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THE

NEW TIMES

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Vol. 5. No. 39.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1939.

Every Friday, 3d

Nazi Propaganda Revealed**Dr. Goebbels and Commander
King-Hall Cross Swords**

In the London "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" of Saturday, August 12, 1939, there appeared a very interesting paid "advertisement" which occupied a full page (page 15). This was inserted by one Stephen King-Hall, a not-altogether-obscure Englishman, who is, we understand, a retired Royal Navy Commander.

We follow in the footsteps of this loyal Briton, and give the following considerable space to a reproduction of the whole of his "advertisement" in the "Daily Herald." It reads thus:

A LETTER TO DR. GOEBBELS

Dear Dr. Goebbels, —

You have written me a long and astounding letter. In your Press and on the Radio your henchmen complain bitterly that the British Press has not reproduced your reply. Our Press is not subsidised and cannot afford to devote space to all your outpourings. But I am anxious that my fellow-countrymen should know you and your views for what they are. I have, therefore, at my own expense bought space in this newspaper to give you the publicity you deserve. It will do more to open the eyes of the people in Great Britain to the nature of the views you and the other Nazi leaders express than anything I can write. I have only one comment to make on your letter. You are careful to suppress the fact that in my German letter I deplored the probability that if another war took place the consequences of having roused war passions would be a vindictive treaty inflicted on the vanquished and that I expected to be persecuted because I should plead for a generous treaty. Now, Sir, I have on this page printed your letter in full. The lies, the insults, even the ill-mannered allusions are all there. Will you, in return, print in full my German News-Letter, Number IV, which, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Gestapo, the Censorship, the quartz lamps, etc., is now circulating in Germany. Why have you forbidden the German Press to mention my Newsletter, Number IV? Its theme is a simple, one. I give chapter and verse in the form of verbatim quotations from official German statements, which show with devastating clarity why we have lost confidence in the validity of Nazi promises. I have reproduced your letter so that all may read it. Now reproduce mine, if you dare. It will not cost you anything in cash to do this, but I admit there might be other consequences.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) STEPHEN KING-HALL.

162 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

THE REPLY TO BRITISH PROPAGANDA**By Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels.**

In a pamphlet-letter, which you, Mr. Stephen King-Hall, have so kindly addressed to various residents in this country, you state—to use your own words—that you are desirous of reaching the German people. The fact that we take the trouble at all to reply to your stylistic effort must not, please, be construed to mean that we are over-estimating your importance. Your action in taking upon yourself the right of commencing an argument with the German nation and distributing among all classes of the German people tokens of English "affection" in the shape of anti-German leaflets—would have been ignored in this country if, as you say, you were merely doing so in a private capacity. But unfortunately for you and all the more fortunate for us, it so happens that quite by chance we have learnt that you are in the service of the British Foreign Office, that your letters or pamphlets are written, printed and despatched by order, and with the benevolent and inspired help of Lord Halifax himself. In other words, these letters of yours possess an official character, a fact which gives this whole

affair a totally different complexion. It does not mean that this childish and absurd schoolboy bit of propaganda need necessarily be regarded as less pronounced. On the contrary. The fact that such

(Continued on page 3.)

A HIGHLIGHT FROM HANSARD**"WAR EXPENDITURE."
COMMONWEALTH BANK'S FUNCTIONS**

"SENATOR DARCEY —Will the Minister representing the Prime Minister state whether, in view of the urgent necessity to ensure the adequate defence of Australia, and in view of the fact that the interest burden on the international debt absorbs a high proportion of the national revenue, the Prime Minister, to ensure that our people shall not inherit a legacy of war debts, will take immediate steps to instruct the Commonwealth Bank Board to make available to the Government whatever money is necessary to finance Australia's war activities, in accordance with the statement in the report of the Royal Commis-

sion on the Monetary and Banking Systems, section 504 of which states: 'Because of this power, the Commonwealth Bank . . . can lend to the Governments or to others in a variety of ways, and it can even make money available to governments or to others free of any charge.' If the Prime Minister will not take this step, will he state his reason for not doing so?

"SENATOR- McLEAY—It has not been the policy of this Government to direct the Commonwealth Bank Board what to do."

—Hansard, No. 17, Sept. 8, page 252.
NOW, WHO RULES AUSTRALIA?

"HITLERISM" IN TASMANIA**Democratic Body's Broadcast Blocked****WE WANT TO KNOW WHY**

The Tasmanian movement known as The Electoral Campaign—a non-party group that labours loyally for the advancement of Democracy and the welfare of Australia—usually broadcasts a talk by one of its speakers on Sunday evenings. The radio stations 7HO and 7LA are used for this purpose. A proposed broadcast, intended for both stations on Sunday evening, September 10, was submitted. As submitted, it was declared to be unacceptable. No indication was given as to which part was objected to—or why. The movement's speaker was not permitted to mention that censorship had been applied. Shades of the Gestapo!

The proposed broadcast was entitled "The War in Europe" and, in its complete and uncensored form, read as follows:

Once again, after twenty years of so-called peace, Britain and France have declared war on Germany. These great civilised nations, with their tremendous industrial and scientific resources, stand face to face ready to pound each other to the dust with high-explosive shells.

Few of us have stopped to think what will be the result of this war. But looking at it from a military point of view, it is almost inconceivable that the ridiculous trench warfare of the last war could be repeated, or that men will be driven in hordes to annihilation in front of massed artillery.

It seems almost certain that war in Europe will develop into aerial warfare, and the cities of Germany, - England and France will be reduced to ruins; at least, this is the consensus of opinion of the leading men in Europe.

This is the state of affairs, which H. G. Wells predicted in his book, *The Shape of Things to Come*. Some of you will have seen the screen version of this book, and will remember how the people who remained after the towns and villages had been destroyed lived in dug-outs, and gradually drifted back to primitive habits, only com-

ing out between air-raids into the light of day.

The reality of this picture is not only a possibility—it is almost inevitable, unless something is done to stop it. Now, the statesmen of Europe know this, and there is hardly one of them who hasn't warned us against it. But in spite of this and of the many attempts to bring understanding between the great European nations, every effort for peace has been continually misrepresented and completely distorted by the very powerful financial interests, which control the press of the world.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to find out what is behind it all.

Looking back at the last war, we find that although Germany and England were exhausted, America emerged more powerful, more prosperous, and, what is most important, with almost the entire world in financial bondage to her.

American and Russian statesmen have made it perfectly clear that for world-domination by these particular countries, it is essential that there should be a war between England and Germany. And when you remember that the Russian Revolution and the consequent industrialisation of Russia was financed almost entirely from New York, you will realise why I was able to warn you that Russia and America would not come into this war—at least, so long as those at present in power remain in power.

The destruction of Europe, leaving America in supreme control of the world, is not something which you and I can fight for with any enthusiasm; and, knowing the ramifications and disgusting influence of American finance on all our institutions, I feel certain that it is something which most of you would give your lives to destroy rather than fight for it. At present, we are at war with Hitler; and when we have destroyed Hitler, those behind Hitler—those who financed him, gave him publicity and kept him in power—these men will retire to

(Continued on page 6.)

WILL AMERICA ENTER THE WAR?

Wall Street Puts the Pressure on Roosevelt

By ERIC D BUTLER

A detailed survey of the press reports over the past week reveals the fact that the Wall Street financial group is working to plan in regard to the present European situation. Accepting the European situation as I have presented it over the past few weeks, the move by Roosevelt to have the American Neutrality Act repealed takes on a very sinister meaning.

It is quite evident that the financial group is bringing pressure to bear on Roosevelt in order that they can sell munitions to the belligerents. This fact has, apparently, been recognised by the Italian press, which has had some satirical comment to offer during the past week. Needless to say, we have seen nothing of this nature in our own press.

