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THE NEW TIMES

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Vol. 6. No. 16.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

British Empire Threatened From Within

It seems astounding that every British subject with red blood in his veins has not reacted violently against the latest attack, which is being made upon the Empire and the British peoples. The only explanation can be that as yet they have not realised the grave implication of the suggestion, which is being publicised with such vigour, that Britain's peace aim should be the formation of a Federation of European States, of which she would be a member, as a preliminary to a similar world federation.

As any such action by the Mother Country would inevitably involve the entire Empire, it is necessary for the people of the nations within the Empire to examine this question with the utmost care.

That the propaganda being put about to win support for the idea of a European Federation is carefully organised and is being carefully developed is indicated by the fact that hardly a week passes without two or three references to the subject by speakers attracting wide publicity. For example, the matter has been dealt with specifically or by indirect reference during the past three months by such influential speakers as Lord Lothian, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Duff Cooper and Lord Marley. If such men are being deceived in regard to the matter, it is more than probable that the deception may become general if left unchecked.

In order to gain a clear conception of what the advocates of this European Federation have in mind, it is but necessary to quote two of the most definite statements, which have been made on the subject. The first was made before the Canadian Club in Toronto, and was reported in the press in the following terms:

Toronto, October 31, 1939. — Hugh S. Watt, correspondent for the *London Telegraph* and *Sunday Times*, said on Monday that Britain's leaders have virtually decided upon a federation of European States as a step toward a permanent peace. He was addressing the Canadian Club here,

"I can say on the highest authority that British political circles are thinking in terms of federation after the war," he said.

"Britain is ready to give up some of the essential elements of her sovereign powers in order to establish some form of world order. Such a plan, of course, depends upon Germany not going Communist, as seems possible right now.

"The plan is expected to be very similar to the organisation of the United States.

"Each unit would give up its external sovereignty, pass over complete control of its foreign relations to be ruled by this CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

"Powers would be divided between the central authority and the various States, just as in the United States."

The emphasis is on the latter part of the report.

The second explanation of what is envisaged is from even a more authoritative source. The press report in this instance, too, is quoted:

Ottawa, November 30, 1939 — Relief that the peoples of Europe after the war will be ready to enter into a federation — "a league if you want to call it that, some society of nations" — was expressed here last night by Right Hon. Alfred Duff

Cooper, British statesman and former First Lord of the Admiralty.

He predicted the war would bring nations to realise that even as individuals give up liberties for the sake of common liberty, so nations must do the same thing.

The federation he envisioned would at first be confined to the European nations. The smaller such a federation's circumference, the easier it would be for its members to realise its obligations.

"There must be some international centre of authority, some (Continued on page 5.)

FEDERAL C.P. LEADER SHOWS HIS COLOURS

Is Flatly Opposed to Debt-Free Money

Mr. Cameron, Leader of the Country Party in the Federal House, recently visited Charleville, Queensland. At his reception by the Town Council the following questions were asked by Alderman McWha:

- (1) Was he conversant with the Royal Commission's Report on Banking, which was presented to Parliament in 1935?
- (2) Did he have confidence in the ability and integrity of the Commissioners?
- (3) Would he give effect to Clause 504 of their findings if he were returned to power?

To the first question Mr. Cameron answered, "Yes." He did not answer the second question. To the third question he replied: "Never whilst I am associated with the Country Party, or any other party, will we issue debt-free money to anybody." Alderman McWha said: "Can I accept that as a public statement?" Mr. Cameron replied: "Yes."

It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Cameron has not yet realised his true position as a representative of his electors, and, further, that while he is the Leader of the Federal Country Party there would appear to be no prospect of obtaining from that Party the monetary reform so widely desired.

Mr. Cameron's true position is that he is the servant of the people who elected him, and his duty is to do as those people desire; not, as he is now doing, to impose his will on them. We suggest that the electors in Mr. Cameron's constituency sit up and take notice. We also suggest that all candidates at the forthcoming Federal elections be questioned along the lines adopted by Alderman McWha.

Our supporters in Queensland are particularly requested to spread this information as widely as possible in their respective districts.

THE "HERALD" BLUNDERS AGAIN

In our issue of April 5, we had occasion to chide the Melbourne "Herald" for a piece of propagandist nonsense that, for sheer bunkum, has rarely been surpassed. In its issue of March 20, as we then pointed out, the "Herald" went so far as to suggest that the general public was so lacking in sense as to become so "surprised and uneasy" at the results arising from an expansion of credit (which the "Herald" itself had demonstrated to be beneficial, to some extent) that they had demanded a reversal of the policy to one of heavy taxation.

In our issue of the above date we pointed out the absurdity of the *Herald's* contention, and further asserted that the move had originated among the bankers and their political henchmen in the Federal Cabinet.

We are pleased to record that the *Herald* itself now supports us in this view. Whether this is another blunder on the part of the *Herald* or a "change of heart," heralding a more realistic era in the outlook of its directorate, we cannot say. We, however, are very pleased to have this frank admission recorded, as quoted hereunder, although we fear that some of the "wealthy and moderately well-off" people referred to among the *Herald's* subscribers, may get a little "surprised and uneasy" and act in a contrary direction to that suggested by the *Herald* in its issue of March 20.

However, let us quote from the *Herald* of April 6: "On the basis that the burden of the war must be borne by those best able to carry it, the Federal Cabinet is

believed to be planning to impose the greatest proportion of the new taxation on the upper and middle classes of the community.

"Wealthy people and those moderately well off will be hit hard by the new taxation."

The choice of the word *impose* (which we have emphasised) by the *Herald* was most unfortunate — yet one of the most realistic facts published by that journal for some time. Now, we take it as being a fact that there is not a member in any one of our Houses of Parliament who obtained his seat through approaching his electorate on a policy of "high and murderous" taxation.

Should our statement on that score be questioned by any member, particularly of the Federal House, we challenge him to approach his electors at the forthcoming Federal elections on a "plank" of taxation increases. We venture to say that such a "plank" would be the rottenest that any Right Honourable Member could select—he would lose his deposit. What we are concerned to point out is that Cabinet has no mandate from the people to "impose taxation." Now, it may be said, and, no doubt, it will be said, that the Government must have the money to carry on.

We are not so foolish as to believe they must not.

Upon the Government's own declaration it has three ways of obtaining it—viz., expansion of credit (or creation of new money), borrowing from the public (which means mainly from the banks), and taxation.

We have given so much time and space to our advocacy of the first method outlined, issued, of course, with proper and necessary safeguards, that we will not weary our readers by repeating it.

The second way of obtaining money for Government purposes—by borrowing—has, of course, very objectionable features; the assets of the community being progressively pawned to the lenders.

Where the money is "loaned" by banks, such "loans" are a straight-out, bare-faced swindle, as nothing more is done by such institutions in the service of the State than the scratching of a few figures upon paper. Trading-bank credit is in nowise different to the credit that could, and should, be issued by the Government's own bank, the Commonwealth Bank, *free of any charge*. The issue of currency

(Continued on page 7.)

HOW GOOD IS NO NEWS?

The Mystery of Mr. Conat

By "THE WALRUS."

I don't really know why I continue to subscribe to a daily newspaper. For one thing, it isn't much use to know what is happening, unless you are in a position to do something about it, which we are certainly not these days; and, for another, you know that nothing of benefit to anyone has happened before you get your paper. So that, unless you are interested in reading how everybody's product is somehow or another better than everybody else's similar product, or unless you want a house or a job or a pair of cheap perambulator wheels or something, there's nothing much you can do with a newspaper.

It isn't merely that many newspapers arrive late with the news; it is rather nowadays that they don't arrive with it at all. "Better never than late" seems to be the motto about certain things. The conspiracy of silence has a technique of its own, varying from almost entire suppression, as in the case of the Alberta elections, to the kind of publicity which mentions practically all the actors, without a single clue as to what they are talking about, or, worse still, which makes a wordy commentary, filled with airy references to institutions and enactments which no one, not even the editor himself, has ever heard of or, at any rate, can make any sense of.

