

"EXEMEX"

Clears up Obstinate
Skin Troubles.

Obtainable only from

RICHARD E.
BBOTCHIE,

45 Brunswick St.,
Eastern Hill, N.6.

Phone: J 1873.

THE NEW TIMES

"CATARRHEX"

Clears Up Catarrh.

A. Nasal
B. Pulmonary,
C. Stomachic.

Obtainable only from

RICHARD E.
BROTCHIE,

45 Brunswick Street,
Eastern Hill,
N.6. Phone: J 1873.

Vol. 6 No 14

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

Melbourne "Herald" Brands You An Ass

AND MENZIES SAYS YOU'RE TO BE RUINED

Sometimes we wonder whether Sir Keith Murdoch, and other directors of the Melbourne "Herald," take the trouble to analyse the propagandist nonsense printed by the square yard in its columns.

If they do, then we can only be appalled at the lack of intelligence shown by men in responsible positions, if they do not, but leave their reputations for commonsense in the hands of hirelings, we feel rather sorry for them—they bid fair to become a laughing-stock among the intelligent citizens of this State.

Take the *Herald* leader of March 20 as a case in point. Under the heading, "All of us must pay to win the war," the *Herald* says: "The necessity for submitting supplementary estimates to Parliament soon after it resumes next month means that one of the first duties of the new composite Cabinet is to review the Government's war finance policy and to make a series of decisions on the details of its application."

"The community has been well warned to expect a heavy increase of direct taxation."

CAT OUT OF THE BAG

Then we are told that the estimated expenditure on war for the first two years is to be approximately £180 millions. Now you, dear reader, may be curious to know, seeing that the war is now some six months old, just how we have carried on so far. The *Herald* supplies the answer—but not leaving it at that, the writer goes on to make an ass of himself in no uncertain manner.

"Up till now," says the *Herald*, "the Government's policy has been deliberately aimed at postponing sacrifices. At the end of last year Australia was recovering from a period of regression. [We think a nasty one was beginning to develop.]

"The fear was held that heavy taxation and increased public borrowing for war purposes would have a severe deflationary effect upon the community, which would result in decreased returns from taxation, a higher interest rate, increased cost of living and more unemployment. The Government, therefore, decided for the first months of the financial year to raise a considerable amount of the immediate war cost by the expansion of bank credit. This policy, supported by the banking institutions and facilitated by increased Government expenditure, has had the desired effect of stimulating industry, increasing employment, multiplying and increasing incomes, and building up a fund of public savings." (Our emphasis.)

Which goes to show that a nation's welfare is inextricably bound up with monetary policy, as we have so often pointed out.

Having fattened up the public goose to the point of some semblance of welfare by an expansion of bank credit—according to

monetary orthodoxy permissible in war, but the "devil incarnate" in the times we call peace—the Government now proposes to pluck the public goose by levying murderously heavy taxation.

NOT SUCH ASSES

But even members of the general public are not quite such asses as the *Herald* would have us believe—viz., "Somewhat to the surprise and uneasiness of the public, the revision of the Budget in November showed no departure from the policy of inflation." Are we to be asked by Sir Keith and his minions to believe that the general public are so lacking in sense that when they, according to the *Herald*, are receiving more and higher incomes, and work—for which thousands have been seeking for years—they become so "surprised and uneasy" that they straight way demand a reversion to their former precarious state?

Or, to put the matter in another way, are we asked to believe that the general public, relieved of its coat and pants by a burden of taxation which has in-

(Continued on page 5.)

REFORMERS ACTIVE IN N.S.W. COUNTRY CENTRES

BATHURST.

Continued publicity in the *National Advocate* and the *Western Times* is having effect throughout the Central West, where these two dailies circulate. The *Advocate* published several excellent letters from local supporters, in reply to Mr. Spender's articles on "National Credit," including two long letters from the Bathurst secretary, Mr. R. R. Brazier, for which he was complimented in letters subsequently published from other districts; also a two-column article from John Hogan. Hill End group is very keen. Mr. Brazier is available to speak in other nearby centres if requested.

WELLINGTON.

Mr. George Althofer keeps up his weekly column in the *Wellington Times*, which continues to do good work. A general meeting of the association is to be

TAXPAYERS' MONEY USED TO DEFEND THE BANKS

Mr. Spender Writes on National Credit

As the rising tide of public opinion in favour of money reform sweeps the nation, it becomes obvious that the "custodians of the people's savings," as they humorously call themselves, are desperately on the defensive. Their various mouthpieces—Mr. Menzies, Mr. Spender, etc.—are working overtime to try and make people believe all kinds of nonsense about national credit. The latest attempt to defend the present financial system is the widespread distribution of a brochure issued by the Commonwealth Department of Information. This brochure is written by no less a person than our Federal Treasurer, the Hon. P. C. Spender, K.C., M.P., and presumably is printed at the expense of the Australian taxpayers.

We condemn this action by the Federal Government as one of the most high-handed actions since some £80,000 of the taxpayers' money was spent in attempting to convince them that National Insurance was "the greatest piece of social legislation ever introduced into Australia"—in spite of the fact that a majority of the electors were obviously opposed to it. Such tactics are to be expected in a society where the principles of real democracy are hardly ever mentioned by our so-called representatives. However, if we can maintain our present Parliamentary system in the present crisis, which must become progressively more intense as the world-wide struggle between freedom and authority continues, we can assure our representatives that they will know the meaning of an aroused public opinion before very long.

MR. SPENDER WORRIED

Mr. Spender clearly reveals in the opening section of his brochure that he was forced to reply to certain statements being made

by monetary reformers. Which is very encouraging.

Going on to deal with three questions which he thinks should be answered, he says: "Expert advice is, for instance, frequently and necessarily sought by me, for there are some points where we must be assisted to a large extent by expert judgment..."

We would like to ask Mr. Spender for the names of these experts. If representative democracy is to function in the interests of the individual it is essential that all servants of the people should be personally responsible for results. We have heard too many ambiguous statements such as the above, where anonymous people influence the welfare of the people. If the present financial tyranny is the best our experts can give us, we would like to know their names in order that we will know what connections they have, and will be in a position to demand their removal if they can't do a little better in future,

"UNLIMITED CREDIT"

After making several observations of the obvious, such as "anything done costs labour, and no juggling with money will lessen the labour required to get that thing done," Mr. Spender went on to ask the first of three questions: "Why can't there be unlimited credit issued by the Commonwealth Bank?" This is very subtle, and calculated to create a wrong impression in the public mind. As far as we know no one has ever made any suggestion that "unlimited" credit be issued. And we believe that Mr. Spender is perfectly aware of this fact. All his following arguments, such as "crops can be ruined by too much rain," are, therefore, built on a non-existent foundation. Incidentally, man has no control over the rain; but the credit system is quite another matter.

FANTASY

Having built up his specious arguments about "unlimited" credit, Mr. Spender goes on to ask how the money system works. To quote: "Let us consider first a country at a time when there are jobs for everyone

(Continued on page 4.)

TALLIMBA.

Mr. Bert Rymer, secretary, reports that the association had a

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES ON THE COAL STRIKE

By "THE WALRUS."

"No tribunal would satisfy Mr. Orr if it does not give him and his friends what they want." Thus Mr. Hughes on the claim of the Miners' Federation for a special tribunal.

Now, in spite of all the things, which are often said about Ministers and their infinite capacity for missing the point, you have to hand it to them when they are making an expose of something they don't approve of. You and I might conceivably have thought of Mr. Orr and his friends as masochists, who insisted on a tribunal, which wouldn't in any sort of circumstance give them what they asked for. Can't you imagine Mr. Orr addressing his confederates: "Hey! Here's a blanky tribunal or whasit trying to give us what we want. Gertcher!"

