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# THE NEW TIMES

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Every Friday 3d

## Chamberlain Removes Hore-Belisha

### Will Finance Now Remove Chamberlain ?

One of the most important and, possibly, very significant moves since the outbreak of the war took place last week when Mr. Chamberlain decided to dispense with Mr. Hore-Belisha as Secretary for War. This has led to an obviously inspired campaign by the press, seeking to remove Chamberlain from office and replace him with a leader possessing more "dynamic" qualities. As a majority of the British people appear to have more confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's quiet and confident manner, coupled with his long-sighted, if orthodox, policy, than the flamboyant "dynamic qualities" of either Mr. Churchill or Mr. Hore-Belisha, the question, therefore, arises: "Who, then, does want this 'dynamic' leadership?" The mere fact that practically the whole press has attacked Chamberlain in connection with the dismissal of Hore-Belisha is significant in itself. Apparently Mr. Chamberlain has offended a powerful group behind the scenes.

#### A MENACE.

Hore-Belisha belongs to that visible group, comprising such men as Eden and Churchill. He has all the usual Oriental love of showmanship, and his actions and methods have, at various times, been hardly in keeping with British sentiment. He was a member of the National Government, which played such a treacherous part in reducing Britain to a second-rate Power, at the behest of the International Financial clique. In 1932 he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and, in 1934, Minister for Transport. In both posts he faithfully acquitted himself in the interests of the financial oligarchy.

Regarded in some well-informed circles as a particularly dangerous man holding dangerous views, he has been closely connected with the group responsible for the deplorable leadership of Britain during recent years. It is also interesting to note that he is a warm admirer of the statesmanship of Disraeli and President Roosevelt. Disraeli's efforts on behalf of Britain were not altogether laudable, while President Roosevelt is the chief mouthpiece for the International Group in America. Hore-Belisha is a similar menace.

#### WHY DID BELISHA GO?

At the present juncture the above question would be hard to answer in detail. A careful reading of the press indicates that Belisha was not popular with the army chiefs, and, in spite of all the eulogies concerning his ability—mostly originating in the Finance-controlled press, of course—it is of interest that Major Elliot, the well-known American military authority, declares that Hore-Belisha had to go for the nation's good. "Army councils must rule in wartime," he says. There can be no disputing this—that is, if it is really desired to win a war—and, in view of the fact that many sinister things took place during the last war which prevented Britain from putting forth her maximum effort (things which many regard as having been deliberately fostered by Jewish finance and Jewish influence), it is not surprising that many observers

have been apprehensive concerning Hore-Belisha for some time.

The *Sunday Despatch* asked the following significant question: "Is Hore-Belisha the victim of anti-Jewish feeling amongst highly-placed critics?" One leader of the British military class is reported as saying: "We'll show this Jew-journalist who is going to run the army." Whether this aspect of the question is the principal one at issue is hard to decide at the moment. If it is, there may be interesting developments in Britain

(Continued on page 5.)

### TIT-BITS FROM THE NEWS

By "THE COMMENTATOR."

On the financial page of the Melbourne *Herald* last Saturday evening, the following headline appeared: "Deposits Show Rise in Victoria." The following report appeared underneath: "Deposits of the nine trading banks in Victoria show a rise of £3,250,000 in the quarter ending December, compared with the previous three months, and a gain of £630,000 compared with the figures of a year ago." This report should be read in the light of such authoritative statements as the following: The Hon. R. McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, said: "*The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or diminishing deposits. We know how this is effected. Every bank loan and every bank purchase of securities creates a deposit, and every bank sale destroys one.*" We read in Davenport's "Economics of Enterprise": "*Banks do not lend their deposits, but, by expansion of credits, create deposits.*" These are things, which the Melbourne *Herald* never seems to refer to. But that does not mean that it does not know.

I was very interested to read recently that the cost of the last war has been estimated at £80,000,000,000 by Dr. Nicholas Butler. This sum would have sufficed to provide every family in Great Britain, U.S.A., Canada, France, Belgium, Russia, Germany and Australia with a £500 house, £200 worth of furniture, and £100 worth of land. Every town of 20,000 inhabitants and over could have been presented with a library to the value of £1,000,000, and a university to the value of £2,000,000. After that it would have been possible to buy the whole of France and Belgium—that is, all the land, houses, factories, railways, churches, roads, harbours, etc.

As the cost of the last war will pale into insignificance compared with the cost of the present one, mathematicians of the future will have a rather mammoth job computing the total cost of this conflict. The most remarkable thing is the manner in which money can be found for war, but little for peace. If anyone *should* emerge from the present mess, they might find it to their advantage to inquire into this matter.

\* \* \*

### An Open Letter to Sir Wallace Sandford, of Adelaide

The following is a copy of a letter, which was sent to Sir Wallace Sandford, M.L.C., Parliament House, Adelaide, on 15/10/1939. Sir Wallace did not reply.

Dear Sir Wallace, —

In last Friday's "Advertiser" it was reported as follows:

"The question of cutting Government expenditure was raised by Sir Wallace Sandford, who said it was regrettable that the Government had decided to increase taxation. High taxation did not mean good government. The remedy was to keep expenditure down, and for the State to live within its income." Any man who suggests the cutting of expenditure at a time when the community is suffering from insufficient supplies in a world of abundance is an enemy of society, and, as you are a man of high reputation, who has been honoured by his Majesty the King, I can only assume that you have spoken thus without adequate thought. There are certain facts, which cannot be shifted by all the talk in the world, and which have the habit of remaining, even though we may prefer not to see them.

You are already aware that the charges on the State debt are already greater than the taxation receipts, and that the whole of the money in the State if gathered together would be considerably less than the Government's debt, to say

nothing at all of municipal and private debt. Because of this, an increase in taxation is inevitable and to profess to be sorry about this while doing nothing to rectify it is evidence of hypocrisy or ignorance.

It is true that high taxation does not mean good government. It simply means what it is—shameless robbery. Taxation is a sign of servitude and as it is an inescapable "effect" of the present financial system, it stands to reason that we are in servitude to that system. If it were not for the charges on the National Debt all taxation could be abolished, and you already know that more than 80 per cent. of that debt is fraudulent. You will remember that you were obliged to acknowledge this in the course of conversation with me one afternoon. When Government expenditure is kept down it is impossible for industry to remain solvent. You have the clearest proof of this in the period between 1928 and 1931. While Government expenditure was being reduced bankruptcies reached record figure, unemployment soared to 32 per cent., suicides increased alarmingly, marriages declined seriously, poverty was intensified, and conditions generally were chaotic.

(Continued on page 8.)

A recent report in the daily press informed me that the Commonwealth Government is anxious to find out which type of foreigner Australian girls prefer to marry, if any. This will serve as a guide to future immigration policy, the report says. How very progressive our Government is! While thousands of Australia's young men die on the battlefields in Europe—or wherever else democracy may need saving—Australian girls are to have the privilege of selecting foreigners as husbands. This at least seems to indicate that our "leaders" expect the loss of life to be rather heavy in the present conflict.

\* \* \*

Many people have been rather nauseated to hear that Russian women are actually taking part in the bombardment of the Finnish people from the air. It makes me wonder whether we are slipping back into the dark ages. The following report, appearing in a recent issue of the Melbourne *Sun*, indicates that New Zealand is going to use women to help induce men to join the army: "He (Major-General Freyberg) said he knew that if the girls of the Dominion were appealed to, they would come forward in large numbers and support the movement. The women of New Zealand should form committees and offer their services to help recruiting."

If the present war continues, it appears that the creators of life are to also join in the active destruction of it. Should this hap-

(Continued on page 8.)

