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THE

NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1939.

Every Friday, 3d

FARMERS VICTIMISED

Outrageous Treatment From Government

THE WORM MUST TURN

Since the "Trade Diversion" policy of the Lyons Government began in May 1936, the wheat and woolgrowers of Australia have been subjected to unwarranted and unnecessary hardships to a greater degree. The enforced penury of so many country folk has had repercussions on the professional and business community immediately serving the rural districts, which has, in turn, had serious consequences on city commercial activities. In view of the obvious damage done to the general economy of the nation, it is difficult for the ordinary citizen to understand the attitude taken by the Federal Government towards these two major industries.

A review of the treatment meted out to the wheat and wool industries suggests that the manner of Government calls for serious inquiry.

For many years the fortunes of the wheatgrowers and of the woolgrowers, as well as being depressed by the artificial money-shortage, were in the hands of speculators, and the reward for the growers' useful and necessary services to the community fluctuated in accordance with the manipulations of these parasitical individuals or groups.

"TRADE DIVERSION" POLICY

Bad as this state of affairs was, it took the "Trade Diversion" policy of the Government in 1936 to deliver the death-blow to many struggling growers, and to place the industries as a whole in jeopardy. This was actually done by a Government which was supposed to govern for the welfare of the Australian people, but it was done at the behest of vested interests, foreign to Australia, because these interests were displeased with Japan for interfering with their sovereignty in China; also these same interests were annoyed with certain European countries, and it is remarkable that Australian wheat ceased to go to certain European countries. Previous to the Trade Diversion policy Japan had been a good and useful friend of Australia, taking large quantities of both wheat and wool, and increasing her orders substantially each year. Not only did this action on the part of the Government towards Japan destroy the meagre livelihood of many Australian producers, it has also tended to convert an erstwhile friendly nation into a potential and formidable enemy. Time and again those countries, which have offended the coterie controlling credit and exchange, have approached the Australian Government and intimated that they wanted a portion of our wool and wheat, and were willing to give equitable exchange for it. Was it in the interests of Australia that the Government refused their overtures, and in doing so brought manifold hardships on so many Australian people?

MR. MENZIES' PROMISES

At the outbreak of the present war Mr. Menzies declared that Australia had an important part to play in producing foodstuffs for England and her allies, and has proceeded forthwith to requisition primary production, at the same time giving an assurance that prices would be payable. The declaration quietened the wheat-growers, who had been making strong representations to the Government for a payable price for their production. It now transpires that Mr. Menzies' assurances were worthless, as the price his Government is endeavouring to fix for wheat is considerably below the cost of production; and sales of South African wool, which is inferior wool to Australian wool, is a poor effort in the interests of Australia. Also, the wheatgrower is now informed that England does not really want his wheat; that, on account of tran-

(Continued on page 6.)

PEACE CONFERENCE CAMPAIGN

We publish below the latest report from the honorary secretary of the Peace Conference Campaign, Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

PEOPLE TAKING ACTION

"As we anticipated, the growing belief that the continuation of the war will not lay the foundations for a just and lasting peace, is rapidly finding expression in the demand on the part of the people for a Peace Conference—now. Little difficulty is being experienced in obtaining signatures to letters to members of Parliament, and whilst thousands of people prefer to post their direct, a steady stream of signed letterforms is arriving at this office for classification. On one day last week we posted over 800 to their respective addressees at Canberra.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS CO-OPERATING

"A great number of churches, clubs, and other organisations, both political and non-political, are

THE POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND

Since we published a review of A. N. Field's book, "The Truth About New Zealand," in our issue of November 17, two or three people have expressed a dislike for what one terms our "anti-New Zealand attitude." We would like to point out that, while we are opposed, on principle, to all political parties—whether they are Labor, U.A.P. or otherwise—at the same time we are willing to give praise where praise is due. We gave maximum prominence to a report favourable to the N.Z. Labor Government in our issue of November 10. Many individuals in the Labor Party in this country are putting up a splendid fight for political and economic democracy, but we must confess that we derive no more hope from the Australian Labor PARTY than from the New Zealand Labor PARTY.

It must also be remembered that Mr. A. N. Field and other writers give many facts, which cannot be denied. Until those who criticise our "attitude" can prove these facts wrong, some criticism of the N.Z. Government seems not only permissible, but obligatory. We have lately received further evidence, which indicates that the position is likely to be hopeless until the electors start to demand results.

A LETTER TO MR. NASH

To cast some light on the outlook of Mr. Nash, the Minister for Finance, we publish a recent letter sent by a monetary reformer to Mr. Nash, and the reply received: "Dear Mr. Nash,

"Come now and let us reason together."

"You will, I think, agree that inflation means that more money is required to purchase goods and services.

"You will probably also agree that taxation causes the prices of goods and services to rise.

"Now that you have control of the Reserve Bank, would you be good enough to let me know why you do not get your requirements from that source without further decreasing purchasing power by increasing taxation?"

"I did think that we were going to lead the world in regard to monetary matters and reducing

taxes, but it would appear that Alberta is beating us.

"Alberta has abolished the sales tax. Pays a bonus on Alberta produce and goods.

"Has 22 Treasury Branches.

"Has 270 Treasury Agencies.

"Has paved 1000 miles of roads without leaving any debt.

"Has increased the purchasing power of the dollar in Alberta.

"Sorry to trouble you for a reply, but it is not entirely for myself that I ask, although I will, of course, be deeply interested in your explanation, as will a large circle of my acquaintances."

* * *

MR. NASH REPLIES

The following is Mr. Nash's reply:

"Dear Mr. -----,

"The matter raised in your letter is one of which the Government is very well aware. The factor, which militates against your suggestion concerning taxation, and in fact against use of Reserve Bank credit after a certain stage, is that additional goods and services do not automatically come on the market with an increase in the supply of new money. What matters is that there should be always sufficient goods and services coming forward to meet the monetary demand for them. If sufficient do not come forward, then we get an inflationary situation.

"The task before the governing authority, therefore, is so to conduct public finance as to maximise the use of all our resources, but at the same time maintain and, if possible, extend living standards. Taxation is used only to the extent necessary with this objective in view.

"Yours, etc.,

"W. NASH."

Mr. Nash displays the usual orthodox socialist outlook. When he says, "that there should be always sufficient goods and services coming forward to meet the monetary demand for them," he reverses the real question, which is, (Continued on page 7.)

THE PROFIT ILLUSION

Bill and George Thrash It Out

Much loose talk about "production for profit," and the alleged iniquity thereof is indulged in by some who should know better. Such vital factors as the almost unlimited productive-capacity of the modern world and the relation of "money-incomes-distribution" to "aggregate-remunerative-prices" are too often conveniently ignored by the theorists.

But apart from theoretical conclusions, objective results, such as the statistical indications that—unless additional money is being distributed to consumers through "capital expansion," public works, and the like—profits made are approximately balanced by losses made, receive scant notice. Rhys, in his "Real Wealth and Financial Poverty," states that for the year 1921, 171,239 corporations in the U.S.A. showed a total trading profit of four billion dollars, and for the same year 185,158 corporations showed a total loss of practically the same figure.