But the little Welshman with the legal training keeps us on the rails. He lets us know that Mr. Orr isn't like that a bit. He also lets us know that he, Mr. Hughes, "is not impressed by Mr. Orr's references to the Arbitration Court, some of which are in decidedly bad taste." I don't know what Mr. Orr is supposed to have said, but I think it extremely doubtful whether he intended to give an "old school tie" exhibition. Yet Mr. Orr should know that bad taste is the really unforgivable crime. Crudity becomes very distasteful to a politician after what he has had to go through to get to the top.

Why will the ill-kempt crowd come surging in its bowyangs and things and expect you to listen to their wrongs—wrongs nearly always involving ridiculous arguments on the cost of the most footling and undesirable of foods? I mean to say, they must realise surely by now that nobody else is interested in them. In my view, Mr. Orr seems to have contributed somewhat to the misunderstanding. He has failed to make Mr. Hughes understand what he wants, for, as Mr. Hughes plaintively says, "as to what that is I can only speculate, but I feel sure that it would not stop at the present demands."

So you see, the Attorney General, refusing to be drowned in a flood of speculation, clings to his little island of what he feels sure about. Nevertheless, he does seem to have grasped that Mr. Orr is after something, and intends to use the prerogative, if not the perspicacity, of an Attorney General, and see that, whatever it is, Mr. Orr won't get it.

I feel that Mr. Orr is barking up the wrong tree in asking for another and yet another tribunal, until the right one turns up. But not being of legal upbringing, I find it quite easy to grasp what Mr. Orr is after. He is after what every leader of every union is after. He wants economic justice for the people he represents, even if only for his own sake. So he howls for a tribunal.

STRANGE PERVERSITY.

After all, he but shares the general perversity. If a man wants food he very seldom asks for it. He nearly always misleads one by pretending that he wants work, so that only those who know him are aware that he is telling lies. Thus we find Mr. Orr asking for a tribunal when what he wants is justice, and if anyone thinks he really wants a tribunal, all that is necessary is to study Mr. Orr's reaction to tribunals in general. Even Mr.

Hughes, who is a politician, had to complain.

Of course, if everyone were talking sense, somebody would be almost sure to find out what the trouble was. Trouble, in my experience, is nearly always a shortage of something; in fact, it is nearly always a shortage of the same thing. Evil is running short of roots.

If we could disabuse our minds of tribunals and Attorney Generals, the proposition would most likely look like this:—

"How can the workers, who are a 'cost' in industry as well as the possessors of effective purchasing power, obtain more purchasing power in the only way known to them—i.e., through wages—without increasing costs which would absorb their new purchasing power?"

TAIL-CHASING.

Obviously, if that is the conundrum, it is of no use to ask a solution of tribunals, Mr. Hughes, Maskelyne and Devant, or anybody else. It just can't be done. But union secretaries like asking it. Its idiocy, being part and parcel of orthodox economics, makes them feel respectable. One imagines Messrs. Orr and Hughes parting after the battle of the tribunal and proceeding to their homes, maybe to witness their favourite puppy in a fruitless endeavour to capture its own tail. One can almost hear them say, "Diverting, is it not?" or "Silly ass!" as the case may be.

One would think that by constant reiteration of the proposition, "How does one increase real wages without increasing costs?" someone or other might eventually arrive at the idea that the items composing cost might be worthy of examination. But tribunals aren't for that, of course.

INNOCUOUS DEVICE.

You can't, for instance, ask a tribunal to pay the wages of a machine, which has displaced a crowd of workers. You can't ask a tribunal to inquire whether it is a fact that certain privileged corporations, known as "banks," are allowed to think of a number and charge interest on it without taking away the number they first thought of. In fact, you can't ask a tribunal anything that really matters. Whence one is easily able to deduce that the function of a tribunal is to simplify the official function of doing nothing about matters economic.

The Hugheses know that the Orrs can be kept quiet by this innocuous device: and administrative intelligence has never needed to go any further than that.

UNITED ELECTORS' REPORT

WEEKLY LECTURES.

There was a record attendance at the United Electors of Australia Rooms in Melbourne last Tuesday night, when Mr. A. V. Greenwood, the author of *Equation*, explained his proposals in respect of national finance, accountancy, and banking. Mr. Greenwood is numbered among the various reformers who were privileged to appear and give evidence before the Royal Commission on Banking. (Miss Grace Iggulden was, unfortunately, unable to deliver an address as advertised last week, but it is understood we shall have the pleasure of hearing her at a later date.)

There will be no lecture next week, but U.E.A. campaigners are urged to note that an—

URGENT BUSINESS MEETING.

will be held in the U.E.A. Rooms at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, April 9, when the chief item on the agenda will be the laying of plans for the immediate inauguration of an intense suburban campaign in preparation for the Federal elections. (Note: The attendance of Kooyong supporters is especially desired.)

WASTE PAPER TO ASSIST FUNDS

Many thanks to donors of saleable newspaper, magazines, etc., left at headquarters. Suburban supporters—sent it in or stack it up! Volunteers will call for large quantities on arrangement. Ring the U.E.A.—MU 2834.

HEADQUARTERS' HONORARY STAFF

Would "actionists" with a little spare time to offer—any time, any day—kindly communicate with the hon. secretary immediately? The loan of an additional typewriting machine would also be greatly appreciated. What offers?

SOCIAL NOTES.

All U.E.A. members and readers of the *New Times* are invited to bring their friends along to the U.E.A. dance at the Palais Royale, Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne, on the night of Saturday, April 13. Tickets, 1/7 each, obtainable from the hon. secretary, United Electors of Australia (Non-Party), Rooms 8 and 9, Fifth Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

Pious Hope

"Kiunia, Sunday. —A man who tried to apply the teachings of Christianity to business would go bankrupt, said speakers at the Presbyterian Fellowship Union Conference. There was little sign of Christianity in business, they said.

"Many controllers of big companies were churchmen, yet they put profit before Christian principles. The Church should fearlessly denounce injustice in business or by Governments irrespective of whether the persons concerned were prominent churchmen or not." —*Sydney Morning Herald*, March 25.

THE WAR ON THE HOME FRONT!

"I have two great enemies; the Southern Army in front of me and the financial institution in the rear. Of the two, the one in my rear is my greatest foe."—Abraham Lincoln, to Congress.

There are two conflicts taking place today. A military conflict and a financial conflict. Under the cover of war, finance is ruthlessly attacking us on the home front. We are engaged in a desperate struggle against the rising tide of bureaucracy and financial dictatorship. We have a dangerous enemy within the gates. Let us, therefore, arm ourselves—with facts. In the "New Times," week-by-week, appear articles exposing the nature of the forces attacking society and defining the action to be taken to overcome them.

The "New Times" is our heavy artillery in the war on the home front. But, it urgently requires more ammunition. Will you supply a little? Without it we cannot win.

£100 WANTED—NOW.

No matter how large or how small your contribution, no matter in what part of Australia you may live, you can help. Those in the front line of the home front appeal to you not to let them down.

THE PRINTED WORD
in
Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets, Weeklies, Monthlies, Annuals, Newspapers, Magazines, or Books,
EXCELLENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED
by
The Advocate Press
143-151 a'BECKETT ST.,
MELBOURNE.
'Phone: F 2673 (3 lines).

THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED

The Menace of Centralisation

(7)

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Immediately after the Second World War began, a flood of literature appeared in connection with a proposed World Union, as set out in C. K. Streit's book, "Union Now." All that the Internationalists have done is to change the name of the League of Nations to Union Now. The ultimate aim is identical: to smash national sovereignties and centralise all control in the hands of an international government, backed by international finance. A little investigation clearly shows that the same groups and interests responsible for the League of Nations, and the Bank of International Settlements, have been responsible for this further sinister move in their quest for complete world domination.

At the same time, under cover of war, which the same interests have been primarily responsible for, centralisation is being insidiously fostered in every country of the world—particularly British countries. The fight against centralisation is the main task confronting those who realise that the fate of civilisation now hangs in the balance.