THE POWERS BEHIND ROOSEVELT

Before trying to understand the motives behind Roosevelt's latest efforts on behalf of "world peace," it is essential to understand his attitude towards fundamental problems. Some few months ago the *New Times* dealt with his hypocritical peace gesture to Germany at a time when he was imposing an almost prohibitive tariff against German goods, and by so doing increasing the friction, which has now led to war. Since then it has been obvious that his policy has been dictated by the Wall Street Group. Possibly the best comment yet made upon his position was that made by Walter Lippman in the *New York Herald Tribune* on the 27th June, 1932. He said: "It is evident that Roosevelt is not the leader of the forces behind him. He is being used." In other words, he is being used by the banking interests. Mr. Walter Lippman is in a position to know. It should be remembered that he has been credited with being the author of President Wilson's Fourteen Points. In the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, matter is quoted to the effect that this document, laying down the general conditions of peace, was drafted by Dr. S. Mezes, D. H. Miller and Walter Lippman.

ROOSEVELT'S LINK WITH WALL STREET

The contact of the Wall Street banking group with Roosevelt is effected through its close associates—Bernard M. Baruch and Felix Frankfurter, who are the President's chief "advisers." Baruch's domination over the American Government is evidenced by his own reply to cross-examination at a Senate official inquiry, at which he claimed: "I suppose I was the most powerful man in the United States of America during the war."

The following two extracts would seem to indicate that Baruch still wields tremendous power. The following is a recent statement from the *Brooklyn Jewish Examiner*:

"One of the key Roosevelt advisers is Bernard M. Baruch, a power in the Wilson administra-

tion. In the absence of the Secretary of State Hull and the President from Washington. Mr. Baruch was regarded as the unofficial President. Professor Felix Frankfurter, who has declined a number of important positions in the Roosevelt administration, has nevertheless had his recommendations accepted in filling nearly half a dozen of the most important legal posts in the Government, and continues to function as one of the President's most trustworthy advisers."

From *Fortune*, a monthly magazine published in the United States of America, I cite this passage—

"Bernard M. Baruch is called into frequent conferences with the President. He has financed many a congressional campaign; and is surrounded by a Praetorian guard of senators who hang on his every word. The figure of Baruch is swelling into enormous dimensions on the horizon of public life. He has been given credit for Hoover's appointment of Eugene Meyer, Jun., as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. *He is the mystery man of Washington and Wall Street.*"

MOVES BEHIND THE SCENES

For some time it has been obvious that the international group, with a monopoly of the press in practically every country of the world, has been playing a very subtle game in connection with this American Neutrality Act. The moves made prior to the war reinforce the thesis that the war was deliberately fostered.

It is interesting to note that the English *Financial News*, a paper that, a year ago, was calling President Roosevelt a Yahoo, now speaks of his "dynamic qualities," and comments upon his attempt to amend the Neutrality Act "in favour of the Western Democracies." As we can rest assured that the financial ring will supply both sides, as in the last war, this savours of more rank hypocrisy.

Having made this comment in favour of Mr. Roosevelt, this same paper joined with the *News Chronicle* in conducting a campaign to replace Mr. Chamberlain by Mr. Churchill as the British Prime Minister. There is no need to deal with Mr. Churchill's war-mongering outlook. It was more than significant that on July 4 of this year the *News Chronicle* said that the inclusion of Mr. Churchill in the British Cabinet would reinforce President Roosevelt in his fight against the American arms embargo. In fact, what was envisaged was the triumph of the Wall Street-Moscow Axis, the international forces behind which were working for war as the only means of restoring their own powers over the nations. This policy was successful, and should the Neutrality Act be repealed, as seems likely, then we will see a repetition of what happened dur-

THIS RUSSIAN FREEDOM!

Judging from the manner in which Russia treats her Ambassadors, it appears that these gentlemen have been a noble, sacrificing band. The following list shows how the protagonists of "Freedom" have been treated.

ENGLAND: M. Rakovsky and Colonel Putna, recalled to Moscow and shot. Captain Tchikounsky, Lieut. Sivkov and Captain Tchorny, recalled to Moscow, disappeared. MM. Osersky and Bron, trade mission officials, arrested; disappeared. M. Sokolnikov, former Ambassador, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

POLAND: MM. Davtian, Alexandrov, Postnikov, Barabanov, Vinogradof, disappeared from the Embassy; whereabouts unknown.

GERMANY: Soviet Embassy casualties include: MM. Krestinsky (shot), "Youreniev (recalled to Moscow and disappeared), Nepomniachtchy (recalled to Moscow and sent to Siberia).

SPAIN: M. Rosenberg, Ambassador, recalled to Moscow and arrested. M. Antonovsesnko, re-

called to Moscow and shot. M. Kogan, summoned to return to Moscow but preferred to commit suicide at once.

ESTONIA: M. Oustinov, died mysteriously. M. Petrovsky, disappeared. M. Stark, recalled to Moscow and shot.

LATVIA: M. Brodovsky, recalled to Moscow and shot. M. Pokhvalinsky, recalled and disappeared.

LITHUANIA: M. Podolsky, recalled and shot.

FINLAND: M. Ivanov, arrested and disappeared. M. Asmus recalled to Moscow and shot. M. Briskine recalled and disappeared.

ITALY: M. Levine, recalled and died mysteriously.

BELGIUM: M. Rubinine, recalled and disappeared.

HUNGARY: M. Beksadian, recalled and shot.

GREECE: M. Kobetzky, recalled and died mysteriously.

TURKEY: M. Karsky, recalled and disappeared. M. Karakhan, recalled and shot.

CHINA: M. Bogomolov, recalled and disappeared.

JAPAN: M. Rink, recalled and shot.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: M. Aronsef and his wife, recalled and both shot.

FRANCE: General Seminonov, shot, and a dozen other diplomats recalled and arrested. Also General Miller (White Russian), kidnapped; believed murdered.

BULGARIA: Feodor Raskolnikov, 47, the former Russian Minister to Bulgaria, whom the Soviet outlawed last year for "joining the people's enemies and refusing to return to Russia," has died mysteriously in a nursing home in Nice.

ing the last war—only on a much larger scale.

AMERICAN PROFITS DURING THE LAST WAR

In several articles of late I have dealt with profits made by the American financial groups as a result of the last war.

The following table of profits made during the war years appears in "America's Sixty Families," by F. Lundberg:—

(i) Nett Profits of Du Pont de Nemours (explosives):

	Dollars.
1914	25,199,948
1915	131,142,015
1916	318,845,685
1917	269,842,465
1918	329,121,608

(ii) Standard Oil Companies (Rockefeller):

	(a) of New York	(b) of Indiana
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1914	7,735,919	
1915	36,638,495	
1916		6,590,924
1917	30,000,673	43,808,930
1918	28,642,388	43,263,877

Total profits of the 32 companies composing the Standard Oil Trust amounted to 450,000,000 dollars.

(iii) The United States Steel Corporation (Morgan Group):

	Dollars.
1914.	23,496,768
1916	271,531,730
1917	224,219,565
1918	137,532,377

But this will be nothing to the profits, which will be made out of the present shambles. The lesson for all Australians to learn is that international finance has its ramifications in every part of the world. Our fight against it can only be waged here in Australia. Ironical as it may seem, the more we know about the position internationally, the more inclined we will be to do a little thinking in our national sphere. As yet we have not been able to clean up our own back yard, but still some people talk about cleaning up other people's backyards. If we don't go into real action before very long, we will find that our international financial friends will clean it up for us—but not in the manner we would like.

In the meantime—although it is a dangerous practice to prophesy in relationship to international affairs—I would suggest that all readers watch the moves by the Washington-Moscow Axis. It has moved to schedule over the past few weeks, even to the extent of tying to force the nations back on to the gold standard—a move that I hope to deal with in the near future.