Thus, on April 4, I read, "Dominion Government officials describe the speech of Mr. Conat yesterday as ill-advised and unfortunate. They added that the Administration was careful to have speakers say nothing which could be interpreted in the United States as Allied propaganda to bring the United States into the war."

I am informed that Mr. Conat is Ontario's Attorney General, but I can't find his speech anywhere; which, in the absence of knowledge of Mr. Conat, entitles him automatically to one good mark. I can think what I like, of course. He may be of opinion that—irrespective of ethics, or lack of ethics of war—America should, since she is already disposing of the post-war world, do something more than take the gate money in the meantime. That would be understandable.

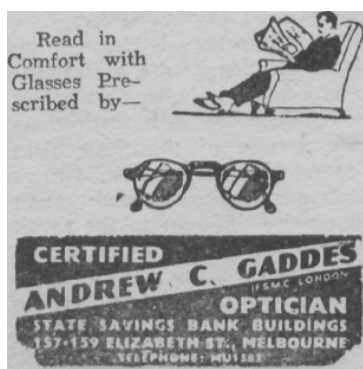
STRAINED LOGIC.

But I find that bit about the caution of the Administration a bit of a strain on my logical faculty. Do I understand that Canada, having just been treated to a political victory in a "Win the War" election, desires not to provoke America into helping on the same side? If that is so, what the aforementioned officials are saying about Mr. Conat would be mere hors-d'oeuvre to what they would be saying about me if I were in Mr. Conat's place. So we'll give Mr. Conat another mark.

You can add up the following items and call the answer what you like.

"Washington, April 4. The reaction to Mr. Conat's speech is one of indifference." Or, to quote the U.S.A. Secretary of State, "It is a nondescript utterance without any bearing on the foreign policy of the United States."

"Washington, April 4. Denouncing Senator Nye, in the Senate, charged that a campaign of concentrated propaganda to involve the United States in war, had begun in Canada."



That seems to be about all there is to the point, and you are now as wise as I am, if indeed you haven't been wiser all the time. Everyone, apparently, is thoroughly annoyed on both sides. Indeed, Mr. Hull, if my report be correct, appeared to be wandering in his mind. "He added that the Americans were not responsible for Cromwells, Bullitts and other tea hounds representing the country."

I thought just the same as you at first. Then I realised that ours isn't the only Cromwell. For it would be superfluous to state that one is not responsible for one's own uncle, which would be the position, seeing the avuncular relation in which Oliver stood to the Pilgrim Fathers, and, considering further, that beer, and not tea, was the national hobby at the time.

Well, anyhow, I merely mention all this to show that if we got news instead of a list of inconsistent reactions to news, newspapers might still retain some sort of value.

POOR EDITORS!

I don't say that editors as individuals are necessarily at fault. They cling to their chairs for the same reason that you and I might swallow insults from an employer, or join the army—viz., because they have responsibilities, which make heroics quite unthinkable. In addition to this perfectly normal state of affairs, they have the Ministry of Information to cope with. That must be the very devil, considering the passion entertained by all Ministries for forms of every kind; and it seems improbable that the Ministry of Information could be an exception.

There would, no doubt, be forms for daily use, forms for weekly use and forms for monthly use. I have no proof of this, of course, except the nature of the releases of the Ministry. A certain monotony of form of phrase and event suggest most of the time that all that has been considered necessary is to fill in certain spaces and to strike out certain alternative terms in a prepared schedule. Unless, of course, there is a major event which defies routine.

Naturally, you can think what you like, but the alternative to the form theory is the still more remarkable one that war aviation is somehow safer than civil aviation.

There are, doubtless, other rules and regulations governing the publication of news by our free press; news, which seems to prevent the dangerous ethics of Christianity from reaching the people, until suitably emasculated, organised and adapted to a world in

WE ARE NOW MILD WHERE WE USED TO BE WILD

Woolgrower Now as Tame as His Sheep

In an interview given by Lord Barnby, following a debate in the House of Lords about the working of the Anglo-Australian wool agreement, his Lordship said he was "astonished" that there had not been stronger protests from Australia.

Up in his office at Australia House in The Strand, Mr. Bruce, the High Commissioner, munched a raisin thoughtfully and surveyed his spats. On his table lay a cable flimsy dated Canberra. For the 20th time the great near Australian read it: "Barnby infers Australians should get their wool off. Please appease. Consider his message a reflection this end. Menzies."

"Wonder what's the matter with Bob today," he thought. "His Lordship said nothing more than was true. Dash it all, I've lived among Australians myself off and on, and I can vouch for their mildness. Why, my own £100 a week and all found is proof of their incurable inertia. However, I'll have to oblige old Bob." He pressed a buzzer and a boy appeared.

"Nick down to the House of Lords, old chappie, give my compliments to Lord Barnby and tell the blighter I want to see him."

As the dapper figure of the Bradford wool importer bustled through the doorway, Mr. Bruce advanced nervously to meet him. "Charmed, I'm sure," he murmured, as he carefully dusted a chair for the visitor. "Filthily delighted, in fact, your Lordship. I er—"

"MEEK AND LOWLY RACE."

"Wanted to see me, I believe?" said his Lordship. "Well, have a good look at me. I don't see how I can prevent being stared at by the representative of your meek and lowly race."

"Really, now, your Lordship—"

"Call me Barny, sir. Bradford Barny, like they do in the north. What can I do for you?"

"A delicate matter, really," began the H.C. "You know, Barny," he continued affably, "you made a jolly old reflection on my countrymen in the House last night, when you inferred they were, shall we say, top-hole fighters?"

"What I said to that reporter the fool wouldn't cable," replied the wool importer. "Plainly now, Stan (that is your Christian name, isn't it, although I prefer my own, Frank), I think I know your people, and I said they were a lot of _____ idiots not to _____ well kick about the wool business. Dammit all, sir, they're being diddled, chiselled and done in the eye everywhere. Why don't they show fight?"

"ESSENCE OF MILDNESS."

"If I may say so, sir, your impression is entirely wrong. As an Australian—"

"Who ought to be chewing tobacco instead of raisins," interrupted the visitor.

"My countrymen are the essence

which conscientious scruple and personal responsibility may no longer be permitted.

But I suppose I shall continue to take my newspaper. Everyone else does. Besides, with the coal strike still "on" at the moment of writing, the gas may give out, and I shall want something to light the fuel stove with.

of mildness," continued Mr. Bruce. "No wonder," said Lord Barnby, tossing the box of raisins into The Strand. "But what abahit it?"

"As I was saying," went on Stanley, "the Australian is the quintessence of meekness. No need to remind you that the meek shall inherit the earth."

"Nor for me to inform you, sir, the Chamberlain Government will take it from them unless Hitler gets in first," retorted Barny.

"Your Lordship, _____ I beg your pardon, Frankie"—the H.C. remarked, "This wool affair was conducted with the utmost secrecy. The dear old Homeland wanted the wool badly, and our Government, with full knowledge of the inherent modesty of its woolgrowers, considered it expedient to sell it to yours at a tray a lb over last years' clip and call it an act of silent patriotism. Nice gesture, what?"

"HE HAS CHANGED."

"Gesture be hanged," replied his Lordship. "Bit of slick business if you ask me. I'm a Bradford man, and I ought to know. Why, every Tom, Dick and Harry in this country's making fortunes out of it, and your people don't even kick about it. Why don't you put in the boot?"

"The modern Australian," explained the H.C., "is against that sort of thing. You've no idea how he's changed. He doesn't even think for himself any more. Years ago, when I was his Prime Minister, I did him a good turn. I pawned his country to the dear old Homeland, and it took the Anzac spirit out of him. He's perfectly contented to earn £1 and sell it to his Mother Country for 15/-. Let his creditors do the thinking, is his motto."

"Likewise diddle him," retorted the visitor. "Don't your woolgrowers understand finance, sir?"

"THE BREED'S SLIPPING."