In fact, so important is this question of centralisation that I think it most appropriate to quote a particularly significant extract from the *Protocols of Zion*. These Protocols are claimed to be a plan for International Jewry's ultimate world domination, and, whether authentic or not, they display a devilish insight into world affairs. I quote from Protocol No. 5 (Marsden translation):

"We shall create an intensified centralisation of Government in order to grip in our hands all the forces of the community. We shall regulate mechanically all the actions of the political life of our subjects by new laws. These laws will withdraw, one by one, all the indulgences and liberties, which have been allowed the goyim, and our kingdom will be distinguished by a despotism of such magnificent proportions as to be at any moment and in every place in a position to wipe out any goyim who oppose us by deed or word.

"There is nothing more dangerous than personal initiative. If it has genius behind it, such initiative can do more than can be done by millions of people among whom we can sow discord. We must so direct the education of the goyim communities that whenever they come upon a matter requiring initiative, they may drop their hands in despairing impotence."

The above is well worth careful study. If we do so, and then look around at the tide of events, which threatens this and every other country, we are in no doubt about the urgency of exposing those people responsible for the present chaos.

MOVE TO DESTROY NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

The following extract from an address by Professor Arnold Toynbee to the Fourth Annual Conference of the Institute for the Scientific Study of International Relations in 1931 is a sample of the poisonous activities which have been pursued by internationalists since the last war: "I will not prophesy. I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly, but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national States of the world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands, because to impugn the sovereignty of the local national States of the world is still a heresy for which a publicist or a statesman can be—perhaps not quite burnt at the stake, but certainly ostracised and discredited . . . The fifty or sixty local States of the world will no doubt serve as administrative conveniences.

But sooner or later sovereignty will depart from them. Sovereignty will cease, in fact if not in name, to be a local affair."

Now it might be appropriate if we conduct a little investigation into the early history of this Royal Institute of International Affairs. The organisation was born at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919, where International Jews and their friends dominated the proceedings and paved the way for the Second World War. The first task of the International Institute was to write a history of the Peace Conference. There was a shortage of funds until Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of Wall Street—who is a keen advocate of a Federated Union in Europe—subscribed £2000. Such has been the power of powerful groups behind the scenes that this Institute has grown to the extent that it has an income of over £35,000 a year, and is even now granted treasury funds to the extent of £35,000 by the British Government.

In 1926 the late Sir Otto Beit gave the Institute a sum of £1000. The Bank of England then became a regular subscriber, while J. D. Rockefeller and P. A. Molteno also gave liberally. Since then the following have helped considerably: Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Prudential Assurance Company, Reuters Ltd., N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and J. H. Schroeder and Company. This explains why this Institute was brought into being. It is further evidence of the activities of International Finance, in reducing the whole world to a regimented slave State.

"UNION NOW."

It is very significant that Lord Lothian has been the British Ambassador to America since war broke out. Why? Because Lord Lothian is another internationalist, and is keenly in favour of Federal Union. He has written a pamphlet on the matter called "The Ending of Armageddon," which Federal Union is distributing from 44 Gordon Square, New York. It is claimed that 44 Gordon Square belongs to the Schiffs, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. It was formerly occupied by the head of Thomas Bolton and Co., who married one of the Behrens. Which is all very interesting.

One or two observations in connection with the proposals for Federal Union may also prove interesting. The first thing, which the supporters of this move advocate, is an international government. Our own Justice Evatt has commented on the proposal by saying that the further you get

away from the source of power, the people, the greater the danger to democracy. In effect, advocates of Federal Union say: "We have not yet been able to make democracy function on a small scale, so let's try on a big scale." Such reasoning is the product of immature minds nurtured on abstractions. It would naturally appeal to the Socialists, and the following statement, made by Mr. Attlee, leader of the British Labor Party, at a private Conference of Socialist M.P.'s at Caxton Hall during the second week in November 1939, is well worth putting on public record. He said: ". . . Fifthly, there must be acceptance of the principle that international anarchy is incompatible with peace, and that in the common interest there must be recognition of an international authority superior to the individual States, and endowed not only with rights over them, but with power to make them effective, operating not only in the political but in the economic sphere. Europe must federate or perish . . ."

"There must be an international force, possessed of such overwhelming strength that no would-be aggressor would dare to challenge it. For many reasons an international air force is the most appropriate instrument, while, in addition, the abolition of national air forces will remove the apprehension of aerial attack . . ."

In other words, we are to have an international government backed by international finance controlling the only fighting unit in the world. We can well imagine this international air force being used to bomb into submission any nation, which dared to challenge the financiers in any way whatever. And, as I have mentioned before, if this struggle goes on, who will have such an air force? Only Russia and America, the two greatest strongholds of the internationalists.

Mr. Attlee, and other Socialists with such half-baked ideas, may not agree with this, but it is no longer a possible theory. It is a real possibility unless this world-wide campaign towards centralisation is exposed and opposed.

One other interesting feature of Federal Union is worth mentioning. Mr. Streit advocates a return to the gold standard. Now we begin to realise what it is all about. The peoples of the world must be forced back to the worship of gold; they must not be allowed to become free to obtain access to the goods of the world

under a decent financial system, based on goods and services instead of a practically-useless yellow metal.

Make no mistake about it. This idea of Federal Union is making progress. The press and the radio are pushing it. Many sincere people feel that it is the only way out of war. That is what the Internationalists want us to believe. It has the wholehearted support of all the "Left-Wing" groups, while even the *Right Book Club* has published Streit's book. Of course, no one seriously thinks that there is very much difference between the "Left" and the "Right" these days. Stalin and Hitler removed that delusion.

Those who believe that the individual is more important than the State will fight it with all their strength. There is no more important issue before the people today. The entire structure of civilisation is being deliberately undermined. Behind all these moves will be found the Schiffs, the Warburgs, Brietung, Kuhn, Loeb and all their kith and kin. They are a deadly tribe.

CENTRALISATION MENACES AUSTRALIA

Bearing in mind the history of the move for a Central World Government and the individuals responsible for the furthering of this idea, we obtain some conception of the menace to political democracy in Australia if the State Parliaments are abolished, leaving only a centralised Federal Government in control. It can be taken as axiomatic that, fundamentally, the people as a whole are not opposed to the number of representatives in the Government of the country. A little discussion on this point always elicits the information that the real objection is one of "cost." If the electors can be clearly shown, as I have no doubt they can, that, compared with the millions of pounds paid in interest every year on fictitious debts to the private trading banks, the cost of State Parliaments is infinitesimal, they would, perhaps, realise that their discontent would find a better outlet in bringing pressure to bear upon their State Members of Parliament, to have the financial swindle ended immediately. The total cost of maintaining the State Parliaments works out at approximately 1/6 per annum per individual. As it appears that the electors may be stampeded into agitating for the abolition of State Parliaments on

(Continued on page 5.)

FIRST EDITION SOLD OUT! Second Edition Now Available

"The Real Objectives of the Second World War"

By ERIC D. BUTLER.
Price 6d; posted 7d

"The most damning indictment of International Finance it has been my lot to read," says an English correspondent.

The above booklet, mainly reprinted from a series of articles, which recently appeared in the "New Times," is a comprehensive but simple exposure of the ramifications and menacing intrigue of International Finance. Factors behind the last war, the Russian Revolution, the Brierley Basin Scandal, and the financial subjugation of the British Empire by Wall Street—are all told with graphic clarity.

Read about the factors, which led up to the present conflict, the manner in which Australia is controlled by the International Financiers, and the moves for World Government.

Buy a copy of this booklet now; also send copies to your friends. The profits from this booklet go to help the fight against financial dictatorship.

Obtainable from the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne

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.

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets, Melbourne, C.I. Postal Address: Box 1226 G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Vol. 6

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1940

No. 14.

DIVIDE AND RULE

The financial powers are somewhat perturbed regarding the possible loss of their control of the future government of Australia. The result of the Corio election shows signs of unity of voting power of a kind. Should the people use their votes unitedly and demand results from the Labor Party, the policy of the people might conceivably gain ascendancy.