# The Truth About The Abolition Of State Parliaments Campaign

Contributed by The Electoral Campaign (N.S.W.).

**We are witnessing in the world at the present time a conflict between two strategies, both of which aim at the centralisation of power and world domination. The first of these is finance and the second is administration.**

**It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that both administration and financial centralisation of power are equally objectionable. Our immediate objective must be the disintegration of centralised finance.**

## THWARTING THE PEOPLE'S WISHES.

We are, most of us, under the conscious of unconscious delusion that it is only necessary to obtain a considerable body of people who are in agreement in regard to the desirability of a given line of action for it to be possible to obtain effective action in accordance with, at any rate, the wishes of the majority.

We are brought up to believe that our Parliamentary institutions are expressly designed for that purpose; that, as the late Mr. Asquith said upon a memorable occasion, in which he was carrying out a plan for the direct advantage of the banks, "The will of the people must prevail."

Now, the first point to grasp is that, whatever may have been the case a few hundred years ago, the idea that Parliament, as at present constituted and manipulated, exists for the purpose of putting into operation the wishes of the people, is a complete myth. It would be much truer to say that in any matters of real importance it exists for the express purpose of thwarting the wishes of the people.

## FREEDOM OR SLAVERY

In 1918 it was written: "The real antagonism which is at the root of the upheaval with which we are faced is one which appears under different forms in every aspect of human life. It is the age-old struggle between freedom and authority, between external compulsion and internal initiative, in which all the command of resources, information, religious dogma, educational system, political opportunity and even, apparently, economic necessity, is ranged on the side of authority and ultimate authority is now exercised through finance.

"This antagonism does, however, appear at the present time to have reached a stage in which a definite victory for one side or the other is inevitable—it seems perfectly certain that either a pyramidal organisation, having at its apex supreme power, and at its base complete subjection, will crystallise out of the centralising process which is evident in the realms of finance and industry, equally with that of politics, or else a more complete decentralisation of initiative than this civilisation has ever known will be substituted for

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*external authority.* The issue transcends in importance to all others; the development of the human race will be radically different as it is decided one way or another."

## STAND FAST

L. D. Byrne, writing as 1939 commenced, stated, in *Stand Fast: "It is immaterial to the Money Power whether it destroys the British Empire or whether it controls it."*

"I believe you will see a serious attempt made to increase its control. In Britain a determined effort will be made to oust Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in favour of either Mr. Anthony Eden or Mr. Winston Churchill.

"This would immediately increase the threat of war in Europe—and I leave you to gauge the possible results of an aerial war in which the balance of power is fairly equally distributed between the belligerents, within rapid striking distance of each other.

"I believe a determined effort will be made both in Canada and Australia to centralise control—and to reduce the status of the Provinces and States to those of glorified municipalities.

"These are the two main lines of action which we may expect the Money Power to take. For lack of time, I cannot go into the matter more fully, but I warn you to be on your guard."

## A PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH ENGLAND'S CENTRALISED GOVERNMENT

The London *Times* of February 3, 1939, discussed the proposal that "Great Britain shall in times of emergency, and during war, be governed by twelve Regional Commissioners, exercising the full authority of his Majesty's Government." These twelve Commissioners were to be appointed and endowed with powers designed to cover the complete severance of their regions from the Central Government.

## DEFENCE OF WHAT?

The English Secretariat of the Electoral Campaign, in an article, "Defence of What?" criticised the proposals, as follows: "These proposals constitute an attempt to abrogate the authority of the county, and borough councils, over whose members the electorate exercises the function of selection and rejection. The appropriate development of an international complication—and much may be done by suitable publicity—will put the Commissioners in complete control of the destinies and details of the civil population within their areas. As the area is cut off from the Central Government, the elector is at once severed from any vestige of control of his Commissioner, through Parliament; and where is this to end? By what machinery will the elector make known his will to the supreme authority? None. There is no machinery whereby the elector may select his Commissioner, none whereby he may control him, and none whereby he may reject him. This scheme is being praised as 'a measure of devolution.' It is not. It is a

device to make central control complete and absolute. An authentic devolution of self-government will result in closer and more intimate relations, and more adequate guidance as to policy, as between electors and those whom they choose as representatives in the expression and fulfilment of their will . . .

"This scheme of Regional Commissioners is nothing more or less than the initiation of Communism by Whitehall Bolsheviks. It is a flat and studied insult to the electors . . ."

## BEWARE OF PANIC LEGISLATION.

What the English Secretariat wrote of the English proposals to remove the vote from the indiv-

idual in time of crisis or war can be written of the proposal, emanating from the same source, to abolish State Parliaments. "What amounts to a complete revolution in the system of this country ought not to be imposed upon it by panic legislation."

## USE STATE PARLIAMENTS—DON'T ABUSE THEM.

Give our State Parliaments such measures of Financial Control as will enable them to develop, freely and without stint, the powers which lie within their own people, the resources which are within their own areas, and nothing will overcome the defences they will set up. Nothing will defeat the spirit of the people so liberated.

(To be continued.)

## A BASIS FOR UNITY

By C. H. ALLEN.

**The phrase, "A war to end war," was freely used in the 1914-18 period, but most people have realised since then that there is no semblance of sanity in such an idea, if applied in the military sense. Under the circumstances, any suggestion, which seems to point to ways of preventing another period of disillusionment and frustration after the termination of the present war, is likely to receive consideration, and this may account for the fact that the book, "Union Now," by Clarence K. Streit, is being widely distributed and read.**

This book is mostly propaganda matter in favour of a federation of the 15 democracies (so-called) of the world, and the arguments may seem attractive to well-meaning people who are not sufficiently on their guard. Actually there is no health at the present juncture, or in the immediate future, in the suggestion that a vague democratic idea should be made the basis for union between a number of separate States, because it can easily be shown that in such countries as the United States of America, England and Australia the trend of late years has been towards a centralisation and a concentration of power, over policies and communities, in the hands of a few people. If more data were available it is quite possible that a similar indictment could be made regarding affairs in such places as Sweden and Denmark.

No formulation of community affairs, with its array of assemblies, laws, conventions and regulations can be satisfactory to a democrat which does not honour, to the extent possible, the sovereignty of the individual.

Only such powers of control must be exercised by chosen officials as are freely given to them by the people whom they serve.

When these ideas have been practised, so as to demonstrate their beauty and effectiveness, in two or more separate countries, then (and not before) will be the time to consider the possibility of federated cohesion of States for mutual benefits.

Again, it is becoming more and more apparent that the struggle of party against party, of sect against sect, etc., as well as the futile military encounters, are little else than means of foolishly exhausting energy without accomplishing any satisfactory result for the people generally. As a result of the last war, for instance, victor and vanquished were both worse off; but it should be noted that the money makers and money lenders of Wall Street, New York, had considerably enhanced their prestige and their power to mould and shape the trend of affairs in most countries of the world.

The germination of the seeds of the future must be such as to give different results; and there is urgent need that THE PEOPLE in the so-called democracies shall learn, step by step, and issue by issue, to gain control in each separate area over their own administrators. Union now or at any time is not possible if theories or opinions are proposed as the basis of unified action; on the other hand, it is healthily possible to mobilise people to express a demand for some result, which is

physically possible, but which has been said to be financially difficult. Thus can a Cabinet be put to the test and at the same time be given such a backing (or sanctions) that it can turn from its conventional habits of working under the dictates of the money monopolists and be the true servant of the democratic inhabitants of their country.

In a word, the sovereignty of the individual is the Christian basis of a true democratic regime, and until this is recognised and acted upon, the centralisation and concentration of power in the hands of a few persons will continue to be the bugbear of community life.