"Very little, I confess," was the reply. "Of course, they frame their mortgages and hang them in their shearing sheds as perpetual reminders of their humility and gratitude to those excellent institutions, the British-controlled Australian banks. Anyhow, thanks to the untiring efforts (I did NOT mention gullibility at all, sir) of their politicians, they became sleeping partners with Britannia in the deal-----"

"And the old lady prepared the soporific," cut in his Lordship. "I can't make it out. The breed's slipping, sir. Time was when they despised us Pommies. Now they'll eat out of our hands. Heaven help them. Home on the sheep's back and never knew it!"

"Home, James," his Lordship ordered the chauffeur, "and on the way pull up at the grocer's and send a packet of raisins to Mr. Bruce. I threw his out of the window."

"Empire-grown, sir, or? _____?" "Any old kind," replied his Lordship, "as long as they're mild."

—W. H. Nicholas, in the *Border Morning Mail*, Albury, N.S.W.

THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED

Civilisation's Last Stand

(8) By

ERIC D. BUTLER.

It is no mere coincidence that the control of the main news agencies of the world is centralised under the domination of Finance. Those who merely think that the steady trend towards world domination by Finance has been a haphazard growth are out of touch with real history. I have taken some trouble to study the early history of the growth of Finance, and I believe that the chaos we see to day was foreseen by real thinkers when the modern system of banking began to take shape. But the warnings, which these men brought forward, were either suppressed or ridiculed. Others, like Abraham Lincoln, paid with their lives.

Now, if a plan for world domination was to be carried through, it was essential that the organs of publicity should be controlled.

Once again I might direct the reader's attention to two quotations from those remarkable documents, the Protocols of The Learned Elders of Zion. The following appears in Protocol No. 2:

"Through the press we have gained the power to influence while remaining ourselves in the shade; thanks to the press we have got the gold in our hands, notwithstanding that we have had to gather it out of streams of blood."

Also, note the following from Protocol No. 12: "Not a single announcement will reach the public without our control. Even now this is already being attained by us, inasmuch as all news items are received by a few agencies, in whose offices they are focussed from all parts of the world. These agencies will then be already entirely ours, and will give publicity only to what we dictate to them."

Let us take one of the big newsagency monopolies today, such as Reuter's. In 1935, one of the chief officials of this agency, Mr. C. Fleetwood-May, lectured to the Post Office Telephone and Telegraph Society at the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London. In the course of his remarks he said: "The fact of being the world's news-centre means a great deal. London could hardly have become the financial hub of the world if it was not also the news-centre. News collected on an internationally-organised scale was originally nothing to do with newspapers, but started as an essential part of *International Finance*." This was when the Rothschilds utilised the first news of the battle of Waterloo to distribute false reports and make a huge fortune in a few hours on the London Stock Exchange.

Since then the power of the various news monopolies of the world has assumed tremendous proportions; which explains why the idea of a Federated Europe as a prelude to International Government receives so much publicity.

If the people can only be kept mesmerised by the press about the financial system, the financiers have nothing to fear. The following quotation from a letter written from London by the Rothschild brothers to their New York agents when introducing their system into America is some indication of the contemptuous manner with which they regard the people's welfare: "The few who can understand the system will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favours, that there will be no opposition from that class, while, on the other hand, that great body of people, mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantage that Capital derives from the system, will bear its burden without

complaint, and, perhaps, without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests." This sort of thing will continue while the people depend upon their daily papers for real information concerning the financial structure, and its worldwide ramifications.

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

"The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace and conspires against it in times of adversity." Thus spoke William Jennings Bryan, famous American lawyer and statesman of last century. That is what we are seeing today. It is no accident that the British people are being "bolshevized." They have led the fight against financial dictatorship throughout the world. They stand between the power-drugged financiers and their dream of world domination. Is it any wonder that, since war broke out, Britain has been systematically attacked from within? The British home is being broken up, private enterprise is going to the wall and the debt to the financiers is being piled higher and higher. Britain is being beaten on the home front, and today faces the greatest crisis in her history. Is she to lose those cherished institutions and liberties, which are a part of the traditions of the British people? Is her national sovereignty to be destroyed; are her people—those who survive the conflict—to be regimented by an international government backed by international finance and "overwhelming force." How ironic seem the words of one of England's greatest sons, Shakespeare, who wrote:

"This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them; nor shall make us rue
If England to itself do rest but true."

England has not been true to herself. The conquerors arrived with the banking swindle, and have been systematically engaged in conquering the nation ever since. Wherever the British people colonised, the financiers moved also.

WHAT OF AUSTRALIA?

Exactly the same thing is taking place in this country. It was only to be expected. It is taking place in every British country. In Canada, where the election of the Albertan Government for another term of office was a crushing answer to the money power, a powerful move is being made to abolish the provincial Governments, the same as the move in this country is to abolish the State Parliaments. Since war broke out in this country we have seen insidious moves being fostered. First we had the National Security Act brought down, an Act which will be used when the forces behind

the Government feel that time is opportune. Then the "spontaneous" campaign for the Abolition of State Parliaments. Mr. Casey was sent to Wall Street. Our masters are to be well informed on affairs in this country. Now we have a suggestion that the Constitution be altered in order that the Government can retain its dictatorial powers over the entire nation when the war is over. I don't know what the average person feels about these insidious moves. They terrify me. At the same time the debt structure is mounting higher and higher. Taxation must become heavier and heavier. The immediate task which requires every ounce of our energy is the breaking of the financiers' grip in this country; at least. This means the restoration to the people of the control of money. The issue has probably never been better summed up than in the following words of Lincoln: "The Government should create, issue, and circulate all the currency and credit needed to satisfy the spending power of the Government and the buying power of the consumers. The people can and will be furnished with a currency as safe as their own Government. Money will cease to be master, and will become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to the money power." The control of money, or credit, is the issue, which will decide the fate of this civilisation. One of the originators of the scheme to enslave the world, Meyer Rothschild, put the matter in a nutshell when he said, "Permit me to issue the credit of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." If Australians are to play their part in the struggle to overcome the Money Power, they must quickly obtain control of their members of Parliament, and force them to tackle this issue while we still have time.

THE LAST STAND

I have endeavoured to point out in this story of the move for a centralised world government, the tactics that have been used by international finance. Slowly, but surely, the people of this and every other British country have been beaten back. Liberties have been taken, bureaucracy is introduced and centralisation is insidiously fostered. How much longer will the British people stand it? So far International Finance has been very successful. Is our fate sealed? I for one do not believe it. The British people are hard to stir, but their inherent charac-

teristic of love of freedom will, in my opinion, be the deciding factor. They will stand so much, but no more. As the situation gets worse, they will be more or less forced into the last ditch. They will then be forced to make a determined stand. Australians must vigorously oppose bureaucracy, the abolition of the State Parliaments and pawning of the nation's assets to the private banking system. We, as a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, must play our part in the struggle to preserve what civilisation we still possess. Before concluding, let me quote one of the Empire's greatest men of today, Professor Soddy, who, in "Poverty Old and New," wrote:

"Has not Britain, which has led the world to freedom before, a message today for the rest of the nations where freedom is already in the shadow, the penumbra of eclipse? Is it not possible, rather than handing over the world to a League of International Financiers operating through the League of Nations, and who are responsible for the very evils they are relied upon to cure, for Britain to put its own house in order and learn to govern itself? That, today, is tantamount to governing our money system. If we were to break this new tyranny of money pretenders, we should establish once more the Pax Britannica throughout the nations, and lead the way to their living in harmony and co-operation rather than in the fratricidal competition and economic rivalry that inevitably leads to war. The small nations are looking to us, and the powerful would welcome the lead. Some of us have made contributions to the understanding of these problems, which, however they may have escaped the blessings of those at home, have been welcomed and received in a spirit of fair-mindedness all over the world wherever the British tongue is understood. We can claim in this, at least intellectually, to have helped to blaze the trail. Can we not put our conclusions into effective action for the benefit of the world? Or has the spirit of Democracy become too feeble to wish even to survive?"

