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THE NEW TIMES

"CATARRHES"

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Vol. 6. No. 6.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

FRUITGROWERS TELL M.P.

Regimentation Resented

Public Opinion to be Enlisted

Indicative of the rising tide of indignation aroused by the growth of bureaucracy and "rationalisation" in this allegedly free country, a stormy mass meeting of 400 fruitgrowers, held at East Doncaster (Vic.) last Tuesday night, made it clear that they bitterly resented the apple and pear acquisition scheme.

It was also made clear to the local Federal M.P. (Mr. Hutchinson) that he was expected to represent the views of his electors, not the views of the Government or himself. The meeting resolved that other producers' organisations should be approached, with a view to organising the widespread opposition to Boards.

Wednesday's Melbourne "Age" reported the meeting as follows:

Incensed at the restrictive provisions of the Commonwealth Government's scheme for the acquisition and marketing of the 1940 apple and pear crop, a mass meeting of metropolitan orchardists at East Doncaster last night resolved to request the Government to convert the scheme into a voluntary pool to be controlled by the Apple and Pear Board, or allow it to lapse.

The meeting also decided to convene a monster protest meeting against the acquisition scheme in the Melbourne Town Hall, and to request the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies), and the Minister of Commerce (Senator McLeay) to attend.

After the chairman (Mr. R. G. White) had outlined a series of questions, which he said the Government should be asked, Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., attempted to warn growers against hasty action. He was given a most hostile reception. The scheme, he said, was already in operation, and growers should get down to something constructive and see whether they could not make the scheme work.

A Voice: Throw the scheme out. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hutchinson: All I ask is a fair hearing. If you smash the scheme you are only smashing yourselves.

A Chorus: Rubbish! What's our Federal member doing?

Mr. Hutchinson: I know how you feel about it.

A Voice: I know well you don't. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Hutchinson: I will attempt to answer these questions. The first is, "On whose authority the board approached the Government on behalf of the growers?" The fact is the scheme was formulated because of circumstances, which had arisen regarding freight space. The Government realised something had to be done to continue the industry. It is an effort to dispose of as many apples and pears on the Australian market at the highest possible price.

Voices: We'll teach you at the next election.

Mr. Hutchinson (indignantly): I am as independent as any man in this audience, so don't throw that in my teeth.

After some semblance of order

had been obtained by the chairman, Mr. Hutchinson said he had urged the Government that, if the crop was to be acquired, it should give growers a payable price for it.

Voices: We don't want the scheme.

Mr. Chandler, M.L.C., said the scheme lacked proper consideration, and was unnecessary. He was against boards and pools, most of which were in a chaotic state. Growers should fight against the scheme, as the wheatgrowers had done.

Mr. Everard, M.L.C., said the Commonwealth Government had no right to interfere with marketing

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THE "ARGUS" AND "COSTLESS CREDIT"

Paragraph 504 of Banking Commission's Report Not Ambiguous

The Melbourne "Argus" of Monday last contained an item, which gave further publicity to the already-famous Paragraph 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking.

In leading up to its reference to Paragraph 504, however, the "Argus" revealed that it is still in dread of the inflation bogey, while remaining discreetly silent about the horrors of deflation.

The second sentence used by the *Argus* might, with at least equal justice and far more relevance, have read thus:

"An increase in the supply of goods without being accompanied by a corresponding increase in the supply of money produces a state of deflation, the effects of which have been witnessed so graphically and so tragically throughout the greater part of recent history."

Although the *Argus* strives to leave the impression that Paragraph 504 envisages the issue of money by the Commonwealth Bank only as a loan, it should be noted that the last phrase in Paragraph 504 refers to making money available free of ANY charge—it does not specify that the money can only be lent.

This is what the *Argus* said:
CREATION OF CREDIT
Bank's Powers.

Creation of credit has a profound effect on the national economy if

CONFLICTING COUNSELS AT CANBERRA

Some Impressions Gathered at the Australian Institute of Political Science Summer School Held at Canberra, January, 1940

By STANLEY F. ALLEN, F.C.A. (Aust.).

Notwithstanding the air of fixed ideas and the reluctance of some to face up to fundamental causes of our serious economic and social problems, there was a willingness among many others to seek a new road or a way out to a better Social Order.

No "blue print," as one leader said, was ready yet, but we will soon have to prepare plans for the after-war period.

Some of the papers read to this large gathering were enlightening and instructive. One in particular dealing with propaganda showed the depths to which nations will stoop to fan the war spirit—lying even being a justifiable excuse.

The conflicting ideas and opinions of the Economists left many in a maze of words and phrases. One Professor would actually have us mobilise our resources to confine the financial cranks of our day "to hell." This has too often been the attitude of all those in the past who have dreaded change.

Encouragement to the laymen was given in the statement of the London *Times*, November 3, 1932, dealing with the world's economic problem, when it said, "The professed authorities on these questions have expressed so many conflicting opinions, and have given such contradictory advice, that the best hope of success seems, indeed, to be in a candid examination of the facts by men not pro-

fessing to be experts, and consequently unhampered by preconceived theories."

The *Times*, you see, places no faith in the professional economists of various schools, who advance all manner of reasons for the economic deadlock but the correct one. It goes on to say that "the wonderful improvement in scientific invention in production and facilities of communication are creating a new world, in which the old canons of orthodox economics and finance may not, perhaps, be applicable without adjustment."

The gathering at Canberra certainly was called to discuss the subject set down—namely, "Australia Arms: Defence Problems in a Democracy"—yet it was only natural to find all manner of questions arising in respect to politics and economics.

The great problem was how to finance the war. One of the economists advocated borrowing, taxing and the expansion of credit. The method and meaning of the last-mentioned was, however, left to our imagination, but there were no doubts as to what the two first methods would mean to the people after the experience of the last war and since.

The lecturer evidently was not sure of his ground—and it is questionable whether or not he recognised the fact that many of his audience knew full well the chaos associated with the old ways of financing wars.

We were left in the air without any sight of a safe landing place; but, whichever course we took, we were informed it meant sacrifice both of men, money and many of our cherished liberties.

Some asked, "Who and what are we fighting for? And are our democratic institutions only democratic in name, and if so, who secretly dictates policy and governs the people's Government?"

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(Continued on page 7.)

NEW ORDER IN "THE EAST"

POLICIES AND PERSONALITIES

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

In a booklet, entitled "Great Britain and the East," Dr. R. W. Hornabrook, of Melbourne, has published some letters dealing with the East, which he wrote to sundry personages in December of last year. Over a period of many years, Dr. Hornabrook has acquired considerable first-hand knowledge of the East, its peoples, and problems. Therefore, his statement of his views and what he has observed, enlivened by personal reminiscences, makes interesting and informative reading. From one of his letters we reprint the following, with our own sub-headings:

I received a letter the other day from my Chinese friend, Dr. Pao, in which he uses these words:

"The days for old-fashioned diplomacy are over. There are Australians who have in their minds racial prejudice. They prefer to stick to Europe and America, rather than to Asia. How can one succeed in securing economic co-operation with one kind of people and yet socially decline to have anything to do with them? I don't mean that that is a universal Australian opinion. Neither do I mean that intelligent Australians think that way. Yet it is a fact that such kind of feeling prevails."