## U.E.A. Meeting

Although not as well attended as expected, this year's first meeting of Melbourne campaigners provided an opportunity for expressions of opinion in connection with activities for the immediate future. The question of the move to abolish State Parliaments was one of the main items of interest, and it was felt that something should be done to utilise the State Parliaments in a positive manner, in order to counter the move to abolish them.

It was also generally agreed that the question of finance in relation to the war, would have to be faced in a very determined manner over the next twelve months. After a general discussion it was decided to ask Mr. Heatley and Eric Butler to draw up some material in more detail for presentation to another meeting. This meeting will take place at the U.E.A. rooms next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All invited.

# CAN WE WIN THROUGH?

## Some Personal Observations

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

There comes a time in the life of every man and woman when he or she is called upon by force of circumstances to make a decision of far-reaching importance. Many undoubtedly endeavour to ignore such an issue when it arises, and prefer to retire to a world of make-believe and wishful thinking. Too few face the situation as realists. If ever a policy of realism was needed, it is at this present crucial point in human history. It can be truthfully said that unless a policy of realism is adopted by a sufficient number of people in this country within the next twelve months, we certainly cannot emerge satisfactorily from the maelstrom into which we have been so ruthlessly pushed. I feel that the time is opportune for a general survey of the position, and the clarification of certain basic issues, which must be faced.

Those who like to think that we will emerge as a democracy, politically and economically, without a very great effort, are merely deluding themselves and others. The sooner we realise that the situation is so serious that only a maximum effort will give us reasonable possibilities of winning through, the sooner we will consolidate our past gains and push on with the critical struggle ahead.

### ALARMING MOVES

Accepting the basic issue confronting civilisation today as a fight against the power of International Finance, it becomes obvious that the struggle is a war, not a parlour game. War can be defined as an attempt to bring greater pressure to bear upon your opponent than he can bring to bear on you. Finance is intensifying its pressure or attack at the moment, and if we are to defeat it by bringing greater pressure to bear, it is first essential that we understand the nature of the moves directed against us.

Looking at events in retrospect, these moves over the past six months take on a particular significance. Of course, it must be admitted by those who are familiar with the strategy of the Money Power, that these moves were no surprise. They were expected, and it will be to our advantage if we briefly examine the possibility of other moves in the immediate future.

Apart from the general policy of "debt finance," it appears that Finance must supplement this policy with rigid *political* control if it hopes to be ultimately successful. The first of recent moves along this line was the introduction of the National Registration Act, which we will, no doubt, see widely used before very long. Upon the declaration of war the National Security Act was rushed through. This Act paved the way for complete industrial and individual conscription.

However, I think that it will be generally agreed that the three most sinister moves have been made during the past few weeks. Personally, although realising the general trend to bring this nation under a more centralised control, which would in turn be connected with the International Group in America, I was surprised to see these steps taken so soon. The first move is the sudden intensification of the campaign for the abolition of State Parliaments. The second is the move for closer contact with America (the Wall St. group), through the appoint-

ment of R. G. Casey as Australian representative. The third move is the suggestion of allowing the alteration of the Federal Constitution for the purpose of handing over the powers of the National Security Act to the Federal Government in times of peace.

These three moves constitute, in my opinion, the most insidious attack ever launched against this nation by the power of Finance. Every true democrat should make the dangers of these moves as widely known as possible.

### WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

I agree with L. D. Byrne, technical adviser to the Alberta Gov-



ERIC D. BUTLER.

ernment, that it would appear, "on paper," that the Money Power cannot be beaten. And yet, looking back over the past twelve months, I feel that we can take great credit for having successfully challenged the opposition on two major issues. The National Insurance issue gave us the first practical demonstration of democracy in action, and confirmed the faith of those who believed, in spite of opposition, that the Electoral Campaign was the only method of applied politics capable of defeating Finance. This success has already saved the Australian people millions of pounds per year in increased taxation.

The campaign against the Commonwealth Bank Bill, although of a very different nature, owing to its comparative lack of popular appeal, also served as a very valuable educational campaign, not only on political democracy, but also on finance. Apart from these two campaigns, many individuals and groups throughout Australia have been actively engaged in teaching the electors their power in association through various local objectives. There is no denying the fact that the work we have been engaged in, and I speak as one who has seen E.C. activity from North Queensland

to Southern Tasmania, has permeated practically every strata of the Australian community. The immediate task is to consolidate our efforts for a decisive offensive. I am afraid that unless that offensive is at least partially successful over the forthcoming year, we will finally fail.

### STATE PARLIAMENTS MUST BE USED

Although some may think that the campaign for the abolition of State Parliaments should not be an immediate issue, and can be successfully faced later on, I vigorously oppose this view. In this instance, I think that we should more than negatively confront the arguments of the opposition. IMMEDIATE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN TO BRING STATE PARLIAMENTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE ELECTORS, IN ORDER THAT THEY WILL PROVIDE A CLOSER AND MORE DECENTRALISED MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH THE ELECTORS CAN DEMAND THEIR POLICY.

I was particularly pleased to read of the Western Australian Electoral Campaign's recommendation in connection with this matter.

### FAITH AND MORALE

As the general situation, internationally and nationally, slowly but surely takes form, the strength, cunning, and long-sighted policy of Finance becomes terribly apparent. To some the situation appears hopeless. I can only say that these people have lost the very thing, which can alone carry us on: Faith in the rightness of our cause. Faith maintains morale, and if we are to win through, I am sure that the question of morale is going to play a decisive part. That is why I have been, and continue to be, a vigorous opponent of insidious Internationalism, which looks with faith to Russia or somewhere else at the ends of the earth to save us. We must save ourselves, and any propaganda, which tends to weaken our faith in ourselves, in our ability to provide our own salvation, is an attack upon our morale, and must be exposed.

Those who know the real position, those who are realists enough to face it, have a great responsibility to maintain the courage of

their friends and associates. It is no use trying to dodge the fact that we are going to face trying times.

But the mere fact that we recognise this should provide a stimulant to go on with the only work, which matters. Action, and action alone, can bring us successfully through the present vital period.

### PUSH THE "NEW TIMES"

The importance of the *New Times* in the present critical struggle cannot be over-emphasised. It has been the lifeline, taking the message of true democracy to all parts of Australia every week. Some day, someone with sufficient journalistic ability, will give the people a picture of the long, and at times, almost hopeless, struggle to keep this journal in existence. It is not my intention to attempt this now, but I can assure it's readers that the sacrifices made by some people on behalf of this paper will some day be recorded as an epic story of courage and endurance.

Today, thanks to those sacrifices, we are in a better position than ever before. We now stand face to face with the opposition in a fight to the finish. Every human effort possible must be thrown into the campaign during the next twelve months. Our very lives may depend upon that effort. The circulation of the paper must be pushed higher and higher. I would suggest that we start with an objective of an extra thousand circulation before Easter. Can we do it? Will YOU buy an extra copy of the paper every week, if you are not already doing so, and pass it on to your friends? Have you forwarded a financial donation? Are you endeavouring to maintain the courage and morale of your friends by teaching them the facts, showing them the solution? Those are questions, which every reader can ask himself. He alone can answer.

### THE NEXT ATTACK BY FINANCE

Once the general objective of the Money Power is understood, it is possible to indicate certain future moves may be expected. I have dealt with some of these, but would like to briefly warn readers that it appears that the move to extend the powers of the National Emerg-

(Continued on page 8.)

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## "CHARITY BEGINS..."