As the lights of liberty flicker in the darkening gloom, let us draw a new breath of hope and inspiration, and carry on the race against time. International Finance *can* be beaten. Australia can blaze the trail. Freedom will live again.

(The End.)

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No. 16.

ACTION NEEDED IN ESSENDON

When a sneak thief is discovered taking other people's property, a hue-and-cry is raised, and upright citizens quickly unite in strenuous efforts to have the culprit arrested.

A huge racket is in operation in Essendon, Victoria, under the noses of the citizens, and few are aware of what is going on—yet. The local council has agreed to borrow £100,000. The loan will be repaid by instalments spread over 30 years, with interest at a rate of not more than 4½ per cent, per annum. This will increase the yearly bill for loan charges, amounting to many thousands of pounds, which will be met with money extracted from the ratepayers through the mechanism of increased valuations, increased rates, or both. Then the ratepayers will begin to rub their eyes, and those who are not so sleepy will probably see how a fraudulent scheme is working against themselves and their fellow-citizens.

Any enterprising ratepayer can obtain from his town clerk a statement of moneys owing by the council to private individuals, banks, and insurance companies, and showing the amount of debt charges—i.e., interest and sinking fund payments—that has to be found. In all probability it will be found that the beneficiaries of the bulk of these payments are banks and insurance companies. This will provide proof that the people are the slaves of financial institutions, and when it is realised that bank loans are the result of entries in bank ledgers, the nature of the fraud should be clear. Banks create financial credit. Bankers and financial experts say so. Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, Assistant Secretary to the British Treasury, in his article, entitled "Money," in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," vol. 15, 14th edition, has written: "Banks lend by creating credit; they create the means of payment out of nothing." But it is the results of the borrowing policy, which concern the ratepayers. Their homes and other assets are to be mortgaged by a further £100,000, and quite probably they have never been asked for their consent to this. They will be forced to pay increased rates. The victimisation of owners of investments in property can be illustrated by a supposititious case. Property returning yearly rentals of £500, and valued at £5000 as a market investment when assessed for an increased payment of £50 in rates, not only decreases the income of the owner, but he is also defrauded of £500 of his capital through enforced depreciation of his return on his investment. The borrowing policy is not the ratepayers' policy. It is the policy of High Finance. This imposition can be avoided when harassed ratepayers discard their quiescence. They can unite in a demand upon their representatives in the council and in the State and Federal Parliaments to take immediate steps to instruct the Government to authorise the Commonwealth Bank to function as a people's bank in making the financial needs of the council available free of charge. It is clear from Paragraph 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking that the Commonwealth Bank can make money available to Governments and others free of any charge.

The persons elected as councillors, no doubt, gave assurances to the ratepayers before the elections that they were eager and willing to "serve" their electors. It seems strange that the motto, "I am willing to become your servant," is often forgotten when the elections are over.

The ratepayers are told that new "loans" are needed for the "wants" of Essendon. Heavy loan charges intensify the fear of "want" in the hearts of many ratepayers.

A few individuals with knowledge of the debt and taxation racket are needed to lead and inspire the ratepayers in Essendon to action. Persons without hope of personal gain, but with inspiration for achievement are invited to study and pursue the correct methods of action. Advice is available, which can be given with complete certainty of success, and which comes from seeing results of its use in practice.

To such individuals we offer our assistance. We hope to hear from them without delay, for, without the help of such upright individuals, there is little hope for anyone—the debt and taxation racket will continue.

COBURG RATEPAYERS SET EXAMPLE TO OTHERS

Continued disappointment with the results achieved by elected representatives during the years since the Great War had led to a marked decrease in the interest taken in politics by the average individual. It remained for a few thinking men and women, on the appearance of the now-famous National Insurance legislation, to point out to the people their own power, and how to use it. The success gained by the people in this, their first struggling step in the process of learning to walk the path of free democracy, deserves a prominent place in history.

Many of the local committees formed for the purpose of having the National Insurance Act repealed determined not to disband, but to be ready at a moment's notice to defend democracy on the appearance of the next attack, or at any favourable opportunity. One such committee was that of Coburg, Victoria, which had been in the forefront of the fight against National Insurance, and had organised meetings and distributed letterforms not only in the City of Coburg, but throughout the Federal Electorate of Bourke. Its members had even assisted elsewhere in the conduct of the campaign, and it should be noted that numbers are not necessary for the initial steps of such reform, as at no time did the number of workers in the Coburg Committee for National Insurance Repeal exceed twelve.

It is now becoming apparent that most municipal councils are in sore financial straits. During September last the members of the Coburg committee became aware of the Coburg Council's position, at a time when the council proposed to borrow £41,000, and, at the same time, increase its overdraft to the legal limit. A meeting was arranged, at which it was decided that the Coburg Ratepayers' Association should come into being, and its first step was to appoint a deputation to the Coburg Council. The deputation was heard by the Council on Monday, October 30, and its chief spokesman, Mr. F. C. Pake, pointed out the fallacy of the borrowing policy, which would inevitably lead to increased rates. The Town Clerk, Mr. Mitchell, said it was within the power of the council to reject the proposed loan, but it would be unwise to do so, as the council was already committed to the extent of £12,000 before the loan was confirmed. The association asked for and obtained an assurance that all notices of importance to ratepayers should be published by the council in the local paper, the *Coburg Courier*, which circulates free to every household in Coburg.

The next step taken by the association, in an effort to assist the council, was to present each councillor and the Town Clerk with a copy of S. F. Allen's "Money."

The Coburg Council took the expected course in December of increasing the rate from 5d to 6d in the pound. Immediate indignation was aroused, and preparations were made for a public meeting to discuss the position. The meeting took place on Monday, March 4, and was fully reported in the *New Times* of March 8. The councillors were most emphatically instructed by resolutions to take steps to have Section 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking implemented in favour of Coburg Council, and to rescind the resolution increasing rates, failing which the ratepayers demanded the resignation of those councillors who voted for the increase. A further meeting was promised for six weeks later to hear replies and

discuss further action. Following the usual custom of obtaining 25 signatures to a petition to the Mayor to have the meeting convened, the association had no trouble in getting a total of 668 names, and subsequently heard that ratepayers took exception to the fact that their particular streets had not been canvassed. The big meeting has been arranged for Wednesday night, April 24, in the Main Hall, Coburg Town Hall, and a packed house is expected. The council has, in reply to its letter to the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, re Section 504, received the following letter, a copy of which has been forwarded to the association, and will also be published in the *Coburg Courier* for the benefit of ratepayers generally:

"Sydney, N.S.W.,
"28th March, 1940.

"The Town Clerk,
City of Coburg,
"Town Hall, Coburg N.I3. "Vic.

"Dear Sir, —

"I have given careful consideration to the request in your letter of 13th March that the Bank Board inform your council of its interpretation of Section 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking, and also whether it has adopted any policy with regard to the recommendation.

"I do not think it would be proper for the Bank Board to attempt to interpret for the information of the public any section of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking. I regret that I am also unable to discuss the monetary policy, which may be followed by the Board of the Commonwealth Bank.

"The proper functions of a Central Bank, as described by the Royal Commission, cannot be deducted from this single paragraph, divorced from its context. For this a careful study of the whole Report would be necessary, and it would be appropriate for me to point out that anyone interpreting Section 504 should also read the remaining Sections, from 503 to 513.

"I am also enclosing an extract from Commonwealth *Hansard*, No. 27 of 9th December, 1939, which, I am sure, you will find of interest. - Yours faithfully."

(Signed) J. H. SHEEHAN,
"Governor."

The *Hansard* extract enclosed consists of copies of Mr. David McInnes' letter to the Hon. John M. Napier, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Banking, and the reply of Mr. W. T. Harris, former Secretary of the Royal Commission.

It is indeed gratifying to note that Coburg councillors, with the support of Coburg citizens, are disinclined to take the Bank's reply as final, and it is probable that further action in the matter will be taken through Mr. M. M. Blackburn, M.H.R. for Bourke, and through the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies. The people's further instructions will be heard in the Coburg Town Hall on the evening of April 24.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

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

BRITISH EMPIRE THREATENED FROM WITHIN

(Continued from page 1.)

international form of sanctions, some form of international police, something in which the nations will make the sacrifices for liberty that individuals do," he said. "It will be difficult to induce free peoples to make the sacrifice of some measure of their sovereignty. I believe it will come."