Dr. Pao is right. The opinion, which he has expressed, is all too prevalent in Australia. We seem to forget at times that this country, geographically at least, is an Eastern continent, and, as years progress, will become more so from an economic standpoint. How on earth can we continue in our narrow-minded, bigoted, and parochial way and expect to win through! We are not the only pebbles on the beach nor the only peas in the pod. There are other pebbles and other peas, and they have just as much right to be present as we have.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

I have said that Japan did not want that understanding with Germany, that she was forced into it largely through our folly and short-sightedness. I was in Japan throughout the whole of the presence in Japan and Manchoukuo of the German delegation, and stayed in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, whilst the commission was there. The sneering contempt with which the Germans spoke of the Japanese, especially when speaking freely towards the early hours of the morning, was very much in evidence. They exhibited no love for the Japanese. In the same way my work, which brought me in touch with the Japanese Foreign Office, gave me an insight into the lack of brotherly feeling towards Germany. Though they entered into an Anti-Comintern Pact, it was never viewed in any light as a military pact, or likely to be one, by either the Japanese Foreign Office, the War Office, or the Navy Office, unless Japan was absolutely forced into it through the blundering of ourselves or the other Western Powers. Japan knew she had nothing to gain by any military pact, and fought hard to avoid any such possibility, and I say this with personal and true knowledge.

JAPANESE NOTABLES.

Now may I go through a few personal notes on many of my Japanese friends, who, during the past few years, have taken their place in the service of their country?

The present Prime Minister, General Abe, I do not know personally.

Admiral Nomura, Foreign Minister, I met several times. He is a man like the majority of the more senior and older men of the Japanese Navy, who regret the estrangement and misunderstandings that have arisen between Japan and

Great Britain since the days of our old alliance, and do not forget the services that Great Britain, through her shipyards and the training of the Japanese Navy by British officers, has done to build the present service. The Japanese Navy followed largely on our lines and traditions. As the Japanese Army owed much to German training in the old days, so did the navy owe much to us.

Mr. Tani, the present Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, is an old friend. I met him first when he was Japanese Minister in China, and was living in the French Concession in Shanghai. On leaving Shanghai and returning to Tokyo, he was appointed by Prince Konoye to be Japanese Ambassador to France; but, owing to difficulties that had arisen between himself and the French authorities while he was in Shanghai, the French Government protested against his being sent to Paris, and he went into private life until quite recently, when he was appointed Vice-Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet, taking Mr. Sawada's position. Mr. Tani is a gentleman who holds strong views, is not too easy to handle, but believes that it is to the best interest of both Japan and Great Britain that an understanding should be reached. Mr. Tani speaks English quite fluently.

Mr. Nagai, Minister of Communications, I first met when he held the same portfolio in Prince Konoye's Cabinet. He is a very fluent speaker of English, and a strong believer in improved Anglo-Japanese relations, though we must remember this: in no case today is it possible to get any further forward in our relations with either Japan or China by any threat, or implied threat, direct or indirect, either economic or military. Those days are done, and it is a good thing for all our sakes that they are. The man who thinks he is going to get further forward by some form of economic pressure is a damn fool, and doesn't know his East of today, and has a lot to learn.

The handling of the Yangtze as a sort of international waterway by the gunboats of any foreign Power, which chooses to use the river under the pretext of safeguarding its nationals is over. When the present trouble is ended China will take jolly good care of that. It is her river, not ours. How would we like the Murray and Darling to be navigated and used as a free waterway by gunboats, say of China, Japan, Siam, etc.? I can see it being tried on, but I cannot see it being done. What a howl there would be, and yet that is exactly what we Western Powers and Japan have been doing for years past. Pretty cool cheek when you come to look at it calmly, isn't it? No; if Japan has done nothing else she has certainly taught China her strength and made China realise that she has latent forces, which she did not know of. If the Western Powers do not like China asserting her sovereign rights, well then they can get out. They forced their

way in and forced concessions out of China by some form of coercion, either direct or indirect. The days are over for that sort of exploitation, and every Westerner up East knows it. The extraordinary privileges that we Westerners and Japan enjoy in China are over, or will be. Why should China be the only country in the world to submit to granting Westerners extra-territorial privileges? We have foregone them in other countries. We have none in Persia, Siam, etc. Then why should we have them in China! We go there of our own will to make money not for philanthropic reasons. We are realists and materialists, and no more philanthropic than any other nation. It's all humbug to say we are. That sort of hot air cuts no ice today.

General Hata, the present War Minister. I first met at Nanking in June last, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Central China. I saw a good deal of him then. He is a man who knows his job and is no fool. We met again in Kiukiang up the Yangtze, in October last—just prior to the fall of Hankow. General Hata is fully aware that Japan cannot conquer China, and that is also well known and appreciated by men like General Ugaki, General Minami, General Araki, and General Hayashi.

No one can conquer China. We Britishers could not conquer China. No; not today. China is not the China of even five or three years ago. She has found herself, as far as strength goes, and knows it. There is a new East today for all of us.

After the fall of Hankow General

Hata came back to Tokyo and was made personal A.D.C. to his Imperial Japanese Majesty, then resigned, with the Emperor's consent, to become War Minister in General Abe's Cabinet. I like Hata. He is a good man. He is not antagonistic to Great Britain, but, like the majority of Japanese, felt hurt when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was abrogated, and that we had not played the game—which is the general opinion of the average Westerner living out East, British or non-British.

"A CERTAIN CLASS OF BRITISHER."

You will still get a certain class of Britisher out East who thinks nothing is too bad or black for anyone who is of a different colour, and all the coloured man is in the world for is to be kicked by this same Britisher, so that he can show the dirty nigger or yellow blighter the Britisher is of a superior breed. It is that class of gentleman who, when he has a drink in him, insults the Easterner, in order to show his superiority, and gets his face slapped with his passport, and deservedly so, or else is the cause of some poor unfortunate Britisher, who is really quite innocent and harmless, getting his face slapped. Some Britishers and Frenchmen up East in Shanghai and Tientsin have been asking to have their faces slapped for quite a long time, and, well, deserve it when they get it. The wonder is that it has not happened before and more often.

I can remember the old days in India, some forty years ago. I was out one morning with the Commissioner in Dharwar, Southern Mah-

(Continued on page 5.)

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YOU MUST MAKE THE DECISION

THE WIZARDS OF ENG.

BEING A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE LAND OF OS,
AS RECORDED BY PHILGARLICK, THE SCRIBE

Translated from the Original by H. J. Millard

I, Philgarlick the Scribe, a dweller in the tents of Os, being full of years and like unto a snail with the rheumatism, do write these things, that they who run may read, and having read, take heed lest worse things befall them.

STAN, THE SERVANT OF THE WIZARDS

It came to pass in the days of Stan, a servant of the Wizards of Eng, that the people of Os were bewitched by reason of figures written in books, so that they forsook the Lord their God and worshipped the figures written in the books of the Wizards. And they beheld no longer the glory of the heavens, and the beauty of the earth was hidden from their sight, so that the souls of the people dwindled within them, and they strove among themselves who could swindle his brother, and counted it wisdom to score every man over his neighbour for the sake of the figures. For the spell was heavy upon them.

Now in those days was a judge set up over the common people to decide what they should receive in return for their labours. And the people of Os received not sufficient money to buy the goods they produced, so that many starved and many became entangled in the snares of the servants of the Wizards, who were Dealers in Debt. And when the Wizards saw that the people had no faith in the Lord their God, but only in the figures in books, they said in their hearts, "Behold, Satan has delivered them into our hands." And they took counsel among themselves how they might subdue the people and take away their homes. Then Monty the Magician, the chief of the Wizards of Eng, sent word unto Stan, his servant saying, "Behold, there is too much money in the pockets of the people. Put down therefore the judge that presideth over the courts that the money may be taken from them." But when the people heard this thing they waxed wrath and cast out Stan into outer darkness. And he straightway went and dwelt in the land of Eng with the Wizards his masters, and Scull reigned in his stead.

