came to Australia and imposed their wills on our people. Since that time a knight-hood has been conferred on the former and he is now Sir Otto Niemeyer. In common parlance he was honoured by the King. Was there ever such a misuse of words? He is a German Jew, and has now been made chief of the Bank of International Settlements, which shows a definite link between the banking system of Australia and the rest of the world. Mr. W. E. Gladstone, one of Britain's most famous Prime Ministers, in dealing with this question, said:

"From the time I took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, I began to learn that, in the face of the bank and the City, the State had an essentially false position as to finance . . . The hinge of the whole situation was this: The Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the money power supreme and unquestioned. In the conditions of that situation I was reluctant to acquiesce and I began to fight against it by financial self-assertion from the first. . . . I was tenaciously opposed by the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Bank and I had the City for an antagonist on almost every occasion."

It will be seen that even as far back as in the days of this grand old man they had to put up the same fight as we are waging now against banking interests. Thomas Jefferson, a President of the United States, dealt with the position in these words:

"If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issuance of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all their property, until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."

That is true not only of America, but of Australia, because many children are waking up today and finding that their homes and land, which were won by their pioneer

forefathers, no longer belong to them, but have been taken over by the banking system. Jefferson's words are as true now as they were then.

The Hon. R. J. Rudall: Are not the banks making very big losses?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: They never lose, because all they do is to create credit out of nothing and use that to buy securities. The Minister may substantiate that by reference to the "Encyclopedia Britannica." The "imperialism of capital" which has been referred to is the Bank of International Settlements at Basle in Switzerland, to which is now linked 32 central banks scattered over the entire face of the earth. That these banks have a common policy is seen by their dealings in gold. They have cornered the world's supply and locked it in their vaults, pushing up its price in doing so from about £4 to £7/10/- an ounce.

Custom, or statutory law, provides that a substantial "gold backing" must be held against every note issue (although the real backing of an issue of any kind of money or financial credit is, as we have seen, not gold, but goods). The central banks are, therefore, enabled to keep all Governments upon short rations of money, so as to make them subservient, and to form huge equalisation funds, in order to "peg exchanges" between countries, and thus facilitate or hinder (according to the rate at which the exchanges are pegged) the export or import of goods.

In this way they have been enabled to boycott any nation that attempted to break away from their control, and it is possible that the action of the Fascist countries is largely the result of the economic blockade to which they have been subjected. For, however much we may disagree with the ideals of these countries, their belief that a banking system should operate for the good of its country, not the country for the good of its banking system, is eminently just and right.

The ambitions of a small gang of international financiers, whose names read like a census of the twelve tribes of Israel—Warburg, Schiff, Kahn, Baruch, Kuhn, Loeb, Goschen, Rothschild, Schroeder, Samuels (Lord Bearstead, oil), Niemeyer, Hambro—to reduce the whole world under their domination by means of interest-bearing loans, only repayable in a medium of which they have a monopoly—that is to say, not repayable at all—should not commend itself to democratic Australians. We certainly should not allow ourselves to be used as their catspaws in international affairs.

It must be remembered that international finance has already suspended the constitution of the British colony (Newfoundland) and replaced it by a commission representing the overseas bondholders, and it looks as if a similar attempt may be made on New Zealand to force it to default in meeting its commitments overseas, as an excuse to step in and appoint the kind of Government they prefer.

The Hon. R. J. Rudall: Do you suggest, through that crisis that the Newfoundland Government was not a good Government in any respect?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: It was probably a good Government to its people; otherwise it would not have got into the financial trouble it did. Why let the bankers run the rule over the people? Human needs should come first even though today money is in the saddle and rides mankind. The money we are so horribly worried about does not exist outside a ledger.

Talk about the aborigines and

their belief in superstition and the bullroarer! We cannot afford to point our finger at these people because we are working under superstition that should be far more obvious to us than the bullroarer is to them. Some people let the ledger outweigh the actual facts of life. The whole thing is too silly for words.

I refer members to the biography of Philip Snowden, later Lord Snowden, and one-time Chancellor of the British Exchequer. He points out that it was a Labour Government's intention to pay Britain's unemployed £1 a week. The American bankers, the first link in the Bank of International Settlements, stopped the Government from doing what it saw fit, and owing to the opposition of the American Reserve Bank, the British Government, about which we are so proud to boast, had to be content to give these people a standard of living equivalent to 15/- a week.

Members might remember that financiers hate both Parliamentary institutions and representative government, but we live by them and should do everything possible to preserve them, even to agreeing to alter many of our preconceived ideas.