The policy of "Divide and Rule" is being vigorously pursued while the electors are unaware of it. Communistic agencies are being used by the enemies of the people. The fomentation of a miners' strike, the "Hands off Russia" resolution, the circulation in industrial suburbs of scurrilous literature designed to divert the minds of simple, work people from the improvement of their material needs, to sectarian religious bigotry, are all methods which help to create dissension in the ranks of Labor voters. A general strike almost equal to a military engagement may ultimately occur, which will cause chaos in the community and utter confusion in the minds of electors.

Repercussions in the political field will disintegrate voting power, and the forces of financial dictatorship may then proceed unhindered. The starting point of action can be traced to Finance—i.e., money. The mechanism of money is completely controlled by the financial engineers—the bankers. Control of the press and all avenues of publicity permits them to play upon the public as the musician plays upon his piano for the results he desires. Charles Ferguson, the American writer, has put the case in tabloid form very well: "The control of credit and control of the news are concentric."

Discontent prevails throughout the community owing to the futility and failure of the party system of Government. Suggestions that the fault is due to roguish politicians mislead the electors. The fault is entirely due to the control exercised by the financial monopoly. Bankers pull the strings from a concealed point of vantage.

Electors are thoroughly dissatisfied with the results, and despair of ever getting a people's government. But despair can be supplanted by faith in democratic government through the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign. An unflinching alternative to party politics is available to all. The united voting power of the electors can be marshalled and used by the people for the people. Parliamentary representatives must be controlled by constituencies without reference to central executives of parties. When political meetings are held, the eloquence and elegance of speakers must be secondary to the action to be taken on behalf of, and at the direction of, the electors in regard to their objective. The electors must decide to communicate with their representatives in local, State or Federal spheres individually. Each representative must be held personally responsible for the attainment or non-attainment of the desired results.

By such action disaster for the people can be averted if sufficient virile actionists can be obtained to stimulate immediate action wherever there are electors.

TAXPAYERS' MONEY USED TO DEFEND THE BANKS

(Continued from page 1.)

who wants them." Well, we previous issue, we will not weary have no objection to Mr. Spender readers by covering the same letting his imagination run riot a ground. But, we would suggest little, but this is little consolation that it would be a very good idea to the thousands of unemployed if our readers wrote to Mr. Spender who have been prevented from transforming raw materials into real wealth usable by the people. Having done this, they can because Mr. Spender and his con- then write to their respective federates have been telling us for Members of Parliament—both Federal and State—demanding of money." that the debt-and-taxation racket be stopped immediately. Money

Much more nonsense follows, but, as this brochure appears in the main to be a reprint of a syndicated newspaper article which was written by a worthy contributor, "The Walrus," so ably dealt with in a policy—not the bankers'.

THE WORLD SITUATION

A Challenge to British People

By the HON. WILLIAM ABERHART, B.A., Premier of Alberta.
(Condensed from "Today and Tomorrow.")

To anyone who is not blind to the facts of the world situation, it must be evident that powerful and insidious forces are at work to impose, upon a bewildered humanity, something in the nature of a universal dictatorship. Aggression, rule by force, curtailment of liberties, destruction of national morale, and regimentation of individuals are to be found on every hand. It is no exaggeration to say that the events of the next year may decide the fate of civilisation for centuries. This we must face.

The growing conflict in the world is between two opposing philosophies. The one, which can be described appropriately as the Christian philosophy, is based upon the concept that the State exists to serve its individual citizens, and envisages a social order founded upon the ideal of brotherhood in human relationship. In short, it is the philosophy inseparable from a democratic form of society in which the people are the supreme authority. The opposing philosophy, which can be described aptly as the pagan philosophy, is based upon the opposite concept of the supremacy of the State over the interests of its individual citizens. It demands that the individual shall be subordinated to the "State, as though the welfare of the State was something apart from the welfare of its individual citizens. The resulting social order, stripped of all pretence, can be described only as dictatorship—the manipulation and domination of the many by the few.

THE CLASH.

In the clash between these two opposing philosophies of democracy and of dictatorship, the forces of the latter have been evidently advancing against the weakened state of the democratic forces. Not because the ideal of totalitarianism is pragmatically more powerful, or is likely to emerge triumphant as the basis of future civilisation. On the contrary, dictatorship violates every natural law governing human relationships, and therefore will only create chaos ultimately. Its success has been due to the plight of the ideal of democracy. By insidious means, forces have been at work to prevent and render ineffectual the operation of all democratic social systems. Democracy is a definite social system. Its basis is the sovereignty of the people. In order that the people shall be supreme they must be the ultimate authority to determine the results, which they will secure from the administration of their affairs. Yet in every so-called democratic country today the people are being forced to submit to conditions opposite to those they desire. They want freedom; they want security. Take Alberta as an example. The vast resources available in Alberta under modern methods of mass production render economic security and democratic freedom quite possible. But, on every hand we find our people having to submit to poverty, insecurity and a steady curtailment of their needs unnecessarily. In short, democracy has to fight the menace of dictatorship not only from without, but from within. And it is no accident that this internal attack on democracy is being concentrated within the sections of the British Commonwealth.

The powerful forces, which are working for the enslavement of the world, know that between them and their goal stands the bulwark of the democratic ideal—the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the British Empire and the United States of America, in whom burns the passionate flame of human liberty

as the most precious heritage of the race. And because of this we are witnessing a determined attempt being made to undermine British prestige, disrupt the Empire, pervert British culture, and sap the morale of the people in the British Commonwealth. Our cousins in the U.S.A. are receiving similar attention by other methods.

TASK IS CLEAR.

The task, which confronts the Empire is clear. In the first place it is to attack the enemy within our gates by establishing an effective system of democratic government under which the people of each nation within the British Commonwealth become the real sovereign power. Instead of poverty and economic insecurity, they must obtain food, clothing and shelter with security. Instead of economic restriction, they must have economic expansion. Instead of increasing curtailment of their personal liberties, they must gain increasing freedom.

In this, Canada and the Provinces can play an important role. Not only have they considerable idle resources which can be brought into use for a deliberately planned Imperial reconstruction such as this, but they are the link between the two great groups of English-speaking peoples—the Commonwealth of British Nations and the United States of America.

WAR AND COLLAPSE

We face a critical situation. A bewildered humanity, with deep loathing for war, prepares for it on a scale, which may destroy the fabric of civilisation. On every hand we are witnessing the collapse of national economies and the disintegration of society. Where war does not threaten, revolution raises its head. We are face to face with a universal crisis. That is the challenge we have to meet, and it calls for the genius of leadership, which the British peoples alone can give.

I am satisfied, as every reader of these words must be, that we shall succeed in this great task of the ages, which we face today, providing that no insidious influences working within our family are allowed to eat at the very vitals of our sovereign rights. So long as our people are having their morale sapped and their prestige dragged in the mud by a policy of poverty, economic insecurity, political restriction and ineffectual government, the Empire will remain in danger. Remove that danger, and no nation or combination of nations can threaten THE glorious civilisation, which will emerge. For this we in Alberta earnestly seek and pray.

That should be our faith and our resolute determination.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

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

THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED

(Continued from page 1.)

(Continued from page 3.)

the grounds of cost, it would be very pertinent to ask if such a move would reduce the total cost of government to the Australian people. It is very doubtful. The work now done by the State Parliaments would be transferred to a centrally controlled army of bureaucrats—as if we are not already sufficiently overburdened with the menace of bureaucracy. The electors might also bear in mind that State Members are responsible to the electors for their actions. Bureaucrats are not.

It is quite apparent, as previously indicated, that this increasing drive towards bureaucracy is a deliberate attempt to undermine democratic government in every country of the world where a semblance of it still exists. This menace has been clearly seen by no less a person than Lord Hewart in his great work, "The New Despotism." Dealing with similar moves in Britain, Lord Hewart points out: "... with the technical ability arising from lifelong experience, that the modern Civil Service is characterised by an administrative lawlessness which is something quite new in British experience. More and more the business of the country is being controlled by some irresponsible *Fonctionnaires* sheltering behind some Enabling Act. Each interference increases the mass of 'forms,' and invites still greater armies of Office Staff. The sheer inability both of individuals and businesses, to make any headway against this situation is adduced as justifying still further interference. There is no check upon it whatsoever; no one in Government Service is responsible for anything." The menace is already rapidly increasing in Australia. The abolition of State Parliaments would be a national catastrophe.