### Hearts, War and Money

The spontaneity of sympathetic public feeling when a calamity befalls others, provides sufficient evidence to show that the heart of man, taken generally, is far from being entirely bad; it also goes to show that the "Change of Heart" doctrine, as applied to the economic problem, is ill-founded. The bushfire calamity of a year ago is a standing example, and the response to charitable appeals is an ever-present testimony of the goodness of heart of the people. That this quality of human nature is not parochial is shown by the sympathy felt by the Australian people in connection with the recent earthquake in Turkey. Who will quibble at the action taken by Cabinet in donating £10,000 towards the relief of distress caused by the earthquake? It is presumably the desire of a majority of Australian people to help the victims of this dire tragedy.

Still, the uncomfortable question arises: "Why is it that the Government can find money for distressed people in other parts of the world when it pleads penury in answer to appeals to alleviate the suffering of our own people, such as by providing adequate hospital facilities?" Cabinet has also magnanimously donated £10,000 to assist the gallant Finns, while the Australian public is asked to contribute to "parcel comforts" and necessities for soldiers in camp. These gestures of affluence are a contradiction to the pleaded poverty of the Government immediately before the war. On the outbreak of war, additional millions of pounds came to light almost overnight. This superlative act of conjuring has caused many people to wonder where the money really comes from. Mr. Casey, while Federal Treasurer, said that there would be no shortage of money for Australia's war expenditure that it would be forthcoming when required; so there has arisen a strong suspicion that there is something "funny" about this money business. There is also a suspicion prevalent in regard to the origins and underlying objectives of the war.

There is a danger that the war may merely serve the interests of a power whose ambition it is to dominate the world. That power is emphatically not British, but it is a deplorable fact that it has gained control of the governing machinery of the British nations, and of other nations, through its monopoly of money and credit.

While adhering to our generalisation that the heart of man is right enough, exception must be made of most of our national "leaders." It is reasonable to assume that the "leader" type of man—"the big, strong man"—often has a character impregnated with love of power, conceit, selfishness and greed. In most cases these qualities are fortified by unscrupulousness and callousness. That this is so is exemplified by the disgraceful social conditions existing in "civilised" countries, and by the readiness with which some countries are plunged into war. It cannot be disputed that the existence of poverty amidst plenty is not the will, or wish, of the majority of ordinary people; neither can it be said that it is the desire of the majority that young men should go and slaughter the people of other countries. The thought is preposterous.

And yet "leaders" permit these unrighteous conditions, and use the power of propaganda to influence the natural feelings of the populace. In marked contrast to the earthquake catastrophe in Turkey were the press announcements of train accidents in Germany. The accidents were given prominence, and it is safe to say that in nine cases out of ten the reaction by the reader to the news was a genuine sympathy for the victims; but on reading further the tenor of the reports was designed to defeat natural feelings and to implant a fiendish gloating that some hundreds of innocent Germans had been killed.

The financial oligarchy, which in the last analysis must take the blame for the war, gathers unto itself that which is base in human nature and uses it to further its ends. The only way to combat its fell intent is for John Citizen to speak—to voice those qualities which are so pronounced in times of human calamity.

Assist the people to speak by promulgating the Electoral Campaign, or Pressure Politics, whereby the individual elector gives direct personal instructions to his or her parliamentary representative.

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## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CARRIES ON

### Roosevelt's Significant Address

Once again President Roosevelt has given the world another sample of the hypocrisy and ballyhoo to which we are fast becoming accustomed. His message to the American Congress last week was featured in every newspaper of importance throughout the world, and it is becoming alarmingly obvious that when Roosevelt speaks, he is merely the mouthpiece of the international financial oligarchy behind him.

No less an authority than Mr. Walter Lippman, the man who played such an important part in formulating President Wilson's famous peace proposals at the end of the last war, stated in the New York "Herald-Tribune," of June 27, 1932: "It is evident that Roosevelt is not the leader of the forces behind him. He is being used."

Roosevelt's words are prompted by World Enemy No. 1 and a careful study of his latest address clearly indicates the real policy of Finance. No responsible person can fail to be alarmed at this constant stream of propaganda, which threatens to engulf every country of the world.

#### DALADIER ALSO

Before examining Roosevelt's speech, it is also significant to note that M. Daladier has actively joined the ranks of those working for a European Federation as the first move towards a central world government. The following report appeared in the Australian press on Thursday, January 4: "Organised effort to build up sentiment for a European Federation, as suggested by M. Daladier, is reported to have begun. The French hope that eventually it might become world-wide." The question to be asked is: "Who is responsible for this organised effort?" And what nonsense to talk about the French people hoping that this idea will become worldwide! They have never been consulted about the matter. They are being actively conditioned to fit in with the ideas of the world planners.

#### WHY?

Now to continue with Mr. Roosevelt's latest effort. In the early part of his address, he said, "the United States must be a potent and active factor in seeking the re-establishment of peace." The policy of the United States, as dictated by the New York group, has hardly been calculated to preserve peace, and it is very interesting to note that America seems to be so very interested in Europe. At the moment they appear to be displaying the same sort of interest as during the last war, when they actively engaged in financing and arming both sides. We have been paying a considerable amount of taxation for this privilege ever since. And, in passing, there are some rather ugly facts in connection with the manner in which the Allies were supplied with useless munitions. But the interest bill goes on just the same.

"This is our world as much as it is Europe's," declares the *New York Times*, in a leading article on Roosevelt's address. That, unfortunately, is the trouble, and unless the nations of the world realise that American Finance alone will win the present conflict, with the world in pawn, then the *New York Times* won't be far wrong in its statement.

#### WORLD TRADE AND PEACE

Continuing his speech, Roosevelt said: "The old conditions of world trade made for no enduring peace. When the time comes the United States must use its influence to open the world's trade channels, in order that no nation need feel compelled to seek by force of arms what it can well gain by peaceful conference." This

is hypocrisy of the first magnitude. Roosevelt now openly admits that nations are provoked into war by trade barriers. What a pity he did not recognise that before imposing his 25 per cent embargo against German goods early last year! Or did he recognise it, and was a deliberate policy pursued with the aim of starting a European conflict!

#### THE NEW WORLD TO COME

Although we have been told that this war will continue for at least three years, it is quite remarkable the number of people in certain quarters who are waxing eulogistic about the new world to come. Mr. Roosevelt also seems to be very interested in the project of a new world. In connection with this, we urge our readers to carefully study the following report, also appearing in the *New York Times*: "President Roosevelt's counsel is sound. We have a role to play in the critical times ahead which destiny seems to have mapped out for us." Well might we ask "Whose role?" The report continues: "that role is to conserve our strength, and, when opportunity offers, to use it generously and wisely in the work of reconstruction." So now we know. While we exhaust ourselves on the field of battle, America will conserve her strength and dominate what is left of civilisation when the conflict is over. That is, unless the American people can remove Roosevelt and the financial gangsters behind him. We in Australia have no control over Roosevelt, but we have the opportunity of controlling our own members of Parliament, and demanding that they see that Australia is not further betrayed to this policy of world government, centralised control and financial dictatorship. We are supposed to be at war. On the field of battle, those who betray the nation to "the enemy are shot as traitors. The nation also has other traitors."

### Italians Harness Volcanoes

In the "Valley of Hell," a 20-square-mile area in Tuscany, 2000 Italians are making volcanoes provide electricity for railroads and factories in Northern Italy—a vital project, because Italy lacks coal. Last year they completed the eighth in a series of turbine plants, which draw their power from 300 natural and man-made steam wells, which sometimes go 1000 feet deep and seldom run dry. These plants generate about one thirty-fifth of the national output of electrical power. When a steam well is struck, sometimes after a year's drilling, its roar may be heard a dozen miles away. It is capped, and the live steam drawn off to heat water in tanks, which, in turn, becomes steam, to run the turbines. By-products are 8,000,000 tons of borax annually, carbonic acid, and other chemicals.

