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THE NEW TIMES

"CATARRHEX"
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Vol. 6. No. 20.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

Warning To Government Employees And All Wage Earners

PRESS CUTTINGS

WATCH YOUR PAY ENVELOPES!

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir, —Although I have not the opportunity to write as regularly as I would like, the trend of events is so ominous for workers generally that I feel I should warn them that unless they are prepared to do something NOW it will not be long before direct attacks will be made on salaries and wages.

Last Friday the press informed us that the Assistant Commonwealth Treasurer had the previous day taken the State Governments to task for not reducing their expenditure. Here is the report as published in the Adelaide Advertiser:

"Closer co-operation between the State and Commonwealth Governments on expenditure of public money and on taxation was urged by the Assistant Treasurer (Mr. Fadden) during the Budget debate in the House of Representatives tonight. State Governments, apparently, were practising no economy at all, he said. State taxation in the last five financial years had increased by 47 per cent. Expenditure of public and loan money had increased also.

"The major problem today was the Commonwealth Government's responsibility and liability in connection with the war. There was no margin in the economy of Australia for unnecessary governmental expenditure. There had to be closer co-operation between the State and Commonwealth Governments on the public purse and public expenditure. The drift in State expenditure had to be arrested."

Read those words again very carefully. The degree of our future material comfort in this world depends upon an understanding of their implications. The "public purse" is one thing, but what goes in the purse is quite another thing. Far too many of the men in high places have plenty to say regarding the "apportionment" of money, but far too few of them have anything at all to say about the PRODUCTION of it.

FOLLY

State Governments, which already find themselves quite unable to meet the necessities of their people, are now being called upon to spend less—i.e., to cut their coat according to the cloth supplied. It would be too silly, of course, to see that the supply of cloth is equal to the needs of the coat! The provincial Governments have been chided for trying to maintain hospitals, schools, bridges, roads, etc., in something like decent condition, and by inference are informed that they should have been able to

do these things, to say nothing of the increasing INTEREST liability, without any rise in taxation. By inference also they are told that they have been spending quite unnecessarily, and that the drift HAS TO BE ARRESTED.

This is similar to the talk indulged in by our pseudo-leaders in 1930 and 1931 at the dictation of the controllers of the banking system, talk which was deliberately encouraged as the prelude to the imposition of the infamous Premiers' Plan. It was part of the technique to use the press to create the right atmosphere, and they are at it again.

Mr. Fadden, who apparently knows nothing about the nature, origin, or control of money (if he did he would not utter such

(Continued on page 8.)

An Open Letter to the Member for Wimmera

Mr. Alex. Wilson, M.H.R.,
Parliament House,
Canberra.

Dear Sir, —From time to time this paper has waxed somewhat caustic at the type of dither talked in Canberra in relation to our monetary system. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we are able to extend to you our congratulations on your recent speech in Parliament, wherein you told the Government a few home truths in regard to war finance. You said: "We understand that another loan is to be floated at an early date to finance further Australia's war effort. If the Government of this country is to continue along the lines that have been followed hitherto, there will be many more loans; and when this dreadful war is over, the load of national debt will have become a financial pyramid of colossal dimensions. The people of Australia will be bowed down under a terrific burden of interest bills and taxes to service the debt. But the people of the Commonwealth and of other countries are awakening to the necessity for drastic reform regarding national finance, and, as the result, there is in this country an increasing demand that the national credit shall be marshalled and employed to finance, to a great degree, not only this country's participation in the war, but

Melbourne Sun, May 7:

"The statement by the Apple and Pear Acquisition Committee, that on an average growers had been guaranteed on the reduced production an amount equal to 3/7 a bushel on delivered apples, plus 1/- on fruit marketed, making a total of 4/7 a bushel for bare fruit in the orchard, is criticised by a Diamond Creek grower as not being a fair representation of the actual position. He states that the actual price for bare fruit is 3/-, made up: First advance (paid), 1/4 a bushel; second advance (some time), 8d; additional, 1/- for fancy and extra fancy (delivered) . . ."

On the same page, among the market prices, I read: "Apples, Board prices: Eating, 6/- to 12/-, according to quality, size and variety; cooking, 5/- to 10/-."

(Shades of the old apple tree! Mr. Editor, are the fruit growers deaf, dumb, and blind? Or are they going to DO SOMETHING about this Grapple and Despair Fraud?)