In the imaginary dialogue which follows, two plain men, speaking in their own plain language, cast more light on this important matter than all the economists, with all their jargon, ever did.

"The ignorance of the working classes is surprising," remarked Bill as he drove in some tacks.

"Oh?" said his mate.

"Yes," continued Bill confidently, "and if you asked most of these fellows in this factory what is the cause of the economic crisis, they'd say at once, without giving it a thought, 'over-production.'"

"True enough," said his mate, George, "though if they called it 'under-consumption' they'd be nearer the mark."

"Under-consumption?" queried Bill, vaguely, "that's a new word to me. Sounds right, though."

After a little while George said: "You haven't told me what your own opinion is regarding the cause of the crisis, Bill?"

Bill looked up quickly.

"Production for profit, of course, that's obvious," replied he.

"What's profit?" asked George.

"Good Lord; you don't expect me to define a profit, do you? Anybody knows what that is."

"No need to define a profit, but tell me how this profit-making works so as to cause this periodic slump and depressing crisis. Just what happens?"

WHERE DO PROFITS COME FROM?

"Well," stated Bill, "take the head of this firm. He employs thousands of men like us, who earn his profits for him; that's why he is rich and we are poor."

"I don't quite follow," said George unhappily. "Do you mean he gets his financial profits out of us?"

"Of course," snapped Bill.

"How?" said George?

"Well, suppose I started a manufacturing business, employing five men, say, at £4 a week each.

"Then I sell the product for, say, £30, thus making £10 profit weekly out of my five employees. That's simple enough, isn't it?"

"It sounds simple enough," agreed George. "Is that what happens?"

"Of course it is, only more so with these big firms. Don't pretend to be dense about it," said Bill testily.

George appeared to be turning this over in his mind. "Dash it,"

he said, at last, "I can't see how that happens. Here, let's stick to your example, which is fair enough. You say you employ five men at £4 a week each. That makes £20 you are paying into the market as wages every week?"

"Yes, that's right," said Bill.

"And you sell the weekly product for £30, so making £10 profit every week?"

"You've got the idea," agreed Bill, happily.

"Thus you collect £30 out of the market into which you have put only £20?"

Bill stopped hammering tacks.

"Eh?"

George repeated his last question.

But Bill had no reply ready. George went on. "Are you seriously suggesting that industrialists (as a whole) are continually collecting more money (via prices) from us working consumers than we ever get as wages?"

Bill's puzzled frown grew deeper as he turned back to his work. "Let me think that one out, mate."

Half an hour later Bill turned to George.

"I must admit you've got me stumped, mate," said he. "What I thought was continually happening I see now is impossible. I'll say, however, it is possible for a firm here and there to make profits in the way I thought they were made, but that can happen only at the expense of other firms making losses, unless some new money comes into the consuming market for which I can't account, I still believe we are victims of a profit trick somehow, but I can't see how it works. What's the answer?"

"Oh, yes," replied George, "we are victims of a profit trick all right, but you can't see how it is operated until you know the difference between a real profit and a financial profit."

"Explain," said Bill.

REAL PROFIT AND FINANCIAL PROFIT

"Well, the essential difference is really the difference between goods and money. By industry we can produce an increment of goods which is a real profit, as, for instance, when you grow potatoes—the crop is far greater than the seed sown. The food harvests of the world are really a rotation of real profits by which we live.

"In this factory we change steel plate, wooden planks, glass, hides, etc., into motor cars, and by our associated labour we transform the raw materials into a product that has gained a vast real profit of serviceability."

"Yes, I agree," broke in Bill, "but we are robbed of this real profit somehow. It's true what you say, but why does the farmer destroy his surplus milk? Why does the fisherman often throw his real

profit of fish back into the sea? Why does the cotton-grower plough back into the earth a third of his crop; and the rancher shoot down his calves? Why does the equipment of a factory like this stand idle more than half its time?"

"Well," replied George, "when you grow potatoes, you don't grow money to buy them with, the fisherman doesn't haul any money out of the sea with his fish, nor do we here make money to buy motor cars with.

"In other words, the real profits represented by an increment of goods are not reflected in the financial system and distributed to consumers, as they must be if complete distribution of the real profits is to take place.

THE NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE

"Now, no matter what real profits are produced by industry of all kinds, they cannot be distributed to either rich or poor consumers, except at the pleasure of the money producers."

"Money-producers?" ejaculated Bill.

"Money-creators," said George.

"Money-creators?" whispered Bill. "What . . . who . . ."

"And a very easy and profitable business it is, too," went on George mercilessly. "A million pounds is produced with practically no more effort than you make when you sign a docket. When a trading Bank creates a few millions it is done with less cost and less effort than we two have to put forth in trimming this motor body."

"And whose money is this?" asked Bill quickly.

"Well, the Bank assumes it belongs to it."

"Oh, does it?" burst out Bill aggressively. "Well, I don't; it sounds like a confidence trick to me."

"It is a confidence trick," said George, quietly. "Didn't you say you were convinced we were victims of a profit trick somehow?"

"Ay, but I never suspected this . . . I never thought money was made . . . yet it must be if it is to increase. . . . I begin to see . . . You say the Bank claims the money as its own at the moment of creation? If that's what happens, I think it simply wicked. Whose money would you say it is, really?"

"Well," replied George, "it should belong to the community; all improvements in the process of producing real wealth should he made to pay a dividend to the community."

"Of course they should," said Bill eagerly; "that's what I've seen all along; the goods are there in plenty."

"Exactly," said George, "the real profits are abundant. The thing to do is to monetise them for distribution to consumers."

"I agree; that's what I want."

LEGACY WITHHELD

"Well, in that case, you must express your will about it. The idea that production for profit is wrong is an illusion—to veil the wickedness of denying your just claim in the legacy of science, by which you have a right to a part of the increment of modern production, so much of which is being destroyed. You must claim your inheritance, as thousands of others everywhere are now doing. Demand your birthright, your personal share of the nation's real profit. Your legal title depends only on your making and voicing this demand. The legacy is there, the means and method of distributing it are known. Write to your M.P. and stake your claim unmistakably and determinedly."

"Good," said Bill, "I'm on, and I mean it. Mate—I owe you something—shakes hands."

Australian Gestapo

No doubt the average Australian would be very indignant if we told him that he can be thrown into prison without a trial in this country. "Oh, no," he would say, "That may happen in Germany and Russia, but not in Australia." You don't believe it? Well, those are the methods of the Commonwealth National Security Act, 1939.

Observe the powers of summary arrest:—

"Any person found committing an offence. OR SUSPECTED of having committed . . ."

"Or suspected of BEING ABOUT TO COMMIT such offence..." may be arrested:—

"WITHOUT WARRANT; BY ANY CONSTABLE; any Commonwealth officer, or ANY PERSON authorised by the Minister."

Arrested without warrant. And without charge. Upon suspicion only. With but one safeguard:—

"If no charge is laid against the suspected person within ten days he shall be released from detention . . ."