# CONSCRIPTION BY INTIMIDATION?

## Trickery of Australian Youths Alleged

We have previously expressed the fear that subtle moves were afoot, with a view to conscripting Australian youth for fighting overseas. Apparently that fear has now been partly substantiated. Step by step the power of Finance has ruthlessly brushed aside all but the semblance of democratic government, until we now stand face to face with the ugly fact that within six months young Australians may be drafted, against their will, to foreign battlefields—that is, unless the Australian people really decide to become functioning democrats, instead of a servile mob with no backbone whatever.

### A POLICY OF CONFUSION

Ever since the war began the Government has adopted a policy of confusion. Under cover of the confusion, the real policy has been vigorously pursued. The thought of a large expeditionary force being sent overseas was not even seriously considered by the average Australian when war first broke out. Were we not assured by responsible persons that we would not be sending an expeditionary force overseas? Despite these assurances—worthless, like most other assurances from the Government—the fact is that the first of 20,000 have now left, and it won't be long before others will be following them.

In the meantime, a whirl of confusing news-items and bulletins, and confusion concerning general national policy, is producing a smoke-screen of public bewilderment behind which insecurity is growing more rife, taxation continues to mount, and slowly but surely the cold, death-like hand of bureaucratic "dictatorship grips the entire nation.

### TRICKERY REPORTED.

Last week saw the compulsory call-up of the first batch of Australian youth for "home defence" training. Reports, which have reached us, indicate that this compulsory call-up is being callously used for the purpose of "cajoling" these boys into signing their lives away for overseas service. One of our representatives had the opportunity of closely questioning one of those called up last week. This lad had to report at Coburg, and subsequent inquiries lead us to the conclusion that the procedure adopted at this centre was similar to elsewhere. This boy informed our representative that many of the boys were obviously scared, and had to be sent from the inquiry table. Many were obviously of the opinion that they were under compulsion for overseas service.

Apart from the usual routine questions, he said that the following question was casually asked: "for overseas service, I suppose?" Many of the lads were so befogged that they answered, "Yes." Or should we say that they were deliberately tricked into saying, "Yes"?

On top of this the daily press had the audacity to state on the following morning, after the first day of the call-up, that many of the boys "expressed a desire to go overseas." They did nothing of the kind. It appears that they had the answer to a very subtle question put into their mouths, with the result that they will find, as the overseas casualty-list grows, that they are really nothing more than conscripts.

### WILL WE STAND IT?

Events are now moving rapidly, and action of a determined nature is wanted. Unless an Australia-wide move to wrest control from the present group of gangsters can be successfully carried through in the near future, we warn the Australian people that they are going to receive some rude shocks before the end of 1940.

If the Australian spirit is to survive, the damnable policy of regimenting the young men on miserable army pay (and even that only obtainable by pawning our selves and posterity to the financial reptiles) must be opposed—NOW.

If they do any fighting, Australians want to fight as free men, not as conscripts. They also want the monetary aspect arranged in such a manner that we are not left with a perpetual legacy of crippling debt and taxation when the conflict ends. The present national policy is betraying them, and it is high time that those responsible for this betrayal should be called upon to answer for their treasonable policy.

Readers are urged to get busy and help to arouse public opinion to express itself through the medium of the demand-form printed below. Action of this kind alone can save us. Yes, there is a war on, and, if the British Empire, in the cultural and democratic sense, is to survive, the immediate task is to ruthlessly throw out the puppets of alien international financiers and all their stooges, once and for all. Australia can lead the way.

### GET THIS FORM SIGNED.

....., M.H.R.,  
Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir, —

I desire to inform you, as my Parliamentary representative, that I am opposed to the introduction of compulsory military training.

Democracy presupposes that the individual shall make his personal choice in these matters, and if there are sufficient men in this country who think that they have something worth fighting for, there should be no difficulty about enlistment. If we are going to try to defend the country by military methods, we want it defended by free men, and not by conscripts.

Furthermore, I object to the community being further penalised by more debt and taxation to pay those in the army. It is useless winning a war, if it is to be at the cost of being drowned in debt. I, therefore, demand that all enlistment shall be voluntary, and that defence expenditure shall be financed through the Commonwealth Bank, without further debt or taxation, as referred to in Paragraph 504 of the Royal Commission on Banking.

Should you fail to carry out these instructions, I will be forced to vote and work for a truly representative member at the next election. —Yours faithfully,

Signed.....  
Address .....

Federal Electorate.....

(These letter-forms are obtainable at 1/- for 50, post free, from the Anti-Compulsory-Military-Training Association; secretary, T. C. Day, 18 Bangalore Street, Flemington, W.I, or from W. F. Allen, 15 Callandish Road, Burwood, E.13.)

# MOVE TO CONTACT STATE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

## An Example to All Democrats

Acting on the principle that democratic government implies that the representatives of the people should be directly controlled by the electors, one Victorian country group of the U.E.A. has sent the following letter to the local State member:

Osborne's Flat, Via  
Wodonga.  
December 28, 1939.

Mr. R. Paton, M.L.A.,  
State Parliament House,  
Melbourne.

Dear Mr. Paton, —

I am directed by my group to bring under your notice the enclosed speech, made by Mr. Macgillivray, in the South Australian Parliament. This speech was made in connection with the resolution, "That the national credit of the Commonwealth should be used in the interest of defence, the primary industries, and the general welfare of the people of Australia. This resolution was carried by 17 votes to 13, and earned Mr. Macgillivray a public compliment from the State Governor.

Since then a similar resolution has been passed by the Tasmanian and West Australian Parliaments.

You will agree that the present policy of increasing debt and taxation will cripple the entire community unless a halt is called, and

we desire to know if you, as our representative, in the Victorian State House, could see that this matter is brought before the Victorian Parliament.

I am also directed to bring under your notice the alarming move to abolish State Parliaments. This will mean that representative government will be still further removed from the people, and we will have a centralized government more easily controlled by financial interests.

We desire you to fight this proposed move, and would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,  
A. MONGAN,  
Hon. Sec., Osborne's Flat Group,  
United Electors of Australia

We recommend this move to supporters in every part of the Commonwealth. The electors must use their State members, and by so doing help to bring pressure to bear upon the Federal Government. Centralisation must be resisted!

# Chamberlain Removes Hore-Belisha

(Continued from page 1.)

before very long. There is certainly a Jewish background to International Finance and its move for world domination. The issue must be faced sooner or later. Unless it is faced sensibly we are likely to see the eventual tragedy of a wave of crude anti-Semitism, such as took place in Germany. Many are asking whether Chamberlain is facing it.

### WILL CHAMBERLAIN BE REMOVED?

We are not setting up Mr. Chamberlain as a paragon. Our admiration is very limited. However, it has been obvious since Munich, when Hore-Belisha and his ilk tried to push Britain into a war for which she was not prepared, that Chamberlain has not been altogether popular in certain quarters. That is why persistent preliminary moves towards his removal have been made. That campaign is now being intensified, and it is our opinion that there are some very important moves

taking place behind the scenes. The result may prove to be as decisive in the present conflict as any other factor. Whatever the precise details of these moves, we hope that Mr. Chamberlain is not, as a result, ousted in favour of Churchill, Eden or Belisha. For Britain, that would be somewhat worse than jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

### A COMPLIMENT

It was quite a pleasure to listen to the Melbourne Labour Hour last Sunday. We hope that there were many thousands listening to the very line talk given by Mr. J. Madden on the power of money. This talk was particularly refreshing after some of the nonsense we have been hearing from this Labour radio session for some time. We hope that the public will hear similar talks given by Mr. Madden in future.