Let us, by all means in our power, bring pressure to bear upon the Commonwealth Parliament to take the control of our national credit once more into its hands and create against it sufficient financial credit to provide for our defence, as well as relieve us of a burden of taxation which is draining the very life out of our people.

Let it use that credit to ensure that, first, the people have a sufficient income to pay our primary producers a fair price for all products that can be consumed locally and, secondly, that a sufficient bonus be paid on what has to be exported to enable our exporters to compete in the world's markets. Do not let members be afraid of the bogey of inflation. England during the war, and the Fascist countries during the peace, have shown us that profits and prices can be easily retained within decent limits. Governments should become masters of the situation rather than the humble servants.

Let me deal with the monetisation of real credit. Having established national credit, it is our responsibility to see that goods are equated with financial credit. People talk about the law of supply and demand and prefer to be bumptious rather than intelligent, using such words as "immutable" and "inexorable"—the immutable laws of exchange and the inexorable law of supply and demand.

The Hon. M. McIntosh: Have you ever heard about the laws of the Medes and Persians?

MR. MACGILLIVRAY: Yes, and of the laws which give us light and darkness, sunshine and rain, spring and autumn. They are inexorable, but apart from the laws, which are governed by Divine Providence, the use of these terms by certain people merely displays their ignorance.

Any man-made law can be altered as soon as man makes up his mind to alter it. Anybody who suggests that our monetary system is an immutable one is talking about something of which he knows nothing, as anything that system produces is largely a result of evolution.

When a change in the monetary system is suggested, people say it is only an experiment, but anybody who studies ortho-

dox banking systems will find that they are huge experiments on the peoples of various countries, who pay dearly. We did that in Australia recently when we went back to a system of "sound finance."

Reginald McKenna now agrees that managed currency has advantages, which a currency with a gold backing has not got. The only question to consider is, if a managed currency is successful, in whose favour is the currency to be managed—the people as a whole or the private banking institutions?

We do not have to argue about methods of making money, as, generally speaking, the methods of banking are satisfactory. In whose favour, however, will the money be managed?

The Bank of International Settlements was the outcome of a banking combination first set up in America, known as the Federal Reserve Bank of America, and was founded in 1913. That was due to the activities of an international Jew named Paul Warburg.

He organised all the banks of America into one whole, and it is an interesting fact that while Paul Warburg was the authority to handle the finances of America during the war, his brother, Max Warburg, was the right-hand man of the German Emperor and was busy making finance available to Germany to fight the Allies. From this it will be readily seen that there is a keen sense of brotherhood among international financiers, and that they do not quibble about the finer points.

If we want to trace the international finance system a little farther, let us turn to the British Empire and we find that the right-hand man of the British Government during the war was also a German Jew named Guggenheim, who later visited Australia under the changed name of Professor Gregory. We can only be thankful that he did not commit the greater sin of calling himself MacGregor.

Obviously he felt it did not look too good that there should be too many Germans advising the British Government while the Empire was at war with the German nation. In 1932 we find that they controlled 32 national banks, and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia is controlled just as surely as other national banks. I have already mentioned the two ambassadors who came here and dictated the financial policy of Australia.

To implement national credit in Australia we need not change our present methods to any great degree.

We have already in being all the departments that are required. The first logical step would be to ascertain the ability of Australians to produce. Logically that is the basis upon which the issue of financial credit rests. We have in the Statistician's department the necessary machinery for that purpose. It is true that it would probably have to be tightened up, but I see no great difficulties in that direction.

The Statistician's department having ascertained what we as a people could produce, the next step would rest with the Commonwealth Bank Board. That board, however, under the new conditions would not be controlled by the private banks, and not be limited to the finances they would suggest should be made available, but only the figures ascertained by the Statistician's department.

(Continued on page 8.)

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(Continued on page 7.)

## EYES OFF THE ENDS OF THE EARTH!

### And On With Our Job

By JOHN HOGAN

**There is either a fundamental force at work for the benefit and progress of humanity or there is not. There is either a powerful, beneficial urge underlying every human mind, or there is not.**

It seems a natural tendency for us all to believe the positive of these alternatives, and, indeed, the very fact that humanity has overcome so many obstacles and achieved so much in the acquisition of knowledge and the development of civilisation justifies the belief. If we did not so believe there would be no hope in striving, no purpose in endeavour. If we can seriously believe that any great social phenomenon, whether it be the tremendous political revolutions of Russia and Germany or a great war itself, is capable of striking a deadly and insuperable blow at human progress, then it is not worth while cherishing ideals or working for any cause.