The foregoing quotations should be read carefully. The uniformity of these and other statements on this question can leave no doubt as to what is intended. Great Britain, according to these federalists, is to take the lead in establishing, as a preliminary to a World Federation, a federation of European States in which she will be included. Under this proposal, every State in the Union will surrender some of the "essential elements" of sovereignty to an unspecified central authority to which will be entrusted an international police force—i.e., armed forces of such overwhelming strength that none of the States in the Federation dare challenge the authority of the central power.

SOVEREIGNTY

The conflict in the world today is essentially a clash between two opposite and irreconcilable social philosophies. These social philosophies can be described in several terms: Democracy versus Totalitarianism, the Christian ethic versus the Pagan ethic, the Individual versus Institutionalism, or the People versus the Money Power. However the issue is described, the principles involved are the same.

The democratic conception of society is based upon the fundamental Christian principle governing human relationships which is summed up in those inspired words: "Love thy neighbour as thyself." It envisages a free association of individuals who, because they collectively determine the results accruing to them from the management of their affairs, are able to live together as a nation in complete harmony with each other and with other similarly organised nations.

The basis of democracy is sovereignty. Unless the people in a nation are sovereign, they cannot determine the results they obtain individually and collectively from the management of their affairs and their relations as a nation with other nations—and, unless they do, it is not a democracy.

The fact that the peoples of the British nations have, as yet, not fully realised their democratic rights and sovereign powers is immaterial to the issues at stake. The essential facts to bear in mind are that they possess these constitutional rights and liberties . . . and that these rights and liberties are the most precious heritage of the British peoples; destroy them and the destruction of the Empire is certain.

In contrast to the democratic social philosophy, which is the basis of British culture and inseparable from Christianity, we have rampant in the world today the social philosophy of totalitarianism, based upon the pagan ethic of the domination and regimentation of the many by the few. Under this social system sovereign power—that is, the final supreme authority of the State—is vested in the

ruling group. The people have to accept the conditions imposed upon them—in practice usually by means of a combination of deceit and force.

The totalitarian concept places all the institutions of the State and the lives of the people under the absolute domination of the ruling group, who, because of the complete power concentrated in their hands, cannot be removed except by general revolt, which plunges the country into civil strife and does irreparable damage to the national life. Because of the type of person that is naturally attracted to the ruling positions, this social system always leads to aggression, brutality, murder and other characteristics of tyranny.

The Socialist regimes of Soviet Russia and National Socialist Germany are the natural products of the totalitarian ideology. The policy of repression and rule by force, characterised by concentration camps, "liquidations," and huge war machines which have been the consistent features of these forms of government, now threatens to plunge the world into a carnage which might well shake to its foundations the structure of civilisation . . .

The challenge of Totalitarianism has been taken up by the British Empire. Why? Because it is a threat to every principle and traditional ideal which is precious to the British peoples. This clash between these two opposite and conflicting social systems was inevitable.

WHEN WAR CAME

The dominating facts in the lives of the people of the British Empire on the outbreak of war were the growth of the problems of "poverty amidst plenty," ever mounting debt, the breakdown of trade, the decay of national economies and the increasing burdens of repressive taxation.

It is significant that these features have been common to all countries—and, in the main, have been responsible for the spread of the poisonous doctrine of totalitarianism, under various labels, during the last twenty years. It would be childish to suggest that in a world equipped to produce abundantly, it was, or is, impossible to distribute this abundance to poverty-stricken populations. That the conditions of universal poverty combined with the ever-increasing twin tyrannies of debt and taxation have been imposed upon the peoples of all countries can be explained only as a deliberate policy being pursued everywhere by some power which has been able to over-ride all national efforts to avert the disastrous results of that policy.

What international power has been able to do this? . . .

The national productive organisations have been capable of producing abundantly. All the materials, energy and knowledge to enable this to be done are available in plenty. In fact, there has been a constant problem of unemployed resources and manpower. Yet, the people have been, and are, in the main, living under conditions of severe economic restriction. Poverty, debt and taxation are pressing on the nation.

In this situation, producers have been forced to restrict production because of a lack of

markets. Yet the markets exist in a real sense—in the unsatisfied wants of the people. In short, all that stands in the way of satisfaction of the people's wants by a productive system capable of almost unlimited expansion, is the lack of *purchasing power*.

Purchasing power is the essential function of money, for the proper management of which the financial system supposedly exists. Therefore, even a superficial examination of the facts reveals that the cause of the country's plight can be traced directly to the financial system. Debt and taxation, too, are the products of that system.

If we pursue the matter further we find that the financial systems of all countries are so operated and linked together through a chain of central banks that absolute power of control is centralised in a small group of international banking houses—the controllers of which are generally referred to as the Money Power.

A further examination of the facts will reveal that the policy pursued by the Money Power has led to the systematic centralisation of control of government policy, industry, commerce, finance, news, propaganda—and, in fact, every phase of human activity. And this has been going on everywhere.

CENTRALISATION OF POWER

Policies do not just happen. Every policy has an objective and every policy is the product of a philosophy.

Bearing this in mind, what is the objective of the International Money Power's policy—and of what philosophy is it a product?

Clearly, the objective is not to confer upon people freedom and security. Centralisation of power and control inevitably leads to loss of freedom and to regimentation—the domination of the many by the few. It is the antithesis of democracy; in fact, it is the product of the social philosophy of totalitarianism.

It is of the utmost importance to note that during the past quarter of a century the Money Power's policy—resulting in totally unnecessary and terrible poverty, equally unnecessary

debt burdens and savage taxation—has been pursued in violation of the constitutional rights of the people in democratic countries, and in particular within the British Empire. The over-riding policy of the Money Power has rendered democracy inoperative. This has become a dominant issue within the Empire.

The deliberate objective towards which the Money Power has been consciously working has been the destruction of democracy and the establishment of a world dictatorship organised on totalitarian lines. This would involve the destruction of all effective national sovereignties and the establishment of a central international authority exercising open and undisputed domination over all peoples. To maintain its authority, this world government would, of course, require a force which no single nation nor group of nations could challenge, for we must recognise that in the last resort the final safeguard of sovereign power either by the people or a tyrant is stark force.

That a policy so fantastic should be seriously entertained is evidenced by the following extracts from an address given as long ago as June, 1931, in Copenhagen by a prominent contemporary British historian, who has been attached to the British Foreign Office (April, 1918) and was a member of the Middle Eastern Section of the British Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. Since 1925 he has been closely identified with the Royal Institute for International Affairs. (Chatham House, the constitution, policy and finances of which were recently debated in the House of Commons.—Editor.)

"In the spirit of determination which happily animates us, we shall have no inclination to underestimate the strength of the political force which we are striving to overcome. What is this force? If we are frank with ourselves, we shall admit that we are engaged on a deliberate and sustained and concentrated effort to impose limitations upon the sovereignty and the independence of the fifty of sixty local sovereign independent (Continued on page 8.)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FIGHTING FUNDS

Sir, —A certain happening has lately upset the easy satisfaction with which I was meandering from one day to another, and has prompted me to write to you. An organisation here in the Garden City, to wit, the "Comforts Fund," has sent round a circular to the businessmen and employers of the city to get their employees to promise to contribute so much per week "for the duration." It's nothing but a polite form of blackmail, and, incidentally, hasn't taken on too well, but it seems clear to me that if this "Comforts Fund" organisation can adopt such methods for raising money, and calmly expect to get away with it, it behoves all of us who want those reforms which will do away with war to show that we can contribute regularly to the fighting funds of the "New Times," not only because it is fighting for what we want, but because it has never at any time stooped to base methods to get money. I intend to send you a small amount each pay day "for the duration," and I enclose a postal note to make a start. — Yours, etc.,

"BALLARAT."