THE REIGN OF SCULL

Now it happened in the reign of Scull that the land was blessed with an exceeding great abundance, so that the flocks and herds increased mightily, and the earth brought forth fruit in such quantity that no man dare pray for more because of the abundance. Nor could they store up the fruits of the earth, for each season brought forth enough and to spare, so that the rulers were sore perplexed and took counsel among themselves what they might do, for the common people went hungry and naked in the midst of plenty, and poverty stalked the land because of the spell.

And when the Wizards beheld the sorry plight of the people they sent a bailiff, named Otto, to take possession of the land; and when he was come, the rulers of Os bowed themselves before him, saying: "Speak to us, oh sage!" And Otto lifted up his voice and said: "Command the judges that they take away from the people one-tenth of the contents of their pay envelopes." And there was taken away one-tenth of his pay from every man, so that the plight of all the people was worse than before. And there arose an economic blizzard which smote the people, so that their homes and their farms

and their lands were taken from them and became the property of the servants of the Wizards, who were Dealers in Debt. And many starved and were homeless.

And the people made a great moan and said: "Behold, we starve unto death, and our wives and children starve also. It must be the fault of Scull. We will throw him out." And they threw him out, and elected Jo to rule over them.

HONEST JO.

Now, the name of Jo was famed through the lands as "Honest" Jo, because he had forsaken his own people to serve the Wizards of Eng that had cast a spell upon the people of Os. And the Wizards had confidence in him and wrote figures in their books, that the people might live. And all the people fell down and worshipped the figures in the books of the Wizards, declaring them greater than the fruits of the earth and greater than their own flesh and blood. And, behold, the figures increased like rabbits in Gippsland, but the birth-rate of the people of Os increased not at all, so that the servants of the Wizards said among themselves: "Lo, the slaves which we have bred to toil for us are perishing from off the face of the earth." And they did moan exceedingly, for about this time came wars and rumours of wars as nation strove against nation and men slew each other because of the spell.

And the servants of the Wizards went unto Jo and said: "Behold, the peoples of the earth are at war. Take, therefore, all the young men from their homes and from their studies and teach them to kill their brethren, that they may go forth and kill whosoever we shall command."

But Jo pondered this request, whether it was of God or of Mammon. And he knew in his heart that the nations of the earth made war one against the other because of the buying and selling, and because of the "figures in books. And he answered and said: "I will not do this wicked thing." And he did it not. And because he did it not, the name of Jo shall be numbered with the illustrious forgotten men who have fought against their sins.

And the days of Jo were three score years when he was gathered to his fathers: and after many days his mantle fell upon the shoulders of Menz.

THE MISSION OF MENZ

Now Menz was a man of talent having brains and courage. And he perceived in his youth that there were many things that a man should know, and he dreamed dreams of service to humanity after the manner of youths the world over. But, because the schools of Os worshipped the figures in books, the only things they knew how to teach were how to play the game of life, according to the rules of the Wizards, and how to gain power, or pelf, or position; and how spiritual things may be discreetly and reverently adapted to material ends, that all the hopes and ambitions of youth might be guided into the service of the Wizards. For they knew in their hearts that the power and high places were given unto the servants of the Wizards. And the reward of cleverness was called success.

So it came to pass that Menz was smitten with a great curse, so that, whatsoever the Wizards commanded, seemed right in his sight. And he was condemned to serve the Wizards all the days of his life,

even though his country became as a mortgaged estate and his people as serfs under the yoke of the Dealers in Debt. And there were given unto him honour, and power, and position. And, behold, the fruits of office were as ashes in his mouth, and he said in his heart: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world?" But he could not forsake the service of the Wizards, because of the curse, which had been laid upon him in his youth.

And there came a war upon the land of Eng and upon the land of Os, by reason of the spell, which had been cast upon the nations. But the nations stayed their hands, for they feared the slaughter. And certain of the people said: "Let us take counsel together whether this thing may not be settled without further carnage." But Menz harkened not to the voice of the people, but gave heed unto the Wizards his masters. And he lifted up his voice, saying: "This is but the beginning. More and greater sacrifices will be required of you. For the people of Eng must be slaughtered and their towns and cities laid waste, and many of the children of Os must perish, and there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. So shall the evil which is in Germ be purged, and the nations be made free."

Then entered he into all the pulpits of Koo and preached to the people, so that the word of the Lord was heard no longer throughout the city, but only the gospel, according to Menz. And because he spoke bravely and with fair words, and the memory of the people was short, they were deceived, and said: "Surely this war is due to Hit, or to Stal, or maybe to Muss, or even to the people of Timbuctoo. First, let us destroy the spirit of militarism by means of a Great Universal Slaughtering, then we will have a peace conference." And while they were listening to the words of Menz their young men were taken from them, and they were delivered still further into the bondage of the Dealers in Debt, who had become Dealers in Death.

And the Wizards of Eng sent word unto Menz day by day what he should do. And he did according to their commands.

THE AWAKENING OF OS

Now there dwell in the land of Os certain people who had escaped from the spell of the Wizards, and who marvelled greatly that any could be deceived thereby. For in those days the schools of Os gave course in Bilge and conferred degrees in Stupidity because of the spell. And they that took degrees were hired by the servants of the Wizards of Eng to deceive the people and to confuse their minds, that they might not seek the real reason why they were deprived of the abundant wealth, which God had given them, but might continue under the yoke of the Wizards forever.

And the people spake together concerning the figures in the books and concerning the spell that had been laid upon them. And their eyes were opened that they might perceive the iniquity of their rulers.

And when the students of Bilge saw that they could no longer deceive the people, they were afraid and began to proclaim such of the truths that could no longer be hid. And, behold, they ran breathlessly after the people and caught hold of their skirts to restrain them. But the people paid no heed: and said, "If ye knew these things, why did you not tell us before? Have we not slaved under the yoke of the Wizards these many years, until our eyes are dim and our backs bent, and we were like to become as brute beasts, fit only to mind the machines and to toil in the counting houses of the Dealers in Debt?"

For the Wizards had sought to kill the spirit of God that dwells in the souls of men, that they might become as trained beasts, fit only to breed and to toil.

And when they were free of the spell the people saw that their lot was just as hard, whether they were governed by Stan, by Scull, by Jo, or by Menz, for all the political parties of the land were controlled by the servants of the Wizards of Eng. So they wrote every man to his representative in the councils of the land, saying: "Too long have we laboured for the Dealers in Debt, who are also dealers in misery and in death, and we are determined to throw off the yoke of the evil ones. Therefore, shall you renounce all parties and factions, rendering account to no man but to the electors." And they that paid no heed were cast into outer darkness. And the vested interests, which made vast contributions to party funds, that the Wizards might be served instead of the people, were sorely vexed, for no representative would take their money, fearing the wrath of the electors.

Then the representatives of the people stood erect in the councils and spoke fearlessly those things, which the people commanded. And peace came upon the land of Eng, because of the wisdom of the people of Os. And they called together the wise men of the land, who summoned Dr. Ro, the Keeper of the Records of Os, that he might tell them of the wealth of the nation, of all the primary and secondary products, of the value added in process of manufacture, and of all the beasts of the field, according to the records. And, behold, there was enough and to spare for all the inhabitants of the land; and claims were given unto all men, that they might buy goods from all who wished to sell. Now, as the Lord caused the sun to shine upon the just and upon the unjust, so were the claims given to the rich and to the poor, to the clever and to the foolish, to the righteous and to the unrighteous, to every man, because he was the child of the most high God.