MELBOURNE FORUM

We have been asked to make it known that Eric Butler will give a special address at the Melbourne Forum, Unitarian Church, Grey-street, East Melbourne, on Sunday, October 8, at 3 p.m. Eric is taking as his subject, "Youth Pleads for Life." It is hoped that a big audience attends to hear what youth has to say in connection with the present situation.

GET THE FACTS!

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

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NAZI PROPAGANDA REVEALED

(Continued from page 1.)

propaganda emanates from the Downing Street workshop is sufficient to stamp it as all the more crude and repugnant.

But, as you say, you are desirous of addressing yourself to the German people and you hope to receive replies to your letters. Well, we can at least be thankful for that. "Do not mince matters when replying," you say. This very friendly request no one with any feeling at all could withstand; therefore, let us make a start:

You commence your letter with, "My dear German reader." It will be obvious to all that the recipient of your letter is a German. But whether he is a "dear" you will best be able to judge after reading this article.

You write that you are a British naval officer and that you have served 21 years—from 1906 to 1928—in the Royal Navy. That in itself is most important and decisive. You, therefore, served in that particular Royal Navy which from 1914 to 1918 carried out a starvation blockade against Germany. Time-honoured principles of British policy were applied in starving to death hundreds of thousands of defenceless women and children; the same principles had been applied during the Boer War when British concentration camps accounted for the deaths of 27,000 Boer women and children.

That, indeed, is a convincing moral qualification to permit you to speak of justice and humanity.

You go on to say that, after this, you commenced to prepare yourself for "public life." But evidently only in a haphazard manner, as your letter reveals. You worked "seven years in the Scientific Research Department of the Royal Institute for International Affairs." No doubt, you had ample opportunity in this period of closely studying British colonial history and learning something about the brutal methods, which the British Empire employed against defenceless people, who either surrendered unconditionally to London or were ruthlessly crushed.

Was your attention not drawn to the fact that in 1771 Liverpool was singled out as the principal port for shipments of coloured human cargoes to all parts of the world? Also to the fact that Liverpool in those days possessed 105, London 58 and Bristol 25 slave-carrying ships? That in those days, and under the English flag, 30,000 blacks were annually shipped, and that this fact accounts for a good deal of British wealth today? Can you recall to mind the English bombardment of Zanzibar in 1896, when 20,000 rounds of shrapnel were fired on a totally defenceless town?

Have you any idea of the methods applied in 1896 in the conquest of the former Kingdom of Burma? If not then let us refresh your memory. Burma was incorporated in the British-Indian Empire by means of a one-sided British declaration; those who offered resistance were treated as insurgents and shot as robbers.

Have you ever heard of the Amritsar bloodbath in 1919? Just listen to this: On April 11, 1919, English soldiers opened up rapid fire on a gathering of 5000 people. Five hundred were killed in cold blood within 10 minutes; 1500 were severely wounded and 261 others were sentenced to be flogged.

It is possible that during the course of your research work you have overlooked to take note of the manner in which the Waziristan rising in 1937 was suppressed—when 720 insurgents were killed,

practically the same number severely wounded and 10 villages bombarded?

And have you ever read what thoughtful Englishmen have said on the subject of these blissful methods of British colonial policy?

Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, the English statesman, is, doubtless, no stranger to you. In a debate in the House of Commons on the opium war, he stated, on April 8, 1840: "I am not competent to judge how long this war may last . . . but this I can say, that a war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated in its progress to cover this country with disgrace, I do not know and I have not read of."

James Anthony Froude, the English historian, is an authority who will also not have escaped your notice during your research work. Relating his experiences and impressions during the course of a world tour in 1884-1885, he states in his book, "Oceana": "We have ourselves three times invaded Afghanistan, burnt the bazaar at Cabul, and killed a great many thousand people to teach them to love us. . . . Only seven years ago we had formed a deliberate plan to stir up a revolt in Turkestan. We satisfy ourselves that when we do these things it is for the good of mankind, but when others do them it is wicked and not to be permitted. Such a plea as this will hardly pass current in the intercourse of nations."

Well, Captain, what have you got to say now? And what is your opinion of the remarks made by your former Minister, Mr. George Lansbury, who writes in his book, "My England": "None of our fathers who conquered India went there to make her prosperous. They went for purposes of robbery with violence or— with the more civilised—as traders out to make a very large profit."

In your letter to us you say that you want us to think independently. Well, here is enough material for independent thought—not forgetting what Edith Sitwell has to say in her book, "Victoria of England." Miss Sitwell writes sarcastically: "Unhappily, side-by-side with this increasing enlightenment, on the part of the governing classes, grew a wish to interfere with all nations possessing a different pigmentation of the skin—purely, of course, for their good, and because Britain had been appointed to this work by heaven."

You will reply and say all that is stale. All right. Read the *Daily Express* of February 3, 1939, in which Lord Beaverbrook advises the British Government to get on with the work of building a colonial empire "which does us credit, instead of bringing shame upon us."

Is it not these self-same English colonial tactics that you would so much like to employ in regard to Germany? Can you remember how many times you have tried this game?

The old, old dodge. By means of disruption and corruption you prepare the way for your final brutal onslaught on other people. That is the classical English way of doing things. But you cannot work it on us. We have experienced that sort of thing once, in 1918-1919. That was the most terrible experience in all our history. You can take it from us there will be no repetition.

You proudly state that you "have been nominated as a candidate for Parliament." Do you expect the Germans to receive this notification with awe and respect? That, in-

deed, would be enough to wrinkle the face of a cab-horse.

Mr. Candidate-for-Parliament—you say that the staff of your news agency "works five days a week and has a month's holiday on full pay." Dear, dear; and is that really possible in England? Very modestly you add: "The practice of five days per week is becoming more and more customary in Great Britain." Well, that is really no cause for surprise, considering the fact that Englishmen have so many other nations working for them. If the English experiment of once again crushing the German people should succeed, then, doubtless, Englishmen would have no need to work at all. According to their formula, their work would then be done by those Germans who today are merely your "dear readers."

As far as we are aware exemplary English social policy has not yet penetrated sufficiently into the English distressed areas. In those districts there are people who even work less—in fact, they do no work at all, for the simple reason that for years they have been unemployed. Their standard of living is in keeping with this state of affairs. Perhaps you will make a note of this, Mr. King-Hall, and not forget to say something on this subject to your "dear German readers" the next time.

You say that you want to give us "absolute independent information." But the question is: Independent of what? In all probability, however, independent of truth—which in recent times has been such a marked feature of English news. Your news service is "a privately-directed public service." Ha, ha, ha! That really was well said. Your chief, Lord Halifax, can certainly be well satisfied with your schoolboy efforts.

You then go on and put a somewhat scurrilous question to your German reader: "Why do I write to you?" All that now remains for you to do, Mr. Paid-Propagandist, is to talk about humanity and understanding. And, by jove, here it comes! "I am writing to you because I want peace." Now we know where we stand.

No doubt, you are referring to that self-same brand of peace, which prompted England at Versailles to throttle a defenceless nation; which oppressed that nation for 14 years—plundered and looted it. That same spirit of "peace" prompted England to demand delivery not only of our navy, but also of our mercantile fleet, robbed us of our colonies, and never lost an opportunity to torture and humiliate us.

Where were you, Mr. King-Hall, in those days? Why did you never raise your voice or take up your pen in the interests of peace, justice and understanding?

Why did you not direct all your rage towards your own countrymen when they were busy plunging Germany and therewith the whole of Europe into distress?