Giving the arresting policeman, or "officer or other person," ten days to discover what the charge may be, while the suspect lies in gaol! If then charged, he shall come to trial "according to law."

According to what law? According to the new law, prescribing that:—

"The Court may give directions that such persons and classes of persons as the Court determines shall be excluded . . ." and the Court may:—

"Give directions prohibiting or restricting the disclosure of information."

Secret trial. Organisations barred out. Newspaper reports stifled. With no damages to be recovered for false and wrongful arrest, unless "the Governor-General may award such compensation as he considers reasonable."

That is the new Law of Australian Democracy! A citizen, under no charge except the Gestapo suspicion of what he might be "about to do," goes into gaol to wait for a Star-Chamber trial and an unreported sentence.

And now recall the words of our Prime Minister on September 6, when he said: "It would be a tragedy if we won the war but lost the thing we were fighting for—individual freedom."

What rank hypocrisy! Mr. Menzies has already paved the way for the very tragedy he mouths platitudes about. And now we see the insidious suggestion that these powers brought down as war measures may be extended to peacetime. That is, of course, after we have smashed "Hitlerism!!"

PRACTICAL SUPPORT

A Sydney subscriber has forwarded us 3/9, and has asked that the *New Times* be forwarded to an acquaintance of his for one quarter without disclosing his name. He has expressed a confidence that anyone of balanced intelligence who reads the paper for that period must surely continue getting it. We appreciate not only the flattering compliment, but the very practical nature of the idea, and appeal to other readers to adopt it wherever possible. But, procrastination (or have we said it before?) is the thief of time—and time is the essence of the contract.



INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND ITS FIGHT FOR WORLD DOMINATION

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

(2)

Prior to the last war the International Financiers were well entrenched in practically every country in Europe, and such were the ramifications of their interests that during the last war there was the ironic spectacle of Max Warburg acting as financial adviser to the German Government, while his brother, Paul Warburg, was financial adviser to the American Government; and when the Peace Treaty was arranged they or their puppets represented both sides.

The tactics by which they prolonged the war have already received some prominence in these columns. By so doing they were able to obtain a stranglehold of death upon the Allies, particularly Britain, and thus weaken democratic government—which these financiers appear to regard as an obstacle to their plans.

Apart from the Briey Basin scandal, another incident of the war, which has received very little publicity, helped the financiers to prolong the war, while, at the same time, preparing the ground for the revolution in Russia. The Allied peoples were told that when the "Russian Steamroller" went into action in the East, in the autumn of 1915, the Germans would quickly collapse. The real facts are as follows, and are related in the "War Memoirs" of Mr. Lloyd George: Vickers had the contract to supply the Russian army, but failed to carry out their contract, with the result that, out of 7,000,000 men put into the trenches, there were 3,800,000 casualties. It is interesting to note that Vickers was founded and financed by Sir Ernest Cassel, friend and associate of Mr. Schiff, of Wall Street. Sir Basil Zaharoff was also connected with this group, which was able, because of its international character, to arm and finance both sides.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND RUSSIA

Those who have adhered to the viewpoint that Russia was playing a role similar to that played by America, under the domination of Wall Street, have so far had their predictions proved right. In fact, one cannot overlook the evidence that Soviet Russia—which does not necessarily mean Socialism—was brought into being by the Wall Street group.

Most of the views expressed about Russia have been, unfortunately, of a very superficial nature. With those who say, "But what about the tremendous material progress in that country?", I agree. But Russia has done no more—if as much—in 20 years than we took possibly 50 or more years to do as pioneers. That proves very little, except that Russia has proved a great field for exploitation by industrialisation. In spite of all our material progress, we have been getting further and further under the domination of Finance. Finance may conceivably see that we are all fed and housed. For example, but at the same time can build up a great system of bureaucratic dictatorship, and completely crush the rights of the individual. This is what has happened in Russia, and is what appears to be the fate intended for those who survive the present war.

CAN FACTS BE DENIED?

It is not my wish to discredit the many high-minded leaders, which the Socialist movements have produced, but the evidence that Finance has used these movements can no longer be ignored by any person who will honestly examine the facts. For example, most supporters of the "Left" have a very high regard for Mr. George Lansbury, former chairman of the British Labor Party. I would advise them to read his book, "Looking

Backwards and Forwards," published in 1935, in which he relates the manner in which Lenin and Trotsky were financed, as far back as 1907, by American Finance. Incidentally, Trotsky also admits it in his "History of the Russian Revolution."

Apparently, the fact that New York financiers were working to foment trouble in Russia was known prior to the Revolution, as, in the course of a debate in the Russian Duma, it was alleged that M. Protopopoff, head of the last Czarist Government, had been bribed by one of the Warburgs at Stockholm.

The memoirs of Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador to Russia until 1918, state that Rasputin, whose control over the Empress brought the Russian Royal Family into disrepute, was "largely financed by certain Jewish bankers."

In 1915 Paul Rodzianko quotes the President of the Russian Duma as saying: "Some people are in favour of peace, but they dare not speak. Rasputin will not work for peace, for he is run by a ring of banks who make money out of the war."

Possibly the most monumental piece of evidence that the International Group financed the Revolution was the official report of the French High Commissioner in the United States, early in 1919, from material supplied by the U.S. Secret Service. The report brought forward presumably indisputable evidence that the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. had fomented and financed the Russian Revolution. Furthermore, it declared that the same group had the contracts for the industrialisation of Russia beforehand. We will examine further evidence of this later.

In his memoirs, "Through Thirty Years" (1924), Mr. H. Wickham Steed, editor of the London Times during the war, describes Messrs. Schiff and Warburg as "akin to, if not identical with," the men who shipped Trotsky and other revolutionaries to Russia in 1917.

One other report, which appeared in the *New York Times* of March 24, 1917, is also more than sufficient to indicate that the Wall Street group was interested in the Revolution. Mr. George Kennan was reported as relating at a meeting that Mr. Schiff had heavily financed revolutionary propaganda amongst 50,000 Russian prisoners of war in Japan as far back as 1905.

This New York meeting was held in celebration of the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, and at it a message was read out from Schiff expressing his pleasure at the achievement of "what we had hoped and struggled for these long years." It is rather an interesting thing to see a member of the most powerful Banking House in the

world expressing his satisfaction in such a manner.

Further evidence that this Banking Group financed the Revolution was found in the documents seized from the Bolsheviks by the Kerensky Government, and later established in the Sisson Report in the United States. These documents named Warburg's Bank as providing large funds for munitions for Trotsky.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL POLICY

Mr. James W. Gerard (former U.S.A. Ambassador to Germany) has stated on numerous occasions that Bolshevism was being financed by America and Britain lending money to Germany, which was then re-lent to Russia. There is evidence that International Finance found the money for the first Five-Year Plan. The London *Daily Express* of January 16, 1932, said that international financiers in the City of London had borrowed £50,000,000 in France and America at 2 per cent., lent it to Germany at 8 per cent., and Germany had lent it to Russia at 15 per cent. More recently Britain made a great Government-guaranteed trade credit available to Russia, which Russia obviously did not require for trade purposes, as she was selling more in Britain than she bought there.

