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THE NEW TIMES

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Vol. 6. No. 3.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1940.

Every Friday, 3d

Sensational Moves In Britain

Hore-Belisha's Removal Causes Great Stir

In our last issue we expressed the opinion that some very important moves were taking place behind the scenes in Britain in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Hore-Belisha from the War Office. Further evidence to hand indicates that quite a crisis has been precipitated as a result of this dismissal, and it appears that there is a group of people in Britain with sufficient influence to challenge the Jewish control of the majority of executive positions.

For many years there has been apprehension in well-informed circles about the manner in which Britain has been not only coming under the control of Jewish International Finance, but has also had the majority of high positions filled by Jews. Some of these positions have been attained by means, which are distinctly not British,

For example, the appointment of Lord Reading to the position of Lord Chief Justice, in 1913, was an event, which caused some very caustic comment in many circles. During the last war 50 main executive positions in Britain were held by Jews, and some very ugly information came to light about the manner in which Britain seemed to be prevented from putting forward her maximum efforts. No less a person than Dr. Ellis Powell, then editor of the London *Financial News*, made some very startling public statements about the manner in which Jewish-German banks operated in Britain throughout the war, and the manner in which Jewish control prevented him from speaking without notes. He also made some very damaging remarks about the famous Marconi scandal, with which the name of Jacob Schiff, of Wall Street, was connected. These and other allegations were never answered.

WHAT OF TODAY?

It is a long time since the last war, but it is a fact that the Jewish control of Britain since that time has been still further intensified. The Jewish influence in all those Left Wing movements which have an unrelenting hate for the British Parliamentary system, and which preach the gospel of bloody revolution, is something which thinking people might ponder about. The move to bolshevise Britain through "planning" is the product of Jewish influence and Bank of England finance.

This being the case, it is not surprising that there has been a growing belief in certain circles in Britain that the nation would be well advised to immediately remove the Jewish control of the armed forces. Just how much Mr. Chamberlain himself knows about this aspect of the situation is hard to say. Some groups in Britain say that he knows quite a lot. Others suggest that he has only moved in connection with Hore-Belisha because of pressure from those who are calling themselves "Loyal Englishmen." The German short-wave station suggested last week that when Mr. Chamberlain visited France recently he discovered that Mr. Hore-

Belisha had been giving most of the army contracts to Jewish firms, and that inferior munitions were being supplied. After what happened during the last war—things that can now be verified—we would not be surprised at anything of this nature taking place. We believe that there are more enemies inside the Empire than outside.

FACTS KEPT FROM AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE

It is certainly not often that we have reason to compliment the

(Continued on page 6.)

TIT-BITS FROM THE NEWS

By "THE COMMENTATOR."

"The Domestic Problem Again." This was the heading of an article appearing in the *Melbourne Sun* of Wednesday, January 10. The views of Mrs. Essington Lewis, wife of the well-known Collins House "big-shot," are set out in some detail for the benefit of mothers with large families. The following gem will no doubt commend itself to many people—particularly those who belong to that section obtaining less than the basic wage: "Mrs. Lewis is an advocate of larger families (again she sets a good example), but she says she blames no young mother for limiting her family to two children if she cannot obtain household help."

So that is the reason for the decline in the birth rate! Mothers' cannot obtain sufficient household help. I would suggest that there would be no difficulties about the matter if mothers, or prospective mothers, had access to an adequate supply of that mysterious thing called money. But, then, all women are not wives of men who disport themselves in the Melbourne Club, or Collins House, by virtue of the fact that they are beneficiaries of the private banking swindle.

Mr. Fred Thomas, secretary of the Victorian Teachers' Union, in a letter to the *Melbourne Age*, offers some comment in connection with education and finance. In the course of his letter he makes the following statement:—"Yet progress is dangerously slow because the Treasurer finds it impossible to provide the necessary costs."

Now I presume that Mr. Thomas means the money costs. He could hardly mean the physical costs, because there is no shortage of materials or teachers for the immediate inauguration of an improved and extended system of education. No, Mr. Thomas must mean that there is a money shortage. Does he ask why? No. And, judging by the remarks and opinions expressed at the recent Teachers' Conference, it will be some time before we hear any of our "educationalists" giving us some facts in connection with this money problem. I would suggest that the first thing to be done is to see that our teachers are really educated before they talk about educating anyone else.

* * *

The *Melbourne Argus* gets better and better. Should the reader be inclined to doubt me, let him browse through the following statement, which appeared in the editorial of Monday, January 15: "There is room for conjecture, however, whether much of the romance and heroism which the war must have produced has not been kept from the public because of unskilled and unimaginative assessment of its news and propaganda value. To put the matter in a nutshell, the war, so far as it has gone, has an air of unreality for Australians, and such an impression is not calculated to steel Australia's determination to put forth her utmost effort."

So we must have propaganda to stir ourselves in this war. If this war is a necessity, as our "leaders" have been telling us, the real facts, told without any trimmings, should be sufficient to indicate to the people whether the cause is worthy of their best efforts. Unfortunately, the real truth about the war is not likely to be given in our daily press for fear that the people might start fighting the real enemy. And then, they wouldn't need any propaganda to urge them on either.

* * *

Mr. Menzies is in the limelight again. Not that he is ever out of it, for that matter. Still, he made some very serious statements last week, which should be carefully pondered over. He was really opening the campaign for the U.A.P. in the coming by-election in Corio, and, as usual, made a very astute speech. Apart from the usual ballyhoo, I was inter-

(Continued on page 6.)

IS NEW SAVINGS BANK APPOINTMENT VALID?

Open Letter to the Premier of Victoria

Hon. A. A. Dunstan,
Premier's Office,
Melbourne,

Dear Sir,

This newspaper was founded to free the people from the grip of great financial institutions, and we do not think this object has been helped by the appointments to the State Savings Bank Board of Prof. D. B. Copland and Mr. Hector Thomas McKenzie, recently made by your Government.

We, therefore, regard it as our duty to bring to your notice some of the objects and articles of the company registered as McKenzie Investments Pty. Ltd., from the directorate of which we note that Mr. Hector Thomas McKenzie diplomatically resigned on the eve of your Government appointing him to the State Savings Bank Board.

These interesting powers are included in the memorandum of the company:—

"to make advances on or sell all descriptions of freehold, leasehold or other properties. . . .

"to transact business as capitalists, promoters and financial and monetary agents.

"to advance and lend money on real, personal and mixed securities."

That Mr. McKenzie's resignation from the directorate may be regarded as immaterial in effect seems apparent when we study articles 74 and 75, which are as follow:—

(74) "A Governing Director, whilst he retains the said office, shall have authority to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions by these presents expressed to be vested in the directors generally, and all other directors for the time being of the company shall be under his control, and shall be bound to conform to his directions in regard to the company's business. A Governing Director shall not be removed from office without the consent of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank Limited, so long as it is a creditor of the Company, or of the said Hector Thomas McKenzie or Hugh Francis McKenzie, or any of them.

(75) "So long as the English, Scottish and Australian Bank Limited is a creditor of the Company or the said Hector Thomas McKenzie or Hugh Francis McKenzie or any of them, it shall have power at all times and from time to time to appoint any per-

(Continued on page 7.)

The Truth About The Abolition Of State Parliaments Campaign

(Continued from last issue.)

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

OUR SECRET GOVERNMENT-AND ITS POLICY.

The following is taken from "Whose Service is Perfect Freedom": "... Each and every one of these is used to forward one end—centralisation of power—which, if distributed, would make men free and independent . . .