But you were serving in the Royal Navy or busy at the Royal Institute for International Affairs. You subscribed to all these measures probably because you thought it was fashionable to do so. No doubt, you thought it right at the time to steal the bread from the mouths of your "dear German readers" of today, plunge our country into currency inflation and economic ruin—and, by means of hypocritical and oily phraseology, rob the Germans of one vital right after another. Or did you perchance moralise on your brutalities in those days with a lot of gibberish talk of humanity and civilisation?

You write that you know "what

war is like." The Fuehrer will certainly know this better than you. He did not wage war against women and children, but was to be found in the firing line, opposed to Englishmen.

That is why he has taken care to prevent you and other English gentry from springing another surprise on us.

You are a man . . . "middle-aged, 46 years of age, with three children, and you want peace, if you can obtain it on honourable conditions." Who has ever expected you to exact a dishonourable peace?

Is Versailles a German or an English product?

Or is Versailles, perchance, an honourable peace?

No. Right up to the present day England has denied us an honourable peace. In direct contradiction of all solemn pledges, you have robbed us of our colonies. You administrate them under the mandatory system. They are useless to you. Your country is incapable—as many Englishmen have confirmed—of making profitable use of our colonies. You have neither the people and perhaps not even the inclination to work them. And yet you do not return them. Why not? For the simple reason that not only a thirst for power prevents you from granting Germany those "honourable peace terms" which England claimed for herself, but these self-same terms were designed to completely crush our people. And, despite this, you raise the question as to whether we shall have peace. You reply that you are doubtful on this point and are desirous of stating why.

There is no need for you to inform us of what people are thinking in Great Britain. We have known that for a long time and have nothing to add to it. You do not, of course, want us to believe that your viewpoint is correct, as everybody in Germany knows that you are in the wrong. Your additional remark is delightful: "It may be possible," you say, "that we are wrong, but that it is most important that the Germans should realise what we believe to be right." You dear old chatterbox! Throw a sprat to catch a mackerel! We know these dodges. Good old English objectivity . . . *we do not know whether we are right; all we know is that we know nothing.* That suits Englishmen admirably.

The average Englishman—according to what you tell us—is "so disgusted with the despicable way in which the German Government have broken the Munich Agreement, that he is becoming more and more convinced that its leaders - Ribbentrop, Goebbels and Himmler, at least— are impossible people with whom one can never conclude agreements that will be kept." If that is so, then these gentlemen have qualified to become honorary Englishmen for the simple reason that the charge preferred against them is based on nothing less than the centuries-old distinctive features of British policy.

During your research studies at the Royal Institute for International Affairs did you ever come across a book on Anglo-American Treaties, written by John Bigelow, Major in the U.S.A. Army? Bigelow's investigations led him to the conclusion that of the 30 treaties and agreements concluded between the U.S.A. and England in the period 1783-1913, eight were violated by England and five of them by the U.S.A. on approved British lines.

Major Bigelow's inference is as follows: . . . it is an old stratagem of British diplomacy for a power-

(Continued on page 5.)

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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THIS TALK ABOUT WAR PROFITEERING

More Blood Money for the Bankers?

It is just as we thought. Although the Federal Government has been telling us about the drastic action it will take to prevent exploitation and profiteering, as a result of the war, we notice that no mention has been made in connection with preventing the Australian people from being further exploited by the private banks. And, much more important, we also notice that Mr. Curtin, as Leader of the Labor Party, is also failing to face the real issue. There is nothing like a crisis to reveal to the people the futility of party politics.

The Government talks of raising a defence loan of approximately £23,000,000. Of course, this is only a beginning, and, no doubt, as the war continues, our national debt, as a result of these loans, will, like Topsy, continue to grow. Those people who are nurtured on the daily press are being told the same old nonsense about the method by which this first loan will be raised. Even the Melbourne "Age," which is always prating about its "democratic" outlook, recently displayed its appalling ignorance in an editorial by stating: "The call for money will be", in certain of its aspects, a searching challenge to many Australians. The spirit in which they respond will be the measure of their willingness to make vital sacrifice to render practical service at a time when their country is passing through a great crisis."

This sentiment of making sacrifices will, no doubt, appeal to the 63 per cent, of the Australian breadwinners who get less than £3 per week, and the tens of thousands who are having their standard of living ruthlessly attacked by the increasing incidence of taxation—a goodly proportion of which, ironically enough, goes to pay the interest bills on loans raised during the last war. The "Age" must know as well as we do that the bulk of this loan will come from the same source that the bulk of all loans comes from. It will come from the private banks. They will create it by the very simple process of writing some figures in a ledger, as a debt against the assets of Australia. This will be then operated upon by cheques. For the privilege of allowing the banks to do this we will then pay them interest forever. That is why we finished the last war with our national debt approximately doubled. If the same policy is pursued again it will mean that our national debt will reach staggering proportions, while the interest bill will necessitate still further taxation with a resultant lower standard of living all round.

Money is practically a costless creation—and, for the benefit of those who doubt this statement, we would ask them where the British Government obtained £500,000,000 upon the outbreak of the war, whereas it was pleaded that there was a shortage prior to the start of hostilities. Money is only a claim to wealth, and just so long as we allow the monopoly of creating those claims to be vested in the hands of private individuals, our future is doomed. That is the real issue confronting Australia at the moment. And we want to know where every Member of Parliament stands in relationship to this swindle. We are sick and tired of hearing people talking about profiteering when they refuse to talk about the real culprits. As we mentioned, even Mr. Curtin and the Labor Party have raised very little objection in connection with the real issue. The best that Mr. Curtin has been able to advocate is a lower rate of interest. We want to know why there should be **any** interest or debt in this connection. And we are not very pleased to know that we may only pay 1 or 2 per cent, forever on a debt, instead of 5 per cent.

It is a terrible thought that Australian youths may die on a foreign battlefield. But the thought of the private bankers further enslaving the Australia people, as a result of the financing of their deaths, should stir even the most reactionary into a campaign of action which will force members of Parliament to become real patriots—or get out.

And that refers to every member, irrespective of his party label.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

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

The "Trading With the Enemy" Bill, brought before Parliament on the 6th instant by Attorney-General Hughes, is a fair sample of wartime legislation. "The enemy," apparently, is any person or firm whom the Attorney-General sees fit to declare so by notice in the Government Gazette, and you are supposed to trade with him if you infringe upon any proclamation or notice published in the Gazette, "whether before or after the commencement of this Act," in addition to doing anything which at common law or by statute constitutes trading with the enemy. The Comptroller-General of Customs is given power, without prior application to a Justice of the Peace for the issue of a warrant, to authorise any person, in writing, to seize any books or documents of a person trading, or proposing to trade, with the enemy, and also to break open and search any premises in which the Comptroller-General believes such books or documents to be. By Section 15 the Governor-General, or a Minister, may, by licence, under his hand, exempt any particular transaction or class of transactions from the provisions of the Act—which moves us to respectfully inquire: *Why?*

Prime Minister Menzies' "National Security" Bill is a type of legislation with which Australia is likely to become painfully familiar if the war continues, and the Right Honourable gentleman remains Prime Minister. Ignoring Parliament, he proposes to give the Governor-General (which in practice means his own Administration) power to provide, *by regulation under the Act*, for securing the public safety and defence of the Commonwealth and its territories. Providing for the arrest and punishment of persons, for taking over property, for dealing with aliens and naturalised citizens, for the disposal of property or goods or things of any kind, for entering and searching premises, for licensing and charging fees, for controlling exports of goods and money, and for all matters deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war or giving effect to the Act—all these things are to be done by Governmental decree without consulting Parliament at all. Any persons authorised under these regulations are to have power to make orders, rules and bylaws for achieving the above results, and those orders, rules and bylaws, although subject to disallowance by the Minister, are to be deemed Acts under the Acts' Interpretations Act. Just prior to the outbreak of the war, the Government, by regulation, gave the banking system a monopoly of the trade in bills of exchange. The outside money market, which, in 1931, had been strong enough to force the banking system to unpeg the exchanges and give the exporter a premium of twenty-five on his bill of exchange was made illegal; it became a criminal offence for anyone but the banks to deal in bills of exchange. The validity of the regulations was doubtful, so Section 7 (2) of this Bill provides that they shall be deemed valid. Section 8 ensures that the proceedings under the Act may be heard secretly. Section 11 provides that acts preparatory to the commission of an offence under the Act are themselves offences.