To be able to retain a glorious confidence in the destiny of the race is a fundamental philosophy for any would-be social reformer, or, indeed, anyone claiming a progressive outlook. Without it, no movement, however enthusiastic, could fight successfully against the dead weight of circumstances. The conviction that success is possible, that circumstances and public feeling will be favourable before too late, must underlie any effort for reform.

I therefore deplore the suggestion that upon a chosen few depends the difference between success and failure, between Utopia or complete racial extinction. Let us maintain our mental balance in face of the terrific forces let loose in Europe today, realise how impotent we are to guide those forces, and, confident of the justness and inevitability of our purpose, carry on the fight which is our privilege and responsibility, keeping the only flag that matters flying over this sorry storm.

### THE EYES OF THE FOOL . . .

Of what use to argue about international possibilities when our sources of information are both limited and conflicting? I have always stubbornly refrained from entering controversies on international politics, from commenting on world events or attempting to suggest either conclusions or prophecies. Never was such an attitude more necessary than now. Never was it more vital that Australian advocates of monetary reform—which is surely our primary objective—should avoid the disastrous trap of taking sides on any aspect of the question other than that on which we are fundamentally united. It can serve no useful purpose for us to be drawn into international politics; it can only create divisions and possibly public hostility; it is likely to bring us quite unnecessarily into conflict with the National Security Regulations, and there is, to my mind, no reason whatever to believe that we will not be able to do everything it is reasonably possible to do within the scope allowed us by public sympathy and public feeling, a boundary seldom overstepped by the most autocratic wartime Government in an Anglo-Saxon community.

### A JOB TO DO

We have a job to do. Whatever else survives this war, it must not be the old financial system, and as the United Democrats of South Australia so well put it in their recent resolution, such a result must be brought about by those who desire it. It will hardly do so of its own accord. Whatever happens in the international sphere, how-

ever long or short this war may be, whoever is involved and however they are involved, we must take advantage of every opportunity to increase the proportion of our own fellow-Australians who understand the money system, the nature, use and source of money, who can see through the present swindle and see through the transparent anomalies of war-finance, and who will be a solid core around which an irresistible public demand can be built when the opening occurs. How easily and even unexpectedly that opening may occur, how valuable and successful our past efforts have been, and how ready and prepared, ever alert, we must keep ourselves, was clearly demonstrated by the recent campaign to finance wheat stabilisation through the national credit of Australia, which was only frustrated by the outbreak of war.

### MUST SHOW THAT FREE- DOM IS PRACTICABLE

To be over-much concerned with the abstract factor of political liberty is to my mind wasteful of much time and effort that should be employed in driving towards our specific objective. It is a fact that every Government always possesses vastly greater powers than public opinion will ever permit it to use in practice, and personally I would be more concerned at attempts to impose the full powers at present constitutionally allowed than any legislative measures to increase them. The people get what they want in the main, and will get what they want. If their personal freedom is apparently curtailed, then it will be because they have in the main been prepared to allow it, because they thought or had been convinced it was necessary. Rather than constantly pointing out to them what they already realise at the back of their minds, that society surrounds them with restrictions and limitations, we should be informing them on the facts which demonstrate how unnecessary many of those restrictions and limitations are, which means, primarily, exposing the money swindle.

After all, the most vigorous proponents of freedom, the most determined objectors to any form of conscription or curtailment of freedom, are those who realise that this system is not inevitable and unalterable, that there is a desirable and constructive alternative, and that it is not only unnecessary but retrogressive to participate in measures which help to maintain the present structure. It is of little use trying to arouse a powerful protest against restrictions from people who believe at the back of their minds that, however distasteful, such restrictions are none the less

necessary to maintain the system, and that the system is unalterable.

### EXPOSE THE MONEY SWINDLE

The most solid and reliable of the supporters of this paper and the policy for which it stands are those who have thoroughly informed themselves about the money swindle, and who understand the sound principles on which the credit of the nation can and should be utilised. Let us add to their numbers as rapidly as possible.

The National Credit issue has been very prominently before Federal Parliament in recent weeks, and clearly will remain so. Prominent parliamentarians of both Houses have said things that would have been deemed either rank heresy or crass stupidity by both major schools of political thought ten years ago.

A very large number of people everywhere in Australia are realising at last what we have been telling them for years—that money can be, and will be, found for war under circumstances that prove absolutely it can also and equally be found for peace and development.