"Any detached observation of the policy of the Bank of England since the (last) war, at which time it came under 'United States' (!) control, must recognise that a policy of conscious development towards State Capitalism has been pursued unrelentingly. This is, of course, exactly what has happened in Russia and is happening both in Germany and in Italy; and it is this swift progress towards State Capitalism everywhere that . . . nothing could stop the progress of world domination, which would be finally achieved within a few years' time.

"TO SUPPOSE THAT IT IS COINCIDENCE THAT AN IDENTICAL AND RECOGNISABLE OBJECTIVE IS BEING PURSUED IN EVERY GREAT COUNTRY UNDER SUCH VARYING TITLES AND BY SUCH APPARENTLY, BUT ONLY APPARENTLY, OPPOSING FORCES, IS TO STRAIN CREDULITY BEYOND REASONABLE LIMITS."

And the following, from the same series of articles:

" . . . Yet less corrupt, more 'socialistic,' although tyrannous and centralised Governments in Germany and Italy, because they have been successfully labelled with an entirely fanciful name, Fascism (which means, if it means anything, one thing in one part of the world and another thing in another part of the world), are supposed to be the unique enemy of the 'worker' and the only force to be fought in this country. It is difficult to make the general public realise that "Communism v. Fascism" is, in the main, only the old party game in a new dress.

"I should like to state unequivocally that it is my conviction that centralisation is being fostered everywhere, and, from the same source and with the same object,—world domination.

The taxation process and the fanciful jugglery which accompanies it succeeds quite effectively in depriving the privileged portion of the community of their privileges and transfers them to, or, if it be preferred, centralises them in institutions which are controlled from the point at which it is desired to centralise power.

" . . . No reform can be instituted in the face of centralised power WHICH IS EXACTLY WHY THE CENTRALISERS ARE NOW IN SUCH A HURRY."

SLAVERY FOLLOWS CENTRALISATION

From another article, "The Devil is God Upside Down," we take the following:

" . . . If every individual were secure no one would want or could

be made to fight. We know, as a matter of fact, the nearer you get to the idea of the omnipotent world State, the more frictions, and the wars and danger of wars, increase; and everywhere you see this tendency towards making things bigger, I dare say some of you saw in a Sunday newspaper a peevishly tenacious article, hoping that there might be a referendum to increase the power of State Parliaments. It is all the same thing; and the total drift of the official and orthodox policy at the present time is towards making things larger and larger, and with that goes—at any rate, contemporaneously—this increasing friction and danger of war . . .

" . . . Have fewer railways, and group the few that are left so that there is only one railway, under the Bank of England. All the time you have one policy, which is pursued in defiance of the results which ensue from it."

And from *The Issue* is quoted the following warning:

" . . . Now internationalism, with its corollary a World State (of which the happily-defunct League of Nations was one attempt and the Bank of International Settlement another), is one end of the scale and self-determination of the individual is the other. It clearly cannot tolerate autarchy. The smaller the genuine political unit, the nearer you are getting to self-determination of the individual."

DISCARD "DELEGATE" GOVERNMENT—TRY REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

The following is also of vital interest to Australians. —Extracts from "Will There be War?":

" . . . The characteristic of the States is the primary characteristic of English social policies, such as nationalisation of this, that or the other. IT IS CONCENTRATION OF POWER. Large numbers of peoples in the world are bemused by the rapturous glamour of abstract words and are passive instruments in a worldwide policy designed to separate power from responsibility.

" . . . For over a thousand years the people in the world have striven towards REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS, and what they have got is DELEGATE government. That they have NOT delegated responsibility should be obvious to anyone who realises that the next war will not be fought by delegated fighters, even though delegated governors declare it.

" . . . Omnipotent Governments are merely handy instruments for ambitious men . . . The first effective step to be taken is to bring the foci of Governments closer to the individual, so that he becomes effective in them.

"In the British Commonwealth it is clear that a desperate attempt is to be made to abrogate the privileges of State Parliaments in Australia and Canada and to concentrate them in Federal Parliaments.

"Not only do I think that this should be resisted by every possible means, but that, at the same time, steps should be taken to bring State Parliaments themselves under more localised and individual control.

"Whether this can be done in the time that remains to us I do

not know, but as to its necessity I have no doubt. . . . The present heavily-increasing taxation is a specific method of transferring the individual's power of individual action from himself to a central source of power, masquerading under the abstract name of 'The State.'"

LET US EXAMINE THE CENTRALISED WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT

The British Government at Westminster is held up as an example of cheap, effective, and centralised government. During the last war Mr. Winston Churchill spent nearly £100,000,000 and some lives on the North Russian venture, following the collapse of the Czars' Government . . . and did so without the authority of the British Parliament. Some folks believe that there is perfect satisfaction with the British (centralised) Government, which, it is understood, governs England, Scotland, Ireland, Newfoundland, and Wales.

Actually, what is the position? England has heavy taxation, unemployment, poverty, and military

cally equal in status, agreed together that one should surrender to the other, not merely independent Dominion status, but the whole of the political freedom of its people. . . . It was the negation of political liberty and the repudiation of all those principles of democracy on which British statesmen affirm and believe, at any rate when they are making after-dinner speeches, that the Empire has been built up and will always rest . . .

" . . . After five years of Commission Government, Newfoundland is economically poorer than she was before its event. Notwithstanding all the optimistic utterances of the Secretary of State, the Commission has failed to make any definite progress towards rehabilitation.

"Of course, the people won't do what they ought to do. . . . If only that were done, we presume they would have no difficulty in abandoning their staple industry, agriculturalise themselves, and accept a dictatorship composed of civil servants, who seem to know no more economics than the Colonial Office, and have far less appreciation of the awakening forces which are opposing the powers inherent in the monopoly of costlessly-created debt from one end of the world to the other."

WESTMINSTER GOVERNMENT STARVES NEWFOUNDLAND.

"Newfoundland," we read, "is a country almost wholly dependent on international trade . . . Newfoundland consumes internally practically nothing of her own products."

"There was a time when nearly everyone in Brig Cove (which is in Newfoundland) had:

Several sheep,
A pony,
Ten or twelve hens,
A couple of pigs,
A cow with (in summer)
A calf,
Fields.

Now he hasn't . . . Progress came . . . Then debt and the spectre—default."

And then centralised government from Westminster, which controlled and installed "Commission Government" for Britain's oldest colony.

And (one of the Commissioners confesses it), "after five years of Commission Government, Newfoundland is economically poorer than she was before."

He proved to be "an intractable Commissioner." So he resigned, and has written a book about it. His name is Lodge.

Mr. Lodge's book is called "Dictatorship in Newfoundland."

Every Australian should read it before agreeing to the abolition of State Parliaments.

Having read the book, no individual will agree to the abolition of State Parliaments.

If a referendum of the people of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Newfoundland were taken on the question of whether centralised government from Westminster was favoured or not, it is safe to predict that there would be a huge majority against the centralisation at Westminster.

England is the home of "local government," and the foreign type of "centralised government" comes to us from the MONEY POWER.

THE ART OF FREEDOM

In "The Art of Freedom," the author, Dr. Tudor Jones, D.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.S.E., states: "The art of freedom is the art partly of restraining tyrants from

LEARN THIS QUOTATION

"Capital must protect itself in every possible way, both by combination and legislation. Debts must be collected. Mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law the common people lose their homes, they will become more docile and more easily governed through the strong arm of government applied by a central power of wealth under leading financiers. These truths are well known among our principal men now engaged in forming imperialism to govern the world. By dividing the voters through the political party-system we can get them to expend their energies in fighting for questions of no importance. It is thus by discreet action we can secure for ourselves that which has been so well planned and so successfully accomplished."