That a policy of debt, which means taxation, is still being furthered in Russia is shown by a recent report, which appeared in the Melbourne Communist paper, *The Guardian*, on August 23. It proclaims a record Soviet loan in connection with the Government Five-Year Plan. The stupendous sum of six billion roubles, which, the report says, the people over-subscribed in ten days, seems obviously absurd, and one presumes that the only group capable of "finding" such a sum is the Banks. Even the most eulogistic supporter of the "prosperity" of the Russians would find it a tax on his credulity to believe that the people could find these billions of roubles in 10 days. I have been unable to discover any evidence of whether it came from external sources or not. If the Banks found it internally it is equally damning, as this means more debt. Although the Banks may be nationalised, this in itself is a dangerous admission. Mr. Montagu Norman is reported as saying, in connection with nationalisation: "We would welcome it."

A policy of nationalisation and socialisation means the building of a vast State bureaucracy, with the individual unable to obtain any redress whatever. This policy suits International Finance, and all over the world similar ideas are being carefully fostered along the lines adopted in Russia. This fact, coupled with Russia's foreign policy, has made many people realise that the Internationalists appear to have as their ultimate aim a World Bureaucracy—and that the "Left" group is being, consciously or unconsciously, used to further the idea.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

When an article entitled "Warning Europe" first appeared in England, with the warning that a European war was being fomented which would mean that Russia and America would emerge as dictators of the world, the suggestion that Russia would play her present role was ridiculed. No good purpose can be served by Communists or any other Russian apologists merely giving opinions, which have been moulded by years of constant propaganda. A close study of official statements over the past 20 years indicates one policy, which has not wavered. That policy is to use war to further the plan for world revolution.

Away back on November 26, 1920, Lenin proclaimed: "Our salvation would be more readily assured if the Imperialist Powers became embroiled in a war."

On February 21, 1935, the Political Bureau of the Communist International, after being addressed by Stalin, passed a resolution in which it said: "The Political Bureau is definitely convinced that a new world war is absolutely inevitable, but explains this as the obvious preparation for the world revolution. With the aim of self-preservation, and in the interests of the world revolutionary movement, the Soviet Government must do all possible to enter the camp of the States which build the strongest coalitions."

One of the most remarkable pieces of evidence of Russia's policy will be found outlined in the book, "La Greve est un Combat," by Lozovsky, recently appointed head of the Moscow Foreign Office and principal adviser to Molotov. His chief aim in life, according to his own account, is the overthrow of the existing democracies by revolution, fomented as a result of war.

Lozovsky's immediate chief in the Comintern, Manouilski, declared, in March, at the Congress of the Russian Communist Party, that: "This war will be the most just, the most holy, that has ever been fought in the history of mankind; a war which will necessarily stir up a whole series of revolutionary outbreaks within the enemy ranks, and which will break up and demoralise the ranks of Imperialism."

STALIN SPEAKS

Still more remarkable were the remarks made by Stalin early this year, on March 10, when addressing the Bolshevik Congress. He said: "The policy of non-intervention means conniving at aggression, giving free rein to war; reveals an eagerness to allow all the belligerents to sink deep into the mire of war, to encourage them surreptitiously in this, to allow them to weaken and exhaust one another, and then, when they have become weak enough, to appear on the scene with fresh strength; to appear, of course, 'in the interests of peace,' and to dictate conditions to the enfeebled belligerents. It is cheap and it serves its purpose." (My emphasis.)

Well, there should be no need to discuss the matter any further after this last statement. It also explains the Communists' remarkable attitude in connection with the present conflict. On September 15, the secretary of the Australian Communist Party proclaimed in the *Sydney Daily News*—which paper, incidentally, the Bank of New South Wales is interested in to the extent of £60,000—that Australian man power should be sent to Europe to fight Hitler. However, when Russia took over the biggest part of Poland, the Communist World Circus threw another of its many somersaults, and we now have the same people talking Peace. This, of course, fits in with Stalin's remarks, which I have just quoted, (Continued on page 5.)

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DEMOCRACY AND THE DEMAND FOR PEACE

There is one essential aspect of democracy about which our political leaders appear to be woefully ignorant. They seem to think—by some queer line of reasoning, or possibly from sheer egotism—that their personal views are necessarily those of the nation. Actually, nations are not single mirrors which automatically reflect the views of a few politicians, but are comprised of a great many separate individuals, and the theory of democratic government presupposes that these individuals, the people, should be consulted about all vital matters of national policy—such as war.

The people of this country were not consulted as to whether Australia should declare war on Germany. With the pros and cons of that issue we are not here concerned, but Mr. Menzies took it upon himself, without even calling a Cabinet meeting, to pledge even the very lives of thousands of Australians to a course of action of which the officially stated aims seem so vague and nebulous that the patience of many people is being sorely tried.

That first step by Mr. Menzies may have been "constitutional," but it was a direct challenge to a proper conception of democratic government. Since then the position has become much worse. Many people in this country were amazed to hear that Mr. Fairbairn, Australian Minister for Aviation, now in Canada, had stated in a broadcast last week that the Australian people were unanimously behind the desire to fight this war to a finish. As Mr. Fairbairn, in his usual high-handed manner, has never consulted the Australian people about their views on the matter, it is hard to see how he could speak on their behalf. The fact of the matter is that the Fairbairns and the Menzies and all their ilk DO NOT re-present Australian opinion—only by a very rare coincidence (or accident) do they ever happen to voice it. They are merely mouthpieces for the financial oligarchy.

So far, the loss of big tonnages of shipping by both sides has been the principal form of destruction in the present war. That has not caused bitter hatred; while it is apparent that the real enemy of civilisation—the international financial gang—is being clearly recognised in many quarters. The result is that a demand for an immediate Peace Conference grows.

This is not only the case in Australia. In Britain, where Mr. Churchill and Co presume to voice British public opinion—without even bothering to ascertain what the British people think—a strong demand for a Peace Conference is steadily growing, as we have indicated in these columns during the past six weeks. If we could believe all the "news" being received in this country, the British people were in a very bloodthirsty mood after hearing Mr. Churchill's "tonic" talk on the Huns, etc. But apparently the British people are still essentially British in their cautious and independent outlook, despite the fire-eating hysteria of Mr. Churchill; as witness the following report just received from an unorthodox source:

"The following highly important and significant resolution on the European war has been forwarded to the Executive Committee of the National Union of Railwaymen: 'This meeting of the North of Scotland District Council delegates, believing that the National Government is waging an imperialist war, demands an immediate cessation of hostilities.'"

Mr. Lloyd George, writing in the "Sunday Express" on the result of his appeal for a Peace Conference, said that he was receiving letters from electors belonging to all parties. He says: "They all assure me, from what they know of the districts where they dwell, that the members of the House of Commons are misinformed as to the real state of opinion in their constituencies."