The wheatgrower, among a dozen other sections, is pleased that he will get his money, but knows enough now in most cases to realise how temporary these present measures are, and wonder what in the blazes is going to happen afterwards? How are we going to face the crisis of peace?

The whole community stares stupidly at the colossal and hugely swelling edifice of taxation, and doesn't understand how it can continue. Also wonders what will happen afterwards.

These people are very ready indeed to hear the whole story, very ready indeed to join in a demand that the abandonment of orthodox financial principles in order to make it possible to effectively wage war be a permanent abandonment - - more, that instead of blindly grabbing at half understood powers of credit creation in these unique circumstances, our Government and our Bank Board be responsible for seeing that sound and reasonable policy is introduced so that there will be no financial aftermath of the war, so that Australia will be well prepared for whatever happens as long as her wealth and resources can be maintained.

Our war is on. How many of you are already in the "firing line"?

### Leisure and Plenty

The cotton industry in Great Britain employs 190,000 less workers today than were required in 1930.

It is time the senior citizens of that country demanded some of the paid leisure, which invention and applied science have made possible, and which is the birth-right a swindling money-system is withholding from the vast majority.

### C. FORD

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**The Most Carefully Guarded Man in the World**

(Continued from page 3.)

the story owed its origin to German propaganda.

Actually the rumour had its humorous note, as the daughter of Kaganovitch was only 14 years old at the time! In reality Stalin is married, for the third time, to an unknown Georgian. She accompanies him very occasionally to the theatre. Otherwise she is never seen in public, and is kept very strictly in the background by her autocratic husband and has no position whatever in the higher Soviet circles, either as wife or hostess.

It can be safely said that no one really knows or understands this queer man who rules Red Russia. From years of personal observation I may say that Stalin is hard. He despises with an insistence amounting almost to monomania the "softness" of the foreign outside world. On the other hand, he watches the antics of his fellow-dictators with a never-tiring interest. He considers Mussolini to be a clever man, in spite of the fact that he regards him as a renegade—a traitor of Marxism, although a knowing Marxist. He admires Hitler's strength of character, but rates him below the Duce, both spiritually and intellectually. For England he has no use at all—although, again grudgingly, admiring the strength of the wide-flung British Empire.

It must be admitted that the Red Dictator is a man standing on his own convictions. He has never been known to take advice openly from anyone. He is as obstinate as a mule and almost fanatically proud of the fact that he is a Caucasian.

To foreign visitors and journalists Stalin often speaks jokingly, playing the modest, weak and kindly man, adopting an almost benign air. In reality he is cruel and hard. I remember the head of a deputation of foreign workers asking him if it were true that there is only one party in Russia, to which Stalin replied: "That is not true. There are many parties in Russia, but only one rules—the others are in prison."

The man who rules Red Russia with a rod of iron is without scruples, without pity. And—he has not yet played all his cards. The world will hear much more of Stalin!

**CONTROLLING OVERSEAS EXCHANGE**

By D. J. AMOS, F.A.I.S.

When the New Zealand Government recently attempted to control its overseas exchange transactions in the interests of the people of New Zealand, the Chambers of Commerce in that country protested vigorously, and obtained a decision that the action of the Government was illegal.

If it was illegal in New Zealand it can scarcely be legal in Australia, but, nevertheless, the Menzies Government has put into force the most drastic regulations for controlling our overseas exchange and prohibiting the export of Australian currency and gold. No money, in future, may be taken or sent outside of Australia, *except through the banks, and in accordance with conditions determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board.* No person may be a party to any transactions in overseas exchange at a rate other than that fixed by the Board.

Two important consequences follow as a result:

1. The outside money market in Australia, which exists independently of the banks—and which, in 1931, proved itself strong enough to force the banks to "unpeg the exchanges" and give the primary producer a premium of thirty per cent, on bills of exchange drawn on London—is definitely suppressed. It is now a criminal offence for anyone, except the banks, to trade in bills of exchange.

2. Having thus obtained a complete monopoly of the trade in bills of exchange, our banking system can fix what rates of exchange they please, bleeding the primary producer, the Government, and the importer, and "rationing" the two latter, as they please.

In addition, all gold, either held or produced, must be delivered to a bank at the price fixed by the Commonwealth Bank, a fact that should be of interest to gold-mining companies.

Considering that all this has been done by simple regulation, without consulting Parliament at all, it seems a rather tall order which calls for similar action from Australian Chambers of Commerce as that taken by kindred bodies in New Zealand. But the banks have disciplined them so well nowadays that it seems hopeless to expect any action from that quarter, while Parliament, alas, is blankly ignorant on all matters affecting exchange.