And the servants of the Wizards uttered a great moan and prophesied woe unto the people of Os, because they had thrown off the yoke of the Dealers in Debt. But when all the inhabitants of Os were fed and clothed, it was found that there was an abundance left over, even an abundance of wool and wheat and butter and eggs and of all the foodstuffs meet for the well-being of mankind. So the people of Os took the surplus wool and sent it to Eng, where millions of children were cold and ill clad, and they gathered together the surplus foodstuffs and sent it all to the ends of the earth wheresoever the peoples desired. But to no land was anything sent that was not desired by the inhabitants thereof.

And, because the representatives no longer served the Wizards, all social evils were gradually abolished according to the vision of the people. And the vision of the people was increased an hundred-fold, because they served the Lord, their God and worshipped no longer the figures in the books of the Wizards. And behold, brother no longer strove against brother, nor was the doctrine of Menz preached from the pulpits any longer, but only the Gospel of the Man of Galilee.

Then was the name of Os blessed among the nations, and the people were joyful, and said: "Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and He will teach us his ways, and we will walk in His paths." And the priests of the Lord read aloud to the people the words of Micah the Prophet, saying: "They shall beat their swords into

(Continued on page 5.)

The New Times

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

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THE OLD ORDER CHANGES

The old order changes: what of the new?

Very little perspicacity is required to discern the change taking place, and, to those closely observing, at times the position is disconcerting and at times reassuring.

Last Saturday's "Argus" reports that in England an Export Council has been appointed, and that "The individual efforts of exporting firms will virtually be suspended for the duration of the war, and the Government will take control." That message is decidedly disconcerting. It means Socialism, Fascism, Nazism, Communism, or what you will—all are identical in the principle of the State being supreme, and the individual being subordinate to the State.

The daily press of February 1 reports that the Menzies Government has suspended the agreement with Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd., whereby a monopoly of motorcar manufacturing was to be given. This is reassuring, as it indicates that Parliament still has control over Government, or, to reduce it to its essence, that the people are still sovereign—although only a section may have applied the decisive pressure in this case.

To those good people who have been propagating the principles of true democracy through the agency, and instrument, of the Electoral Campaign, or Pressure Politics, there is immeasurable comfort and encouragement in the realisation that Parliament is bowing, occasionally, to the will of the people, or, in effect, that politicians are recognising the vote as more valuable than the transient emoluments of a bribing, power-seeking financial oligarchy.

Perhaps at no time in the history of democracy has a Government been forced to bow to the will of the people as has been the case since the advent of the Menzies Government. During this period the Government has had to retract or shelve such anti-social proposals as National Insurance Act, Commonwealth Bank Amending Bill, the iniquitous proposals in respect of the wheat-growing industry, soldiers' pay insult, and the motor car manufacture scandal—to instance a few of the more prominent features of attempted government by the proxy of "sane" finance.

It is gratifying to notice some gradual restitution of Parliament, as it is only by complete control of Parliament that the people, or nation, can hope to extricate themselves or itself from bondage to International Finance, which is actively engaged in adapting the changing order to suit its aspirations for world dominion.

Federal Cabinet, which is composed almost wholly of Collins House nominees, is adopting the Hitler method of sudden attack and fait accompli. It is not yet commonly realised the extent to which the Menzies Government has gone in contravention of the cherished principles of democracy, especially in the encroachment on individual freedom and personal initiative. For example, practically the whole of Australia's rural production has been requisitioned by the Government; the whole of secondary industry is under supervision by boards and committees appointed by Government . . . no manufacturing industry is permitted to start, or, if in existence, to continue, without permission from the Minister for Supply and Industry, who is advised by a committee of Collins House magnates. So both the primary and secondary industries have become virtually affairs of the State, and the individual consequently becomes a thing of the State.

In facing the realities of the time it must be accepted that any traditional stage is pregnant with dangers. It is a stage requiring vigilance and care, so that dangers can be recognised and avoided. The old order admittedly has run its course; it is abominable and, per force, must change. Some of the innovations, distasteful though they may be, that are being introduced by governments quite possibly are unavoidable errors. That danger lies in government and administration. But is the old financial power to be allowed to retain its hold over the destinies of peoples?

Evidence is strong in support of the belief in a preconceived plan to gain world domination. The incidence of financial control, it is claimed, is a step towards gaining control of all industry and production. Through the instruments of debt and money-shortage this has practically been achieved, and it only remains to consolidate by placing industry and production under bureaucratic control receiving directions from a world-governing centre. However fantastic the theory may appear, there is nothing fanciful about the inhuman mastery, which Finance wields over humanity, nor are some of the treasonable measures introduced by governments out

of line in such a plan of consolidation. Again conceding that some such measures may inevitably arise during transition, that trial and error are unavoidable, it is absolutely essential that Parliament shall be controlled by the people, so that errors may be corrected in the interests of the people. Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail; it must be made, in truth, the voice of the people. The Electoral Campaign, whereby the individual elector gives direct instructions to his or her parliamentary representative, is surely having effect, and to speed it along is the urgency of the moment.

WALL STREET APPLIES PRESSURE TO JAPAN

Where Stands Australia?

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

So far International Finance, centred in New York, has held all the cards in the international poker game. Every card, since the present conflict was fomented, has been played with devilish foresight. The deliberate action of the United States (Wall Street) in allowing its 28-year-old trade treaty with Japan to expire last week, without making any effort to have it renewed—unless, of course, a Government more suitable to Wall Street takes over—was a move which has the possibilities of playing a decisive part in the present conflict.

It also shifts the world's diplomatic axis for the moment into the Pacific, and dangerously close to Australia. There was never a greater urgency for Australia to seek a closer understanding with Japan—and to hell with International Finance!

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND JAPAN

International Finance's first contact with Japan was back in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-5, when Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., floated several war loans for the Japanese Government. This contact was maintained until 1930, when the first signs of a break came. It was obvious that an unorthodox monetary policy was being adopted for the purpose of enabling Japan to capture foreign markets, in order to obtain the raw materials, which she so urgently needed.

As Japan's challenge to the world's trade markets became more effective, International Finance decided to act. High tariff barriers against Japanese goods were thrown up in practically every country of the world. It was particularly significant that the increase in America was approximately 40 per cent.

The dangerous repercussions of this move were clearly pointed out by the late T. J. Moore in a brilliant series of articles in these columns. He particularly stressed the point that if Australia continued to pursue a policy dictated by International Finance, then, not only would our wool and wheat trade suffer, but we would turn a good friend into a potential enemy. Time has proved him correct. This latest move is much more significant than appears on the surface.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

If International Finance is to carry through its programme of Bolshevising the entire world, with a central world government, Japan must be dealt with. Sir Victor Sassoon, the well-known banker, whose exploits in the East have been linked up with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is reported as saying that the United States held all the aces "in her game of poker with Japan." The main factor is going to be the question of whether an accord can be established between Japan and Russia. On present indications Japan will have no other option but to seek friendship with the Soviet. For example, practically all Japan's oil requirements are supplied by America.

Sooner or later, the Soviet drive to the south in the Middle East, on to the oil belt, will take place. The massing of troops north of Afghanistan is the first warning of the storm to come. Britain's

very existence depends upon her oil supplies, and should that supply be cut off, the end will be in sight. I think that, as each move has taken place over the past four months, it has become more apparent that this war is a carefully thought-out attack on the British Empire. Democratic institutions are to be completely smashed, if possible.