As yet, it is quite apparent that most Australian members of Parliament are also very much misinformed as to the real state of public opinion in Australia. It is therefore an immediate task for all democrats to take steps to see that parliamentary representatives know exactly what their electors desire. This can best be done by the use of demand-letters to the individual member of Parliament, clearly telling him the results required by the writers of the letters and that, in his official capacity, he is **not** to express his own opinions, but the majority opinion of his electors. That is a vital step in the fight for real democracy.

Australians who do not desire that we shall participate in a European war to the "finish" and risk a breakdown of what little civilisation we may possess, should join in the campaign to demand that this nation use its influence to press for an immediate Peace Conference.

The electors of Flinders, whom Mr. Fairbairn is supposed to re-

present, are in a somewhat unfortunate position—seeing that Mr. Fairbairn is flitting around some thousands of miles away. However, we would suggest that they "sack" him, on principle, at the next election. And the same fate should be meted out to every politician who has the audacity to make pledges which deeply involve his employers (electors) without first consulting them. There is a limit—and it has been reached.

CLOSE-UP OF A DICTATOR

By "THE WALRUS."

I refuse entirely to vouch for the truth of the following. The fact is, I have been trying so assiduously of late to follow the bewildering convolutions of the international situation that I find it difficult to say what has happened and what has not. But what I thought happened was this:

I was meditating over a paragraph in my newspaper, reporting an incident from Oldenzaal (Holland), November 13, stating "the Dutch police have arrested two Dutchmen . . . and charged them with insulting Hitler with remarks about him after the beer-cellar explosion." There was something about this Pacifism in Excelsis, which my possibly ungentle upbringing refused to absorb. The only parallel in my experience was provided by the old lady who used to cross herself devoutly in church every time Satan was mentioned, because, as she said, "You never know." I was wishing I knew more about Dutchmen and Germans, when I felt a touch on my shoulder, which made me, turn sharply, to find myself looking upwards from my kerosene-box into a pair of amazingly impudent eyes.

"Take a scat." I invited hastily, placing my typewriter on the floor. "What can I do for you?" I asked, to cover up my nervousness that it might be he who was going to do something for me for something I had said about him some time.

"You were wishing you knew more about Germans and Dutchmen?" he answered.

"Good heavens!" I ejaculated.

He smiled.

"Elementary, my dear Watson. The newspaper cutting, the virgin page, the ink drying on the pen, the disturbance of your back hair . . . You see?"

"Well, what of it?" I grumbled, refilling my pen and smoothing my locks.

He tried to look modest.

"I can tell you about Germany. I have seen Hitler."

"No; really?" Then, more cautiously, "Whereabouts?"

"In Potsdam, the Palace of the Emperors, no less; and I can tell you just what Hitler thinks about peace."

"Go on," I invited. "Don't mind me. Start from the beginning."

This was what he said:

INTERVIEWING HITLER

I cannot disclose the reason for my presence in Berlin nor how I contrived password and counter-sign. Let it be enough that at one moment I was in the Biergarten -- I mean Tiergarten -- and almost the next was talking to the Fuehrer in his secret chamber. Very relieved I was to get there, I can tell you, for I was a trifle anxious about the password, and I was put to it to hide my trepidation as I approached the sentry.

"Heil!" I said.

"Blut ist dicker als wasser," he replied. Just like a German trying to say, "Blood is thicker than water" in English, isn't it? Peculiar similarity sometimes. However, that was his half of the password, and this was the anxious moment. I had to produce my half.

"Und wasser ist dicker wie Pilsener bier," I announced breathlessly.

"Heil!" he said. I breathed again.

But I got a shock when I saw Hitler. There were two of him! And d'you know they were so much alike that I wasn't a bit surprised when a chappie told me that Adolf often has to tootle along to Himmler

to check-up on his own thumb-prints to make sure which one he is."

"Your back to us turn!" said one of the Hitlers.

I did so, but found I could still see in a mirror; and I saw one of 'em shin up the chandelier and disappear though a secret hole in the ceiling.

I was careful to look bewildered when I was ordered to around again turn. Hitler smiled mysteriously.

BOMBS AND JEWS

Then we had quite a long yarn about the bomb explosion, and I soon found out who did it. It was the monarchists, the Bolshies, General Goering, Winston Churchill, with Hitler himself as a possible runner-up. Having seen his "double," that last idea doesn't seem so peculiar to me as it might to you.

"Won't the world be surprised," I remarked, "when it hears who really did do it? You've put it properly off the scent by arresting thousands of innocent people."

We chatted of this and that, and, of course, the Jewish question cropped up. That's quite simple, after all; just a bit of rivalry over the purity-of-race business. It hadn't occurred to me before, but, of course, the Germans and the Jews are the only two pure races, and he wants the Jews to have a chance to go somewhere else; and, of course, that explained all this "Back-to-the-Reich" business. As Adolf said, if we British started that caper we should all be disintegrated, what with trying to get back to Wessex and Mercia and Rome and Athens and Palestine and Phoenicia and all that, whereas for a race which evidently came spontaneously into existence and has ever since remained uncontaminated the problem was merely political. Very lucidly put, I thought.

A MINORITY QUESTION

I considered the moment was opportune to clear up a little bit of newspaper chat, purporting to come from Bucharest as recently as November 13, which said: "The German minority would never return to the Reich, like those in the Baltic States." I never saw a man so much amused. He pointed out that this was merely a dirty little bit of propaganda by Roumania—a deliberate perversion. What had really happened was that the German nationals, who had

(Continued on page 7.)

International Finance and Its Fight For World Domination

(Continued from page 3.)

and we can imagine the sort of peace they require.

Russia has taken the first step towards dominating Europe, as predicted. In view of this situation, the following prediction, which appeared in an English contemporary on September 16, is more than significant: "The Russian attitude towards the Hitler regime will be 'liquidated,' and Germany, presented with an active enemy on the Polish frontier, will find herself between two fires, a position impossible to defend. Disorder and revolution in Germany will unseat a deflated Hitler. Reconstruction, and a new and convenient note on the propaganda organ, perhaps a touch of the whip of financial deflation, will convince the Germans of the essential unity of their ideals with Mother Russia."

Already the attitude of the Russian propaganda machine towards the Nazi regime has undergone a dramatic change, and we saw a remarkable report in the Australian press on November 5, quoting *Pravda*, semi-official Soviet paper, that: "The position of the Finnish Foreign Minister (M. Erkkö) is similar to that of the former Polish Foreign Minister (Colonel Beck), when he provoked war with Germany."

This recalls the attitude of Stalin in connection with the Sudeten question, when the whole of the propaganda from the Communists and other supporters of the "Left" urged Britain to threaten to fight; and yet on March 10 Stalin, speaking for the first time since the annexation of Austria and Sudeten lands by Germany, displayed such remarkable tolerance towards Germany as to upset sympathisers of the "Left." He even went so far as to attack the democracies for plotting "to poison the atmosphere and provoke a conflict between Germany and Soviet Russia." Early this year it was disclosed that Russia had made arrangements to sell oil supplies to both Germany and Italy in the event of these two countries being involved in war with Britain.