# THAT COUNTRY TOUR!

## Can We Get Action?

As yet, the response from the country areas in connection with the proposed tour by Eric Butler and Norman Rolis has not been as encouraging as desired. The time has arrived when no one can any longer refuse to be earnest about these things. Country supporters have an immediate opportunity to show their earnestness. That is the position. No excuse can relieve any person who understands the situation from accepting some responsibility. There is nothing—absolutely nothing, —which can precede this campaign for political and economic democracy in importance. Our future depends upon the effort we make —NOW.

Those who are going to help are urged to get in touch with Eric Butler, c/o the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately. Those who have written will be communicated with shortly.

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## WHAT! NO NEW TAXES?

By "THE WALRUS."

**My newspaper informed me recently that surprise has been occasioned in many circles at the failure of the Commonwealth Government to impose new taxation this year. "Failure" was not the word used, but clearly it is the only one, which can justly be applied.**

The people have travelled a vast distance along the road of painful progress. Their surprise marks a great advance on the attitude of resentment and resistance offered to taxation in the past, and it is difficult to realise that it was our own rude ancestors who made such a fuss over Dane-geld, Poll tax, Ship money, and other such levies. People were very primitive in those days. They just couldn't or wouldn't see the necessity of legalised tribute. But now we of the hardy race of islanders are becoming so taxation-minded that we are surprised when no new taxes are forthcoming.

"Gosh!" exclaims the harried householder. "What's wrong now? No new taxes! I don't like the look of this at all. The Government isn't what it used to be."

### RATHER ODD.

Well, it certainly *is* rather odd. Here is the Government failing to exercise the only function it apparently possesses except that of declaring martial law, and we are surely entitled to ask ourselves what we put the members there for, anyway. Of course, most of us do it to save ourselves from the £2 fine, but there are thoughtful souls who have gone to the trouble of working out what particular sort of taxation they would like to have, and it isn't fair to brush them aside as though they didn't exist. Time enough to do that when in fact they have ceased to exist. Meanwhile, but for the fact that there's a war on, we could do without a Government altogether, unless it is prepared to dig up some new taxes for us.

There must be a reason, of course, for this failure to exert the main function of Government, but I think the Minister responsible would be well advised to bung in some quite superfluous taxes before eyebrows become positively arched with amazement. I am aware that there are people who understand that nearly all taxation is superfluous except for its disciplinary effect, but it would never do to allow the masses to make that discovery. The bulk of the people still fancy that we can pay cash on the nail out of revenue for a war, and, after listening to Sir John Simon's declaration that already the war is costing 50 per cent, of the National Income, they are grimly punching holes in their belts with that dour determination to stand by their Government, which is so comforting for said Government.

At the same time, they can scarcely have failed to notice a lot of activity that wasn't there before; military, essential, non-essential and positively harmful, which bids fair to bring about a state which is usually described as prosperity. So, naturally, they are looking forward to the time when the war will cost 100 per cent, of the National Income, so that everybody can have a freehold house, a silent car, and a paid-up insurance, in addition to a refrigerator and a dual-wave wireless.

### MYSTERIOUS EQUATION.

But let us not vex ourselves with the miracles of modern finance. Let us consider something simpler. Let us examine, for example, the face value, if any, of the statement of Britain's Simple Simon. Chancellor of the Exchequer. This statement is to the effect that we shall not only tighten our belts in an effort to finance the war out of income, but having spent half of our income in that way, we shall buy war savings certificates with part of the other half. This seems to

make the pre-war talk about poverty look rather silly, if the Chancellor can do that and leave the people more prosperous than before—as he has amply demonstrated, though not on the same occasion.

There is a mystery about finance, which we poor mutts cannot be expected to understand, but any failure on my part is not for the want of trying. For those who like mathematical statements I have evolved a formula, which represents the result of my investigation of this problem. I am indebted to Sir John for the data.

Let *p* (small) represent our normal state—poverty. And, let *P* (large) represent Prosperity.

Then we have:  $p$  minus  $\frac{1}{2}p$  (half national income for war exp.)

$= \frac{1}{2}p = P$  (Prosperity) Maybe there's a catch somewhere, but I'm far too silly to see where it is, and I don't feel I can argue about it any more.

### ANOTHER MYSTERY.

With typical Anglo-Saxon love of compromise, or possibly to prevent us from succumbing to prosperity altogether, there seems to be an intention of borrowing from some source or another. Now I hope you don't expect me to explain just how it comes about that there is a large fund of unused money lying around, but it seems that there is; or, if there isn't, there will be shortly.

In an effort to grasp this curious circumstance I once asked a banker how the bank managed to pay interest on deposits, and he said it was because the bank employed the deposits and there was no need for me to be a silly ass. I asked if that was usual—about employing the deposits, I mean—and he said, "Yes." Of course, you needn't take his reply as gospel, for at the time I was trying to open one of those credit accounts I've heard such a lot about, and he may have been putting me off. Anyway, he assured me there were no funds available.

I was also told by an Insurance Johnny that Insurance companies employ all their funds except those required for redemption—and you know how much that is—so you wouldn't think the banks or insurance companies could spark up the price of a war. And considering that Governments are always flat broke and hanging around the Loan Council, I can't say I quite get this idea about borrowing.

### BLUSHING UNSEEN.

Whoever they are that come to light with "the necessary" are very modest. They will not permit their benefactions to become public. They prefer to blush unseen. In fact, when some inquisitive gate-crasher in the House of Representatives wanted to violate their coyness, no less a person than Mr. Menzies got quite snippy about it. Mind you, I think Mr. Menzies knew all right, but if the anonymous ones are friends of his, as I've heard, he had a perfect right to be annoyed.

But you just watch the bank deposits. I'll bet anyone my job in this column that someone will lug forth some mysterious non-interest bearing treasure before the war is over, and as long as the war may last, will continue to lug forth treasure.

There's a cache or a catch somewhere.

## ERIC BUTLER AT YARRA BANK

At the invitation of the Australia First Group, Eric Butler addressed one of the largest meetings yet seen on the Yarra Bank last Sunday afternoon. Public feeling in connection with political matters is rapidly mounting, and the atmosphere was quite electric. Eric gave an up-to-date analysis of the general situation, and pointed out that the present issue was fraught with tremendous dangers to democratic government. Many questions were asked, and a number of those present were introduced to the *New Times*. We are pleased to say that Eric Butler's series of articles on the general situation have been in considerable demand, and have been responsible for some increase in circulation.

Next Sunday, Eric hopes to speak on "the Bank" again, although, as announced elsewhere, he is debating Dr. O'Day, of the Communist Party, in the evening. Last Sunday's Yarra Bank audience greeted this announcement with loud cheers.

## NOW OUT!

### "The Real Objectives of the Second World War"

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

PRICE 6d; POSTED 7d.

Readers will be pleased to know that Eric Butler's series of articles on International Finance and its fight for world domination have been reprinted in booklet form. Several aspects have been slightly expanded, while the famous Brierley Basin Scandal is also included and dealt with fully. Considerable interest has been aroused all over Australia by these articles, and this material in booklet form will simply and adequately explain to the man in the street the financial background of the present conflict. Every reader should have at least one copy. Also urge your friends to obtain one. Help the fight for democracy.

Send now for your copy to the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## THE BRITISH EXPERIMENT

By NORMAN WEBB.