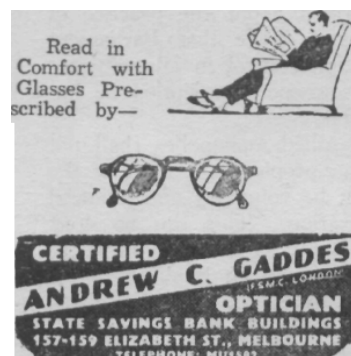
**HELP GET THE "NEW TIMES" TO THE PUBLIC**

There are many ways in which you can help to bring the *New Times* before the public. Last Friday night saw several of the supporters doing excellent street selling in the city. This will be carried out regularly in future. Volunteers are wanted. The public is disillusioned with the daily press. Help to give them the truth.

Last Saturday afternoon saw a big distribution of back copies at the Melbourne Cricket Ground. This is valuable propaganda work, and it is essential that the same procedure be adopted for the remaining two football finals. Those who feel that they can help are asked to be at the U.E.A. Rooms at 1 p.m. on the Saturdays, September 23 and 30.

**FIGHTING SPEECH BY ERIC BUTLER ON YARRA BANK**

Speaking in public for the first time since his return from Queensland, Eric Butler had an audience of 1000 on the Yarra Bank last Sunday afternoon, September 17. In a stirring address he dealt with the present situation, and stressed the urgency of maintaining all individual liberties. Several supporters actively sold *New Times*, and, judging from the comments, a great impression was made. Eric's effect upon those present was such that he has been requested to speak every Sunday. He has agreed to do this, and in future this will be a main feature of the campaign. Speakers, *New Times* sellers, and general supporters are asked to rally every Sunday at 3 p.m., starting next Sunday. To quote Eric: "From now on all supporters in this movement must march as one."



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**MELBOURNE (Cont.)**  
(Continued from page 6.)

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QUEENSLAND ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

The Secretary writes:

We regret to announce the cancellation of Eric Butler's tour of this State. The fact that Australia became involved in the European crisis rendered this course necessary.

Eric returned to Brisbane on September 5 from Mulgeldi, and

left the following day for Melbourne. He has definitely promised to return to this State as soon as circumstances are favourable, and we trust that all those in the districts not visited, who have given us such valuable assistance in arranging meetings for him, will again assist us in this way.

We wish to place on record our appreciation of the splendid services rendered by our supporters throughout the State on this tour. Eric did splendid work for our movement wherever he went, and it is deeply regretted that he was prevented by circumstances from completing his tour.

We urge our supporters throughout the State to hold their organisations together, build up as far as possible, and "carry on" on constitutional lines.

THE "NEW TIMES" IS OBTAINABLE AT ALL AUTHORISED NEWSAGENTS

STOP THE RISING TIDE OF DICTATORSHIP!

NOW IS THE TIME TO TELL YOUR MEMBER

To ..... M.H.R., Canberra, F.C.T.

Dear Mr.....

Nobody doubts the supreme gravity of the situation in Europe, and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my loyalty to the British Empire and the principles of democratic government. But a danger threatens this country, which may even prove more disastrous than war itself. The most cherished landmarks of our democracy are being stamped out, and if the process continues unchecked the outcome must inevitably be open dictatorship.

It is the constitutional duty of every M.P. to represent the will of those who have voted him into office and the prerogative of the electors to instruct their members as to what they require. It is of vital importance at the present time that the Australian people shall obtain every assurance that their control over their own political institutions shall be regained and retained, in war, as well as peace. I would like to express my views on the following matters as a direction to you, as my Federal representative.

- (1) I desire that no curtailment of free speech and assembly take place. I am also alarmed about the practice of government by regulation, and desire that Parliament shall forthwith regain sovereign control in all matters.
(2) That neither military nor economic conscription be imposed on the Australian people.
(3) That the private banks and allied monopolies shall not further enslave the Australian people as a result of the war. All defence work must be voluntary and financed without further debt or taxation. This can be done through the Commonwealth Bank, as indicated in Para graph 504 of the Royal Commission on Banking.
(4) That financial security be provided for all Australians, in order that no internal dissension or subversive activities can be fostered by interests alien to our conception of British democracy.

In conclusion, I desire to inform you that, while you bear the above facts in mind, and take active steps to safeguard all democratic institutions and personal liberties, you will have my active co-operation. In this time of crisis it is essential that the closest co-operation should exist between the electors and their members.