As indicated by the Krivitsky articles, which I reviewed in these columns a few months ago, and which I will briefly refer to again, Stalin has been following a surface policy of hostility towards Germany, while his real policy has been one of appeasement, with a view to using her. Looking at events in retrospect, the following report, which appeared in the London *Daily Herald*, mouthpiece of British Trade Unionism, on January 25, 1939, takes on a terrible significance: "Mr. W. N. Ewer, the diplomatic correspondent of this paper, reported that the Nazi Government was 'now almost convinced that, in the event of a European war, the Soviet Union would adopt a policy of neutrality and non-intervention.'"

With the signing of the Russo-German Pact, the last doubts were removed, and the "war for world revolution" began.

THE KRIVITSKY ARTICLES

When I first reviewed the articles written by General Krivitsky for the *Saturday Evening Post*, several objections were raised that these were faked. Briefly, the suggestion that Krivitsky was the only man to escape the Red Army purge and escape to America was ridiculed from only one source—the Communists. Apart from the overwhelming evidence supplied by the *Post*, I had sufficient evidence from

a wide variety of other sources to leave little doubt about the authenticity of the articles.

It was, first of all, suggested that the *Saturday Evening Post* had been "spoofed"—until the *Post* squashed that argument by a complete exposure of the "exposure." Since then the articles have been produced in book form, while a few months ago General Krivitsky appeared at a public and official hearing, held by the immigration authorities in America, to consider the extension of his visa, which was granted.

Since then he has given official evidence before the American Dies Committee investigating the activities of the Soviet Secret Police in America, while the Communists and other apologists have maintained a very discreet silence. Apart from the fact that I notice that several contemporaries in England accept the articles as the most damning to ever appear in connection with the intrigue of the Soviet, the most significant thing is the manner in which all Krivitsky's predictions of Russia's foreign policy have been proved correct.

I have before me a cutting from *Smith's Weekly*, with a lengthy denunciation of these articles when they first appeared, and the main argument, which the Communist writer used, was to scorn the evidence put forward by Krivitsky that Russia was seeking a pact with Germany. This in itself, the writer said, was sufficient to condemn the articles. Well, time marches on, and I have no doubt that this writer has forgotten about this and has now joined the new propaganda cry since the Pact *did* take place.

Without mentioning International Finance, this series of articles is the most condemnatory to ever appear on the subject of Russian foreign policy and the events have proved them correct.

Should the present European war continue, it seems probable that the weakening of Germany will lead to the establishment of Russian Communism there, while in the Far East exactly the same trend is noticeable in connection with China, as we will see later. In the meantime British Democracy will be considerably weakened, either by the direct effects of the war or by internal friction.

On the other side of the Atlantic, in America, the International Group has also moved to advantage, and is in a position to dominate the war if it continues, while obtaining a further stranglehold on the entire British Empire.

(To be continued. Copyright reserved.)

REAL WAGES LOWER

Although 1937 was regarded as a prosperous year, real wages in Victoria were lower than in 1931, one of the worst years of the depression, the secretary of the Department of Labour, Mr. Marzorini, informed the Select Committee on Child Endowment.

He was giving evidence on the history and functions of wages boards. The real wage index in 1931 was 1162, he said, while in 1937 it dropped to 1099. Wages boards, he said, usually took a man, wife, and three children as a unit for the fixing of wages. No attempt had ever been made to assess the average wage for pastoral workers.

PEACE CONFERENCE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1.)

cuss the restoration of peace, which we believe to be in the best interests of the working-class of Australia and the world generally."

"MRS. ANDREW FISHER, interviewed recently, said;

"I don't think we should give up the thought of a possible honourable peace, just because certain newspapers insist that the war has to go on for three years. Surely, any proposal for an armistice, whether it comes from Britain, France, Russia, America, or anywhere else, can be considered on its merits, without passion."

"ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM CONSULAAT DER NEDERLANDEN, Melbourne (in reply to supporting resolutions cabled from the public meeting held in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, on 9th November):

"Dear Sir, —I have the honour by direction to inform you that a cablegram has been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting that her Majesty's (Queen Wilhelmina of Holland) gratitude be transmitted to you in collection with the vote of thanks addressed to her Majesty at the public meeting in the Assembly Hall, Collins-street, Melbourne, on the 9th instant, and it gives me great pleasure to comply with this request. I have the honour to be dear sir, your obedient servant, (signed) F. H. Wright, Consul, 23rd November, 1939."

HOW THE CAMPAIGN SPREADS

"An approach by our secretary to the executive of a big literary organisation resulted in a request for thirty circulars and three hundred letter-forms, which are to be forwarded to their thirty branches throughout Victoria.

"Groups and individuals in all parts of the Commonwealth, realising the urgency of spreading the campaign as speedily as possible, have sent in lists of names and addresses to which our circular should be posted. We appeal to others to assist us by following suit.

COUNTRY SUPPORTERS PLEASE NOTE

"At the mere cost of expenses, speakers are available to address public meetings in the country.

Those desiring to arrange meetings should communicate with this office well in advance of proposed date.

HOW EVERY MAN AND WOMAN MAY HELP

"There is nobody who cannot help this campaign in some way. Those obtaining, signatures should try to collect one penny with each, reimburse themselves for the cost of the letterforms, and send in the balance. Apart from a few small donations, this method is the only one used to finance the entire campaign, and the whole of the office work is being done voluntarily and without pay.

HAVE YOU—AND YOUR FRIENDS—SIGNED?

"Letter-forms will be posted to any address at the following rates: 10 for 3d.; 25 for 6d.; 50 for 9d.; 100 for 1/6. Send for a few at once, and see that YOUR Member knows what YOU want!"

PARIS SEETHING

Paris is seething with a great mass movement demanding peace, wireless reports indicate.

The majority of the population of Paris has taken part in vast demonstrations, while every big town is the scene of mass rallies. Hundreds of thousands of leaflets have been on the streets demanding "Peace for France."

The Daladier Government has arrested thousands of demonstrators, but is unable to break the mass movement.

In Britain, the Lanarkshire (Scotland) miners are the latest to demand that the Chamberlain Government bring about peace by negotiation. The annual conference of the Scottish Labor Party, a week ago, demanded that the Government publish the terms on which it would be prepared to negotiate peace.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Parliament is another index of the growing current of public opinion, criticising those who declared in advance their rejection of any peace proposals.

Bernard Shaw put the position in a nutshell. "Our business is to make peace, instead of making more mischief and ruining our people," he wrote.

—Melbourne *Tribune* Oct. 11.



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(Continued on page 7.)

FARMERS VICTIMISED

(Continued from page 1.)

sport difficulties, she will purchase more heavily from North and South America; and that it is necessary for her to take large quantities from European countries (but still expects the ruined Australian farmer to send his sons to fight for good, thoughtful "Mother" England - - or, rather, the financial gang who dominate England).

FIRM STAND JUSTIFIED

There is every justification for a firm stand by the wheatgrowers against the present Government. Their stand should be shared by the whole community, and will be when the public understands the truth of the wheat situation, which is merely one aspect of the general betrayal of the people.