—U.S.A. Bankers' Magazine. August 26, 1924.

conscription. Scotland has the same thing, plus a strong "Home Rule Movement." Ireland has two Governments (in Ireland), and it will be many years before that country recovers from the misgovernment it suffers from Westminster. Wales is like the poor relation. Its poverty and general economic collapse has been so tragic and lasted for so long that no one wants to talk about it, and Wales is governed centrally from Westminster.

POOR NEWFOUNDLAND IS DYING FROM CENTRALISED GOVERNMENT.

The youngest (in experience) of the mis-government emanating from the centralised Westminster Government is Newfoundland.

In a review of "Dictatorship in Newfoundland," by T. Lodge, we can read the following:

" . . . The great world hardly knows that the oldest British colony has been summarily stripped of its democratic rights as a self-governing Dominion. Why doesn't it? Because it hasn't been told.

"At the end of 1933 two Governments of his Majesty, theoreti-

(Continued on page 6.)

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THE CASE FOR DEMOCRACY

Pressure Politics Versus Party Politics

By ERIC D BUTLER

"Democracy can be defined correctly as the administration of a country's affairs to yield the results that its people want."

—L. D. Byrne.

In spite of the fact that the Second World War has started as a result of the policy of private finance, both national and international, we must not lose sight of the fact that the question of democracy, or government by the people and for the people, is still the most fundamental issue before the Australian people today. War, like poverty and every other social disorder, is an effect of a policy, which has gradually removed government still further from the people and centralised it under the control of finance. It must be admitted that war will make the task of clarifying the issue more difficult. But that must not deter us from striving for that clarity. Possibly a restatement of the case for democracy may refresh our minds on many points which have been completely or partially overlooked since war broke out. It is with that end in view that I write the following:

THE FUTILITY OF THE PARTIES

It is quite obvious to anyone who will give the matter a few moments thought that democracy, in every sense of the term, is not a reality in Australia today. Democracy, when tried, has always got results, and, in spite of the appalling state of our present society, it would be correct to say, even now, that we do possess a small degree of political democracy. The essential and immediate task is to make use of what little political democracy we still possess, in order to obtain *economic democracy*. Individual liberty and security will then become a reality.

It can be taken as axiomatic that the party system of government can play very little part, if any, in the struggle for real democracy. In fact, it is the very antithesis of democracy.

One of the greatest contributions to the cause of true democratic government is to be found in that monumental work, "The Party System," published in 1912 by Hilaire Belloc and Cecil Chesterton. As appropriate now as when it was first written, this critical analysis of the party system of government should serve as a finger post, indicating the line of action we must take. To quote: "While the parties dictate our democracy the people have no power to get what they want. Nothing is left for them but to choose the lesser of three evils. In a really democratic government the initiative would come from the people. They would ask for certain things, and would send men to Parliament to represent their wishes. There is no machinery at present by which the people can raise a particular political question, however it may interest them, unless it is included in the programme of one or other of the political parties."

It was in order to provide a mechanism through which the people could get what they want that the Electoral Campaign was devised. Its application will break down the present party tyranny of government and restore complete sovereignty to the people, who will, at all times, frame their own policy.

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SOME BRIEF THOUGHTS ON PRESENT TRENDS

The party system is the approved method of those who control finance to keep the people in subjection. They are divided upon abstract party lines, while the real problems of the moment are ignored. The fundamental problem, which confronts this country and every other country throughout the civilised world, is the amazing paradox of poverty amidst plenty. It is this paradox, which threatens the future of democratic government. It is a paradox, which is breeding revolt, and revolution, has led to the outbreak of the present war, and will ultimately reduce the whole world to a state of chaos unless faced up to within the immediate future. Dr. C. E. M. Joad, in his well-known book, "Liberty Today," presents the problem in a brilliant summary. He writes: "It is precisely this abundance which holds up the existing economic system to ridicule. The conditions of poverty which millions were once prepared to accept as the natural order of things are completely intolerable in a world where wealth is daily destroyed because its distribution does not pay its owners. It is the consciousness of ill-clad men that cotton is being ploughed into the soil, of ill-warmed men that the coffee for the hot drinks which they crave has been used for fuel, of starving men that the wheat which might have been used to make bread has been allowed to rot and smoulder, and that the farrowing sows whose offspring might have provided them with bacon have been killed; it is the spectacle of the world's quays and warehouses, stacked with the rotting fish and fruit that might have fed, of the world's wharves filled with the coal that might have warmed them and theirs, that constitutes the greatest enemy to democratic government throughout the world."

... This intolerable paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty is a standing incitement to violent action, and violent action in modern conditions leads almost inevitably to dictatorship, whether from the Right or from the Left ...

"Unless, then, men can use the liberty which democracy gives them to resolve the paradox by discovering a means of distributing what science has enabled man to produce, the paradox will destroy democracy."

Who can doubt that the problem is one of distribution? And distribution in our modern economy is dependent upon money, of which Arthur Kitson, the well-known engineer and inventor, said: "The money question is the greatest moral and social question which man has ever had to consider. It concerns the lives, fortunes, and happiness of every human being in society and of generations yet unborn. All other questions sink into

insignificance compared with this one."

Nothing is more certain than that, unless the people who comprise democracy understand the manner in which they, as individuals, and their Governments, are ruthlessly controlled by private groups, no hope can be offered for the emancipation of the people within the lifetime of those living. The sands of time are fast running out, and, as H. G. Wells so truthfully says: "It is a race between education and catastrophe."

A brief examination of the trend of events in every country of the so-called civilised world lays bare the terrible fact that what little civilisation we still possess has been plunged into a world storm of hellish chaos. The great majority of the people here in Australia, looking at the dark clouds gathering over Western civilisation—internal revolutions in many countries, the lights of liberty going out, or, to be more correct, being blown out—dope their uneasy feelings by saying: "But it can't happen here." Can't? It is happening . . . has happened. What little democracy we ever did have in Australia is going down before the forces of reaction . . . is collapsing all around us. People being literally done to death by the rotten economic system . . . liberty decreasing . . . primary producers have been reduced to mere serfs working for the banks; and still the people who comprise democracy slumber on, oblivious to the great power they could wield if only they would awake. Now that war has started, there are some very healthy signs that democracy is stirring, but time is short. Perhaps there was never a more appropriate time to quote the extract from de Tocqueville's book on "Democracy in America," with which Ostrogorski headed the preface to his famous work, "Democracy and the Organisation of Political Parties":

"A new political science is wanted for an entirely new world. But this is what we think little about; placed in the middle of a rapid stream, we fix our gaze obstinately upon the ruins on the banks, while the current sweeps us along, and drives us backwards towards the abyss."

One can only hope that Australian democracy tries a new political science while there is still time. After the abyss has been reached it will be hopeless.

THE CANCER OF POVERTY IN AUSTRALIA

"The eyes of the fool are on the ends of the earth." This is a very true, and rather wise, old adage. Australians are constantly having their minds taken off their own immediate problems and directed thousands of miles away. It appears to be much easier to arouse them to the injustices, which are taking place overseas than to even get them to think about the untold miseries and injustices crying out for redress in Australia.

The Bishop of Goulburn sums the matter up very appropriately when he says: "We are shocked at the berserk cruelty of some European and Asiatic peoples, but, in the end, it is doubtful if the total suffering in those countries is greater than that arising from our callous disregard of those people who are oppressed by our social injustices, but whom we keep as much as possible out of our sight. We must practise the faith so many of us still possess, or we shall pile up our present follies until they break on our heads in disaster."

The writer does "not for one minute hold any brief for the reversion to barbarism which is taking place throughout many other parts of the so-called civilised world today. Every person with even the faintest spark of humanity must feel nauseated at some of the things taking place in Europe today. But our immediate task is to direct our active attention to the only place where we can achieve practical results. That place is Australia. Let us put our own house in order, and show the world the way out, by removing poverty, and war, which is bred on poverty, in the one stroke.