Mr. Curtin is responsible for two

Bills. "The Regulations" Bill provides that regulations made under the Defence Act, the Supply and Development Act and the National Registration Act shall not take effect until they have been laid before each House of Parliament. A Bill to amend the Defence Act provides that enlisted men except in the navy and in the military forces outside Australia shall not be required to serve outside Australia. Conscientious objectors are excluded from the operation of the Defence Act, but during an invasion of Australia, must carry out such civilian service, as they may be required to perform.

* * *

Mr. Spender moved in the House of Representatives on the 15th instant to the effect that all gold delivered to the Commonwealth Bank, and valued in excess of £9 per ounce, shall be subject to a tax of 75 per cent, upon the excess value. The object, apparently, is to prevent gold-mining companies and hoarders from making excessive profits, but it is conceivable that it may act as a check upon production of gold in the future.

COMMUNISTS AND POLAND

There is, they say, a silver lining to every cloud; even the sombre tragedy of Poland is accompanied by a glitter of mirth provoked by the frantic antics of the local agents of the Comintern, who are trying to somersault in every direction at once, and, at the same time, execute the usual song and dance. The indecent haste with which the Soviet rushed into Poland to share the booty after any effective opposition had been overcome by the Nazi troops is typical of the Communist attitude towards war. But the Soviet's part in plundering the Poles came within a day or so after a statement issued at Sydney on September 14 by the central executive of the Communist Party of Australia. The statement (*Age*, 15/9/39) declared that the party was supporting the people of Poland in their struggle for independence against the savage Nazi Fascists. On September 6 the Melbourne Communist paper, the *Guardian*, reported:

"Our first duty is to see that Hitler is stopped. We must see that he is not allowed to destroy the liberty and independence of the Australian people as he is now attempting to destroy that of the Polish people." In these words . . . Mr. Gibson (secretary of the State committee of the Communist Party) made a burning denunciation of German Fascism's invasion of Poland."

The final choice tit-bit in the same issue ran: "The German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, like all Non-Aggression Pacts, is a part of an entirely peaceful character. It is not a pact to do things together, or in alliance, but individually to refrain from warlike actions against one another." Further comment would but gild the lily.

—The *Advocate*, Melbourne, September 21.

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"New Times" Shopping
Guide**

NAZI PROPAGANDA REVEALED

(Continued from page 3.)

ful State, negotiating with a comparatively weak one, to make the terms equivocal, and when the convention is ratified to impose its own construction of it upon the other party.

You will agree, Mr. King-Hall, that that is pretty emphatic. From where do you obtain the moral right to reproach Germany for something you cannot prove—because, like your letter, it is a pack of lies. And where is your right to reproach us for something, which throughout the centuries has been an established practice in English policy?

You say that it will be hard for us to hear the news, but that you are compelled to say it . . . "that very little reliance is nowadays placed on Hitler's word in England." But that does not sound harsh or terrible to us. It would be terrible, indeed, if it were otherwise. Hitler's word, you see, is believed in Germany.

The Fuehrer has created a mighty and powerful German nation. That is why Englishmen of your stamp hate us with all the venom they are capable of. But we are proud of that.

This hatred is not only an honour to the Fuehrer himself, but, at the same time, it strengthens our affection for him. You, Mr. Propaganda-Candidate, are only capable of showing an affectionate feeling for those Germans who are traitors to their own country.

You go on to say that . . . "there is not the slightest hope that Great Britain will make any concessions to Germany until faith in Germany's word has been restored." This shows up your crass ignorance of the real situation. No one is asking you to make concessions. No one expects them.

We do not want your mercy. We want our rights.

We do not stand before your capitalistic democracies as beggars or supplicating "have-nots." If our rights are denied us we shall seek to secure them ourselves. But let no one then hypocritically bemoan the fact that Europe is plunging from one crisis into another.

The blame for this attaches to your superiors in command, Mr. Propaganda-Candidate. All of a sudden you are concerned about the "liberty" of the Czechs. You weep crocodile tears for people to whom no harm is being done, and who are no business of yours. Yet you turn a deaf ear to the national sufferings of other people whom England is torturing and brutally putting to death—as, for example, the unfortunate Arabs in Palestine. We wonder what you would have to say if we adopted your Palestine policy in the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate? We refrain from doing so, as we are Germans and not Englishmen.

In many respects, you say, "Germany's policy is not understandable" to you. That is why you, Sir are but a mere candidate—a Beginner, in fact. It seems that at your age it is impossible to grasp everything. But the Fuehrer's policy finds complete understanding in this country. It is almost ludicrous, therefore, when you raise the question whether we were aware that . . . "prior to the Czechoslovak act of robbery, the whole of our colonial demands had been the subject of very serious consideration in Great Britain?"

Oh, yes, we were fully aware of that. We know from past experience what these "serious deliberations and considerations" have brought about. You also seriously

discussed our disarmament proposals until we were finally forced to re-arm ourselves. You, no doubt, also seriously discussed an increase in the size of the German Army. You kept on discussing the matter until Germany was forced to introduce general conscription. You seriously discussed military sovereignty in the Rhineland until German troops marched across the Rhine bridges and brought about an established fact. You seriously discussed the Austrian problem until the Fuehrer concluded his historical mission at Vienna. You seriously discussed the Sudeten German problem until you were confronted by a *fait accompli*.

Why appear more stupid than you really are? But, above all, do not make the mistake of believing that the Germans are more stupid than you yourself appear to be.

And now all of a sudden you take strong exception to our reproach that England is attempting to encircle us. Not only do we say this, but actually we observe and are witness of it. Therefore, do not raise the hypocritical question: "What should prompt England to encircle Germany?" The reply to that is only too obvious. You want to crush us—because our demands for vital rights are becoming irksome to you—because, in the course of your history, you have always counted on being confronted with a weak and defenceless Germany, which today is no longer the case. You want to crush us because you begrudge us our vital rights as, in your opinion, we are "have-nots" and must forever remain so.

That a well-to-do Germany should be an active factor in world trade is, indeed, a new English theory, which you expound for the first time. Before the war you held a different opinion. At any rate, this new realism of yours is admirably supported by a widespread English boycott of German goods.

If it were possible you would effectively strangle us economically. But, thank heaven that is impossible now.

You then go on to discuss war. You will probably be surprised when we tell you that this subject is well nigh foreign to us. The so-called nervous crisis is really your own product. You say it would have to be . . . "a short war, a lightning war, according to our experts." The question of a future war depends entirely upon England. The question as to how it will end is a matter, which you can safely leave to us. Our own impression is that England's chances of being victorious in that war are not particularly rosy today. Perhaps you are not aware of it, but the German nation today is resolved to defend its national honour and existence to the last man.

Had there been no treachery in Germany in 1918 you would never have won the World War. But in those days, unfortunately, policy in Germany was conducted by *candidates*. Today, we see that candidates are responsible for propaganda in England, whereas in this country, experts are at work. All those who have not yet grasped this fact will realise it later on.

You often think—as you put it—"that we have something to learn from you in regard to conducting foreign policy." Heaven forbid! During the last few years you have not set us many exemplary object lessons in this respect. We refer, for example, to the settlement of the Abyssinian conflict, the re-occupation of the

Rhineland zone, the solution of the Austrian and Sudeten problems, etc. And yet you invite us . . . "to come to you and organise things in England like our road transport, which is in a chaotic condition." No, thanks!