Ballarat, Vic.

TRIBUTE

Sir, —The information contained in your issue of the 12th inst., that the United Country Party had at last seen the light in reference to the reform of the monetary system, while giving great pleasure to your many readers, must have been a source of great satisfaction to the *New Times* and the gallant band of voluntary workers who have laboured so actively and so long in their efforts to awaken the public to their danger from the vicious group who have, in the past, been able to impose their will on the long-suffering taxpayer. The fact that the *Argus* went to such pains to minimise the importance of the matter is the best evidence that they are just a little perturbed as to the possibilities likely to emerge from it. All hail to the *New Times* for its gallant efforts. Remember the old saying, "It is dogged as does it," and rest assured that the fact is fast becoming known that in the present difficult situation we are fortunate in having a paper which, because it is not dependent on the financial interests for its existence, is able to give, the public the truth in this and many other important matters. —Yours, etc.

J. P. O'KEEFE.

Windsor, Vic.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS URGED

The following resolution was carried at a meeting to call for immediate peace negotiations, held in the Friends' Meeting House, Russell-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, April 10, and addressed by Hon. E. J. Holloway, M.H.R.; Mr. A. A. Hughes, of the Church of Christ, and Mr. K. D. Rivett, of the Australian Peace Pledge Union:

"This meeting, believing that the continuation of the war will only strengthen nationalistic sentiments, and in order to avert further slaughter and destruction, urges the Commonwealth Government to attempt to negotiate peace through an international conference, before the existing problems, already difficult, are further aggravated."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROVES INFLATION A BOGEY

By JOHN MITCHELL, in an English Contemporary.

The people of Great Britain have for so long been subjected by Bankers, Government and Press alike, to the absurd assertion that inflation is an evil which could only be prevented by restricting the purchasing power of the nation, that many people must have been astonished, on opening their paper of February 1, to learn that, not by any theoretical deduction, but by practical demonstration, the Government has proved that without penalty to producer or retailer, prices of consumers' goods can be prevented from rising.

The "Daily Telegraph" report of Sir John Simon's speech says:

"The cost of food index remained quite steady between December 1 and January) I will explain the reason.

"The position at the beginning of December was that further increases in food prices would have been found to be necessary if the working of the food control were not to involve a loss to the Exchequer. The Government then decided after a careful examination of the economic situation and of the principles which ought to guide their policy in that sphere that the Exchequer should bear for the time being the loss involved in an endeavour to avoid these further increases.

"It was due to this action that the cost of food index was unchanged between December and January. This policy of controlling retail food prices by the use of public funds is being continued, and I anticipate that as a consequence any increase there may be during the month in the cost of food controlled by the Government will be of quite small dimensions."

This is an event of great significance. It means that bankers and their agents and dupes should no longer be able effectively to influence public opinion against any attempt to insist that credits, which the banks alone have the privilege to create, should be used to finance projects desired by the public, instead of taxation, which involves diminishment of their power to purchase.

"Public Funds" are being used to compensate the price to the retailer of this financial innovation to the extent of about £1 million a week, or £50 millions a year. According to previous statements of Chancellor of the Exchequer, "Public Funds" in the current year will amount to approximately £2400 millions, and this sum is made up of £1000 millions from taxes and £1400 millions from "borrowings."

"BORROWINGS"

What are these "borrowings"? Recent Government statements show very clearly that only a small part of them came from savings. In nine weeks the national savings do not amount to more than enough to pay for eleven days of the war. At this rate savings during the whole year will not account for the cost of more than 64 days of war; whereas "borrowings," according to Sir John Simon, are to provide for 200 days in every year.

Mr. McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, in his annual address on January 27th of this year, describes the source from which the "borrowings" to cover the remaining 134 days will come. He says:

"The reality behind all questions of war finance is the huge demands which warfare makes on the power of the nation to produce goods for immediate consumption. The demand can be met to a large extent by the expansion of production to the uttermost by the expansion of bank credit.

"The Government must pay for its supplies, and if taxation and borrowing from the public furnish insufficient means, resort must be had to the creation of new purchasing power by borrowing from the Bank of England and the joint stock banks."

A large part of Mr. McKenna's speech is given over to pious expressions of fear concerning the bugbear of inflation, and repetition of the ill-informed nonsense which has filled columns of the

press recently on the subject of "vicious spirals." He says:

"But new purchasing-power, created without reduction of civilian purchasing power or increase in production brings us to the threshold of inflation. The inflation would become rapidly accentuated if the process, commonly stigmatised as the vicious spiral, were allowed to come freely into play—a spiral in which rising prices are allowed to be followed by higher wages, to lead again to still higher prices as costs rise, and so on."

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

It is a fact, which is absolutely incontestable, that the productive capacity of this country has nowhere near reached the height to which it can rise. The hindrances to its development are traceable solely to false financial restrictions, both in arbitrary restrictions of credit facilities to private enterprise and to insufficient purchasing power in the hands of the public to enable them, in accordance with their own unsatisfied desires, to remove goods from the retailers' shelves.

The object of powerful financial interests in this country is to reduce the income left to the public, after taxation has taken its toll, to the minimum, which they can be hypnotised into accepting. The results of the financial policy of this country are an achievement of that object: the false scares so widely spread about the dangers of inflation and vicious spirals, which emanate from the same sources as desire this result, assist in the hypnosis.

Co-incident with this state of affairs is the creation of an enormous amount of paid employment which is sheer waste, such as all the work which is done by an unnecessary army of bureaucrats, as well as that which they in turn cause to be done through "red tape," by those whose time is otherwise occupied in useful work. The artificial competition arising from the attempt to sell an excess of goods over available purchasing power is another instance of an immense waste of energy. Any talk about reaching the limits of productive capacity is idle while this gross sabotage of energy continues. At the same time tendentious propaganda fills columns of the press periodically, endeavouring to prove that the hosts of unemployed are not really unemployed or are unfit for work.

In all this the result and the

intention is to play down the productive capacity of the nation to the people. If false financial restrictions were removed, the disappearance of social friction, to which they give rise, the release of individual initiative and inventive power and the increased incentive to work which they stultify would cause the productive power of the nation to multiply, and in most respects satisfy the demands made upon it by civilians, as well as by the war,

POWER OF THE BANKS

The arbitrary power, which the banks are allowed to exercise to dictate the life of the nation, is exemplified by a passage from Mr. McKenna's speech:

"It is in this diversion of purchasing power from the people to the Government that the banks can give practical assistance. They can restrict loans for non-essential purposes, and thereby effect the double object of curtailing purchasing power for purely civilian purposes and increasing their own capacity to lend to the State and to Government contractors."

This is further exemplified by a debate in Parliament on January 31st on certain activities connected with the Ministry of Supply. Mr. Thurtle, M.P., was reported by the *Daily Telegraph* as saying:

"There was an old established firm in the Midlands Area, which had been for a considerable time supplying water-bottles and cooking-stoves for the Army. About May of last year the output was unsatisfactory, and a representative of the Ministry of Supply went down to the firm to investigate the reason. He found that the firm was in financial difficulties. It lacked the necessary working capital.

"As it was essential that the supplies should be forthcoming, the Ministry of Supply went as far as to write to a bank to ask it to give additional credit. The officer of the Ministry who wrote to the bank was Colonel Howell Jones. The bank declined to advance further credit."

One may well wonder whether effective government in the country does not reside with the banks, instead of with the elected Government.

THE HOME FRONT

It is time that the nation abandoned acquiescence in the defeatist attitude so prevalent in official circles on the Home front. Appeals for unnecessary sacrifice are a direct blow at the morale of the nation, and no less damaging because they do not come from our military foes. Let us take stock of the vast potentiality of our unused assets, and it will be seen how false is the patriotism of these appeals. National security cannot be achieved by the destruction of private security; on the contrary. Yet private security is being mortgaged and sacrificed wholesale to the seemingly limitless gain in power and privilege of highly centralised interests.