The writer pleads for an Australian policy, a national campaign that will ruthlessly remove the cancer of poverty from Australia. If we do this we will be in a position to offer a constructive solution to the world. While that cancer remains we support the very conditions, which promote war and hasten the end of our own death struggles.

It is rather tragic to think that this great continent, set like a great jewel in the Southern seas, blessed by a bountiful nature, and possessing tremendous natural resources, should have the shadow of poverty slowly darkening our whole national life. It we have the cour- (Continued on page 5.)

"Just for January"

Frank Devlin

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FARMERS VERSUS FINANCE

The financial oligarchy is showing a lack of intelligence in its estimate of the intelligence of the Australian people. The blatant, flagrant manner in which it is defying the ideals and traditions of British people, either denotes a lack of real intelligence, or a state of panic—probably the latter.

Not only, apparently, has its war been bungled, but every day makes clearer, to an ever-growing number of people, what it hopes for from the war. Its major objective, clearly, is rigid world domination by meeting the challenge to its financial control by perfecting centralised political control. The endeavour is now being made, under the cloak of war, to establish complete control.

In Australia, by the powers conferred by the National Security Act, all industry and production is being placed under centralised bureaucratic control. The haste with which this is being done signifies a real fear of the evident awakening of the common people. Possibly the hope of the "privileged minority," which is said to be noted for a peculiarly shaped nose, is to forestall the anger of an awakened people by establishing a regime which will render the latter impotent.

There is one section of the Australian community on which most drastic regimentation and dictation are being imposed—which goes to show that directors of affairs overseas have a very low estimate of the intelligence and character of their intended victims. It is probable that this estimate is based on the character and intelligence of Menzies, Gullett, Casey, McLeay, and other of their proselytes in Australia. But it would be thought that the resourcefulness and indomitable spirit of the Australian soldiers of the last World War should have provided a guide as to the temper of the Australian people. It would not be an extravagant claim to say that the rural producers of Australia are a type of man equalling, if not surpassing, any the world has seen.

The sale of practically half of this season's wheat production to Britain at a price, which is being kept secret, is not the propitiatory transaction, which the "powers that be" imagine it will be. There is no mystery about the transaction to the wide-awake wheatgrower. He knows perfectly well that there has been no long and patient negotiation with "Britain" culminating in an "anxious week." He knows that, when "Britain" was ready, a radiotelephone or cable message established the price.

The Australian woolgrower is not particularly pleased that his clip should be confiscated by "Britain" for resale, "Britain" to retain half the profit, which is the rightful reward of the grower. Reports of South African wool, an inferior production, still being sold at an average of 28½d, as against Australia's compulsory 13½d, is not improving the temper of the woolgrower.

Here are two instances of the new control, a control that would bring any country to its knees.

It was inevitable that the Australian rural community would resent the treatment meted out to the producers, and already members for country constituencies have, received much intimation that they must yield to the pressure of their electors and not to the pressure from oversea financiers. Australians do not favour the crude weapon of revolution; they must use their intelligence by using the power of their votes—a power that will be infallible if used correctly, quickly and with the determination to be expected from self-respecting Australians.

* * * *

SACRIFICE

A characteristic of British people is a conscientiousness, which is based on the tenets of Christianity. This golden quality is the foundation of British patriotism—a patriotism that will make any sacrifice in upholding truth, liberty and justice. The average citizen adjusts himself to exigencies of national crises and takes pride in giving service to the nation while stoically accepting the hardships and inconveniences of abnormal situations. This conscientiousness of what is right is responsible for the indomitable, unconquerable spirit of the British people, which was so pronounced throughout the Commonwealth of British Nations during the war of 1914-18, when it was believed that the sanctity of liberty and justice was challenged. Those who remember the spirit of 1914-18 find it hard to credit the difference in the spirit of today. The soul of the British nations is the same, the conscientiousness of what is right is as strong as ever; and therein lies an explanation of the different spirit being evinced in regard to the present war

as compared to the spirit which wrapped its invincible armour around the British nations during 1914-18: a characteristic of the British people is a conscientiousness which is based on the tenets of Christianity.

Revelations as to the causes and reasons for the last World War, and of incidents in the conduct of it; the disgracefully unjust peace, following the war, have been a shock to the finer susceptibilities of the British people, which has shaken their faith in the integrity of their governments. All that is holding the British people from outright rejection of the present war is that they naturally distrust the enemy governments more than their own.

The absence of war psychosis in association with the present war is a distinct indication of mental development of the common people having taken place during the past twenty years: it allows one to conclude that the rapid advancement of civilisation over the past twenty years has not only been in a scientific sense, but has also been psychological, and lends weight to the hope that this mental development will force an early termination to the tragedy taking place in Europe.

The generation surviving from 1914-18 has passed to the new generation knowledge of the fruitless sacrifice of the World War. It has been passed on that their generation had been "sold a pup"; that their finer feeling had been prostituted for the gains of vested interests and a privileged minority. Consequently, the protestations of the promoters of the present war mostly fall on deaf ears. Propaganda in many instances is having the reverse of the desired effect. The incessant warnings that the community will be called on to make extreme sacrifices is causing awakening minds to inquire why. Suggestions of still higher taxation and "pulling in the belt" raise the awkward questions of "How was the last war financed?" "Where did all the millions come from on the outbreak of war when, supposedly, governments had no money immediately before?" The money swindle is irretrievably exposed, and yet whitewashing propaganda about it still persists. Periodically, the daily press announces that the enemy is facing financial collapse, that the people are being taxed to the last farthing in an endeavour to obtain money to continue the war. The purpose, no doubt, behind this form of propaganda is to show us that we are winning, and that we, too, may be called on to part with our last farthing in the right spirit of sacrifice. Sacrifice is the right spirit for the conduct of a war, hence the endeavour to instill it.

There is a sacrifice, which mothers and lovers don't like, but which is frequently made in the cause of what is believed to be right, and that is the giving of the lives of their dear ones. Is there to be needless sacrifice of the lives of our young manhood because a false cry of money economy stints their equipment for war? If they must fight, then, for heaven's sake, and in all justice and love for them, let us be finished with this lying, criminal nonsense about money; let us get to work on our almost unlimited resources so as to equip them at the highest physically-possible level of effectiveness and provide them with every physically-possible comfort.

We are at present committed to war. A war on which our conscience, is confused; but let us see that certain of our young men do not enter the struggle with "one hand tied behind the back." Just as energetically as we are asked to prosecute the war, let us endeavour to bring about an early Peace Conference. The majority of British **people** do not distrust the majority of German **people**, and the majority of German **people**, we have reason to believe, do not distrust the majority of British **people**. There is a decided distrust of governments, and the British people have the advantage over the German people of having the power to question their government and issue instructions to it. It is the prerogative of every British citizen to issue instructions to Parliament. Tell **your** Member to re-present to Parliament your wishes in regard to the two matters dealt with above: Parliament exists to make the WILL of the people prevail.

Sacrifice, the finest quality of human nature, must not again be prostituted.

1000 NEW READERS WANTED! Will YOU Help to Get Them?

Confident that the time is opportune, and that the present general situation demands it, we are launching a big drive for another 1000 readers, which we hope to achieve before Easter. Every reader can play a part. If you are not already buying an extra copy to give or sell to a friend, start NOW. If every reader will make a determined effort to get one new subscriber before Easter, this objective will be achieved and exceeded.

More Donations Wanted

Although the financial position of the paper has been steadily improved by careful management, we still need some financial assistance, and a small amount is required every week to meet liabilities incurred when the paper was struggling for existence. Apart from this, the higher price of paper has increased our printing costs. Although other papers have been forced to reduce their size, we are determined to maintain our present standard. If we can get the circulation increase and financial support that is wanted, there will be no difficulty.