The disgraceful and unjust treatment the wheatgrowers, and, to a slightly lesser extent, the woolgrowers, have experienced over the past few years has caused them to think and investigate. Possibly no other section of the community has an equal knowledge of the causes, which have brought about treasonable government in Australia. It therefore devolves on the men of these two far-spread industries, in the interests of the whole Australian community, to persevere with their stand against the present Government until it is dismissed, and a Government established which will govern in the interests of Australia. We congratulate wheat-growers for refraining from taking the unlawful action of refusing to deliver wheat, and commend them strongly to continue along the lines they are following, of instructing their parliamentary representatives to re-present to Parliament that which they require Parliament to bring into effect—in this case a payable price for wheat.

WHY NOT TRY DEMOCRACY?

The *New Times* embodies in its policy the establishment of real democracy in Australia. On that score we emphasise a fundamental of democracy, which the wheat-growers must adhere to if they would gain what they want. It is the exercising of the individual's right and might; the right to instruct Parliament, through a representative; the right, in conjunction with his fellows, to dismiss a representative if he fails to honour the service for which he is receiving payment. It may be well to comment here that there is an inclination to relegate the right of self-determination to leadership. Leadership in a democracy, we would stress, lies with *the people*; and the unit of the people is the individual: YOU. YOU, Mr. Wheatgrower, know what you want—you want a payable price for wheat, so write to your member of Parliament, and tell him to re-present your want to Parliament. It is to be presumed that the majority of wheatgrowers want a payable price for wheat, so it is a common want, and all of YOU will be writing. It simplifies the matter if a letter is drafted and printed, then circulated. On receiving quantities of the signed form letter, the representative is not left in doubt of what he is required to re-present to Parliament. If the matter is left to the executive of an organisation to

handle, it means that the individual's right is delegated. Possibly one man will dominate the executive, and we have "leadership," imbued with a superiority complex, at work, which decides what is good for you, and which invariably succumbs to the lure of power and the dangers associated with it: there are knight-hoods to be won, for example.

WHY THE PUNISHMENT?

Granting Australia is engaged in a "just" war, though the Australian people were never consulted on the matter, is it any reason why avoidable privation should be imposed on the Australian people? If the war is preventing wheat from being sent to Europe, then it is the Government's duty to see that the producers of wheat, and all those dependent on the industry, do not suffer. The old excuse of "no money" is blown out. Anyway, it is reported that the rice crop has failed in Japan. Australia is not at war with Japan, is she? It is quite possible that Japan could take a lot of our wheat, and give us in exchange many of the things we are told we have to go without because they cannot be procured from Europe, or transported if they were procurable. Australia is threatened with a petrol famine. The motor industry, with its thousands of dependents, is facing ruin. Why? There is no shortage of petrol in Sumatra and elsewhere, and prob-

ably plenty of it in Australia. What's the "big idea" of punishing the Australian people? These are only examples of the fiendish treatment being applied to the people. The same sort of thing is going on in all directions, and being applied by the Government. Is there any difficulty in supplying a name for such a Government? Primary producers, you have a job to do for yourselves and for your country. Others in the community have a duty, as well as considerations of self-interest, to lend a hand. True patriotism starts at home.

HUSH, HUSH POLICY ON ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

At the 3DB Heckle Hour debate on "Conscientious Objectors," last Saturday night, Mr. K. Rivett expressed opposition to any form of compulsion, and suggested that electors write to their members of Parliament about it. At question time he was asked if he thought that this procedure would be very successful. Mr. Rivett very ably pointed out the results it had already achieved, such as in the case of National Insurance.

The chairman at this juncture warmly condemned the asking of such questions, which contained "propaganda." As there were many other questions with far more propaganda involved than this one, we wonder why it was singled out. Perhaps the idea of the Electoral Campaign is growing too fast for some people in "high" circles.

DO YOU KNOW? —

Why the present war is being waged? The power and ramifications of International Finance? Why the growing desire for a Peace Conference is not being heeded?

ARE YOU CONCERNED? —

With the destruction of British democracy in Britain, Australia and other countries; the move for the abolition of State Parliaments in Australia, and the proposal to alter the Constitution?

DO YOU BELIEVE? —

That modern war, with all its misery, suffering and degradation can possibly make the world safe for democracy?

Hear These Vital Questions Answered by

ERIC D BUTLER

IN

Assembly Hall, Collins St., Melbourne

Monday, December 11, 8.15 p.m.

Subject:

"INTERNATIONAL FINANCE VERSUS A PEACE CONFERENCE"

If you believe in the principles for which the "New Times" is fighting, you will attend the above meeting and make it your business to bring at least one other person. Those who missed Eric Butler's last address at the Assembly Hall now have another opportunity to hear this able young speaker. He is fighting your fight and he wants your assistance. Will you help make this meeting a success?

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Have YOU "Done Your Bit" Yet?

DON'T SPEND A
PENNY—
without consulting the
"New Times" Shopping
Guide.

THE POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND

(Continued from page 1.)

whether there is always a sufficient monetary demand to meet the goods and services coming forward. Mr. Nash's thinking is rather back to front.

The gem of Mr. Nash's letter is contained in his statement that "taxation is used only to the extent necessary with this objective in view." Taxation is one of the most used words in the orthodox socialist's vocabulary. The same applies to the bankers' vocabulary. Which only goes to show the great similarity of outlook.

MR. SAVAGE ALSO

We also report the following statement by Mr. Savage, the Prime Minister:

"The Government believes in freedom of speech, but it is determined that that freedom must not be abused. Persons who advise others not to pay rent or taxes are enemies to the country, and will be treated accordingly."

This is from the man who is supposed to be opposed to the bankers and the debt system. Surely Mr. Savage must know that the greater part of what his Government collects in taxes from the people of New Zealand goes to pay the interest bills on money borrowed from the banks. This in itself is a swindle, and the suggestion by the Prime Minister that criticism of these matters will not be tolerated savours very much of Soviet Russia, the ideals of which New Zealand Labour shows a tendency to follow. How the bankers must be smiling to hear a Labour Prime Minister threatening to quieten all opposition to their swindle.

The lesson to all Australians should be obvious. On with the work of organising the electors to demand results from their individual members, irrespective of nominal party labels!

DOUGLAS CREDIT MVT. OF VICTORIA

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To be held in the Old Players and Playgoers' Hall, Nicholas Buildings,

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Stalls of All Descriptions.

Opening Ceremony performed by Dr. Dale, 7.15 p.m. —

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WHEATGROWERS ON RIGHT TRACK

One section of the wheat-growers has decided to employ the only kind of tactics, which will get them results. Riverina electors are setting out to get control of their Federal member, Mr. Nock, M.H.R., by organising public opinion, in the shape of a clear-cut demand, which individual electors are being asked to sign. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir, —I observe from recent reports that the Menzies Government has failed to do justice to the wheat industry, and I, therefore, instruct you, as my representative, to take immediate steps to remove this Government from office.

"As evidenced by public meetings recently, Riverina electors would, undoubtedly, endorse action on these lines. —Yours respectfully,

"....."