With Russia and Germany moving closer together, together with the grave possibility of Japan also lining up with these two powers, the general situation looks threatening.

This menace has been clearly seen by Dr. R. Hornabrook, well known to many readers of the *New Times*, who knows the East intimately. Since his recent return to Australia he has published an admirable little booklet concerning the position in the East. He urges a closer Anglo-Japanese friendship. That friendship is urgently needed at the present time.

Australia could give a lead by breaking with the International Financiers immediately, and seeking closer co-operation with Japan.

Unfortunately, the policy of Australia and Britain is not yet dictated by the people. It is dictated by such men as Sir Victor Sassoon and the rest of his Jewish friends, who batten on every country of the world. The time has arrived to sweep them all out of power. They are a deadly menace to civilisation, as their latest action in connection with Japan further proves.

WAR AND INVENTION

War causes many inventions to develop that peace cannot "afford."

What new inventions will the war bring? How will aviation advance? What other advances will there be?

Need for tens of thousands of 'planes will cause the development of plastic materials, already under trial in America and Germany, to be greatly hastened. The doing-away with rivets and struts, and the lessened air-resistance that plastic materials offer, are not the most important of their advantages. The greatest gain is the facilitating of mass-production. The first nation to successfully fly plastic-bodied 'planes will have a tremendous advantage.

"NEW ORDER" IN "THE EAST"

(Continued from page 2.)

ratta country, Bombay Presidency. We were having our daily ride. We came across a native and asked him to direct us to a certain house where a plague case was reported. He gave us directions and we rode on. Suddenly Cappell swung his horse round and set off at a break-neck gallop along the road we had come. I followed, and when I had overtaken him found him flogging a native over the head with the metal end of his riding crop. He was hitting the poor devil like hell, and I called out: "For God's sake, Cappell, stop. You will kill the man!" and he replied: "He lied to me. I knew he lied." But he stopped, and a native standing near said: "Yes, sahib, he lied; to the burra sahib he should not have lied." That was forty years ago. It was the sort of thing we did in those days, but not today. There is still, however, that stamp of damn-fool Britisher to be met at times up East, and he wonders why his face is slapped, or some other Britisher's face is slapped, and wants an international issue raised on the question, and big headlines in the English-speaking papers at home and abroad. Verily the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation. Is it not so?

OURSELVES AND JAPAN

The time is once more upon us when affairs can be straightened out between ourselves and Japan to the advantage of all parties concerned, East and West alike. Are we to miss it once more while waiting for that "opportune moment" which the British Foreign Office is so fond of, and invariably misses, and then prides itself on muddling through? As far as the Eastern situation is concerned, for years past, opportunity after opportunity has been let slide, and today, the chaotic state of affairs out East is largely due to our own blundering and the pigheaded stupidity of the League of Nations. As far as the East is concerned, the League has been an unmitigated curse, and it were better it had never been born. The League at no time in its history was ever a real League of Nations. It has always been a Western League, influenced and controlled by the voices mainly of two big Western Powers—Great Britain and France. They were the two big dogs of the pack, and the other Powers were a yelping collection of little dogs, yapping at the heels of the big dogs.

The year 1940 will see the celebration of 2600 years of direct descent in one unbroken line of the ruling house of Japan. No other nation in the world can show such an unbroken line of regal ancestry, and the new year, the sun rising to a brilliant dawn on the first day of the year, is felt throughout the length and breadth of the land as a sign of good omen; above all, this coming new year of 1940 will be so considered. Are we going to let this opportunity slip past us of reaching a better understanding between our two great empires? We are fools, and more than fools if we do. Now is the time to plant the seed to our mutual advantage, and the bringing of peace through-

The Wizards of Eng.

(Continued from page 3.)

plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not rise up against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it."

And all the people did answer and say, "Amen."

out Asia. It can be done, and is longed for by all concerned; but it can only be done through men who know and are known to the East, and have a sympathetic understanding of her trials and difficulties, her history, and her religion. Without that knowledge men will fail.

MORE NOTABLES.

Mr. Sawada, who was Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Arita, the Foreign Minister, in Prince Konoye's Cabinet, is a very likeable man. Both he and his wife have delightful personalities, and Mr. Sawada had a very high opinion of our Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie; and the same remark applies to General Ugaki, who was Foreign Minister prior to Mr. Arita. All the time that he was having those somewhat difficult talks with our Ambassador, General Ugaki spoke of Sir Robert with very sincere appreciation. I was very sorry when, after the fall of Hankow, the General felt it was his duty to resign because he felt he had failed in reaching an understanding over the Yangste question. I was up at the War Office on the afternoon when the news of his resignation came through, and it was hoped at the time he might be persuaded to withdraw his resignation; but he was adamant. He felt he had failed, in that he had not been able to get the opening of the Yangste to international shipping, at least as far as Nanking. In Japan, when a Minister believes he has failed in his promise, he resigns and goes back into private life, very often not to be heard of again. But Ugaki is too good a man for Japan to lose.

Mr. Sawada has within the last few days been appointed Japanese Ambassador to France, in place of Mr. Tani, who was not acceptable. Mr. Sawada will do well in France. He is a good linguist and an approachable man. His wife and children are Christians, and frequently attended St. Andrew's, the Embassy church in Tokyo.

Mr. Hachiro Arita, when Foreign Minister in Prince Konoye's Ministry, was a man of sterling ability; a true lover of his country, with a strong longing for improved relations with the British Empire. His task was no easy one. At times feeling ran high against Great Britain, especially in military circles, where the opinion was strongly held that the difficulties and failures of Japan to win through to a successful conclusion in her conflict with China were very greatly, if not mainly, due to British moral and material support of Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Marmoru Shigemitsu, the present Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, when I first met him, was Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the time that Mr. Koki Hirota was Foreign Minister in Admiral Okada's Cabinet. Mr. Shigemitsu is an exceptionally strong believer in improved Anglo-Japanese relations. Prior to his taking up his present post, he was Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, and had a very trying and hard time there. Shigemitsu was seriously wounded in 1932 at Hongkew Park, on the outskirts of Shanghai, when a Korean threw a bomb, and, as a result, Mr. Shigemitsu lost a leg. The same bomb seriously wounded Admiral Nomura, the present Foreign Minister, who lost the sight of one eye, and today wears an artificial one, presented to him by the Empress.

Mr. K. Kishi, the personal secretary to the Foreign Minister, is a wonderful man, has a most charming personality, and is the backbone of the Foreign Office—one might say that Kishi is the Foreign Office.

He has been in his present position for years—a very great favourite throughout the *corps diplomatique* in Tokyo—a keen golfer and musician, is never flustered or ruffled. Nothing is too much trouble for Kishi. He knows his job and carries it through. He is a man keen for the old handclasp between the British and Japanese Empires. Kishi is a man who would have represented his country long ago as Ambassador, but he is too good to lose. There is no man that knows so much or could be of such help to his Minister as Kishi.