YOU MUST MAKE THE DECISION

The Case For Democracy

(Continued from page 3.)

age to face the truth, who can dispute the fact that we do face internal tragedy?

Eminent medical men tell us that 30 per cent, of our children, the future men and women of the nation, suffer from malnutrition. Malnutrition is another polite word for semi-starvation; and yet Australia exports thousands of tons of butter every year, while milk production is restricted or fed to the pigs. Ask the mothers of Australia why this crime continues and they will tell you that they are short of money. *Money!* Milk and real wealth requires some effort to produce, but money is the one thing that is practically costless to create. Private groups, called banks, keep it short. It is treated as being more important than the future of our children; and yet the same interests can provide millions of pounds for war. Some day the conscience of Australian democracy may be pricked by these facts.

Dr. Heywood told Melbourne audiences, prior to the 1937 Federal elections, that in the course of his professional work in the slums of Melbourne, he had to attend newly born babes, whose only covering was old newspapers. Yet Australia produces 25 per cent, of the world's wool supply! But Australian mothers say they are short of money with which to buy it; and still some of our politicians exhort us to have more children. It is a national crime while we say we are short of money. Has the reader ever asked why people are short of money? Australia will some day ask that question, and demand an answer.

And what of our breadwinners? The last official census shows that the number of unemployed approaches the 200,000 mark. With their dependents, they make up nearly one million of our population. Authorities have been forced to admit that even war expenditure has had little effect on unemployment. Yet we desperately require Government and national undertakings, such as water conservation schemes and better roads. The materials are here. The men are here. There is an abundance of foodstuffs. But there is a shortage of money.

Sixty-three per cent, of our breadwinners get less than £3 per week. Only 10 per cent get over £5 per week. Increasing taxation steadily reduces the purchasing power of those who are lucky enough to draw a wage, and the present war will, under orthodox finance, rapidly increase the incidence of debt and necessitate still further taxation.

And where are the returned soldiers of the last war these days, the men who were promised a land fit for heroes to live in when the war "to save democracy" was over? The *Sydney Sun* in an editorial last year, was shocked to know that 800 unemployed soldiers clamoured in Sydney for 51 jobs. The report read as follows: "That examination of 800 returned soldiers was a grimly pathetic story. In other capitals an equal proportion of men looked for a sprinkling of jobs. Damaged in sight, in nerves, and in physical health, many of them maimed, old Diggers trembled and fainted under their ordeal. The mournful examination has been a stringent reminder of forgotten national duty."

But, once again, we are short of money. It is only when another generation is being sent to the shambles of war, in order to again "save democracy," that we see the sluice-gates of finance open wide. Australian mothers might well ask themselves if this is the sort of

world into which they desire to bring their sons.

Apart from what might be termed our personal poverty, which manifests itself in our appalling slum conditions, increasing sickness and mounting crime figures, we also have the terrible spectacle of national poverty. Social services are starved. Decent education facilities are denied our children. Hospitals are not built. Promised railway lines and water conservation schemes are quickly forgotten by our party politicians, whatever the label.

They are short of funds. Every party makes the same plea. Obviously, then, the parties are only in office and not in power. Whoever controls the funds controls the Governments. As Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Mid-kind Bank, the largest trading bank in the Empire, has said: "They who create the credit of a nation direct the policies of Governments and hold in the hollow of their hands the destinies of the people." How tragically true; and nothing is more certain than the fact that poverty, both individual and national, will continue to eat into the very vitals of the Australian nation while the power of creating and controlling money remains in private hands.

WEALTH ABOUNDING.

For countless centuries man has struggled towards the goal of *security*. In that one word he has pinned his hopes and beliefs for a better world. His vision has, at last, become a potential reality, but the brightness of the new era has left him temporarily blind to the unlimited possibilities now stretching before him. Man, the insurgent son of Nature, has now entered the power age. As yet he does not fully realise this, or poverty would be dead. But surely it is only a matter of time—that is, if we survive the present conflict.

Yes, it is certainly a great age, a new age which dams great rivers and harnesses the power of falling water, in order to send electrical power surging through hundreds of miles of thin wires to where it turns the wheels of industry or lightens the burdens of the housewife; an age which takes coal or oil, the bottled sunshine of a million years, and, with their explosive forces, drives our vehicles, does our most arduous work, and should set us free for higher pursuits.

Since the year 1900 the real wealth of Australia has increased by 276 per cent. During the same period the population of Australia has increased by only 76 per cent. These figures mean that the living conditions of the Australian people should be at least three times higher than they actually were back in 1900. But the position is getting worse. Why? Because, as mentioned, we allow the creation and control of money to remain in the hands of private groups. The Australian people, after their magnificent efforts in hewing a civilisation from the wilderness, have pawned that civilisation for the sum of £1,400,000,000. The more real wealth we create, the further we go into debt to those who create what should be ours; and they actually charge us interest for the use of it!

In 1900 our wheat-farmers produced 48 million bushels of wheat. They now produce well over 150 million bushels a year. But are they any better off, as we would naturally expect? The figures issued by the Royal Commission on the Wheat Industry showed that they were in debt to the banks for the sum of £154 millions. This

was in 1934. The position has become much worse since then.

Every other industry is in the same plight. Forty years ago the area now covered by the Murrumbidgee irrigation scheme in New South Wales was an arid stretch of country, not capable of carrying one sheep to ten acres. Australian people, by their engineering ability, have transformed it into one of the greatest fruit-producing areas in the whole world. One would think this was an asset. But, no. The total debt on the whole scheme is estimated at over £7 millions. The fruit growers, as the Royal Commission on the Fruit Industry showed, are in a state of complete serfdom to the banks. They live practically on the breadline amidst the abounding real wealth they have helped to produce. Tons of first-grade fruit are dumped every year in this area, while our medical authorities inform us that two-thirds of the Australian people are suffering ill health from insufficient fruit. But, to quote our "leaders," "we are short of funds."

The position of our wool industry has been slowly deteriorating. The following is a personal story related to the editor of the *New Era* in Sydney some time ago. This woolgrower's equity in a fairly large grazing property was once valued at £25,000. "The fall in values," he said, "wiped out my equity and the bank took possession. I've been working on the place for wages ever since, and I'm now here to see if I can make terms with the bank and take over the place again. I acquired the property in 1900, and my ownership lasted 36 years. But now I'm out; and it's rich country—not a marginal area. The property is highly improved, and in normal times is very profitable; but hard and intelligent work is, apparently, no match for a bankers' debt system, in which the dice is loaded against us.

"In my district there are scores of men like myself, whose one ambition in life is to own a bit of Australia and contribute to the general wealth, but today they don't possess an acre of land between them. The system has beaten them, too.

"You talk of poverty in the cities, but, frankly, I think you must go to the country for the worst examples. I can name a dozen apparently prosperous graziers in my district who, between them, have produced thousands of bales of wool in the depression years, but who have not been able to afford a pair of new blankets during that period. Homesteads are falling into disrepair for the want of a coat of paint."

The writer, from his personal contact with this industry,

while lecturing in different parts of Australia, could amply supplement this narrative with dozens of a similar nature.

Wealth abounding! The possibilities are unlimited. Science has completely smashed the old ideas of scarcity. New industries are born in the laboratories. Already the science of hydroponics is making rapid strides. Crops of every description grown in chemicals dissolved in water. Prodigious yields on small acreages. It is now being started in Australia.