Our Riverina correspondent informs us that these forms are being signed like "hot cakes," and that 99.9 per cent of the people are unanimously behind the demand.

We are very pleased to see this action being taken. While resolutions, etc., have their value, in the last analysis there is only one thing which makes members of Parliament decide to take action, and that is a clear-cut demand in writing from a majority of their INDIVIDUAL electors.

A similar demand in all the wheat electorates would, at least, force Country Party members to do something. All supporters in wheat areas are asked to note the above and introduce the same tactics.

PRIME MINISTER "NOTES" PEACE DEMAND

Several people have received the following reply from Mr. Menzies' secretary, in answer to the demand that a Peace Conference be urged by the Federal Government:

"Dear Sir, —I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the petition signed by yourself and a number of others in regard to the question of convening a world Peace Conference, and to inform you that the representations made in connection with the matter have been noted."

CLOSE-UP OF A DICTATOR

(Continued from page 4.)

been waiting for a chance like this for 300 years, had been refused passports by the Roumanian Government.

The Germans took it very well, as Germans always do when there is a rebuff on the menu, and good-humouredly, if a trifle ironically, sang the self-same song that we English often sing, and to the self-same tune, "We won't go home till morning"; their version being, of course, "Wir werden nicht bis morgen fruh, nach hauser wieder-gehen."

And that's all there was to it. There's nothing like getting the inside dope. Interesting, isn't it?

PEACE

Several times I tried to edge the talk in the direction of peace, but we couldn't get very far, because, as Adolf pointed out, peace has been his one desire ever since peace was proclaimed in 1919, and he says the same things about having to destroy British Imperialism to get it, as Britain says about destroying Hitlerism with the same purpose. He said the trouble was that British statesmen couldn't keep an open mind, whereas he had no difficulty. In fact, he told me himself he reckoned that by now his mind was open at both ends.

Things don't look so good to me now as they did before the interview. At first, I thought that, as both sides were after the same thing, there ought to be some way of getting it without any more fuss and bother. Here they are (I thought) both wanting peace so badly that they are prepared to endure a war of extermination to get it; and here are you and I with no eyes for anything except the extermination, and saying we can't get peace by force, and all the rest of it.

And all the time it's as plain as anything that what they're talking about is the peace of the graveyard. I can't think how we missed it.

UNITED ELECTORS OF AUSTRALIA

MR. MACGILLIVRAY'S SPEECH SENT TO MEMBERS OF VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.

Several weeks ago a copy of Mr. Macgillivray's speech in connection with the resolution on National Credit in the South Australian Parliament was forwarded, with a covering letter, to every member of the Victorian State House. We can also report that many letters have been sent to Victorian members, urging that a resolution along similar lines to the one passed in South Australia be brought forward.

The demand for both Mr. Macgillivray's speeches has been exceptional, and the United Electors desire to inform readers that copies of both these great speeches are again available.

A CORRECTION

In Eric Butler's article on International Finance last week the statement that "Mr. Montagu Norman immediately put Wall Street's deflation policy into operation, and within three weeks unemployment figures rose from 240,000 to 1,900,000," should read, "within three years," instead of "within three weeks."

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Defence Without Debt or Taxation

Honourable mention must be made of the results obtained in this connection by Mr. J. J. Bottroff, of Eitrick Brae; Mr. Ross Pledge, of Prospect; Mrs. Greenshields, of Brighton; Mr. Guy, of Forestville; Mr. Neindorf, of Kapunda; and Mr. Weller, of Adelaide. Miss Gray is the second member to obtain good results by the "envelope" method of collecting signatures. It is to be hoped that more members will try out this method, as it gives (if successful) the maximum results for the minimum of labour.

Women's Division

The chairman wishes to acknowledge receipt of a resolution regarding the more economical run-

ning of the office, passed at a special meeting of the division, held on the 15th ultimo, and to assure the ladies that their recommendation will be acted upon during the coming year.

Social Rally

The social rally proved to be a most enjoyable evening for those present. The evening was devoted to music, games, community singing and competitions. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchesson, who are keen new members, entertained with the violin and piano. Mr. and Mrs. Soulsby sang delightful duets, Miss Brown sang a solo, and Mr. B. Williams recited a poem by Geoffrey Dobbs. There have been several requests for a repetition of these gatherings, which will be arranged after Christmas.

"RELIABLE" COMMUNIST REPORTING

The following report appeared in a recent issue of the Communist *Guardian*, Melbourne:

"Speaking in the Hobart (Tas.) Town Hall recently, at a meeting called by the United Electors' League, a Mr. Guthrie, who broadcasts a weekly talk in Tasmania, said that, in his opinion, this war was engineered by international

financiers (American, English and French) for their profits."

While this is substantially correct, we would mention that Mr. Guthrie also made some pertinent observations in connection with Russia's part in the present conflict. We wonder why the *Guardian* forgot to publish these comments.

Incidentally, it was at this same meeting that Eric Butler first learnt from Dr. O'Day, leading Communist speaker, that the ideas he, Eric Butler, had put forward were being espoused by the Communists when he was still "cutting his milk-teeth." As yet we are not aware of the Electoral Campaign method being used by the Communist organisation, until the National Insurance issue. Still, they are learning, which is hopeful.

HENRY MADDEN,
the Radio Monetary
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Thursday Night at 7.45,
E.S.T., from Station 4SB,
Kingaroy, on 283 metres and
1060 K.C.

—Advt.

Who Is Your M.P.?

Below is a list of Federal electorates in Victoria and the corresponding M.H.Rs.

Parliament House, Canberra, is sufficient address.

BALACLAVA . . . White, T. W.
BALLARAT . . . Pollard, R. T.
BATMAN Brennan, F.
BENDIGO Rankin, G. J.
BOURKE . . . Blackburn, M. M.
CORANGAMITE . . . Street, G.
CORIO Casey, R. G.
DEAKIN . . . Hutchinson, W. J.
FAWKNER . . . Holt, H. E.
FLINDERS . . . Fairbairn, J. V.
GIPPSLAND . . . Paterson, T.
HENTY . . . Gullett, Sir H.
INDI McEwen, J. S.
KOOYONG . . . Menzies, R. G.
MARIBYRNONG

Drakeford, A. S.
MELBOURNE

Maloney, Dr. W. R.
MELB. PORTS, Holloway, E. J.
WANNON . . . Scholfield, T. H.
WIMMERA . . . Wilson, A. T.
YARRA Scullin, J. H.

A NEW SUIT FOR CHRISTMAS?

The season of Christmas and New Year is very near now. It brings with it holidays and festive occasions when one wishes to look one's best. Those who are able to may contemplate a new suit, and will naturally desire to appear as resplendent as possible for a moderate outlay. The attention of our readers in and near Melbourne is drawn, therefore, to the advertisement of Mr. Frank Devlin in this issue. It speaks for itself.

Mr. Devlin's frequent advertisements help this paper to carry on. To our supporters, the inference should be obvious.

DON'T MISS THIS!

The
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