Mr. Horinouchi, when we first met, was Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Konoye Cabinet; a very able man, and, at present, Japanese Ambassador in Washington. However, it is quite possible that shortly Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka will replace him.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka is an old friend, and one of the most able men in Japan. He represented Japan at Geneva, and it was Mr. Matsuoka who gave notice of Japan's withdrawal from the League. He was for some years President of the South Manchurian Railway, and it was largely owing to his splendid ability that the S.M.R. has grown into the wonderful concern it is. Japan owes much to Matsuoka. In October of last year he could have become Foreign Minister in Baron Hiranuma's Cabinet, but declined, and was appointed a member of the Inner Advisory Council. Matsuoka is one of Japan's most able men and a strong character. He is a very strong advocate of drawing the bonds of friendship closer between the two Empires, Japan and Great Britain, and a wish very dear to his heart would be accomplished if that was brought about. But Yosuke Matsuoka is a man of strong will and courage, and would never yield under any semblance of coercion, direct or indirect, if he thought it was against the interests of his country. I am very fond of Matsuoka. He is a man in many thousands. If Matsuoka goes to the U.S.A., the States will meet a man of character, upright, forcible, fair always, ready to hear and listen to the other man. Matsuoka may be led, but I would not like to hold a pistol to his head and endeavour to coerce. He's not that sort.

Mr. Eiji Amau was for many years spokesman for the Foreign Office. A man of keen wit, a tongue like a rapier. Amau can give quite as much as he can take from any man. He is now Japanese Ambassador in Geneva. I would like to see Amau in a League meeting when he is up against things. He could hold his own with the best. Eiji Amau is no fool. I have known Amau for many years. He is worth crossing swords with. Amau has just been appointed Japanese Minister to Rome.

Amau's place as spokesman for the Foreign Office was taken by Mr. Kawai—a good man, but not as good as Amau. Kawai resigned the other day, when nearly the whole of the Foreign Office staff resigned as a protest to what was looked upon as interference with the affairs of the Foreign Office by the military. There was talk of both Admiral Nomura and Mr. Tani resigning also, as the Ministers looked upon the trouble as a reflection on themselves. However, things were settled, and Mr. Kawai has now been appointed Minister at large, and is going shortly, I think, on a tour to the U.S.A. and Europe, or, possibly, Minister to Siam, in Mr. Murai's place.

NOT ANTI-BRITISH.

There are other men like General Araki, considered by many a regular fire-eater, and, with his fierce moustache, he rather looks like it.

He was Minister for War in Admiral Okada's Cabinet when we

first met, and last year was Minister for Education. Araki says what he means, and means what he says. He does not speak English, but is a good sort. He hates Soviet Russia with a full hate. He says no nation can progress that has no foundation of religious faith that religion is the sheet anchor of a nation if it is to progress, and the General is about right. It is religion, even if it is not the same creed as our own that gives an added strength to a nation to stand up against difficulties, and the Japanese are a strongly religious nation. Take men like General Minami, the Japanese Administrator in Chorea, or he was when we first met (I am not certain where he is now); or General Hayashi, and General Ugaki. They are not altogether haters of the British Empire. Far from it; though they do think, and quite rightly think, that Great Britain let Japan down at Washington in 1921-22; but in letting Japan down we also let ourselves down, and we let China down. Prior to our blunders at Washington, we Britishers, who represented the paramount nation out West, were looked upon as the Western Power that was true to its salt; but when the East saw the way in which we dropped the hand of an old friend and ally, we lost caste in the eyes of the East as a whole. We were no better than any other Power. We used our friends for as long as we considered it to be to our interest to do so; but, when it was no longer necessary, we sold our honour for the sake of two thousand million pounds that we owed to, and which the U.S.A. demanded we pay in gold, mind you, not in exchange of goods. We did our fair name no good at Washington. It is a long time since the world heard anything about that two thousand millions and our war debts to the U.S.A. Why? Our diplomacy may have been clever in our handling of that situation; but it is not clever diplomacy that the world asks today. It is clean diplomacy. There has been far too much clever diplomacy in the past, and it has brought on more than one war.

Take a man like Admiral Kobayashi, who was classmate with Admiral Nomura, the present Foreign Minister. It was through the personal kindness of Kobayashi that I was given the free run of the Island of Formosa last year, and travelled the length and breadth of the island from Taihoku in the north to Cape Garanbi in the extreme south, into the mountainous country in the interior, and the whole length of both west and east coasts. This, mind you, when Japan was at war, and the Admiral knew that I had served as a naval officer in the Great War. The Admiral is a man who, like many other Japanese Navy men, cannot understand why the two Navies have unclasped hands. Was not the British Navy the father of the Japanese Navy? It hurt Japan very much when the wedge separating our two countries was slipped in between us through outside influence and pressure.

OUR CHANCE.

The old British and Western prestige can never be restored out
(Continued on page 6.)



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IS CAPITALISM A FAILURE?

If So, What System Is Better?

From "Progress," N.Z.

Distant fields are always greenest. Whether it be question of religion, art, or social structure, men are to be found to advocate the simple life of the Cannibal Islands, Confucianism, Fascism, Nazism, and Communism.

They are close enough to their own pasture to see the bare patches, the plantains and the goose grass, and they imagine the green-looking hills in the distance are clothed with rye, cocksfoot, and clovers; but no farmer running around loose would buy a farm on those hills on the description of a land-agent. Yet many men and women are willing to "buy" all sorts of "isms" without seeing how they work.

We have no brief for capitalism. Apparently nobody has. Capitalism is a dog with a bad name. Beyond doubt, under capitalism's banner many evil things have domiciled. But are they "capitalism"?

Commonly, the "class system" and "capitalism" are grouped as if they were Siamese twins.

There were "classes" before capitalism—nobles, civil, military, and ecclesiastical grandees; a privileged clerical class; town freemen, tenants, serfs. Under capitalism the bootblack may become "successful"—if the money standard of success is accepted as readily as opponents of capitalism accept it. In China, where there were many classes, the peasant's son, by study and application, could have become a mandarin any time during the past two or three thousand years. In Russia, the son of a collectivised peasant may, by political sagacity and maneuvering, with some luck, become a bureaucrat.

The classes are different; that is all.

The commonest method of calumniating "capitalism" nowadays is to suggest that vast advances been made elsewhere under "better" systems.

This is not nearly good enough. A crèche in Moscow is not sufficient to change a system. The Japanese advance, under capitalism, is more striking than the Russian advance, under Communism. The standard of living in Russia suffered most severely from 1926 onwards, and it is doubtful whether the average townsman is better off than he was in 1926, when it is admitted he had about retrieved his pre-war living standard. To whatever extent the Russian townsman is better off than the peasant there is material advance in Russia, because there are vastly more townspeople than there were under the Czars. All the Soviet educational advance amounts to is less than Japan can claim, since, for the millions of Russia, it is only the ability to spell and to write a few words.

In any case, the advance in material goods in Russia is through a State adaptation of capitalism on a grand scale. Other people went without their full share of production, their production that an army of men and women, engaged in building, making capital goods, constructing railways, might eat. It may be said that "capitalists" did not benefit, but the capitalist State built a huge army of bureaucrats, spent colossal sums on defence, and squandered millions upon millions in various costly mistakes that "capitalists" would not have made. "Overhead" in Russia is as much as "overhead" in America, and gives worse results.

In Germany, the "capitalistic" system is modified; profits are not allowed to be over six per cent. Nazi Germany was far ahead of Soviet Russia in capital equipment. Germans have been fairly well housed and clothed, if not too luxuriously fed. No claim of having made an "advance" in the

average standard of living is made for Germany. For a wider spread of employment, Germans have lost their freedom as hopelessly as have the Russians, who are not aware of the loss, since they never had enough freedom to be visible to the naked eye.

If it is fair to take a backward country Russia, as an illustration of what "Communism" can do, it is fair to take Ashanti and the Gold Coast as samples of what "capitalism" can do. The writer saw the chartered P. and O. transports leave London with troops for the last Ashanti war. Those emissaries of Imperialism, "capitalism," if you like, destroyed the fetish-ridden, blood-soaked enthronement of cruelty that was the ancient regime, in relieving the British Resident besieged at Kumassi.