THE ABSTRACT MIND

The mania for Universal Federation and Centralisation appears to me to be, in the main, a product of the type of mind nurtured on such abstractions as those fostered by the majority of the Left-Wing groups. Gigantic schemes for building up a "powerful State," in which the individual exists merely for the purpose of benefiting the "State" are fostered by people with a desire to do things in a "really big way," no matter how many *individuals* suffer in the process. In this respect the Communists, near-Communists, and the Bankers display a remarkable similarity of outlook. Mr. Montagu Norman restricts the claims to life—credit—in order to keep the private banking system "sound." Millions suffer in the process. Stalin "liquidated" millions of Kulaks in Russia in order that "State Socialism" could be built. In both cases the system is more important than the individual - - a philosophy which threatens the basis of our present civilisation.

Now it is a fact, well known to those who have taken the trouble to study this aspect of the subject, that, in the main, those responsible for this philosophy have had very little experience with practical scientific accomplishments. They desire to do things in "a really big way," no matter how many individuals suffer in the process. On the other hand, engineers and scientists always make a number of small-scale experiments before finally deciding on any big project. Success always comes through small

experiments. Now exactly the same argument applies to the science of government, of which Major C. H. Douglas, noted British sociologist and engineer has said: "The general principles which govern association for the common good are as capable of exact statement as the principles of bridge building, and departure from them is just as disastrous."

A survey of history clearly indicates that political democracy functions best in small political units, where the representative of the electors is in personal and direct contact with those he is representing. Initiative for desired results must always come from the individual electors. Now strangely enough, these realities concerning representative government were appreciated as far back as the thirteenth century. A study of Scotland's history from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century is most enlightening. However, with the growth of the banking swindle in Britain, government became more and more centralised, while individual initiative and liberty in self-government became progressively less.

Dealing with contemporary history, it is a well-recognised fact that the smaller States, such as Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland have very little discontent with their political systems, which are similar to our own. Most of the discontent, which does exist, is due to the debt system. The love of liberty in these countries is outstanding, as witnessed by the terrific struggle waged by the Finns in their hopeless struggle against the might of the Red Army.

On the other hand, the larger countries, which have been subjected to Federation or Centralisation, such as the United States, Russia and Germany, have been the scenes of increasing political discontent. The same thing is now occurring in Britain as a result of Centralisation. The two big countries in which Federation has taken place Russia and America—have rapidly drifted towards a centralisation of power and a decline of individual liberty.

History supports the idea that smaller political and economic units have much to commend them, except to the World Planners, with their desire to destroy National Sovereignities and to remove Government still further from the people by running things in "a really big way."

This is exactly what will happen in Australia if we allow our State Parliaments to be removed. Most people realise that, taking all factors into consideration, they get more real representation from their State Members than their Federal Members. The State Member represents a smaller political unit, and is therefore more easily contacted by his electors. This is particularly so in country electorates, where practically every elector knows the representative personally.

Viewing the question of State Parliaments in the light of the foregoing facts, it is urgently necessary that every citizen knowing the real facts behind the proposed move for centralisation should help to further immediate action to not only oppose the abolition of State Parliaments, but to also bring them under the control of the electors, in order that they will provide a closer and more decentralised medium through which the electors can get what they want.

(To be concluded.)

creased enormously over the past ten years, cries out to the Government to relieve it of its shirt?

We could quote miles of wordy argument from the *Herald* bordering upon the asinine, but surely even the *Herald* has reached its zenith in that respect in its defence of the Banking Swindle?

If we know the taxpayer, he did no such thing. Then why does the *Herald* stoop to journalistic dishonesty, which is patently a flagrant lie?

WE CHALLENGE SIR KEITH

We challenge Sir Keith and his fellow-directors to prove it by taking a straw vote of the *Herald's* subscribers. No, if we know the taxpayer, he is possessed of a little more common sense. He may be propagandised into believing to be necessary, and into supporting, under duress, the policy imposed upon him by the financial racketeers, but once let him get the idea into his head that it is not necessary or that he is being fooled by the aforesaid racketeers, and we feel that both the *Herald* and the Federal Government will soon find that he will be making his demands in a contrary direction.

To say that the move for a policy of financial sacrifices by way of still higher taxation was initiated by any member of the public, outside the banking monopoly or its political henchmen, is sheer nonsense. The fact of the matter is that financial orthodoxy has about reached the end of its tether. Only by periodic "inflations" and "deflations" can the economic system be made to stagger along in the interests of the bankers at all. Just what happens to the general public during these periods of currency mismanagement (of is it deliberately planned assaults), seems to worry them not at all.

AN APOSTLE OF SACRIFICE

What the aforesaid public can expect from the measures now proposed by the Federal Cabinet, we have from R. G. Menzies. Speaking at the Royal Show luncheon, and quoted in the same issue of the *Herald*, the Hon. Robert Gordon said: "They (the people) must be prepared in some cases to suffer individual material ruin in order that the nation should not lose all by losing the war."

Robert Gordon should have mentioned that the proposed policy of higher income-tax and

higher sales tax would, by lowering the purchasing power of the consumer, drive him or her into deserting the small and independent trader, and, of necessity, drive them into the arms of Chain Stores and Emporiums, retailing, in most cases, shoddy goods at cheap rates.

Although what our apostle of Sacrifice most probably had in mind was that you cannot spend the same money on consumption goods and war waste at one and the same time. But whether any further surrender of existing incomes is called for depends entirely on the volume of consumption goods, which is physically possible in wartime, and the ratio of purchasing power in relation thereto. For our part, we see no scarcity of consumption goods—that is, in the main.

SACRIFICE UNNECESSARY

Then why fleece the community of its purchasing power? Why leave consumption goods to rot while individuals are in need of them? Why rob the people of their purchasing-power when bank credit can, with the added proviso that it be issued "free of debt" as referred to in the Banking Commission Report, be used to finance our war expenditure. Whether the time has passed when the public can be propagandised into supporting an insane policy of monetary bungling remains to be seen. We rather think it has.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN ...

If the nation has to be ruined (or at least that portion of it excluded from the benefits of the Banking monopoly) to save itself from ruin, then the remedy is as bad as the complaint. Or to put the matter in another way, if we have, in defense against Hitlerism 10,000 miles away, to be saddled with Hitlerism right here in our midst, what's the point in waging a war?

THE WORM TURNS

We think, however, that electors are beginning to wake up. They are learning to make their united protests in the right and proper quarter—to wit, to their Members of Parliament.

We feel sure that the next twelve months will prove that the bankers' policy of taxation and ruin is something they do not want.

The stupid propaganda of the *Herald* notwithstanding.

TO OUR READERS—

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

If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To New Times Ltd,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.
Please forward me the "New Times" for.....
Months, beginning with issue dated..... 193....
I enclose cheque postal note for the sum of.....
 money order
Name.....
Full Postal Address

Date

Please fill in name and address in block capitals.

The subscription rate to the "New Times" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months. Post-free.

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

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

GENERAL

ELECTRO-PLATING.—Nickel, Silver and Chromium Plating. Highest Grade Work Only. **W. K. SPEAKMAN.** 69 Latrobe St., Melbourne.

INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES Pty. Ltd., 155 Yarra St., Abbotsford, Vic. Cold Glues, Dextrine.

"**LEUKOL.**" By far the most up-to-date Toothpaste. No Toothache. No Extractions. No Pyorrhea. 30,000 packages sold without advertising. Send 2/- to W. Winford, 183 Waterdale Rd., N.21.

MELBOURNE

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

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

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Ladies' and Gent's, Wright, 122 South Parade.