You clean up your own mess. We are not universal traffic cops.

Apart from this, it seems to us that a serious state of chaos exists in the minds of English propagandists. At least, your letter points to this.

You continue by venting your wrath on Italy. We can take it for granted that the Italians are quite able to give you their direct reply if you care to address yourself to them. You say that the Italians are short of raw materials and possess very little power of resistance, etc. Why, then did you not attack them during the Abyssinian conflict? You certainly threatened enough—or were you unable to carry out those threats?

You continue painting the horrors of a coming war and cheerfully broach the subject of another British blockade. It's the same old tactic you employed during the last war, you English disciple of humanity! And is it that brand of cynicism you want to employ as an argument against us, Mr. Beginner?

You say . . . "After such a war a peace treaty will be concluded, compared with which the Treaty of Versailles was child's play." That lets the cat out of the bag. Now we know where we stand.

You have put in plain words something that we have long ago foreshadowed; this is yet another reason for us to prepare ourselves for such an eventuality and to take care that when you are ready to pounce on us you will not be met by a nation economically and militarily unprepared, as was the case in 1914.

You write that . . . "the more you contemplate these things, the more you realise that people like you and us must find ways and means of preventing such matters." Carry on by all means with trying to find ways and means, but carry on without us. Over here the Fuehrer is busy on this question. In his case we all know that he deliberates the matter calmly and in our own interests. Any English help in this respect is not wanted and has been declined for years past.

You assert that the final decision rests with us. "It is your Fuehrer and not my aged Prime Minister who will give the signal for the attack if the worst comes to the worst . . . and, honestly speaking, I fear that Goebbels and Ribbentrop are keeping important information away from the Fuehrer." That is a rough cross-section of English opinion on German foreign policy, as envisaged by Lord Halifax, Stephen King-Hall and Ickey Moses.

Indeed, you do us a great honour when you believe . . . "the German nation possesses an equally high percentage of intelligent men and women as other nations, if not, perhaps, even greater than certain other nations." You can certainly bank upon that, my dear sir! The Germans do certainly possess that much intelligence; not only do they possess it, but, in contrast to former times, they make use of it.

You ask us . . . "why we are averse to thinking matters over independently?" Why don't you follow this line? You advise us . . . "to discuss matters with our friends and show them this letter." That we cannot do; we need your letter for other and better purposes. We have stated our point

AUSTRALIAN PEACE PLEDGE UNION

Pertinent Resolution Sent to Members of Parliament

We desire to congratulate the Australian Peace Pledge Union upon its initiative in launching a campaign to have the following resolution sent to all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

"That members of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament be asked to formulate a *precise* statement of Australia's *aims* in the present war against Germany; and that the Commonwealth Parliament, as part of the Governments of the British Empire, exert its influence to secure from the Powers concerned, as early as possible, an *explicit detailed statement of the terms upon which they are prepared to make peace.*" (Our emphasis.)

This resolution speaks for itself, and it will be very interesting to hear what members of Parliament have to say in connection with this matter. We would suggest that individual readers of the *New Times* also put this resolution to their members.

SPECIAL COPIES OF THE "NEW TIMES" AVAILABLE

We desire to draw our readers' attention to the fact that special numbers of the *New Times*, which are suitable for propaganda at the present time, are available at 1/- per dozen, post free. We recommend the issues containing the following articles: "*The Brier Basin Scandal.*"

Eric Butler's series of articles on the international situation: "*Is Danzig Worth the Life of One Australian?*"

"*Europe — What's Behind the Scenes?*"

"*Youth Pleads For Life.*"

"*Will Wall Street Win the War?*"

of view, which is what you wanted. Acting on your suggestion, we have not minced matters, and called a spade a spade. Let us hope that you now realise all the facts in regard to both sides of the question. And that now brings us to the crucial point. We have purposely been at pains to be somewhat detailed in our reply, as it appeared necessary to thoroughly unmask your flow of phraseology. Let us hope that you will not lose interest in honouring us with further letters of yours. It is a treat to discuss matters with a beginner like yourself. In fact, we profit by it. By the way, if stupidity were painful, then your cries would resound throughout the British Empire. But apparently experience has made you immune.

At any rate, let us tell you this: Your English propaganda tricks are absurd. There was a time when we Nationalist Socialists possessed no power, and yet we were able to overcome our political opponents at home. That trained us in the work of propaganda. From 1914 to 1918 you were dealing with a nation that was practically unprepared. The position today is different. We are now a politically minded nation and we know what is at stake. Tomfoolery, such as that contained in your letter, can no longer bamboozle us. You can tell those little tales to the marines, you honest old British Jack-tar.

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(Continued on page 7.)

"HITLERISM" IN TASMANIA

(Continued from page 1.)

America and live in luxury, more powerful than ever before. More powerful because, not only will we have destroyed Hitler, "but we will also have destroyed our civilisation.

There can be no doubt of the loathing and disgust the people of this country have for Hitler. Something in this man is entirely repugnant to their sense of the rightness of things. They rebel at any one man trying to force his will on others. People have always rebelled at this. You will remember reading about the tremendous sigh of relief, which was heard all over England when Cromwell and his Puritans were removed from power.

These Puritans were like Hitler—they tried to impose their will on other people—they tried to interfere with the private life of the individual, to prescribe for him all his actions, private and public. That is what we dislike about Hitlerism. And it is important to remember that Hitlerism existed in Germany before Hitler arrived on the scene, and will probably exist after Hitler is removed.

We are fighting Hitlerism; we fought it in the last war. Millions of Germans were killed, but the Kaiser still lives in comfort. The Kaiser was the puppet in 1914; Hitler is the puppet in 1939. What can we do about it? How are we going to kill this thing called Hitlerism without killing millions of innocent people and leaving the culprits to go scot-free—to live in comfort and luxury and power to carry on their nefarious scheming?

Before we can fight the great, powerful vested interests that are using Hitler, we must have some knowledge of the way they work and obtain their power. Their methods can be enumerated briefly as follows:

1. The control of the Press and Cables.
2. The financing of national and international Loans.
3. The control of the Party Bosses.
4. The destruction of the power of the private individual by means of centralised Government and Marketing Boards, and vindictive taxation.
5. By the maintenance of a low standard of living by the restriction of output, with the threat of war to any country which raises its standard of living.
6. The encouragement of all religious creeds, which hold up the common man and woman to ridicule and contempt.
7. And, finally, military dictatorship and conscription when all criticism is destroyed.

This indeed is a formidable array, and appears most discouraging. However, we can all do something to combat it. But there are several things you and I in Australia can do. We must see that our country is properly defended by free men—not conscripts—and that these men are properly paid and protected.

We must ensure that all profit is taken out of war and the desire for war. No man should be allowed to make money out of his country's difficulties. At the present time, the control of the raw materials of Australia is in the hands of a few men. The Government has not yet done anything to control these men.

Every effort should be made to prevent the rise in price of food, petrol and rents. If the Loan Racket is allowed to continue, it

will mean that International Finance and the Private Banks will own most of Australia and collect most of our taxation. We must expose this sorry business on every possible occasion.

And, finally, we must maintain freedom of speech within our own country, as this is the only way to stop abuses and stop the large crop of autocrats, which springs up in wartime from making fools of themselves and victims of other people.

Criticism is essential to life itself. If the powers-that-be had taken more heed of the criticism of the ordinary man and woman in the last war, millions of lives might have been saved.

Mr. Menzies has told us that he intends to control profiteering, and that he has taken steps to prevent the rise of prices. In doing this he will have the hearty co-operation of every person in this country except the profiteers themselves.