Yours faithfully, .....

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

John Hogan's Visit Cancelled

Will country representatives please note that this proposed visit has been cancelled, owing to world events.

Annual Show

Owing to the courtesy of the Commonwealth Graingrowers' Association, who allowed a liberal share of their stand, the "Tenth Legion," at last, obtained entrance to the showgrounds. Many signatures to demand forms have followed as a result and many valuable country contacts have been obtained by the simple process of keeping a record of the names and addresses of the signees. Much literature has also been distributed. The following members of the "Tenth" took part in this engagement: Mesdames Scott, Grey, Madigan, Tomkinson, Hubner, Moran and Wood, and Messrs. Amos, Harvey, Allen, Burgess and Chappel. Special mention must be made of the work of Miss Grey, who, in addition to her onerous duties at the showgrounds, also personally contacted the members attending the Farmers' Conference in Adelaide and supplied them with editions of the New Times and copies of Mr. Macgillivray's speech. Copies of Mr. Macgillivray's speech are available at 1d.

OVERSEAS' SERVICE CALL IMMINENT

(Continued from page 1.)

Very shortly the Government will decide to raise and embark that force. The Labor Party must do everything possible to prevent those Australian soldiers being sent overseas.

We are so used to thinking of this problem in terms of conscription that we are inclined to feel that there is no call for opposition until conscription actually is proposed.

I want to impress the people of Australia with the fact that they will have no say in the matter of conscription.

There will be a call for volunteers for an expeditionary force. There will be a big response to this call, and the volunteers will go overseas. The need for reinforcements will arise. The voluntary response will not be equal to the requirements. Then will come conscription.

There will be no referendum—just an act of Parliament passed overnight.

If we would defeat conscription we must oppose a call for volunteers. That will be our only opportunity of preventing 100,000 young Australians from laying down their lives on a foreign battlefield.

Any talk of agreeing to expeditionary forces for New Guinea, or Singapore, or Egypt, or similar places, is only a smoke screen behind which troops for Europe will be enlisted and embarked.

The soldier's attestation paper will bind him to serve either at home or abroad. If he enlists for home service, his papers will say so, and he won't be sent away.

If he enlists for Foreign Service there will be nothing to say that he can only be sent to New Guinea or Singapore. He will be at the disposal of the Government for service outside Australia, and they will send him to the war.

No notice can be taken of statements by public men that Australians will not be wanted on the European battlefield.

On August 7, 1914, Lord Emmett stated in the House of Lords that there was no need for some time at least to accept an offer of dominion troops for the war. But, before the same week was out, the British Government had accepted Australia's offer of an expeditionary force of 20,000 men.

We of the Labor Movement must face up to the fact that these things will happen. The Government will decide to send an expeditionary force to the European battlefield. It will call for volunteers, and there will be a fair response.

That force will be used as shock troops, and the casualties will be heavy. Then there will be a demand for reinforcements.

The voluntary system will fail, and conscription will be introduced to obtain the reinforcements and increase the size of the army that has been sent.

We of the Labor Movement must face these facts. We believe, and we have decided, that it is wrong to send Australian soldiers to a European war. We must be prepared to fight for our beliefs.

It doesn't matter whether they are popular. All that matters is, are they right? We have always believed they are right, and we believe it today.

Let there be no shilly-shallying, no hesitancy, no fear of over-emphasising our opposition towards sending an Australian expeditionary force abroad. We know our policy, let us fight for it.

"THE FIGHT IS ON"

(Continued from page 1.)

ever, as soon as a consensus of public opinion has been obtained larger quantities will be available at a much reduced price.

It was also decided at the meeting last Tuesday night that other organisation and groups be contacted for purposes of spreading the campaign. Eric Butler reported that he had many requests from individuals, and was very hopeful of an intensive campaign. All supporters are asked to note that the next meeting will take place in the U.E.A. Rooms next Tuesday night, September 26. It is considered essential that every available supporter be present.

Remarkable Speech in South Australian Parliament

(Continued from page 5.)

In effect, the board would know what goods were produced and the cost of production, and it would be responsible for them to determine how much money was put into circulation to equate the goods produced. That is quite a logical solution, although there may be details with which I need not deal at present.

I am simply outlining the broad principle in which I believe the whole future of Australia, indeed, the whole world, is bound up. A new country like Australia, not tied down by tradition like older countries, could give a lead in the right direction, and I believe that other countries would not be slow to follow.

GET THE FACTS!

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