**It is only now, when individual freedom seems to be in decline everywhere, that we begin to gain a conscious knowledge of what constitutes true democracy, and to see what a grand thing British culture really is.**

**Like the culture of Greece, from which it is in the direct line of historical development, it is a dynamic and adventurous and responsible experiment. There is nothing parasitic or careful about it, as there is nothing calculating or planned.**

Despite jealous disparagements on the part of our fellow-Westerners, including the United States, which are understandable enough in the circumstances, and even accusations of unbearable pride, it is really a fact that the British race is relatively great and comparatively humble—humble enough to laugh at itself, and to scout the idea that it stands, historically speaking, at one of the high points of human achievement.

The suggestion that we have a cultural significance seems faintly absurd to us. The Greeks, yes; it is the correct thing to crack up ancient Greece. But Britain is different. We are good at sport, or used to be—for professionalism seems to be beating us here, too—and we are much better "class" than foreigners; but culture. What is British culture, anyway? And immediately one is face to face with what is at once England's strength, and perhaps her greatest danger: her unselfconsciousness.

### WHAT IS BRITISH CULTURE?

What exactly is British culture? What is the Greek culture, if it comes to that? Not, in fact, its architecture or its literature, great as they are. For Art (and this is an admission for one educated in the modern school) is an incident, a by-product, the effect of a cause; and that cause is the idea behind the culture, or, rather, the idea and the culture are one.

A civilisation will be judged hereafter by the idea for the realisation and enlargement of which it stood and strove. Greece stood for freedom, the overthrow of tyranny—mental and political; and that also is the common and fundamental aim of the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, and of British Democracy. The natural corollary to it is the sanctity and all-importance of the individual.

Let us look, if we can, at the British Commonwealth of Nations divested of its neo-imperialism: and all its economic and huckstering elements. It has been, and is essentially the democratic idea, however imperfect, in practice.

If it is man's destiny "to have dominion over earth," as I believe it is, let us take credit for our part

in peopling and making habitable its waste places. But the really vital point is that we did not come empty-handed. In every part where we have gone we have brought our hard-won gift of the idea of freedom and all our cultural experience.

### LONDON BANKERS ARE NOT ENGLAND.

The time has come to give up our habit of being inferior and apologetic about it. It is likely that the best of us were made self-conscious by the jingoistic and theatrical conception of the "British Empire" as the Roman Imperium of the modern world—that was Disraeli's invention; and, whether it was intended or not, it was employed as a cloak under which International Finance could follow the most enterprising of national flags, and "consolidate" cultural achievement, which insofar as it was not the outcome of the native Anglo-Saxon independence, was derived from Greece, via the Renaissance, and not from Imperial Rome at all; and was not greatly concerned—or, indeed, concerned at all—with world domination.

The British are accused of having established the precedent and principle for the present-day European "smash-and-grab" imperialism. That is a very dangerous accusation; and, although our national record is not a scrupulously clean one, an untrue accusation.

A moment's thought should convince anyone who was not prejudiced that British culture, as distinct from the economic theories of Manchester, was never imposed on any people—with the possible and tragic exception of Ireland. Financial exploitation there was in plenty by "the City" of London, under cover of the Union Jack. But to what extent the "City" is, or even was, England in any real

sense, is a question that urgently requires to be asked and answered.

### MISCONCEPTION.

What I write here is the outcome of a conviction that a considerable proportion of the more thinking members of our race, including myself, owe an apology to Britain, to themselves, if you like. We have not had the necessary knowledge to differentiate between the true British achievement and its exploitation by Finance. In consequence, we have felt an unjustified shame when our record is pointed out to us by other nations; and that shame is, and is intended to be, a weakness.

A point arises when an essentially challenging impulse, such as British Democracy, must either become conscious of itself or decline. For, by virtue of its very positiveness and significance, it automatically becomes a target upon which all the negative forces concentrate; for it is upon the thinking elements in the community, its brain, if you like, that the negative forces go to work.

What we are trying to do, whether we put it to ourselves that way or not, is to become conscious of the true facts of our own position and that of the nations of the world. We dimly realise that the present situation is artificial (unreal), and could not by any possibility arise if men (or even a sufficient minority) knew the real underlying facts.

In the struggle, such as this, every inherited or induced misconception is a handicap; and it is possible that this point I have raised here, small as it may seem to be, constitutes one or the really serious breaches in, our national defences, that urgently requires to be made up.

## Did You Read This?

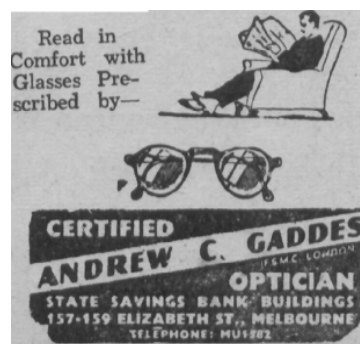
In the Melbourne *Herald* of January 9 there appeared a report in connection with the American proposal to make a loan of 60,000,000 dollars to Finland. Senator Glass commented as follows:

*"The trouble is that we have not got 60,000,000 dollars, but I would favour borrowing it and letting Finland have it."*

## Opportunity Knocks

Mr. Frank Devlin, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor, is making a special New Year offer to readers of the *New Times*. On orders placed during January a discount of 10 per cent, is offered. As his prices for hand-tailored suits of first-class workmanship, made from pure wool worsteds in new shades and designs, range from as low as £5/5/-, a reduction of 10 per cent, gives the purchaser extraordinary value. Mr. Devlin is to be found on the 2nd floor of Elizabeth House, 340 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. His premises are open until 9 p.m. on Fridays.

— (Advt.)



## New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

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

### MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

#### ELSTERNWICK.

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

#### FAIRFIELD.

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

#### FOOTSCRAY

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

#### GLENFERRIE

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

#### HAMPTON.

**BOOKSELLER**, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St., for all book needs.  
**CHEMIST**, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW2424.

**HAIRDRESSER**, Ladies and Gents. **R. STEWART**, 68 Hampton St.  
**TAILOR**, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-

#### IVANHOE

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

### P. A. MORRIS & CO. PTY. LTD.

EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS, PRACTICAL OPTICIANS.

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

'Phone: Central 8400.

And at 80 MARSHALL ST., IVANHOE.

'Phone: Ivanhoe 88.

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

#### KEW.

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

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

**IMPERIAL DAIRY**, R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243. **M. J. MARTIN**, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store. Shoe Repairs.  
**MOTOR GARAGE**, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.  
**RADIO EXPERT**, J. G. Littlewood, 267 High St. Also Elec. Appliances.

#### MORELAND.

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

#### NORTH FITZROY.

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

#### NORTH CARLTON.

**W. BROWN**, Hairdresser & Tobacconist, 733 Nicholson St., N. Carlton

#### SANDRINGHAM.

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

#### ST. KILDA.

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

#### SPRINGVALE.

**DAIRY**, M. Bowler, Buckingham Ave.  
**R. MACKAY & SONS**, General Storekeepers. UM 9269.

#### WILLIAMSTOWN.

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

#### WINDSOR.

**E. COOKE**, 49 Chapel St. W.8044. High Class Butcher (Cash).

### TO OUR READERS—

You may obtain your copy of the "NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. Tel.: MU 2834.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

### "Defence Without Debt or Taxation."

December 15 was a great day for the "Tenth Legion." Although Mr. Hergstrom conveyed all the necessary accessories to the City Markets by 9 a.m. the people swarmed around them in such numbers that they experienced considerable difficulty in erecting their tables and setting up their placards. Then the rush to sign the demand forms started, and, with one or TWO QUIET intervals, continued until 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Sarre, hurriedly summoned to bring his camera, arrived, unfortunately, in one of the quiet intervals, but succeeded in obtaining a couple of good photographs of the proceed-

ings. At 9 p.m., when Mr. Burgess called in his car to take the Legion to Headquarters, the people were still stopping at the tables to sign, but the members, though jubilant, were utterly weary, and the chairman decided to call it a day.