* * * *

Melbourne Herald, May 7:
"Voicing a warning on the danger of excessive State borrowing, Mr. A. W. Relph, past-

president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, said today there was urgent need for enlarging the financial powers of the Commonwealth Government, as the people were now suffering heavy losses because of the methods adopted since the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States became effective in 1927." The report went on to say: "The system of finance in force required the earnest attention of experienced men who could effectively review the whole position," said Mr. Relph, "for the country was heading for serious trouble." Mr. Relph suggested an amendment of the Constitution.

(So far as I can see, it is not an alteration—but a bringing into effect—of the Constitution, that is the "grave necessity" to which Mr. Relph refers. Section 51, Subsections 12 and 13, distinctly states that the Commonwealth Government has "power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to currency, coinage, legal tender, banking, etc.")

* * * *

Melbourne Sun, May 7: "Combined net profit of 960 companies in the United States of America was 1,281,000,000 dollars in 1939, compared with 647,000,000 dollars for the same companies in 1938." Continuing, the report reads: "In the steel industry, the higher rate of operations, and particularly the rush of orders following the outbreak of war, enabled 42 companies to convert a net deficit of 5,000,000 dollars in 1938 into a profit of 136,000,000 dollars in 1939."

(The article was headed, "War Brings Sharp Recovery." We might ask, TO WHOM? Death and destruction on the military front, taxation breaking the economic front at home—and High Finance and Big Business rub their hands again.)

* * * *

Melbourne Argus, May 8:
"Launching the Commonwealth war savings campaign in Victoria, at the Town Hall yesterday, Mr. Spender, Federal Treasurer, said the Government was convinced that the war should be financed out of current revenue to the largest extent practicable. It could not be financed from taxation alone, and it was not right that it should be. Posterity would reap the benefit of our struggle, and posterity should help to pay for it. . . . It is our obligation to see that the war is won in no uncertain fashion, so that there will be peace, not only for us—for that is of small account—but also for those who follow in this country. . . . The Savings

(Continued on page 6.)

Carry on with the good work, Mr. Wilson; the people will back you up!

Yours for true democracy,
THE NEW TIMES.

WHY WAS CHURCHILL MADE PRIME MINISTER?

Will We Now Fight To Establish An International Government?

By ERIC D. BUTLER

The events of the past few weeks have left a trail of confused and bewildered opinion. Germany's attack on Belgium and Holland was at least half expected. This move has certainly precipitated the military crisis, which we all dreaded. But the most ominous development is the change of government in Britain. The very thing of which those who have been closely observing the insidious moves of International Finance have been warning us has been brought to pass. The people of the British Commonwealth of Nations are face to face with the most serious position possible to imagine. The British Government is in the hands of the internationalists, who openly suggest that we are not fighting to preserve British sovereignty, British culture or British democracy, but to establish and submit to an international government—world slavery.

At the time of writing, Mr. Churchill has appointed five of his new Cabinet Ministers. With the exception of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, each of these members of the Cabinet constitutes a menace to the British people. Every one of them is an internationalist, and is surrounded and supported by powerful Jewish influence. Already there has been reference in the daily press to the desirability of the new Government stating its war aims and its terms of peace. We can expect the worst at any time now.

THE REMOVAL OF CHAMBERLAIN

There is no denying the fact that the British people owe Neville Chamberlain a debt of gratitude, despite his orthodox financial views. Accepting the fact that the British people were to answer the Nazi challenge with force, Chamberlain saved the situation in 1938, and gave the British Government a breathing space in which to try to repair the damage done by Baldwin and Co. He maintained a restraint and mental balance in the early stages of the war, which gave Britain a further breathing space. We can well imagine what would have happened if Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden had been in charge then. They both desire to see a "dynamic war"—which is exactly what Finance wants. International Finance hopes to exhaust both Germany and the Allies as a prelude to the overthrow of the Western Powers by a wave of Bolshevism. Churchill and Eden are the men for the job, and the appointment of Eden to the position of Secretary for War is a most helpful move in that direction. He is a close friend of the Rothschilds, and will have exactly the right effect to provoke Italy into joining Germany in the conflict. Churchill never did have much respect for human life, as witnessed by the Gallipoli campaign, and we can expect all sorts of attempts to show some "dynamic leadership," even if we are thereby fighting all over the globe instead of attempting to beat the Nazi regime, not only with the minimum loss of British and French lives, but also with the least possible loss of German lives. I have read what practically every worthwhile commentator has had to say in connection with the persistent policy, emanating from financial quarters, to remove Chamberlain in favour of Churchill or Eden, and they all are agreed upon the fact that Chamberlain was not prepared to merely beat Germany for Russia. Several of his public statements expressed a viewpoint, which had some basis of reality. His greatest "crime" was to

remove the Jew, Belisha, which was the signal for another outburst by the financiers. The Norwegian episode provided another handy weapon with which to attack him. Isn't it wonderful how a nice little excuse can always be found at the right time? Some nasty-minded people even suggest that these episodes can be arranged. Nothing at all would surprise me these days. I believe that we are fighting a bunch of gangsters who will sink to any depth of infamy for the purpose of furthering their plans.