But, in setting a limit to the profits earned by those making munitions, there is a certain difficulty. For instance, some of the war contractors in England have practically nothing in the bank; the whole of their money requirements were advanced by the bank. In other words, practically the entire profit went to the bank, and they were probably making 200 per cent, on their turnover of the money. The bank's profits were treated as working expenses of the munition makers, and came under no supervision.

This, of course, makes a mockery of all the laws passed by Parliament, and as no Parliament has yet had the courage to interfere with the financial institutions, it would appear, therefore, that all the small traders will be victimised and the "big guns" will "scoop the pool."

Whether Mr. Menzies will have the courage to tackle this problem remains to be seen, but the fact remains beyond all possible doubt that the Commonwealth Bank is capable of financing the entire defence system of Australia without victimising a single person, thus leaving behind no war debt, with its huge burden of interest and taxation. It is absurd to suggest that the people can finance the defence programme out of their savings; it never has been done, and never could be done. There is probably only about half a million pounds worth of gold in Australia—most of the rest of our currency is paper.

That paper is better than gold, because it is backed by the entire assets of the country. No Government has any right to allow any private individuals to monopolise the creation of this paper money, and thus obtain the ownership of the assets of Australia.

The banks of Australia own practically every corner site of every great city; nearly every farm in the land is in pawn to them; most of the business houses and most of the private houses. If we allow the private banks to acquire more control over our assets by means of war loans, then you can understand what is going to happen to this country of Australia. If sacrifices are to be demanded of the people, let us play fair.

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"THE THINGS THAT BELONG UNTO PEACE"

Rev. Wm. Bottomley to Broadcast

The 87th anniversary of the Unitarian Church in Melbourne will be celebrated on Sunday next, October 1. At the afternoon service at 3.30 o'clock, the Rev. Wm. Bottomley's subject will be, "The Eternal Truth," and at the evening service at 7 o'clock, "The Things That Belong Unto Peace."

THE EVENING SERVICE WILL BE BROADCAST BY STATIONS 3LO AND 3WV. Supporters of the *New Times*, irrespective of denomination, appreciate the contribution to the cause of peace, justice and human brotherhood which this courageous preacher has made in the past, so country readers and those who are unable to attend in person are advised to listen-in on Sunday at 7 p.m.

ADDRESS BY ERIC BUTLER

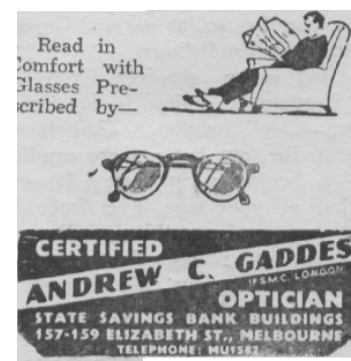
Big Crowd Gives Young Speaker Splendid Hearing

Once again Eric Butler has demonstrated his ability to get big meetings, and, much more important, hold them. Last Sunday, September 24, he addressed another big meeting on the Yarra Bank. Speaking for over 2½ hours, his performance was described by one person "as a feat of physical and mental concentration without parallel in the history of the movement."

Copies of the *New Times* were sold, and so enthusiastic was the feeling of the meeting that the large quantity taken down were quickly bought, and the big demand could not be fully supplied. Many questions were asked and dealt with in a convincing manner.

Many enquiries are coming in as a result of Eric Butler's appearance on the Yarra Bank. More and more people at the moment are looking for some way out of the present mess, and are visiting places where public meetings are being held. Eric has been requested by many people to speak every Sunday. He will do this, but it is essential that all supporters co-operate. Speakers are wanted to give him a rest, and also people who are prepared to sell the *New Times* and deal with enquiries.

All those interested are asked to note: Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, Yarra Bank.



PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

Have you ordered that EXTRA copy of the "New Times" yet?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WORLD-GOVERNMENT

An Urgent Warning

Sir, —Referring to the desperate measures to which the controllers of finance may resort in their endeavour to retain their hold over money, it is fairly safe to assume that they will strive by all means, fair or foul, to bring the world under complete domination of their own wishes.

Unfortunately, we are in that state today, but only on account of the fact that we have been deceived into allowing the control of our money system, which rightly belongs to us, to pass out of our keeping.

With the awakening public opinion, which is rapidly becoming more apparent throughout the world, it is quite obvious that certain countries are realising that they must regain control of their own currency. It is the knowledge of this awakening public opinion, which will cause the usurpers of monetary control, to endeavour to prevent any country regaining its real sovereign rights.

We have been warned of the attempt that will be made to bring the world under complete control of a world "Central Government," acting on behalf of, and in the interests of a world central bank.

The Bank of International Settlements has already been established at Basle, in Switzerland.

It only remains to formulate a scheme whereby the Central Government may be brought into operation, and then the last link of the chain of bondage and slavery will have been welded upon the people of the world.

In all probability the present war may be the very excuse that is needed by "High Finance" to establish their central government.

Naturally, much subterfuge will be required. The war may be allowed to drag on for some years, or it may be terminated just as soon as "finance" decides it is safe for the culmination of their plot.

If the internal conditions in the various countries are allowed to become bad enough, just imagine the willingness with which the people of those countries will accept the proposal to establish an international government, at some neutral place (they may even suggest Basle, Switzerland) for the purpose of

- (1) Guaranteeing world peace in future;
- (2) Seeing that justice is done

- between all nations regarding international trade, etc.;
- (3) Taking adequate steps to prevent armament races, etc.; and last, but not least,
- (4) To safeguard the currency of the world.

It is hard to anticipate what other tempting bait will be offered to the war-weary countries, but it is not hard to imagine the eagerness with which they will grasp at this "wonderful scheme."

Of course, it will be made clear that each country will retain its own government, and its own identity, etc.; that the Central Government will only have jurisdiction over certain matters.

In other words they will be kind enough to allow each country to legislate on things of no importance, but when it comes to questions of finance, etc., that will be the duty of the Central Government.

Woe betide the world if that comes to pass. We would be delivered into the hands of international financiers, and our complete dependence upon their slightest wish would have become a fixture.

The recent example of the way in which our own Federal Government and the State Governments tried to pass the "wheat baby" to each other should be enough to show us how utterly impossible it would be to successfully control such a world Government.

For instance, if every elector in Australia asked or demanded the same thing, at the same time, it is a well-known fact that, as we are governed today, we would certainly get what we demanded, because our own Government knows very well it dare not refuse the will of the people.

Things would be vastly different under the Central Government, however.

Our Australian representative on that Government, would, no doubt, place our demand before the "House," but he would be sidetracked somehow like this: —

"Of course, you Australians may want such and such a thing, but, as we are a *world-government*, we will have to see what the people in England and France and Germany and America and Japan, etc., think of this proposition."

The impossibility of obtaining a world decision needs no emphasising.

Unless we are prepared for such a treacherous move, it could be thrust upon us suddenly, and with

glaring headlines in the controlled press, and practically continuous broadcasts over our national network, it would be a simple matter for them to stampede the people into supporting this bankers' Government in Basle.

We should make an immediate start to educate public opinion to resist such a trap as the foregoing, because we will need all our resources to defend ourselves against the determined and well-planned attacks, which the money power will make upon our few remaining liberties.

On no account should we tolerate any suggestion for the control of our currency to be handed over to people whose interests are inimical to our own. —Yours, etc., JAMES KELLY.

South Perth, W.A.

WAR AND FINANCE

Sir, —Are there any people left amongst the Australian public who can think or reason for themselves? Lord Wakehurst is urging us to fight "Hitlerism," but does not explain what Hitlerism is. Some of us think and believe that the real fight is against the Power of the *International Financial Ring*, and that not only Hitler, but Stalin, Mussolini, and Hirohito are against it and its originators—the International Jew. So the reason of the Four-Power Axis is apparent. The Ring now dominates only England, France, U.S.A. and Australia. The Axis is really commencing a regeneration of the economic world.