While it is clear from evidence referred to above and elsewhere that banks will contribute the major proportion of Government borrowings out of credit which they will create for the purpose at practically no cost to themselves and for which receive a security (Continued on page 8.)

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SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS AT COUNTRY CENTRES

LEETON, N.S.W.

Before leaving the Riverina, Eric Butler addressed two very successful meetings on Monday of last week, at Leeton, N.S.W. First, he was the guest of the Leeton Monetary Reform Association at their monthly dinner. A very representative gathering listened with keen interest to a short talk on the vital difference between *administration* and *policy*. After the dinner there was a big public meeting in the Cabaret Hall. Great interest was aroused in the idea of the demand letters to the Member of Parliament, with the result that many signatures to these were obtained at the meeting, while hundreds of the forms were taken away. The local paper gave a splendid report of the meeting and, as the chairman said, the only pity was that there were not 5,000 people present to hear the address. The brief outline of the power and control of International Finance was apparently a revelation to many who heard the address. *New Times* sales increased as a result of the meeting.

LAVINGTON, N.S.W.

Arriving in Albury, N.S.W., on the Wednesday, on his way back to Melbourne, Eric learnt that a mass meeting of fruit growers was to take place at Lavington that night. He was introduced to those arranging the meeting, who were delighted to have him speak. Feeling has been running very high in this area in connection with the Apple and Pear Acquisition Scheme. There was no mistaking the fact that the growers, some of whom are being forced off their properties, are not going to take this iniquitous legislation lying down. They applauded vigorously when it was pointed out how the "Electoral Campaign" or "Pressure Politics" must be used. Cr. J. E. Jelbart, President of the Hume Shire Council, was in the chair and made some very strong remarks about the present drift towards bureaucracy in this country. Those present were very impressed with the idea of the "demand-letter" and action along that line may be expected. However, the most striking result

was yet to come. In the Albury "Border Morning Mail" the following morning, the meeting was given big headlines, with a full report of Eric's address. As this daily paper is widely read, the publication of the report will arouse great public interest.

COLAC, Vic.

Arriving in Melbourne on the Thursday, Eric left on the Friday morning for Colac, Vic., where he addressed the first meeting of its nature held at this centre for some years. In spite of the fact that it was an unsuitable night for business people—being late shopping night—over 150 people listened to the speaker with obvious interest for nearly two hours. At question time a member of the Union Board tried conclusions with the speaker—much to his sorrow and the great delight of the audience. A resolution, addressed to Mr. Street, M.H.R., was passed unanimously, while demand-forms were much sought after. A good report of the meeting was published in the *Colac Herald*. This meeting is regarded as most important, as it marks a further opening in territory, which has offered little scope in the past, because of the conservative outlook of the electors, now shaken by soaring taxation. Literature sales were very good indeed. Eric's booklet once again proved a "best seller," and, in spite of the fact that he took a large quantity, he nearly sold out. Mr. C. G. Turner and Mr. Sexton are to be complimented on their very fine work in making this meeting possible. It is expected that another meeting will be held at this centre as soon as possible.

After addressing the Rally in the Centenary Hall, Melbourne, last Sunday night, Eric left on Monday with Norman Rolls for the Gippsland tour. He has to be back in Melbourne by May 6, when he will address a meeting of the Preston A.N.A. Then he will leave for a tour of the North-east right through to Albury, where a big meeting will be organised. After this tour he will fulfill his promise to again visit the Wimmera and the Mallee. Those who would like a meeting in their own locality are urged to write immediately.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

A meeting at Colonel Light Gardens was held on Tuesday, April 9th, at 8 p.m., at which the "issue politics" idea was outlined and discussed. Mr. H. J. Mills was in the chair; he and the other speakers (Messrs. M. E. Dodd, G. E. Pritchard and C. H. Allen) indicated how a local non-party-political group of people working for the economic salvation of Australia, could fit in their activities with active groups of people in many other parts of Australia. It was decided to form a group, and at another meeting on Wednesday, April 24, at the Methodist Hall at 8 p.m., ways and means of working to induce local people to assume their proper

political responsibilities will be more definitely outlined.

* * *

The office is now in the charge of Miss M. H. Gray. A rumour has gained circulation that the cafe at 17 Waymouth Street has been closed down; the Women's Division wish it to be made clear that meals are obtainable as usual, and that a larger attendance at lunches would be appreciated.

A Social Evening of songs, games, conversation, and supper and, of course, collection will be held in the Club Rooms on Saturday, 27th April, at 8 p.m. This will be the first of a series of winter season gatherings. Come and meet your fellow-campaigners.

THE "HERALD" BLUNDERS AGAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

is a Government prerogative. There are of course, individuals who have lent genuine savings to the Government by the purchase of bonds. They are entitled to the right and proper consideration due under the terms of their contract. Let us now proceed to examine item three, taxation.

Taxation is straight-out confiscation. The money extorted by taxation is just as much the property of the individual as the money lent by those investing their savings. Why the difference in treatment? The money extracted by the Government, under the threat of legal sanctions, backed by the forces of the Crown, is lost forever by the taxpayer. Why should the Government, in one instance, contract to return the investor's money on a given date and pay interest in the meantime, while, in the other case, it simply confiscates the amount? Could it not meet its requirements for the purpose of financing Governmental and other operation by the utilisation of method one, by creating its own credit, if it wished?

It could. But, again referring to the *Herald*, it intends to impose heavy taxation—or, in other words, it is bent upon a policy of confiscation. Why? The answer is not far to seek. Supposing you were a banker and your position at the apex of the social pyramid was held by reason of the fact that large numbers of individuals were indebted to you. Would you prefer that they became prosperous, which means independent and free, or remained poor, and dependent upon your favours? A banker exists by farming out debts. His very existence depends upon it. His power to "create credit out of nothing" crowns him king of the present social order.

Taxation is the banker's method, working through his political satellites, of keeping you poor. Therefore, it is imposed upon you against your will. But why not object to this confiscation? Why not request your Federal representative to demand the proper utilisation of the Commonwealth Bank to free you from the bankers' debt and taxation racket?

You can only be imposed upon so long as you tolerate such injustice. A constitutional adjustment of this matter depends entirely upon you making your demand. Your own freedom lies in your own hands.

Do not be imposed upon.

MOST VITAL ELECTION ISSUE

"Use of National Credit"

Declare Hobart Citizens

On Monday night of last week, April 8, a largely attended public meeting in the Hobart Town Hall unanimously and enthusiastically carried the following resolution:

"This meeting regards the use of Australia's national credit through the Commonwealth Bank, to finance war expenditure and prevent a post-war slump as the most vital issue of the forthcoming Federal election."

The State Treasurer (Mr. Dwyer-Gray) presided over the meeting, and also on the platform were the Chief Secretary (Mr. Brooker) and Senator Richard Darcey.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Brooker and seconded by Senator Darcey.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bruce H. Brown and J. Hogan.

NEW BOOKLET

Eric Butler is going to bring out another booklet shortly which, in the main, will be a reprint of his series of articles now concluding in the *New Times*. However, he is adding quite a lot of other material, which will be of special interest. This booklet will be a fitting sequel to his first, which is enjoying a remarkable sale all over Australia and in New Zealand. Readers are urged to obtain a copy of the first booklet if they have not already done so, as the second edition will soon be exhausted on present indications.

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BRITISH EMPIRE THREATENED FROM WITHIN

(Continued from page 5.)

States, which at present partition the habitable surface of the earth and divide the political allegiance of mankind. The surest sign, to my mind, that this fetish of local national sovereignty is our intended victim is the emphasis with which all our statesmen and our publicists protest with one accord, and over and over again, at every step forward which we take, that, whatever changes we may make in the international situation, the sacred principle of local sovereignty will be maintained inviolable. This, I repeat, is a sure sign at each of those steps forward; the principle of local sovereignty is really being encroached upon and its sphere of action reduced and its power for evil restricted. It is just because we are really attacking the principle of local sovereignty that we keep on protesting our loyalty to it so loudly. The harder we press our attack upon the idol, the more pains we take to keep its priests and devotees in a fool's paradise—lapped in a false sense of security which will inhibit them from taking up arms in their idol's defence . . .