Chamberlain also refused to espouse "Federal Union"—another great crime in the eyes of the financiers. Coming as it did close upon the political crisis over the Norwegian campaign, Hitler's latest move provided the last excuse, and Chamberlain went. Hore-Belisha and his clique were in at the "kill," and will, no doubt, be rewarded when the rest of the Government positions are "handed out."

CHURCHILL'S RECORD

No sooner had Churchill been brought to the position of Prime Minister than the daily press appeared with reams and reams of his "great" record. In fact, it appeared so "spontaneously" that one would almost gather the impression that it had been all nicely arranged in preparation for the event. We are hearing a lot of nonsense about Churchill's illustrious forefathers. The outstanding point that I have been able to gather is that the Duke of Marlborough was taking bribes to the extent of thousands of pounds from the Jewish army contractor, Medina. Some say the family tradition is being maintained! Churchill today has many Jewish financiers as friends, including, I understand, Mr. Bernard Baruch, unofficial President of America and the self-admitted dictator of America during the last war. Mr. Churchill has been freely supported by the American press for some time. After all, he has done a good job in the past for the Wall Street gang. Readers of this paper have already heard the story of the manner in which Lord Reading (Rufus Isaacs) and Mr. Baldwin visited America to "fix" the war debt. After this piece of treachery Mr. Stanley Baldwin had a meteoric rise to the Prime Ministership of Britain. It was at this stage that Churchill was significantly made Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was on April 28, 1925 that he betrayed the British people further to the Wall Street gang by recommending the return to the gold standard. Over the past few years there has been a continual advocacy for a highly centralised control in Britain. This

continuous drive certainly never came from the British public. One of the most remarkable features of the latest change of leadership in Britain is the enthusiasm displayed by the American press for Mr. Churchill.

WAR AIM TO BE FEDERAL UNION

The one thing which prevented the public advocates of Federal Union (international government) from controlling the British Government was the fact that Chamberlain was not popular with these people. The daily press explicitly informed us that the "Left Wing" would not serve under Chamberlain. Churchill was acceptable. The result is that Mr. Attlee, who advocates an international government, "backed by overwhelming force," is now one of those guiding the destinies of the British people. Mr. Eden's pernicious views are so well known that there is no need to deal with them here. We can expect the "planners" in Britain to speed up their bolshevisation of Britain. If this is done, and the Government will officially espouse "Federal Union" as a war aim, it will not matter very much who "wins" the war—British and French men will die in a useless sacrifice, because International Finance will emerge with complete control. We can now expect centralisation to be speeded up throughout the entire Empire in readiness. The only answer to this move is for every man and woman in Australia who knows these facts to make a desperate effort to decentralise control by fostering the "Electoral Campaign" or "Pressure Politics."

OTHER SINISTER MOVES

The position in France has also become worse. It was evident that once Daladier had been removed in favour of M. Reynaud who is a real bankers' man, has close connection with the United States, and is also working for a Federated Europe, a wedge could be driven for the removal of Chamberlain in England. We heard that Mr. Reynaud was a close friend of Mr. Churchill's, and that they could perhaps work better together. M. Georges Mandel, one of the leading Jews who controlled France throughout the last war, is still very much to the forefront, while some reliable observers even go so far as to say that they would not be surprised if Blum, the Jewish Socialist, were brought back to the Premiership. He also favours a Federated Europe. This would make certain that the French soldiers were dying for the "right" war aim.

While the military conflict starts in earnest in the West, Russia waits and watches. How Stalin and his henchmen must be pleased with the rise of Mr. Churchill! Has he not said that the real enemy of the British people resides in Berlin, not Moscow. Will he not fight a "dynamic" war and exhaust Western Europe, ready for the eastward inarch of Bolshevism?