BOX HILL.
BOX HILL FURNISHING CO. 247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms,
CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR, Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station Street
CHEMIST, F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions, 270 Station Street.
COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes. R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.
ELECTRICAL and RADIO. Holliday, opp. Stn. Sales, Repairs. WX2677.

FURNITURE REMOVERS.
Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX 2073
GROCER, W. M. Anderson. 14 Main St. WX1233,
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., opp. Gilpin's.
ICE and FUEL. J. Underwood. 440 & 770 Station Street. WX 2547.
IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE. F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX 1290.
RENNIE'S BLUE TAXIS. WX1946 City Prices. Day and Night Service
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes. 32 Main Street. Repairs.

BRUNSWICK.
"FAMOUS FOR BEAUTIFUL WAVES." Miss Townsend. 42 Sydney Road. FW 1986.
G. W. TOWNSEND, Your Hair dresser and Tobacconist is at 46 Sydney Rd. Look for the Neon Sign.

CITY.
BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St.
"CIRCULEX" clears up all Chilblains. Phone Richard E. Brothie, J 1873.

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

DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines.
DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP, 166 Lit. Collins St.
EXCEMEX permanently clears up all skin troubles. Phone Richard E. Brothie, J 1873. **JAS.**

JENNINGS, 211 Queen St., and 6 Regent Arc. Optician, 73 years est. Testing Free.

MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers.
OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids. **M. L. COLECHIN,** Champion House, 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St. F5566.
OPTICIAN. J. H. Buckham, J.P., Nat. Bk. Ch. 271 Collins St. C831.
P. A. MORRIS & CO., OPTICIANS 298 Lt. Collins St., and 80 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe.

PRINTING. E. E. GUNN. Off 600 Lit. Bourke St. Cent. 6021.
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. M. Chapman, comprehensive experience. M.L.C. Chambers, Cr. Collins and Elizabeth Streets.

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY SOVIETISED

By J. McKELLAR

The most recent book issued by the Left Book Club is "The Socialist Sixth of the World," by Hewlett Johnson. It will be hailed with delight by Communists, pro-Soviets, and ardent partisans generally, as a vindication of Socialism in the Soviet Union. It is, in any critical appraisal, exactly the opposite. It furnishes abundant material as an argument, not for the Soviet system, but for a new financial economy.

The author presents some striking examples of the machine replacing human labor in "capitalist" society, and the multiplication of man's productive capacity. For example: "Machines of the twentieth century replace the intelligent operatives on innumerable processes never dreamed of as possible before. Not only does power undertake the coarse work, and supply us with electric shovels, which shift 30,000 cubic yards of earth in twenty-four hours of work, a task which in human labour, would absorb for ten hours the work of 15,000 coolies; but it serves us with equal willingness and precision in the finest processes. A modern electric-lamp-making machine casts off its shower of bulbs at the rate of 422 a minute, rivaling man in delicacy of handling, and multiplying his labour in this instance by 10,000 times. . . . A machine, resembling a mammoth typewriter, and operated by one girl, can deal, we are told with 60,000 separate ledger entries in an hour."

ILLUSION.

Readers of the *New Times* are fairly familiar with these things; what I want to do here is to point the moral. The problem of the displacement of labour is one, which has to be faced by all countries, no matter what the form of Government may be, whether capitalistic or socialistic. But the author suffers from the illusion that the substitution of a Soviet form of administration for a democratic-capitalistic State, is all that is required to enable the people of a country to obtain the benefits of machino-facture. He says, "The Soviet Union has no fear of the machine, and need have none. Naturally so. In a planned economy the more machines possessed the easier will be the work, the shorter the working day, the lighter and happier the lives of all." And yet he can say, ". . . I came across Major Douglas and the Social Credit Movement, perceiving at once what appeared to me to be the essential correctness of his analysis and its bearing on social problems. If later I have moved on to other solutions, it has been on moral and practical rather than technical grounds, and because a wider horizon had in the meantime, opened up. Social reformers will always owe a debt to Douglas."

NOT EXPLAINED.

I find it difficult to understand what help Douglas can be to social reformers, if Sovietism and planned economics are the solution. The Soviet Union is not yet called upon to face the problems, which are causing the breakdown of highly industrialised countries, as its programme of CAPITAL production is furnishing the necessary additional purchasing power to enable consumable goods to be bought. That is always the *sine qua non* of prosperity.

One girl doing 60,000 ledger entries in an hour is the same problem in a capitalist country as in a socialist country, if industrial costing is the same in both places, as, in fact, it is. Machine produc-

tion and the displacement of labour thereby is met in the Social Credit method in the only way it can possibly be met—namely, by the issue of financial credit up to the full economic value of the machine, or the value of labour displaced, whichever is the greater. By this means we would get a true monetary reflection of our *real* credit, and provide that fund which would be the source of national dividends.

WHAT THE DEAN OMITTED.

If the Dean had applied his knowledge of Social Credit to the situation in Russia, he would have pointed that country to a method of achieving the maximum of liberty, *pari passu* with freedom from want. "Socialism," in the Soviet Union, has been obtained at a truly colossal price in human suffering. Details cannot be entered into here, but oppression, censorship, forced labour, concentration camps, secret police, and execution without trial, on a scale which makes the blackest page of history look clean, have been the characteristic methods employed to make the system over which the Dean of Canterbury rhapsodises. If the whole world has to go through the purgatory the Russians have experienced, it were better the system continue as it is. But there is a very simple remedy, and that simple remedy is to bring our financial system into line with industrial progress. Violence is not the way to non-violence, nor force to brotherhood. In this "Socialist" country millions have perished, not at the dictate of the Capitalist powers, although there is much blood on their hands through blockade and intervention, but by the hand of Stalin himself, because the people would not toe the collectivist line. The author omits all this. He is rather overwhelmed by the gigantic enterprises the Soviet has successfully put through, but when such successes are attained as a result of cruel slavery, terrorism and rapine, it qualifies one's admiration of merely technical achievement.

SOVIET "PEACE."

We wonder what the kind-hearted Dean would have to say

about the outrageous attack upon, and subjugation of, independent Finland, had the publication of his book been delayed a few months. "Peace," writes the Dean, in the epilogue, which takes us up to November 2, 1939, "will leave Russia far stronger than she was before, and, for humanitarian as well as other reasons, the Soviet doubtless is sincere in her desire for peace." But now we know that Soviet Russia is a war-making imperialism, and has as little regard for a Finland developing democracy, as it has for a Poland, which had never known it.

Mr. W. H. Chamberlin, correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* in Russia for twelve years, from 1922-1934, has pointed out that the methods of the Soviet correspond in nearly every respect with those of Nazism in Germany. It is pitiful, because so many looked to the revolution as the beginning of a new epoch in the history of democracy. Now we find features of a tyranny little distinguishable from the Tzarism it overthrew; or Totalitarianism, which has horrified the world.

NO "OPPOSITION."

The author rejoices in the fact that there is no opposition party in Russia, allegedly because there is no possessing or governing class. The naive Dean seems to be unaware of the fact known to the whole world, *viz.*, that the real reason there is no opposition party is that it has been exiled or liquidated. The press censorship in Russia and the O.G.P.U. are very effective instruments in the suppression of an opposition. Voices raised in criticism of the prevailing regime are called "Trotskyist," and promptly liquidated.

The author is the Dr. Hewlett Johnson, who wrote the article, "The Basis of Exchange," in the symposium edited by Dr. Percy Dearmer, "Christianity and the Social Crisis," in 1933. In that the Dean gave a wholehearted and complete advocacy to the thesis of Social Credit, even to saying that its implementation "asks for no violent upheaval, no forcible redistribution of property, no disorganisation of existing factories and banks." Must the author eat his words and stand for the method of revolution?

C. FORD
The Caterer

IS AT

204 High St., Prahran

Telephone: Win. 6066.

ATTENTION, GIPPSLANDERS!

The Gippsland tour, to be conducted by Eric Butler and Norman Rolls, will commence during the third week in April.