" . . . In plain terms, we have to re-transfer the prestige and the prerogatives of sovereignty from the fifty or sixty fragments of contemporary society to the whole of contemporary society—from the local national States by which sovereignty has been usurped, with disastrous consequences, for half a millenium, to some institution embodying our society as a whole.

"In the world as it is today, this institution can hardly be a universal Church. It is more likely to be something like a League of Nations. 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 our world. And all the time we are denying with our 'lips what we are doing with our hands.'" (From an address delivered by Professor Arnold Toynbee to the Fourth Annual Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, in Copenhagen, June, 1931.)

"BOLSHEVISM"

Just as there is no fundamental difference between Nazi-ism, Bolshevism, Fascism, and other by-products of the Socialist doctrine of totalitarianism, so there is no difference between the ideologies of internationalism and totalitarianism. The basic concept is the centralisation of power, in contrast to the democratic ideal of the greatest possible decentralisation of power.

The arguments put forward in support of such internationalist ideas, as the world state and the destruction of national sovereignties are as fantastic as they are dangerous. One of most plausible of these is that only under a world order governed by a powerful central authority will it be possible to solve the grave economic problems confronting all nations and to eliminate recurring wars.

It is preposterous to suggest that by making several national problems into one huge international problem it will be easier to solve. The United

States of America is a working example of a United States of the World. There is free trade within its borders—it is highly developed and highly organised—and as an economic unit, it is ninety per cent, self-sufficient. Yet, consider its condition! Over eleven millions of unemployed, a colossal and rapidly mounting debt structure threatening economic collapse, and widespread distress and social unrest.

Moreover, the argument in question ignores the fact that the plight of the world has its roots in the economic system. A system, which condemns men, women and children to starvation within sight of abundance, and keeps entire populations in a state of perpetual economic strife with each other and with other nations, is bound to cause the economic distress, the revolutions and the wars, which have been the features of our modern world. Unless the system is changed) universal disaster is inevitable and the manner in which to ensure this disaster is to centralise power to such an extent that no national grouping of people can change the system.

The essential nature of the change necessary is to render democracy a functioning reality. The only hope of achieving this by traditional British methods is for the people of the British nations to retain and exercise their sovereign rights and liberties.

Once this is achieved, the cause of economic distress, of wars and of revolutions will be removed. Not until then does anything in the nature of a League of Nations become a practical proposition. But it would then be a league of free and absolutely sovereign nations. Surely the mischief wrought in the world by the premature formation of a League of Nations after the last war should have demonstrated this fact.

The matter could not have been expressed with greater force and clarity than it was by his Highness the Aga Khan when speaking at the Nelson Day Dinner of the Navy League in London (England) in 1934. He said, in regard to the question of arming the League of Nations with a "police force":

"There are innumerable technical objections to the creation of an International Force under the orders of the League of Nations, with which I need not weary you tonight. But, behind all these, I see two fundamental difficulties. One is, that *the League itself includes too many wolves in sheep's clothing*—or, shall I say, watchdogs with an occasional hankering after a bit of mutton for themselves—to be likely ever to show an effective unanimity in suppression of the meat-eating habit. The other difficulty, and that to my mind goes even deeper, is that no mechanical scheme, even if constructed for such a desirable object as maintaining the peace of the world, can command those deep-rooted, instinctive loyalties for which nations are prepared to risk their fate, or individuals their lives."

The contrary statements quoted earlier are not the outpourings of some irresponsible nonentity; they are the publicly expressed views of British statesmen.

And we have definite evidence, in Professor Toynbee's Copenhagen address, that this plan (or is it a plot?) has been pursued since, at least, 1931 by persons who have

MELBOURNE RALLY

Considering the weather conditions, the attendance at the Centenary Hall last Sunday night was remarkable and clearly indicated the great enthusiasm of many supporters. The financial result was particularly good and will provide welcome assistance to the general funds of the movement.

Eric Butler gave a brief but graphic outline of the trend of events since the war began and left no room for doubt that the general position is becoming more serious as time goes on. He also dealt with the work, which the United Electors of Australia have been doing, and the increasing interest therein. He made particular reference to the results being achieved in the country, but said that it was now felt that a well-organised series of metropolitan Town Hall meetings would arouse tremendous interest. A plan for organising finances was put before the meeting, with the result that some of those present took "U.E.A. Banks" away with them. Other U.E.A. enthusiasts are urged to have one of these "Banks" in the home in order that a few pence may be dropped in regularly and sent into headquarters.

Mr. Heatley (Campaign Director), who presided, urged everybody to attend the regular lecture-meetings held at the U.E.A. rooms every Tuesday night. Mr. Allen moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Eric Butler for the great work he is doing.

GIPPSLAND TOUR BEGINS

On Monday morning Eric Butler and Norman Rolls left for their Gippsland tour. After making a few organising calls on the way, they arrived at Beaconsfield, in time for the first meeting. The attendance was small, because of the cold, wet weather. However those present were very interested, and asked many questions. Literature was sold after the meeting. On Wednesday night the two crusaders were to speak a Garfield. We have not yet received a report of this meeting. Tonight (Friday night) they speak at Trafalgar; next Monday, April 22, at Yallourn; and on Thursday, April 25, at Bairnsdale. Other meetings are being arranged as they work through to Bairnsdale, and will be addressed on the way back to Melbourne. All correspondence from those in Gippsland who desire to help should be addressed: c/o Bairnsdale P.O.

been "denying with their lips what they have been doing with their hands."

These men, though they may not realise it, are telling us that the British people are fighting—not to preserve the Empire and its free institutions, built upon the absolute sovereignty of its people and symbolised in the Crown—but that they are fighting and risking their lives to give up their sovereignty, to surrender their democratic rights, to destroy the integrity of the Empire, and to reduce the Crown to a meaningless farce.

There is an ugly word to describe this kind of poisonous intrigue, and it is high time we came to our senses and realised just what is afoot.

—L. D. Byrne.

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British Government Proves inflation a Bogey

(Continued from page 6.)

bearing interest in return, the taxpayer will have hard-earned income confiscated and be given no security in return.

This is an anomaly, which must be brought to an early end. As a first step to gaining access to his heritage, and to safeguard himself against loss of purchasing power after the war from the war-time activity of bankers, the taxpayer would be wise to insist that interest-bearing bonds be given to him in return for taxes.

Financial credit admittedly can be created; the Government has proved that all danger of inflation can be buried without detriment to anyone, and productive power can meet far greater demands than has yet been made upon it. Are we to buy military victory by capitulation to the Enemy at Home—vested financial interests? Or is the security and purchasing power of the individual to be protected and increased by the issue of interest-bearing tax bonds and the lowering of quite unnecessarily high taxation?

AN ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT

No, Clarence, Lord Stamp's Christian name isn't "Sacrifice." Lord Stamp hasn't got a Christian name. He signs himself just "Stamp."

Josiah, or Josuah, his first name, comes from a Jewish bandit who persuaded the yokels that the sun and moon stood still for him. There are far more yokels now than there were then.

Being trained as a professional Tax-Collector, Lord Stamp is Chairman of the L.M. & S. Railway (£12,000 a year), President of the Abbey Road Building Society, Director of the Bank of England, etc., etc., and Vice-Chairman of the London School of Economics.

You didn't know that the main object of railways, building societies, the Bank of England and the London School of Economics ("with proper psychological preparation . . . much higher taxation") is taxation? Well, you do now.

You still don't see why he is called "Sacrifice" Stamp? My little woolly lamb, I hate" to break it to you.

QUEENSLANDERS!

The "New Economics Broadcasting Committee" invites you to listen-in to:

4SB, KINGAROOY, EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

from 8 o'clock to 8.15.

"More Houses"

30,000 SHORTAGE IN MELBOURNE

The Public are invited to a Meeting of the "CAULFIELD CO-OPERATIVE GROUP" in the Caulfield Grammar School Hall, Gleneira Road, on **WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, at 8 pan.**