Those people who look shocked when you endeavour to point out the power of the international gangsters should have done some serious thinking when the terms of the recent Russo-Finnish peace treaty were made public. The Soviet evacuated the Petsamo region, while retaining the right of transit through the area. A French political journalist writes: "Is it or is it not true that the Petsamo nickel mines—part of the world cartel of this nickel, worked, if we are not misinformed, by an English trust - were excluded from the Soviet claims? By what secret agreement, between what persons, at Moscow or London, was such a deal concluded?"

The Petsamo nickel mines are

controlled by the International Nickel Co. And it is hardly very English. Lord Melchett and his friends are distinctly anti-English. Melchett is also a leading light in P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning). It seems quite apparent from this amazing episode that the international gang carries on irrespective of nations. It is well worth thinking about, and someone might ask the Communists if they have any explanation for this incident.

While all this is going on America continues to watch the proceedings. The same men responsible for the first attempt to bring the world under the complete power of International Finance, through the League of Nations, are well in control. Mr. Welles has made his visit to Europe, no doubt to ascertain European opinion concerning the idea.

(The American press and a section of the British press said that this visit was at the instigation of Professor Berle, Roosevelt's chief "brain-truster." He is author of *The Significance of the Jewish State*, in which he states that the Jew is "the barometer of civilisation," and that Christianity could not prevent war. He believes that a Hebrew State would be able to govern the thought of the world. Lovely, isn't it?)

This was significant enough, but he was closely followed by Walter Lippman, the Jewish writer who was responsible for the drafting of President Wilson's fourteen points at the end of the last war. There is good evidence to indicate that Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., was the principal person behind the plans to form the League of Nations. His confederates are carrying on the good work. As Major C. H. Douglas said in a recent article: "The Jewish-controlled American Government constitutes the greatest menace to the British people."

WE MUST FIGHT HARD

It is no use trying to dodge the issue. This paper and other journals throughout the world have been dealing with the entire problem for years, and have warned the people what was being planned. Step by step International Finance, through its control in every country of the world, has consolidated its position. The British Commonwealth of Nations was the great stumbling block. Today, under cover of war, we are being "bolshevised" at home, while fighting a major conflict on the field of battle. If certain members of the new British Government have their way, we will really be fighting to hand the entire Empire—or what is left after the struggle—over to the International Financiers and their international government.

No loyal citizen, knowing the facts, can at this stage refuse to do something to help those in the front line of the constitutional campaign to avert that catastrophe. We can't do anything about what is happening in Britain, but we can make a great effort in this country. Nothing less than a supreme effort will give us victory—a victory for the people, democracy and the rights of the individual. Now is the time for the Anglo-Saxon race to prove that it can answer the challenge. I still believe we can win.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

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

WANTED! A CAREER

By "THE WALRUS."

This business of discovering a suitable career will keep cropping up, and so fruitless has been my search up to date, that it is steadily undermining my faith in civilisation. I feel that were it not for the facts that I dislike husbandry or killing of meats, and I require certain aids, such as dark lenses, electric belts, devices for fallen arches, and capsule remedies for gastric, liver and kidney correction, I should certainly be happier with a handful of dates and a tent in the desert.

As it is, I have had until recently to put up with a calendar full of dates in a desert of another kind, the desert of sales resistance. You will note, I said, "until recently." The search for a career is still on.

As usual, I came into contact with the unexpected. I discovered that all sales technique is based on the assumption that goods are produced for a clientele which doesn't want them, or at any rate, has got to be educated to want them. This clientele is said to possess "sales resistance." I should be inclined to dispute this. It seems to me that, by the operation of the immutable law of cussedness, people fell into two main categories: viz., those who wanted the goods, and those who had money, and that sales could only be made where these two categories merged. My view, however, is not generally accepted. Underlying all sales methods is the business assumption that where one man can succeed another can succeed: whereas, as observed recently in this column, success in one place is really made possible by failure in another.

SALESMANSHIP

However, I told myself I must be open-minded, so I carefully opened my mind at both ends and let everything out. Then I proceeded to study sales-methods, and I found that certain rules apply, whatever article it is desired to sell, particularly in the matter of approach. The approach to a prospective client, so I am told, should open with a few general remarks—nice locality, view, position, etc.—warming up to praise of the people inhabiting it, with particular mention of some carefully ascertained acquaintance of the "prospect." In the absence of this special information, one might ingratiate oneself, should the lady be not more than middle-aged, by asking is her mother at home. Actually, I have never developed the crust to pull that last one, though I tried many other devices. My trouble was that either I liked my "prospects" and got into conversation about things unconnected with my livelihood, or I disliked and distrusted them and wouldn't have sold them the worst thing I had at twice its proper value. But on with the method.