Meetings will be held at any time and place, but, in order to make definite arrangements, it is imperative that local supporters get in touch with headquarters without delay.

All readers and sympathisers who are prepared to assist in any way—organising meetings, publicity, hospitality—are urged to communicate IMMEDIATELY.

Forward publicity will be posted to correspondents on request, and the columns of the local press should be taken advantage of.

REMEMBER—with your co-operation, another extensive and successful tour will be carried out. Do whatever you are able; don't leave it to "the other fellow"—he may be leaving it to you.

Please address, correspondence to "Country Campaigns," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

WHO WANTS THIS WAR?

The following article, taken from an English journal, is written by a woman, and portrays another side of the way, which the daily press never mentions:

I live in a coastal town, "some-where in England," I read the ordinary penny national newspapers, and meet the ordinary everyday people, not very well-off people—just perhaps those who are giving and suffering most by the war.

DO WOMEN THINK?

And because we British feel unable to speak naturally to those we do not know, it takes a war or a crisis to say more than "Good day" to people we meet casually. I am making use of this uncomfortable time to find what my fellow-woman thinks.

Lately I have wondered *do women ever think?* If so, because of their natural dislike of bloodshed, their instinctive sense of protectiveness to young children, their inherent fear of loneliness, they would rise in unison and say—You shall not maim my children by exposing them to dangers from raids undreamed of by our forbears. You shall not have our sons and husbands for cannon fodder. Did any mother ever bear, rear and train a child for such an end, the blasted hopes and unavailing tears? Has civilisation nothing else to offer humanity than a devastating war every twenty years or so with a minor two or three to keep things going in between?

GALLANT KNIGHTS

As I said, I read a penny daily and I feel more sure every day that one really good solution would be to let those gallant "Knights of the Pen," our chevaliers of Fleet Street, go to the Front—not as Press correspondents, but as front-line fighters; let them don those uniforms and wield the sword their pens have been so instrumental in sharpening. Many, I trust, are not too old to do their bit, or stop a bit of shrapnel.

See what wonderful and truthful accounts we should have when they could find time to write, if of course, the necessary limbs were left. They would sing light-heartedly, which the French notice our troops are not doing so readily as last time

Daily Mail). But their "sullen determination" to fight at least once in twenty years would no doubt be noted by these gallant knights—who then might also feel sullen at being deprived of life and the right to live—by those who really want a war.

YOUNG WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW

Yesterday I took my small boy for a walk. I met a buxom young woman with the loveliest baby in her arms. I stopped to admire the bonny fellow.

"Yes, he is a darling," she responded, "keeps me from brooding," she added, her eyes straying out over the water away to where in the dim distance were the cliffs of France.

"Is your husband over there?" I queried.

"I'm afraid so," she said, glad to voice her fears. "We've not heard for two weeks—he was on the Reserve—and had a good job; now I wait and wait, wondering and thinking. Yes, I've three more, all under eight. Oh, why did we want to have a war? Couldn't anyone see we'd never be able to get to Poland anyway; so what was the good of promising to help them except to send our men out to die. And he's so young to die—only 30. It isn't fair! Those people who promise don't have to die. It's we who suffer."

BABY'S FUTURE

"Look!" she cried passionately, "this little one, he's a boy; after we've licked the Germans some other man will rise up like Hitler to lead them - - it's natural, why should we keep them down? They're like us, aren't they? — and baby will have to go and fight and not live his life, too, I suppose. I thought a big country, I mean Empire, like ours needn't bother about some other country taking a bit—like we did once, so I've heard my father say. Cruel, well perhaps so, I don't know, but isn't it cruel to take my man and never let him see his children grow up!"

"Now, now, don't feel like

that," I said. "Pray God he comes back safely."

"Ah, yes," she said, "but better not than blind or useless and eat his heart out like my poor uncle . . ."

"Well, I wonder," she said, picking up the child, "Who wants this war? I don't, you don't; who does?"

Yes, who does? Who alone will benefit except the International gangsters and their mouthpieces in every country of the world.

ERIC BUTLER IN ACTION

On Tuesday, March 26, Eric Butler addressed another big open-air meeting in Bendigo with good results. Sales of literature were splendid, and many questions were asked. The local supporters are to be warmly complimented on their fine work. They hope that, before long, it will be possible to get the City Council to officially sponsor a big public meeting in the Town Hall, to be addressed by the same speaker.

Leaving Bendigo on the Wednesday, Eric travelled north to Deniliquin, N.S.W., where he received a warm welcome from many old friends. Splendid work has, been done at this centre since he first visited it over twelve months ago. On Thursday night he went down to Mathoura with a carload of Deniliquin supporters. A small meeting gave the speaker a very attentive hearing, and literature was in good demand.

The open-air meeting at Deniliquin on Friday night was well attended in spite of the heat. Great interest has been aroused in the *New Times* and all that it stands for, since Norman Rolls and Ron Jones spoke there a few weeks ago. Eric was given a splendid write-up in the *Deniliquin Independent* this week, and supporters are keen to see him back as soon as possible.

He arrived in Melbourne late on Saturday afternoon, after a week of fruitful activity. Literature sales were remarkable. His own booklet is proving a "best seller," and is in great demand everywhere. Ten dozen copies were sold at four meetings.

After spending the weekend in writing and dealing with correspondence and organisational matters, he left for New South Wales again. He is to speak at Wagga and Junee, before proceeding to Leeton and other centres. Reports will be published as they come to hand. He will return to Melbourne just before starting the Gippsland tour with Norman Rolls.

Immediately after this tour he hopes to get away to the Wimmera and Mallee for a week or two. Arrangements are already in hand for an extensive tour right through to Mildura. Those interested in arranging meetings in that area are urged to write to the Hon. Sec., United Electors. Box 1226. G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately.

Don't Delay, Order Your
Suit TO-DAY

FRANK DEVLIN

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR.

ELIZABETH HOUSE,
Second Floor,
340 Lit. Collins St., City


All Work TAILOR-Made Under
Personal Supervision.

SUIT OR COSTUME TO
ORDER, From

£5/5/-

"FOR STYLE AND EASE,
FRANK DEVLIN, PLEASE!"

TELEPHONE: M 5177.
Open till 9 Friday.



Read in
Comfort with
Glasses Pre-
scribed by—




CERTIFIED
ANDREW C. GADDES
F.S.M.C. (LONDON)
OPTICIAN
STATE SAVINGS BANK BUILDINGS,
157-159 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE
TELEPHONE: 9140

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

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

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

ELSTERNWICK.

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

FAIRFIELD.

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

FOOTSCRAY.

BOOT REPAIRS. A. A. Taylor, Station Ramp, White U Wait Service.

GLENFERRIE

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

HAMPTON.

BOOKSELLER, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St., for all book needs.
CHEMIST, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW2424.
HAIRDRESSER, Ladies and Gents **R. STEWART**, 68 Hampton St.
TAILOR, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-

IVANHOE

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

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

EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIANS.
"YORK HOUSE" BASEMENT,
298 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE.
Phone: Central 8400.
And at 80 MARSHALL ST.,
IVANHOE.
Phone: Ivanhoe 88.

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

KEW.

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

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

IMPERIAL DAIRY, R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243 M.
J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs.
MOTOR GARAGE, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.

RADIO EXPERT, J. G. Littlewood, 267 High St. Also Elec. Applncs.

MORELAND.

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

NORTH FITZROY.

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

NORTH CARLTON.

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

SANDRINGHAM.

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

ST. KILDA.

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

SPRINGVALE.

DAIRY, M. Bowler. Buckingham Ave.
R. MACKAY & SONS. General Storekeepers. UM9269.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

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

WINDSOR.

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

REFORMERS ACTIVE IN N.S.W. COUNTRY CENTRES

(Continued from page 1.)

very successful meeting, now has over 30 members, and is growing. Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month; probably more frequently in the future. Correspondence with the Federal member, Mr. Nock, has been entirely unsatisfactory. The State member, Mr. Evans, has advised that he will support a motion similar to that moved by Mr. Macgillivray when it comes before the State House, and is in accord with the principle, but does not yet know enough about it to be prepared to take the initiative in moving it. They appreciate this frankness, and will do all they can to help Mr. Evans. The president, Mr. McNeill, is keeping a fatherly eye on the West Wyalong Association, and also keeping in contact with Ardlethan.