Recently the Ashanti and Gold Coast growers of cocoa, a crop worth about £11,000,000, many of them quite well off, "struck" as a protest against low cocoa prices. They refused to buy British cotton goods in particular, and there was a good deal of consternation in Lancashire, as well as many questions asked in Parliament.

A man of simple needs, working on his four-acre plot only three or four days a week, the Ashanti cocoa planter owes his success to the ports, roads, scientific instruction, etc., that "Imperialism" and "capitalism" have given him, because, under the worst construction, it "paid" to do so. "Capitalism" also endowed the district with schools, university, etc., and, though it has not made the older African go to school, many of his children are being educated, and adults are also frequently pupils. Besides becoming accustomed to motors, silk stockings, and Woodbines, the Ashanti and Gold Coast natives have learned that they have the right to "strike."

That is their state under "capitalism." What it would be under Communism and Nazism is pretty well known. A writer who accompanied the Italians on their mission of "civilisation" to the Ethiopians

"New Order" in "The East"

(Continued from page 5.)

East to the standard of the days prior to the Great War. The wireless and picture films have effectively destroyed that standard. The East has seen us revealed in all our nakedness and nastiness, and is not impressed to our good. Modern science may have its blessings, but it also has its curses. The opportunity, however, for regaining some of our lost ground is once more before us with the coming of the New Year, 1940, and the anniversary of the 2600-years' unbroken record of direct regal descent. Are we going to throw this chance aside, as we have others, and say: "Let us wait for the opportune moment? If we do, then we are fools, and more than fools. If I can do anything to help, gladly will I do so.

I know these men. Forty years of contact, direct and indirect, with the East teaches many things. Today the East can still be led by a friend, but the days of exploitation are over, and every Westerner out East knows it. Today we meet as equals, free from the patronising superiority of the West, and Australia and the British Empire can still take their places to the benefit of East and West alike; but it must be in a different spirit to that of forty years ago.

Now, I have spoken at length, and the truth is in this letter. I trust it will be read in the spirit in which it is written. If we are to win through we must clean our own stables. There has been more than one dirty spot in the past, and throwing mud at the actions of other nations, when we, in our own history, are not above reproach will not help our cause. Where blunders have been made, and we have made them, let us set about to redeem them. The East needs us and we need the East. Let not false pride on either side keep us apart. "Prestige" and "face"! How many crimes have been committed in those names, and wrongs gone unrighted!

had a few comments to make on the condition of the natives of Italian Eritrea, who had been under civilising influence for many years. He said he could see nothing to denote acquisition from Europeans, but "iron roofs to the huts, and petrol-tins for water carrying."

There is much to correct in the present system; very much indeed about the system needs a bath, and perhaps the whole system needs an emetic. It by no means follows that, because "our" system is bad, some other system is better. It happens that human beings are able to make a mess of most things.

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IN NEW ZEALAND

Reserve Bank Amendment

In the course of a recent article, headed "The Reserve Bank Amendment", the New Zealand journal, "Progress," commented as follows:

Amusing indeed have been the volte face of the press in connection with the Government's taking "complete" control of the Reserve Bank.

It would be easy, but uninteresting, to quote not only Labor politicians, but the newspapers now condemning the Government's action, in statements made three years ago, that the Government was then doing what it now admits, and the press criticism implies, was not then done.

As we have pointed out repeatedly, the limiting clause in the Reserve Bank Act, both originally and under the Labour Amendment, was one creating the link with sterling. This compelled the holding of a London sterling balance, which—with a little gold—regulated the money supply of the Dominion.

Laughable are press comments on "State control of currency and credit." The *Herald* refers to "figures in a book," and puts the phrase in quotation marks. This is indeed a quotation, a famous quotation, from money-reformers' writings,

and that it should be applied to the Reserve Bank raises the question of whether, as all money is only "figures in a book," those figures should be written by the people's representatives, or by any private citizens, qualified or unqualified.

More than one quotation from money-reform writings is being used by newspaper writers as a boomerang, with reference to the Reserve Bank. Whether the late Pope, in the *Quadragesima Anno* Encyclical, copied Mr. Reginald McKenna (ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Chairman of the Midland Bank), or vice versa, in a certain famous statement, or whether two great minds thought alike, is less a matter for consideration than the statement itself. If those who can make and destroy money and instruments of credit "hold in their hands the destinies of peoples," it appears pretty clear that very safe custodians are required. Safer custodians are needed than any who would provide hundreds of millions to re-arm Germany, for instance.

"The story got around. Hudson

"One Thousand Million Pounds"

... Proposed by a Foreign Office official to a German diplomat. Mr. Nash arrived back in New Zealand very well satisfied with renewal of a loan of £17 million, for four years. He had some trouble to get this. Poland had a hard task to get £5 millions from Britain. The proposal of Herr Wohltat was an offer of a "thousand millions," Mr. Chamberlain was much annoyed when the story got out. No transaction before or since the abdication of King Edward VIII has so revealed the willingness to assume power by men who never parade that power, but are, nevertheless, prepared to make arrangements. Various matters come to mind—the Runciman mission to Prague, the "hard word" to the Czechs, the British loan to the Czechs, and its transfer to Germany—the City of London financing of German re-armament.

"Not even when some poorly-advised U.S.A. citizens thought it possible that Britain would hand over her whole West Indian possessions, in part payment of war debt to the U.S.A., was such a sum as a "thousand millions" mentioned.

told Franco's representative, the Duke of Alba that certain proposals were 'in the air.' The Duke was at dinner with the German Ambassador, who told him that certain proposals had been made by the British Government—and found these were the proposals 'in the air,' so called on the French Ambassador, who got the fright of his life.

"Attempts were made to put the blame on the 'official responsible' but it transpired that Sir Horace Wilson had three meetings with Herr Wohltat, and the talks really commenced when Dr. Schacht told Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England and Schacht's friend, that '£500 million or £1000 million' ('where's the differ?' as the Irish say) would be needed to rehabilitate Germany.

"Fleet Street whispers that Mr. Hudson and Sir Horace Wilson were responsible for the transfer of Czech gold to Germany.

"A thousand millions! It would have given Germany a fleet equal to Britain's, and an air force greatly superior."

—Progress, N.Z.

So This Is Hollywood!

"Hollywood, for example, as a centre of Judaeo-Communist propaganda and agitation, is the flamboyant reflex of Moscow. Mawkish stories of its nightlife are periodically concocted by its publicity agents, and occasionally appear in the columns of our press, in order to recharge suburban lubricity. This is the new dodge, 'sedition through dirt,' bobbing up again in a slightly more ornamental form, with a few extra chromium-plated knobs on.

"The celluloid dictators are Jews to a 'kike.' Moviedom is a kind of perennial Czechoslovakia in a cardboard setting—a worthless, hybrid, bastard nightmare, for which we are eternally called upon to commit cultural suicide to pave the way for the Jewish juggernaut. Here is the lowest common denominator of pseudo-art, providing Jewry's merchant princes with dollars on which to fatten and film-struck, starving blondes on whom to batten.

"A colossal parade of breathing, moving, quivering Gentile bodies, in sordid array and bewitching panoply, presenting themselves in docility, subservience, and lick-spittle adulation, before the dais of their owner-Jew.

"Poor human husks, prancing before the cameras, in highlight today and blackout tomorrow."

—Cuthbert Reavelly.