INSPIRING CONFIDENCE

To prevent the door from being slammed in one's face, one must take physical steps, which inspire confidence, and not alarm. In other words, when the door is cautiously opened you mustn't shove your foot between it and the jamb, while burbling about the beauty of the prospect. Not at all. Your object is to get the door confidently opened, so that your fulsomeness re said prospect (and suppression of that associate idea, the vileness of man) may appear both natural and ingratiating, though in my case, it is neither, so I am told. In fact, I have seen defenceless women lick dry lips and shoot furtive but frantic optic appeals up and down the street. I think it must be the combination

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of the moustache, the fallen arches, and the dark lenses.

If however, you DO succeed in attaining this preliminary objective, you take a step or two backwards. The psychological effect of this move is supposed to be that of luring the intended victim over her own threshold. It doesn't always work. For one thing, the victim isn't always a woman. Once I struck a night watchman, who seemed to be annoyed about answering the door, and he responded so readily to my retrogression that I felt there was nothing for it but to continue the movement, which was not completed until I had fallen backwards down the front steps. He was decent enough to chuck my hag after me. I didn't feel equal to the fag of fetching it for myself.

EATING ANOTHER'S DUST

As I have said before, there seems to be an impression in the sales business that where one man has succeeded another can. There is a certain amount of truth in this, of course, for there are people whose resistance to sales is of the passive kind. They buy everything from everybody in a kind of apathetic desperation, and many of them, feeling the resulting instalments quite beyond their power to cope with, leave the matter to Providence; which has a bad effect on some future pay cheque.

But, as a general proposition, there are few tortures so wearing as that of eating the other salesman's dust. Yet, one of my tours was made memorable for following in the footsteps of a rival salesman, whom I had never seen, but towards whom I felt especially malignant for he was drumming my own line. I drew blank after blank. But it wasn't the blanks, which made the occasion memorable: I was used to them. It was the fact that I was able to turn a poet to business account, which, you may take it from me, is very unusual. It wasn't that I sold a volume of him. But perhaps I'd better tell you.

DIPLOMACY

I approached the station buildings with a connoisseur's eye. The house was nothing, but the paddocks and cattle facilities were in splendid order. It was the boss who greeted me, though it took all my connoisseurship to discern the fact. He was laconic:

"The missus sees to them things." Then, irrelevantly, "See thru dorg? She sooled 'im on to the bloke who was here yesterday. He got a souvenir. . . the dorg, I mean."

That was rather daunting, but dogs don't mind me as a rule. I think they feel sorry for me. And the lady of the house looked daunting, too. She eyed me grimly and demanded, "What d'YOU want?" It was then that Oliver Goldsmith came to my aid.

"I understand," I said, "that a salesman was here yesterday, and was bitten by your dog."

"Well, what of it? And, once again, what d'YOU want?"

"I'm fond of dogs," I replied,

Palestine Land Regulations

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald's recent announcement of new regulations restricting the transfer of land in Palestine by Arabs to Jews raised a hornets' nest about his ears.

The new regulations provide that in the hill country lying to the north of Jerusalem the transfer of land to anyone except a Palestinian Arab is prohibited; in the plains in the south an Arab can transfer only to another Arab, subject to certain exceptions permitted by the High Commissioner.

After the Great War, Syrian landlords, owning considerable areas and letting them to small Arab cultivators, were forced to sell out; 80 per cent, of the land was bought by the Jewish Agency, and the Arab tenants dispossessed. Other land was bought from Arabs who had fallen into debt.

About 1000 Jews entered Palestine per month at the end of last year, and as many more went in illegally. Yet the Shaw Commission reported ten years ago that there was no further land available, which could be occupied by new immigrants without displac-

ing the population. Many rural Arabs are now landless.

A fierce attack on the Land Transfer Regulations was recently launched by the Opposition in the British Parliament. They charged the Government with having flouted the League of Nations and disregarded the opinion of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and that British policy in Palestine was inconsistent with the terms of the Mandate.