The sugar areas of Queensland awoke to the possibilities of the new science of Chemurgy—manufacturing power alcohol from plants. All Australia's surplus sugar, and as much more as could be produced, could be converted into petrol. Australia could supply her own requirements. But, instead of marching forward to a new era of productivity, the sugar industry falters, stagnates, and faces chaos. Land hewn from the tropical jungle may revert to jungle.

Our politicians and other "leaders" tell us that we are over-producing, we must restrict. But thousands are starving.

In 1937 Victoria witnessed the criminal act of 10,000 bags of onions being destroyed in Leongatha, at the instigation of the Onion Board. If there is insufficient money to buy the onions, we destroy some of the onions. No one suggested that, possibly, if all the people on the breadline in Melbourne had their money supply increased, they could buy the onions. No; "sound finance" makes the real wealth fit the money symbols, instead of increasing the symbols to equate with the wealth.

There is no need to stress the point that the people are urgently desirous of getting access to this wealth. It is their birthright, and only a society masquerading as a democracy, but in reality a financial dictatorship, denies them the right to life.

Those who know this have a responsibility. They are their brothers' keepers. The facts of plenty must be made known to the Australian people. They must realise that this nation, even if it is at war, with its wonderful mineral resources, timber supplies, and a variety of climates permitting the prolific production of every crop known to man, could provide a fuller and better life for every man, woman, and child. We are in the Promised Land. But we must make use of it. Each and every one of us is an independent unit in a democracy; and the salvation of democratic government in Australia requires more than mere talk and pious resolutions. It requires determined action.

(Continued on page 7.)

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 Rolfs 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—that 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 promptly.

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

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

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

"CIRCULEX" clears up all Chilblains. 'Phone Richard E. Brotchie, J1873.

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

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

The Truth About the Abolition of State Parliaments Campaign

(Continued from page 2.)

doing what they will do if they possibly can, and partly the art of retaining initiative in the individual's hands to so act as to gain results which please him, and to change one course of action for another as freely as naturally possible to this end. The art of securing YOUR FREEDOM IS THE ART YOU MAY PRACTICE TO RESTRAIN TYRANTS FROM DOING TO YOU WHAT YOU DO NOT WANT DONE, and what they will do TO YOU if they can.

" . . . If the word war is made so horrible that folk will not consider the application of principles developed by the art of war to their own war for freedom, is that not a very adroit use of the art of government? A favourite trick of rulers is to get the people to throw out the baby with the bath water. This is easy if the people cannot recognise the baby, and still easier if they cannot tell the difference between baby and bath water."

THIS COUNTRY BELONGS TO US.

In "Warning Against Dictatorship in Canada," the following appears:

" . . . Democracy has broken down. Its form remains. The substance has been lost. Only Parliaments can reform the economic system, yet Parliament does nothing, because it is controlled by reaction and is not free to serve the people.

DEMAND RESULTS.

"We have talked about reform and prayed for it. We have wondered and worried. We have suffered and died. Now let us be sensible. Take action, which will get results. This country belongs to the people. Let the people run it for their own advantage; and do so, now. If you delay, you may never do so. A Parliament which acts in defiance of the rights of the people acts in defiance of its will."

GOVERNMENTS ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Acting in association, the sovereign people can get what they want. Governments are the property of the people, and the people are not the property of Governments.

YOUR FATE IS YOUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY.

L. D. Byrne, in "Stand Fast," urges the action, which each individual should take:

"In conclusion, I urge upon you:

"1. To beware of the propaganda which is being presented to you as news.

"2. To support every action which would increase your power as an individual citizen, and to oppose every action which weakens your position.

"3. To remember that you are in a war, and that you are fighting for your existence. This will require acting under leadership, and it will require organisation. Make sure that in both these directions you retain control of matters of policy, but leave the questions of administration to those you have set up to lead you. If you criticise, spread rumours, interfere with methods, and that sort of thing, you will cause disruption in your ranks, and, instead of furthering the objective for which you are aspiring, you will be helping the enemy. 'Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.'

"4. To oppose in every way you (constitutionally) can any attempt

at the centralisation of control. Hang on to the rights you have and the control you have. Do not let it be filched away from you.

"5. In the national sphere, to support all actions directed towards giving you sovereign power to determine the results you want to obtain, and to oppose every device which aims at making you the mere puppet of a party machine or some unseen authority which seeks to obtain your acquiescence in the continuance of the present state of affairs.

"6. In all things, to continuously bear in mind the terrible urgency of the situation—for by your actions you will be deciding not only your own fate, but, possibly, the fate of humanity for generations to come."

Every individual Australian elector should get busy and immediately forward written instructions to—

- (a) His or her Federal Parliamentary Representative;
- (b) His or her State Parliamentary representative;
- (c) His or her Local Government representative, that, on pain of early dismissal, such representative must refrain from any participation in the move to abolish State Parliaments, AND MUST DEMAND THEIR RETENTION.

SENSATIONAL MOVES IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

Melbourne Age, but, in its issue of January 11, it gave a comprehensive report of sensational moves in Britain in connection with the dismissal of Hore-Belisha. As far as we are aware, it was the only daily paper in Australia to make this vital and important information available to the Australian people. Why? There must have been some reason. We notice with interest that the report in the Age was from its Special Representative.

The report says, *inter alia*:

"A further sensation has been added to Mr. Hore-Belisha's dismissal by what is believed to be the theft from the War Office of sheets of official notepaper, on which an anonymous writer or group of writers had roneographed a circular letter headed, 'a call to all loyal Englishmen,' urging the pushing into the background of Mr. Hore-Belisha as a Jew.

"The letter on the War Office notepaper alleges that Jews and aliens control the army, navy and air force. There is no signature, but it is stated it is issued by 'command of a loyal Englishman.'

"The letter begins:—'Our beloved country is engaged in a costly and unnecessary war, which has been forced upon our peace-loving countrymen by evil Jewish string pullers, to whom our Secretary of State for War is closely allied. We Englishmen must clear out this evil in our midst.'

MOVE TO REMOVE CHAMBERLAIN

Still more interesting was the report that various newspapers, including the *Daily Express*, had decided to accept advertisements from an anonymous group, demanding the immediate recall of Mr. Hore-Belisha to the War Office. The report also says that the advertisements are reminiscent of the large posters, which appeared plentifully in Britain, and demanded that Mr. Chamberlain give Mr. Churchill a portfolio. At the same time the sinister campaign to remove Chamberlain goes

TIT-BITS FROM THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

ested to notice the following: "Before we are six months older this Empire will be fighting for its life, and when that day comes it will be necessary to say to every man in Canberra: 'What side are you on—neutrality, non-intervention, quiet profiteering, or are you in it to the end?'" That is exactly what I would like to ask Mr. Menzies. As far as I can gather, he appears to be on the side of "quiet profiteering," which the financial gang is so busily engaged in. There are more traitors inside the Empire than outside, and it is about time that Robert Gordon Menzies was asked what side he is on. Is he for the traitors or against them?

Upon reading my English papers this week, I was very interested to read the following news-item in the *Daily Sketch* of November 2: "Germany is now dependent for such oil supplies as she will receive on three Soviet Russian Jews." This is the sort of news, which makes me feel sick—sick to think that there are so many people about who swallow the Communist propaganda that Nazism must be crushed at all costs. No wonder Jewish International Finance regards the peoples of the various nations as a lot of "boobs." At times I am almost inclined to agree with them.

Powerful interests who resort to anonymous advertisements, and are apparently sufficiently strong to even force the press to throw overboard one of the oldest newspaper traditions—anonymous advertisements not to be accepted—are not satisfied with Chamberlain. They desire either Mr. Eden or Mr. Churchill. Both these individuals are a menace to Britain. They both move in Jewish financial circles. Mr. Churchill, for example, is a close friend of Baruch, the Jew who, on his own admittance, dominated America during the last war, and has been the unofficial President ever since. Even Roosevelt himself admitted this in answer to a question recently, when he said in a joke, "Barney doesn't write all my speeches."