ARDLETHAN.

Mr. Clive Gunter, secretary, is awaiting supplies of demand-forms from Leeton to get on with the job.

LEETON.

The very live secretary of this particularly strong association, Mr. Jack Washington, reports: "The last monthly dinner was not as good as usual, but Mr. Eric Butler, from Melbourne, will be addressing our next, when a good attendance is expected. Correspondence with Messrs. Nock, M.H.R.; Hankinson, M.L.A., and the Prime Minister has been uniformly unsatisfactory, but we'll be keeping them on their toes. The demand-form campaign will be launched at our next meeting. Our activities are well publicised in the *Murrumbidgee Irrigator*, and critical correspondents recently have given us a welcome opportunity. We also replied to Mr. Spender's articles in the *Wagga Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Brooks, of the Wagga Association, visited us recently. We are trying to work up "contacts" in hitherto untouched Western centres, such as Hay. Would anyone with friends or 'contacts' please notify us?"

WAGGA.

"Very much alive," reports Acting Secretary J. C. Scanlon, of 93 Fox Street. "Eric Butler is coming to stir things up a bit; but the splendid publicity we get in the *Advertiser*, which has published as many as half a dozen splendid letters from supporters in different parts of the Riverina on the one day, and which gives us some mention nearly every day, keeps us always on our toes. Very valuable educational work has been done in this way during the last few years."

GRIFFITH.

A resolution on monetary reform at a recent meeting of the Wade Shire Council was ably and strongly supported by Councillors Stuart and Reilly, but was finally defeated. It was great public-

ity, however, and everyone, including themselves, begins to realise that the opposition has a lot to wake up to.

TUMUT.

"A strong and growing membership," reports Mrs. M. Smith "and, as usual, fine work being done with demand-forms. Mr. Tom Collins, M.H.R., has, at last, sent us a long and wordy reply to the resolutions carried at the meeting addressed by Mr. Macgillivray. A typical politician's letter, making sly and generally irrelevant digs, but in honeyed words, assuring us that if there is anything in it he will certainly support it; also assuring us that the matter of using the nation's credit is to be brought up in the Federal Country Party room (at last!) for full discussion, and that 'the best brains of the party' will be set to work to prove whether or not the money can be found by the Commonwealth Bank. We welcome the admission that the matter has never yet been given proper consideration, but otherwise there is no need to say what sort of reply we have sent Mr. Collins. He won't get away with that sort of thing much longer. His trouble is that he hasn't been up against it himself, like most of his constituents."

MURRAY VALLEY.

Mr. George Trenoweth (Swan Hill, Vic.) reports: "Following on recent meetings at Kerang, Barham, Swan Hill, etc., including several very successful meetings addressed by Dr. John Dale, Melbourne City Health Officer, while on holidays, interest is very high. We are going to form a District Council here, including both New South Wales and Victorian centres from each side of the river."

Northcote Council Demands National Credit For National Purposes

At the meeting of the Northcote City Council (Melbourne), on Monday, April 1, Cr. A. Gray submitted the following motion, which was passed:—

"(a) That it is the opinion of this Council that the national credit of the Commonwealth should be used in the interests of defence, primary industries, and general welfare of the people of Australia.

"(b) That this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. F. Brennan, the Federal member for the district, requesting him to bring the matter under the notice of the Government, with a view to implementing the principle expressed in Section 504 of the Royal Commission on Banking Report."

We understand that no action was taken by the Council, following the receipt of request and relevant literature from the United Electors of Australia, until it was galvanised into action by the protest of a rate-payer.

Gratitude

"Four children of one of the men who died in the aircraft carrier 'Courageous' have had to go into Dr. Barnardo's Home because their mother could no longer afford to keep them."

Daily Express, October 13. Is this the sort of fate "democracy" promises the children of those who will die in the present struggle?

Who's Who in Campaign Activities?

For the benefit of new readers, and in answer to enquiries as to relationships between bodies and individuals connected with or conducting electoral campaigns, meetings, etc., as published in the *New Times*, this "Who's Who," which will be published from time to time, may be taken as a statement on the matter in the form of a declaration of policy of the *New Times* and the "United Electors of Australia." The *New Times* activity, simply stated, is that of an independent medium of publicity of an educational nature, particularly in matters of political, economic, and social reform. The *New Times* approves and publicises, but does not conduct electoral campaigns—further, it does not publicise any specific technique. The *New Times* accepts the "United Electors of Australia" as the official electoral campaign body of Victoria, to which body all electoral campaign matters requiring publicity, including those sponsored

by other bodies and individuals, should be submitted for approval. By adopting this procedure supporters are protected and made aware of the status of respective bodies and individuals, so that support or otherwise may be decided upon. Incidentally, this practice prevents supporters from the possibility of having to accept responsibility for financial liabilities incurred by irresponsible bodies or individuals, who may also unknowingly be engaged in wasteful duplication of activities. While the U.E.A. approve and encourage other bodies to adopt the principles of the electoral campaign for results only, it is not necessarily officially associated with them. We feel that supporters should at all times know for their own protection who's who in the various campaigns — in presenting this "Who's Who," the *New Times* and the U.E.A. trust that it meets the requirements of enquirers in the matter.

CAMPAIGN FOR DEBT-FREE MONEY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

The Hon. Secretary of The United Electors of Australia has forwarded to every Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria the following documents, viz.:—

1. The Motion passed by the Legislative Assembly of South Australia, together with Mr. Macgillivray's speech in proposing same and his later speech on the budget.
2. The Motion passed unanimously by the Legislative Assembly of West Australia.
3. The Motion passed by the Tasmanian Legislative Assembly.
4. The resolutions passed by the Blaxland Shire Council, N.S.W. and 48 other councils.
5. Sections 503 and 504 of the

Dundowran

The annual "Easter Egg" raffle run by the Dundowran branch of the Queensland S.C. Movement was drawn on March 21.

The first prize, a 30/- hamper of groceries, went to H. Corfield, of Nickenbah, who held the winning ticket, No. 126.

The consolation prize went to W. E. Bromley, who held ticket No. 540.

Report of the Royal Commission on Banking. Also sub-sections xii. and xiii. of section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act.

6. Leaflet entitled, "Will Australia be Pawned Again?"

These documents were posted to country members before Easter, hoping they might find leisure to peruse them during the holidays.

KEEP THIS DATE FREE! Sunday, April 14, 8.15 p.m.

CENTENARY HALL,

Cr. LITTLE COLLINS and EXHIBITION STREETS

HEAR

Eric Butler

DELIVER A SPECIAL ADDRESS, ENTITLED:

"SIX MONTH OF THE WAR AND THE ENEMY WITHIN."

Supporters and their friends are urged to make this meeting as widely known as possible. A special address, dealing with the progress of the present epic struggle between the forces of finance and democracy, and a summary of the present situation.

THIS MEETING WILL LAUNCH A SPECIAL SERIES OF MEETINGS THROUGHOUT MELBOURNE.

WAR DECLARED ON THE ENEMY WITHIN!

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS NOW!
Public Meeting—Friends' Meeting House

20 RUSSELL STREET (opp. State Theatre). 8

p.m., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

Speakers: HON. E. J. HOLLOWAY, M.H.R.

A. A. HUGHES (Church of Christ),

K. D. RIVETT (Peace Pledge Union).

Chairman; REV. A. R. MACNEIL.

ADMISSION FREE.

-Advt

UNITED ELECTORS OLD TIME DANCE

AT THE PALAIS ROYALE, EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 8 pm.

Tickets 1/7, including tax and supper

Watch the "New Times" for further details.

Get your tickets from the U.E.A., Fifth Floor, McEwan House, 343 Lit. Collins St., Melbourne.