The "Argus" on "Costless Credit"

(Continued from page 1.)

money available to Governments or to others free of any charge."

Financial experts in Melbourne were unable on Saturday to see any particular ambiguity in the meaning of this paragraph. It simply states, among other things, that the Commonwealth Bank, which is the Government Bank, has the power to lend money to Governments free of interest, and thus creates what is popularly known as "costless credit." Even if money were lent at a stipulated rate of interest it would, in a sense, be a nominal charge only, for the Government as owner of the Commonwealth Bank, would merely be charging itself interest.

"FACT" - - - 3D

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(Continued from page 6.)

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FORTY-NINE SHIRE OR MUNICIPAL COUNCILS IN N.S.W. JOIN THE DEMAND FOR DEBT-FREE MONEY

Action in Victoria

The resolutions passed by the Legislative Assemblies of South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, demanding debt-free money for defence, the primary industries, and the general welfare of Australia, were quickly followed by a still more comprehensive resolution passed by the Blaxland Shire Council, N.S.W.

All these resolutions were published in last week's issue of the "New Times." Now comes the news that 48 other councils in N.S.W. have passed the Blaxland resolutions, and still another six councils have decided to co-operate in part.

This week the following documents have been sent to the president and councillors of every shire, and to the mayor and councillors of every city, town, and borough in Victoria (196 in all), viz.:

- (1) The resolution passed by the Blaxland Shire Council.
- (2) The motion passed by the South Australian Legislative Assembly, together with the two magnificent speeches in connection therewith, made by Mr. Macgillivray, M.P. for Chaffey district, in moving and discussing the motion.
- (3) The motion passed unanimously by the Western Australian Legislative Assembly.
- (4) The resolution passed by the

Tasmanian Legislatively Assembly.

(5) Sections 503 and 504 of the Royal Monetary Commission's Report, stating the practicability of debt-free and interest-free money.

(6) Section 51 ss., xii. and xiii. of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia showing the power of the Commonwealth Parliament to deal with these matters; together with a request that the councils consider the above resolutions and take some similar action.

This work has been carried out by the United Electors of Australia, who sincerely hope and expect that Victoria will not lag behind New South Wales in the fight for financial freedom.

Country Tour

The country tour by Messrs. Norman Rolls and Ron Jones is proceeding apace. Owing to pressure on space, a detailed report has been held over until our next issue. The programme of future meetings is as follows: February.

Friday, 9: Deniliquin.
Saturday, 10: Mathoura.
Monday, 12: Cohuna.
Tuesday, 13: Echuca Town Hall.
Thursday, 15: Barham, N.S.W.
Friday, 16: Kerang (open air).
Saturday, 17: Swan Hill (open air).

Monday, 19: Red Cliffs.
Tuesday, 20: Mildura.
Wednesday, 21: Ouyen.

Will supporters at Ouyen please communicate with N. Rolls, c/o Mrs. T. Crombie, 101 Anderson Street, Bendigo, immediately, with possible arrangements?

Meetings are required at Patchewallock and Charlton on the 22nd and 23rd respectively. Will all interested communicate with the campaigners or *New Times* Office as soon as possible? If it can be arranged, a meeting will be held at Minyip on Saturday, 24th.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

DEFENCE WITHOUT DEBT AND TAXATION CAMPAIGN

Merriton and Telowie are two farming "centres," rather than townships, one southeast and the other northeast of Port Pirie. At meetings at these places, called with the object of forming branches of the Commonwealth Graingrowers' Association, a representative of the United Democrats spoke to introduce the ideas of pressure politics. The effort to contact the people in the particular area is a pioneer one, and, as nothing takes the place of personal contact with the people whom we wish to galvanize into action, we hope that good seed has been sown. At the meetings the set speech had to be short enough to be sandwiched in between others by Parliamentary representatives; but it is hoped that more effective seed was sown in private conversation with the more wide-awake farmers.

A request has been forwarded to the Mayor of Glenelg for permission to erect tables in the streets of that city during a Saturday afternoon and evening. Will members (both male and female) who are prepared to serve at the tables for the purpose of obtaining signatures to demand forms please leave their names and addresses with the secretary in the office? Ladies' expenses for fares and teas will be paid by the association.

Honourable mention must be made of the results obtained by Mr. Petroff of Adelaide.

NEW CHAIRMAN ELECTED

At a special meeting of the association, held at Headquarters on 31st ult., Mr. Clarence Goode was elected chairman. All private correspondence to Mr. Amos should be addressed to the Town Hall, Adelaide.

Fruit growers Tell M.P.

(Continued from page 1.)

without first consulting growers. They should endeavour to see that the Victoria Market, which was the greatest asset the industry here had, was not taken from them. (Applause.)

Mr. A. Tainton (Burwood): We might as well be in Germany. Let us fight to the bitter end to check this injustice. Why should we have to fight like this for our bread and butter? (Prolonged applause.)

To the foregoing *Age* report we add the following:

Apologies were read (amidst hoots and cat-calls) from Mr. Men-

zies and Senator Macleay (Minister for Commerce).

Mr. Hutchinson, in answer to a question as to whether he as their representative, would work for the abolition of the scheme gave a typically evasive answer, and refused to commit himself to definite yes or no.

Mr. C. Honeybun, of Doncaster, then made a speech, pointing out that members of Parliament were the servants, not the masters, of their constituents, and as such were bound to carry out their wishes or get another job, and that the grower had one weapon left—his vote.

Conflicting Counsels at Canberra

(Continued from page 1.)

It was felt that more reliable evidence should be given than the assurance and promises made by our political leaders and others in respect to the returning of those things asked to be temporarily sacrificed.

Mr. Stevens, M.L.A., admitted that many assurances given before the last war were not fulfilled, and if that was so on that occasion, what can we expect after this war, since there has developed such a centralised power and control over the rights and liberties of the people and their institutions?

Mr. Stevens said "the worker has to yield up something if we are to save democracy," but little mention was made of any yielding by the power that controls the financial system. He admitted that "the last war had been financed by inflation"—but failed to explain how and in whose interests the huge expansion of bank debt money that caused the inflation was created.

"In a democracy," Mr. Stevens said, "conscription is the extremist extension of the community's claim upon the individual."

One speaker, in dealing with Mr. Stevens' address, asked, "Why should the worker be expected to trust the promise of better social conditions at the close of the war, when the promises made during the last war have not yet been fulfilled?"

The many phrases that remained with the listeners at the Conference would take too much space to print, but the following are some which may be of interest to readers:—"How are we in this war? Is this war to be a two

bob in the pound war or an all-in, 20/- in the pound? We must organise our resources for war. Industrial co-ordination and diversion of resources. Financial techniques of diversion. Curtailment of consumption. Nature and scope of a war economy. The danger of propaganda for democracy. The value of vague war aims."

The one regrettable feature of this time of deep thinking and planning was the fact that so little was heard of the increasing insecurity and poverty of the people, or of the crying human needs on the one hand and the world's greatly developed material capacity to satisfy those needs on the other.

Millions of pounds can be found to prosecute a war, but to satisfy human wants from the plenty is evidently the last concern of economic planning. Why? That is the question millions of human beings are asking.

If we desire to populate this vast continent of Australia with a healthy and happy people, we must quickly establish a new democracy, based on justice and security for all.

Can any economic advisor honestly say that Australia lacks the material capacity to feed, clothe, and shelter its people? He may, however, argue that it is not financially possible under the existing financial system. Then, surely, our planning now and after the war must be to see to the establishment of a sane and more humane monetary policy.

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