The following members served at the tables: Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Madigan, Miss Tomkinson, Miss Gray, Miss Herring; Messrs. Harvey, Allen, Munyard and Amos. Honourable mention must also be made of the results obtained elsewhere by Mr. Gronin, of Coonalpyn; Mr. Matthews, of Gawler; Mr. Hooper, of West Croydon; Mrs. Greenshields, of Brighton; Mr. Bottroff, of Ettrick Brae; Mr. Beanies, of Port Lincoln, and Mr. Emes, of Adelaide.

## Tit-Bits From the News

(Continued from page 1.)

pen, "civilisation" is certainly doomed.

\* \* \*

"Adult Education Proposal For Queensland." This was the rather startling headline in a recent issue of a daily paper. Of course, there are many adults who will be very indignant at the suggestion that they need educating. I notice that economics is one of the subjects to be taught. I wonder if the students will be told "where the money comes from."

\* \* \*

Last week I had reason to comment on a statement made by Mr. Spender, the Acting Federal Treasurer. I suggested that he appeared to know a thing or two, concerning finance. Further evidence of this is supplied by a report appearing in the Melbourne dailies on Monday, January 8. The report reads as follows: "Had taxation for defence been heavier many more workers would have been thrown out of employment, said the Acting Federal Treasurer (Mr. Spender) today." Fancy Mr. Spender discovering that! However, my hopes of him really suggesting a solution were dashed when I read further on in the report that new taxes were being considered. While the nation goes further into debt, then the people must submit to increased taxation to pay the interest bill. And even Mr. Spender admits that this will mean more unemployment. What brainy men some of our "leaders" are!

## CUTTINGS AND COMMENTS

"Britain will lend £40,000,000 to Turkey. One half will be in gold. The other half can be used for the purchase of munitions, including purchases from the United States."

\* \* \*

"The repeal of the United States Arms Embargo will enable the United States to supply arms to those nations able to pay cash and carry them away."

\* \* \*

"Russia is reported to be supplying Germany with arms."

\* \* \*

"In 1918 out of 388 members (of the first Bolshevik Government) only 16 happened to be real Russians . . . 265 . . . came from the lower East Side of New York."

—Rev. George A. Symons, in U.S. Senate Document, No. 62, Vol. III.

\* \* \*

"If I were a gambler, I would back the neutrals for a real win, with Russia and the United States neck-and-neck."

—George Bernard Shaw.

\* \* \*

According to the United States Review, "The Great War created 3291 new millionaires in America."

\* \* \*

During the Great War of 1914-18, the National Debt of Great Britain multiplied twelve times. It rose from £650,000,000 to nearly £8,000,000,000. On this debt since the war, the British taxpayer has paid loan charges totalling £6,000,000,000, which is nearly as much as the debt itself, and they still owe the debt.

## Can We Win Through?

(Continued from page 3.)

ency Act to peace time has a particularly sinister motive behind it. This action will pave the way for the complete regimentation of our primary producers, and there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the primary producers are a section of the community which Finance fears. They are independent in outlook. This "bolshevisation" does not appeal to them. That is why they bore the brunt of the attack in Russia, have been similarly treated under the New Deal in America, and are being brought to their knees by the Planners in Britain.

It can be taken as almost axiomatic that similar tactics will be used here; in fact, the formation of Boards, if carried on with, will pave the way. These facts must be made known to the primary producers. A very vigorous campaign throughout the country areas would be an effective counter to these insidious moves. The present issue will certainly, in my opinion, be mainly derided by the primary producers and the "middle class."

### WHAT WE MUST HAVE

In conclusion, there are three main things, which we must have if we are going to win. (1)

## EXACTLY!

The following significant comment appeared in the Melbourne "Sun's" editorial concerning Mr. Casey's appointment to America:

"We want the American people to know more about this country—not merely as a picturesque former resort of bushrangers, or as a reserve of a unique fauna, but as the home of a great and growing nation AND A FINE FIELD FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL" (Our emphasis.)

We have got to have more financial support. (2) We have got to have more physical support. (3) We have got to maintain courage and faith.

Supporters can make their own self-assessments in connection with these matters. Those in the front line of this fight can only intensify action with the assistance of the supporters as a whole.

I therefore appeal to every supporter, those who have dropped by the wayside over the past years of strenuous campaigning, those who have drifted for various reasons, and all who believe that the time has arrived to enter the conflict for the last and decisive round. In Whittier's famous words:

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

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

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## An Open Letter to Sir Wallace Sandford, of Adelaide

(Continued from page 1.)

Immediately the resumption of Government spending was PERMITTED (and you are well aware who it was that did the permitting!), all these conditions reflected improvement.

But the main purpose of this letter is to ask if, as my representative, you really mean that the State should live within its income? The State, as you well know, has only three ways of getting income, and they are from trading, from taxation, and from loans; and, whether we like to believe it or not, all three are controlled from the same point.

Revenue from trading is governed by what is so prettily called the "trade cycle." If the cycle is revolving upward, then revenue is buoyant; if it is revolving downward, then revenue is not buoyant. The "trade cycle" simply means the period from the commencement of the expansionist or inflationary policy to the end of the contractionist or deflationary policy of the Banking System, and whether it shall be inflation or deflation is generally determined by what is technically called bank liquidity. As a bank director, you would already know this, but, in case of doubt, reference should be made to the Report of the Monetary and Banking Commission.

Income from taxation is controlled by the incomes of the people. The incomes of the people are controlled by the "trade cycle," and the trade cycle is controlled by the Banking System. If the banks are expanding credit, business is brisk and the national income is high; if the banks are contracting credit, then business is dull and the national income is low. But he charges on, the debt do not fluctuate with manipulation of the credit policy, and, consequently, when the national income falls the taxation must be made more severe, in order not to default on the debt payments, even though the holders of the great bulk of the debt bonds are the very people who manipulate the credit policy! So we see that the dictators of prosperity and depression are also the dictators of taxation!

Loans for Governments depend on what is called the "money market." The money market is controlled by the Banking System, and the availability of funds is determined by the nature of the banking policy at any particular time. If the banks are inflating then loans are not difficult to get, but, if the banks are deflating, then the loan programmes must be cut. The "money market" is tight or easy according to banking manipulation.

So we see that Government income from all sources is dictated by the Banking System, and that, if Governments should live within their incomes, then they must live within artificial limits fixed by a private monopoly. In view of this and on the basis of the "Advertiser" report, as quoted at the beginning of this letter, I feel I should warn the community that Sir Wallace Sandford, their hitherto respected, representative, no longer believes in democracy, but publicly advocates that our activities and general standards should be at the mercy of a private monopoly controlling the nation's money supplies. I would prefer to think otherwise, of course; but if the State must live within its income, as you aver, then whoever controls the income must control the State. —Yours sincerely,

BRUCE H. BROWN.  
Tusmore, S.A.

## Don't Miss This Debate

### "WILL COMMUNITY CONTROL OF CREDIT SOLVE THE WORLD'S PROBLEMS?"

Affirmative: ERIC D. BUTLER

Negative: DR. G. O'DAY (Communist Party)

Alexander Hall, Nelson Rd., South Melbourne

NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock

Tremendous interest has been aroused in this debate, which appears to be the first attempt by the Communists to answer Eric Butler's influence in Melbourne on financial reform.