Knighthood, to a large degree, has become the acceptance of the rank of office in the Lodge of Finance. Hence, "Hitlerism" wouldn't suit an office-bearer in High Finance.

In Australia, what is happening? Are Menzies and Casey going to use Australia's National Credit for Australia's National Welfare, or are they going to ask *Banks* to create it as Debt-War-Loan? Menzies and Casey are going to work in the old financial joke—a War Loan!!

Why talk of preventing profiteering by commercialists, if they allow Capitaleering by the Financial Banking ring, who will create and issue the loan-credit as binding debt on the people? They will not only make *profits*, but literally *make* (i.e., manufacture) the credit-money as well.

Menzies and Casey are increasing Taxation!! Another of High Finance's swindling methods of keeping the people inert; for taking money from people lessens their "power," and increases their struggle for those "licences to live"—i.e., bits of paper called "money"!!—Yours, etc.,

"THE BANKS MUST NOT BE THE VICTORS."
Melbourne.

NATIONAL CREDIT RESOLUTION

Sir, —At a very representative gathering of business and professional men of Murgon, Queensland, tonight (Sept. 18), the following resolution was carried unanimously: —

"That we, a gathering of loyal citizens of Murgon, Queensland, do pray his Excellency the Governor-General of Australia to submit to Federal Parliament our resolution of agreement with the opinion of the South Australian Parliament, which resolved that the national credit of the Commonwealth should be used in the interests of Australia's defence, and in the interests of the primary producers, and in the interests of the general welfare of the people of Australia."

We believe that if this information (Continued on page 8.)

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

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CITIZENS' ANTI-DICTATORSHIP LEAGUE

Important Notice

At a meeting of citizens held at McEwan House, Melbourne, on Tuesday night last, September 26, the proposed policy of the above league—with minor alterations—was unanimously adopted.

A special committee was formed to act in an honorary executive capacity, so that the launching of the campaign may be proceeded with without delay.

The financing of the campaign in its initial stages will be dependent upon donations and the sale of literature, and all interested are urged to forward their contributions immediately to the address below.

Literature is available in quantities, priced 1/- or multiples of 1/-

THE LETTER-FORM ADOPTED IS REPRODUCED BELOW.

The aims of this body are already well recognised as embodying EVERY VITAL ISSUE BEFORE THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE AT THE PRESENT TIME. Therefore, it is the duty of all members to be present with their friends at the next meeting to be held at Room 9, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, October 3.

All enquiries to: Hon. Sec., Anti-Dictatorship League. (Address as above.)

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 endangered, 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 trading banks and allied monopolies shall not profiteer, as in previous wars. All defence measures shall be voluntary, and be financed without Debt and Taxation, as empowered in Section 51A of the Commonwealth Constitution, through the Commonwealth Bank, as indicated in Paragraph 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,

Address
Federal Electorate.....

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Have YOU "Done Your Bit" Yet?

UNITED ELECTORS OF AUSTRALIA

U.E.A. campaigners are particularly requested to attend an urgent meeting at headquarters on Tuesday, October 3, at 8 p.m., punctually.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

The dance-social held at McEwan House Cafe by all sections of the U.E.A. on last Wednesday week proved an outstanding success, with a splendid attendance.

During the supper adjournment Mr. Eric Butler, who recently returned from an extensive speaking tour through Queensland, covering some 6000 miles in four months, was welcomed home by Mr. Norman Rolls, on behalf of the movement. In a brief address, Eric dealt with the present situation, from the Australian viewpoint, and outlined the immediate policy of the U.E.A., which was received with enthusiasm.

The music was rendered by the Melody-Makers' Orchestra and friends, whose welcome co-operation we take this opportunity of sincerely acknowledging.

The movement is also indebted to the Women's Section, which was responsible for providing and serving supper; to members of the Youth Section for its co-operation, and to Miss J. Robinson for her untiring efforts as organising secretary. The U.E.A. funds will benefit to the extent of £4/9/8 as a result.

It was estimated that 20 per cent, of those attending were newcomers, and it is felt that much good will result from holding regular functions of a similar nature.

The next social and dance will be held at McEwan House Cafe on Wednesday, October 11. WATCH THE NEW TIMES FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS. CALL OR WRITE FOR TICKETS NOW. EVERY CONTACT COUNTS!

Notice.—The winner of the bed-jacket is Mrs. McLaren, 13 Weir Street, East Kew, and the winner of the picture, Miss Greig.

HAWTHORN GROUP

All supporters in Hawthorn are asked to note that the next U.E.A. Group meeting will take place at the home of Mrs. Allsop, 78 Power-street, Hawthorn, on Thursday, October 5. The speaker will be Mr. Eric Butler, and his subject will be "Australia and the International Situation."

All supporters are urged to attend.

Country Campaign Suspended

Appreciation is extended to those who contributed to the proposed country publicity drive, which was temporarily postponed on the outbreak of war.

The money collected, minus the cost of New Times supplies ordered, and incidental expenses, has been received by "The New Times" and will be most helpful at the present time.

If you think the NEW TIMES is worth supporting, your best way of doing so is to make it known to your friends.

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Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 7.)

tion is published in your paper, then many other centres will do likewise.

I have read your paper since it first appeared, and congratulate you on the splendid fight you are putting up in the interest of all people. I take two copies every week, one to file and one to pass around.

I am enclosing sub. for a quarter from a friend whom I interested in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MICKAN.

Murgon, Queensland.

DARKNESS BEFORE THE DAWN

Sir, —Seventeen years ago I came to Australia, as did thousands of other English boys, for life, liberty, and land. The Great War had left a trail of blood, tragedy, disease and unemployment. ENGLAND DIDN'T WANT US.

For years I slaved for coolie wages in the great outback of the Far North, under the heel of a Governmental scheme, and I kept my contract faithfully. We conquered the bush, but we won no land. An Australian "cobber" and humorist of those days posted me a cutting from a newspaper—a picture of a grave, on which he had inscribed: "All the land you're likely to own in Australia."

Up to date my friend has been right; but if I've left England, to come to Australia, to go to France, to fight for Wall St. and the City of London, in Germany, do I lose my chance of a grave in good Australia, the country of my adoption? Times have changed. ENGLAND WANTS US NOW.

She also wants Australia's wheat, meat, fruit, butter, etc., NOW. She increased her orders immediately she increased her money and credit, I noticed. Your paper has been telling the world for years: "Purchasing Power and Peace—or Poverty and Death," and there are more thousands than you are probably aware of, Mr. Editor, who know WHERE the enemy lies.

That this war will not last for long before the mightiest weapon will be used to stop it is my firm conviction, for, to quote our own Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, speaking at Brisbane on 29th June, 1939: 'War will mean the disappearance of the victor as well as the vanquished,' When Mr. Menzies said that (in spite of the liberties he may have taken since) he knew what he was saying, and he meant what he said.

Unless the people call a halt, there will be no victors—only vanquished. And they, too, will perish unless they change the financial system, for "mene, mene, tekul uphasin" (it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting).

If a supreme effort is not made to save the youth of today before it is too late—AND THEY CAN BE SAVED—the lives of the older generation will be haunted by sorrow and tragedy that will know no bounds.

Prophecies are being fulfilled. Technocracy and the New Times (without flaunting "I told you so") have been proven right. This is the birth of a new era—the darkness before the dawn of true Democracy. As The Publicist said recently, "Long live the New Times."—Yours, etc.,

"PUBLIC OPINION—THE GREATEST WEAPON KNOWN."

Melbourne.