The issue has apparently been brought out into the open in Britain, as was probably inevitable. The Jewish problem can only be solved by bringing it out into the light and facing the issue fairly and squarely. It is to be hoped that the financial background of the issue is brought home to the people, thus preventing the dangerous possibility of a wave of crude anti-Semitism in British countries. Unless this is done, we warn the Australian people that bursting boilers are no respecters of persons. The first rumblings are taking place in Australia even now, and when the situation is considered, it is not to be wondered at. While our sympathies have been worked upon by a financially controlled press for the Jewish refugees, who are supposed to be, in the main, poverty stricken, they continue to arrive in increasing numbers, and are proceeding to buy property and take control in a manner, which suggests that money is no object.

There is only one answer to the problem, and that is to make democracy a reality by the community taking control of finance. Solve the financial problem and you solve the Jewish problem.

THE CASE FOR DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 5.)

FACING THE PROBLEM.

As pointed out previously, the whole problem is one of distribution. We have a large and ever-increasing mountain of real wealth on one side, while people starve on the other side. There is a gap between production and consumption. What we want is an effective money bridge. The Southampton Chamber of Commerce summed up the problem in the following statement: "Thus, from whatever angle it is viewed, we have the situation of widespread industrial trade stagnation, with producers capable of production and millions in want of the things which can be produced in an abundance. In the *prima facie* evidence, the fault in the economic system lies in the machinery responsible for the transfer of the goods from productive industry to individuals of the community. The link between production and consumption is money. In order that it should function smoothly, the quantity of money should always be sufficient to provide the community with purchasing power to give full access to the goods available. As the creation of money by the banking system can be effected as and for any purpose they consider desirable, it would seem that a power nothing less than the control of the entire economic activity of the nation is vested in a private monopoly."

How is this money bridge to be built? If the reader believes that we can reach any finality by entering into a technical controversy with the average elector the position is hopeless. In democracy electors don't take their choice between proffered technical schemes. They should demand the results they want. Administrative experts should be held responsible for results or be removed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and twenty-three Bishops made the following observation: "In our view, it is not necessary for the private citizen to be satisfied about the method of effecting what is proposed before indicating his approval or disapproval of the object. If citizens desire the object, statesmen will find the appropriate methods."

In other words, democracy should be primarily interested in results and not methods.

(To be continued.)

U.E.A. Meeting

The small group of campaigners who met at the U.E.A. rooms last Tuesday night were pleased to have the presence of Mr. E. L. Kiernan, M.L.C., who gave a very brief but interesting talk on the issue concerning the proposed move to abolish State Parliaments. Mr. Kiernan pointed out the dangers of centralisation and warned those present to do all in their power to thwart this move.

Quite a lot of interesting discussion took place in relation to campaign activities, and many different points of view were expressed. Most of the discussion centred on war finance and a campaign for voluntary service together with a demand that finance be made available without debt or taxation was suggested. The Campaign Director, Mr. Heatley, was asked to finalise a demand form which will be introduced to the public in order to ascertain its acceptability or otherwise.

The next meeting of campaigners will take place at the U.E.A. Rooms, Fifth Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All invited.

MOBILE, NOT MOB-LIKE

By "DYNAMICS."

In the preface of "The Spur of the Moment," a book of essays by Professor Murdoch, the author speaks of the "Years of Menace" between the Great War and the present Greater War, because in them there was "no sign anywhere of an attempt to remove the economic causes of war."

The first sign of hope for the establishment of a war-less world will be the effective and constructive use of pressure politics to beat back, just one full pace, the financial over-lords who are now so cunningly fighting for mastery. Under the circumstances, it is of the utmost importance that people should at once use their native intelligence (irrespective of their cultural differences), and press, and keep on pressing, for the removal of the stupid and artificial barriers which prevent the distribution of the useful goods and the measure of paid leisure, which are the heritage of this, our era of power-driven industry.

Nothing could be much further from the truth, than to suggest or suppose that the art of pressure politics is related to, or like unto, a mob movement. Cattle have the qualities of equality and fraternity, and this is true whether they are grazing as a herd, or being kept from stampeding as a mob. People who use the words equality and fraternity, as applying to the community ways of

human life generally, have the sense to add the more important word, LIBERTY.

The very essence of any "demand results" campaign in the political field, if it is to be successful, is that each elector should act spontaneously in making a demand for something which he or she wants; and, at the present stage of development, the instruction forwarded to the "member" is meant, not so much to FORCE him to act, as to FREE him from the death-like, artificial, all-pervading, hypnotic influence which has been spun around us as communities through a century of cunning effort by the financial exploiters of the people. The economic causes of war can, seemingly, only be removed if the people learn to press seriously, continuously, and intelligently (not as a mob, or en masse) for the results which finance is trying to withhold. No whole area or whole section of the community so far has become adequately infected with the idea. Where are more pioneers of the new era?

IS NEW SAVINGS BANK APPOINTMENT VALID?

(Continued from page 1.)

son to be a Governing Director, and remove him from office."

Do you, Mr. Premier, regard such close association with a private trading bank as a qualification for the guardianship of nearly £60 million pounds of the poorer people's hard-won savings?

We further feel it our duty to inform you that we are advised that Mr. Hector McKenzie is a "manager, officer or servant" of the company known as Younghusband Ltd., one of whose objects is:—

"To invest and lend money at interest on or upon the security of freehold and leasehold land, stations, stock, wool, cattle, shares, securities, merchandise and other property and produce of every description in the Australian colonies or elsewhere."

We trust that you will investigate this matter in the light of subsection 2 of section 7 of the State Savings Bank Act, with which you have recently shown yourself to be so familiar.

*Yours faithfully,
THE NEW TIMES*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CAMPAIGN

"Defence Without Debt and Taxation"

The New Year opened by a friend stopping the Chairman of the Adelaide United Democrats in the street and handing him a very fat bundle of demand-forms he had been getting signed during the last three months. Bundles of signed forms were also discovered in the United Democrats' office when it was opened after the holidays. Honourable mention must also be made of the results obtained by Mr. David Williams, of Seacliff.



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 Briey 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.

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

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DEBATE ON COMMUNITY CONTROL OF CREDIT

Tremendous Interest Aroused

Alexandra Hall, Nelson-road, South Melbourne, was packed to overflowing last Sunday night to hear the debate between Eric Butler and Dr. O'Day, of the Communist Party. Many stood, while others were forced to sit on the platform itself. As was to be expected, the meeting was strongly packed with people of a pro-Communist outlook, while the general organising of the meeting suggested that careful steps had been taken to see that it was conducted in the interests of the Communists. For example, the partisan, who said, in arranging the debate, that he would obtain an impartial chairman, actually took the chair himself, with the result that several episodes revealed a very undemocratic outlook.

Eric Butler spoke first and affirmed that the community control of credit was the fundamental step to be taken before world problems could be solved. Those present, including many Communists, were very impressed by a clear and concise statement of case for the community control of credit. Apart from quoting many eminent authorities, well known to the readers of the *New Times*, he also quoted Lenin, who, in his "New Imperialism," pointed out that the banks can act upon the capitalists by restricting credit. The case of the financing of the East-West railway, before the emasculation of the Commonwealth Bank, proved of interest to the audience. The speaker finished with an attack upon the "Party"-system of government, and pointed out that "pressure politics" through the same tactics as those used on the National Insurance issue was the only manner in which community control of credit could ever become a reality.

DR. O'DAY REPLIES

In opening his reply, Dr. O'Day very cleverly said that he agreed with Mr. Butler in connection with the community control of credit, although his remarks at various times indicated a complete ignorance of the real facts in relation to the creation of credit. However, having established the point that he agreed that the community control of credit was essential, he went on to tell his audience that this had actually been accomplished in Russia. He did not explain how, but asked his audience to believe that the Russians are so prosperous that a recent visitor there saw them taking rolls upon rolls of notes out of their pockets. The person from whom he obtained this amazing statement also expressed the view that the Russians could "buy out" all Melbourne in six and a half days.

Referring to the financing of the East-West railway, Dr. O'Day told the audience that they would have to take his word for it that what Mr. Butler said was not true. No contrary facts were submitted.

After alternating between the sublime and the ridiculous, Dr. O'Day then proceeded to say that the campaign against National Insurance was of no practical value, and that revolution was the only way.

UNDEMOCRATIC TACTICS

At question time, Eric Butler started to get the bulk of the questions, which he answered concisely and to the point. It was at this stage that the "impartial" chairman said that no further questions would be allowed, so that the meeting could be thrown open for discussion. Many in the audience were obviously opposed to this, and when one person in the audience suggested that the matter be put to the meeting, the chairman said that *he* was running the meeting. Three individuals then arose in turn and proceeded to deliver long addresses directed against Eric Butler. However, it was particularly significant to note that as soon as *these* three speakers had their say, the meeting was allowed to drift back to questions again. Nothing but utter disgust was the attitude of many people towards the evasive and irrelevant answers given by Dr. O'Day to many questions; which seemed to leave no doubt in the minds of many of those present that the Communists show no sign of really attacking the Money Monopoly, and that, apart from shooting the capitalists, they appear to have no solution whatever. Eric Butler's remarks in connection with the British parliamentary system did not appeal to the Communists, with the result that he concluded by saying that all Communists should leave for Russia immediately. Loud cheers from part of the audience greeted this suggestion.

Although Eric Butler repeated his offer to provide any of the leading Communists with a hall and audience in the city area of Melbourne, to discuss the question of International Finance and Russia. (Continued at foot of next column.)

Bendigo League for Monetary Reform

On Sunday next, January 21, a meeting of the Bendigo League for Monetary Reform will be held at the residence of Mr. T. Crombie, 111 Anderson Street, Bendigo, at 8 p.m. The main business of the meeting will be to arrange details for the visit and campaign of Mr. Eric Butler. All Bendigo readers of the *New Times* are urged to attend and give their support.

MONSTER PUBLIC MEETING War Finance and National Prosperity CENTENARY HALL

110 EXHIBITION STREET, Cr. LITTLE COLLINS ST.,

NEXT SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, at 8 p.m.

Speakers: MR. W. MACGILLIVRAY, M.L.A.
(South Australia)
JOHN HOGAN, N.S.W.
ERIC BUTLER, Victoria
Chairman: DR. JOHN DALE

"FOR MEN MUST WORK..."

By "THE WALRUS."

"Canberra, December 20. —If two hundred itinerant unemployed do not leave Canberra after having received rations, they will be ordered out by the authorities . . . The men have drifted into Canberra to obtain the customary week's work given them in previous years by the Government as a Christmas gesture."

You simply can't help sympathising with the Government. Here they are creating jobs by tens of thousands in the army and out of it, and the work hogs just won't let them rest, but roll up to Canberra for their Christmas portion of toil just as if nothing had happened. It makes Ministers look so foolish. They are in the same position as the amateur conjuror, who, after elaborately showing that there is no deception, whips away the handkerchief and finds that the cannon ball has failed to disappear.

It's all very well to criticise, of course, but criticism will get Ministers nowhere unless we are prepared to help. There are quite a few things that might be done, which, so far as I know, have not so far been done. I would, for instance, like to see an X-ray photograph of a patient with a thoroughgoing work complex, compared with an X-ray photograph of individuals from various walks of life, including Ministers themselves. I feel convinced that this should be done in the interest of science, for the race may be evolving wide differences all unknown to us. When you come to look at it, a man must be determined to get work at all costs to take the trouble to go to Canberra to get it. No one would go to Canberra just for fun, unless he happened to be in Parliament.

A GREAT DISCOVERY

We may be on the eve of a great discovery. The much-talked-of change in human nature may be already at its beginnings, and it seems to me a matter of great importance to uncover the nature of the change, as it may have a great bearing on the future of the race. If, for instance, the people are developing a taste for the ruder forms of regimented toil for its own sake, we may have to reconsider our whole attitude towards applied science. It is obviously in the worst interests of such a people to permit science to evolve labour-saving devices of any kind, and it may even be in their best interests to invent machinery which will produce less than could be produced by hand labour.

THE LURE OF THE PICK AND SHOVEL

A peculiar feature exhibited by the new work maniacs is the passion for the pick and shovel. All up and down the whole creation sadly they roam in search of pick and shovel jobs. You never hear of lawyers demanding the erection of more law courts, or of surveyors demanding the discovery of new lands for survey, or of bank clerks for more banks, or even of soldiers for more enemies. The malcontents are concentrating on the pick and shovel. Their idea of heaven seems to be a number five shovel, a three-yard truck and a quarry on which the sun never sets. Well, they seem to have chosen the right country for their ambition, although they are finding the Government somewhat of an obstacle to their attainment of it.

WHAT IS UNEMPLOYMENT?

Another inquiry I should like to see made is that into the meaning of "unemployment." It ap-

(Continued from column 2.) via, his offer was ignored; while the gem of the evening was the challenge by some person calling himself a Socialist to prove that the U.E.A. was really a Fascist organisation. Needless to say, this offer was not taken very seriously.

pears at present to mean a good deal more than the lack of something to do. It seems to mean also the lack of visible means of support. When the Hon. Phil Andrar applies for a commission in the "Intelligence" of the Army, it never seems to occur to him to describe himself as "unemployed." Neither does such self-description occur to the retired magnate, Lord Hogge Phatte. So it seems pretty clear that we mean, "stone, motherless broke" when we use the term "unemployed."

You can, of course, understand the reluctance of M.'s.H.R. to face up to a definition of the term, because, if even so much as a minority report expressed the opinion that the term "unemployed" should be applied regardless of financial standing, it would place a good many members in a very unenviable position. But we must also give them credit for uncomfortably realising that to be unemployed and broke at the same time is sort of unnatural, especially as the ignoble 200 have demonstrated their desire for the most unpleasant form of exertion. In spite of their curious utterances on occasion, Ministers must sometimes harbour the thought that before the onslaught of science the willing worker was, in the long run, the best fed man of the tribe, so that the prospect of the willing worker being the worst fed man of the tribe is more than they feel able to cope with. So, naturally, they've told them to bung off, and be quick about it.

WHY NOT CALL THE BLUFF?

Personally, I think they've been a trifle hasty, especially as the aspirants to the pick and shovel will probably go on being unemployed somewhere else. You know how annoying these starving people can be at times. I feel that what Ministers should have done was to have called their bluff. They should have said: "Here are a pick and shovel. Here, on the other hand, is a week's wages. You can have either, but you can't have both."

That would have shown them up if anything would, because we have always to envisage the possibility that this passion for toil may be simulated after all, in which case the picks and shovels could go back into store. If such proved to be the case the problem would be solved and Ministers would know what to do about it.

I do wish Ministers had done something like that, for unless these work fiends can be revealed as impostors, I shall walk about feeling like an atavism, blood brother to the savage, who "stole the steadiest canoe, ate the quarry others slew," etc. It wouldn't be long before I developed an inferiority complex, and for my own peace of mind I want the matter settled.

And I don't care how many Ministers suffer in the process.

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