Jews and Jewish organisations accuse the Government of having set up a Ghetto worse than those of Czarist Russia and Nazi Germany. A Zionist delegation in New York lodged protests with Mr. Cordell Hull and Lord Lothian. The British Board of Deputies has asked the Government to receive a deputation. Another Jewish organisation of Great Britain asks what the war is for? ". . . While waging a war for the maintenance of international authority and the rule of law, and, above all, for the protection of the small peoples, it takes this step . . . in derogation of the internationally assured rights of the Jewish people . . ."

(Why have a war if the Jews don't win it?)

* * *

The Chief Rabbi, who has recently been co-operating with the Archbishop of Canterbury in asking the nation to sacrifice by saving its money and investing it in the National Savings Movement, sent a telegram to the Archbishop appealing to him "to do your utmost to remove this crying wrong."

PLENTY

It is estimated that the South Australian barley crop will exceed 10 million bushels—a record crop for the State. The total crop for Australia will probably also be a record.

For the first time in 16 years, iron ore on a commercial scale is being produced in Canada—in Ontario. With a subsidy from the Ontario Government, development was started there in 1937.

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THEY CALL IT SLUM CLEARANCE

Recently a "New Times" representative visited the new homes being built by the Housing Commission on the Oakover Estate, Preston (Melbourne). These are some of the promised 1000 houses to be completed by the end of the year, and are intended for the people who are at present dwelling in slum or sub-standard homes.

He went full of pleasant anticipation of seeing something worthy of this wealthy country in its endeavour to at long last come to grips with this apparent problem, but was quickly disillusioned. His first impression was that he was entering a barracks, with brick sheds, huts and storerooms built at intervals. Upon closer examination, he realised that these, were indeed intended for homes for the dispossessed.

The general idea seems to be two houses under one roof, with one chimney serving both. This does give the impression that they are quite large homes, especially in the case where a two-storied house is attached to a single-storied one. Where two single-storied houses are attached, the barn-like appearance is more apparent. The brick walls, in front as well as at the back and sides, are unrelieved by any design in cement or brickwork, whilst the windows and doors are of the plainest, with nothing artistic about them. The front entrances vary a little, without improving the appearance. Some of them, including the two-storied ones, have only a concrete slab, with a small, inartistic hood for shelter (if the rain fails to fall straight, the visitor waiting at the door will get wet). Some have a small porch way at the front made of plain bricks, trellised, with a couple of corrugated cement sheets overhead.

The inside treatment leaves much to be desired. Let us pay a visit to one of a pair in Stakes-street, not forgetting that these are purporting to be modern houses.

As we open the front door and remain in the doorway, we notice that the ceiling is very low, that an old-fashioned electric light hangs from the centre of the ceiling. To our right is the living-room fireplace, plain brick, with fuel grate, and above the fireplace a couple of bricks protruding, upon which a short board is rested; this is the mantelpiece. Without moving, we look straight ahead and are thrilled to see a one-fire fuel stove, not built in, with the sheet-iron chimney extending up until it disappears into a sheet-iron canopy, much like one can see any time in a fish shop. Next to the stove is the draining board and sink, with the light from the back yard shining through the window. Remember, you see all this without moving from the front door, which opens direct into this room. At the back of the house, which (like all of these, homes) does not possess a back verandah or shed, the washhouse, without doors, is open to the westerly weather.

Our representative's report contains many more depressing details than the foregoing, but space is limited. Would any of our readers care to occupy houses of this kind, realising that one glance is sufficient to label them: "For slum dwellers only"?

The Housing Commission may be making an attempt at slum clearance, but surely they must realise that to build houses that will for all time carry the stigma of having been built for slum dwellers is not going to do very much—the most it will do is make a break of a few years between one slum area and another.

These homes should be designed to give modern appliances and distinctiveness to each dwelling, to enable each occupant to express his individuality, and to take a pride in beautifying it and so help to lift himself out of a slum psychology.

The slum problem will never be really solved until each and every man, woman and child is regarded as an individual, with their individual likes and dislikes, and not as ants to be regimented as to houses, food or clothing. The only sensible way to do this is to give each individual sufficient income to purchase his needs independently, according to his individual desires. Under Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Government has the power to implement such a policy, but nothing will be done until the electors in each electorate bring pressure to bear on their particular Member of Parliament—holding him personally responsible to themselves.

REVIEWER BUYS A "PENGUIN" But Is Sold a "Pup"

There has never been any lack of good advocates for the further centralisation of power. It is clear that those who have already largely benefited by the success of this policy possess also the power to encourage its propagation, and that just so far as the process succeeds, and more and more power is concentrated into fewer and fewer hands, so far will the policy of still further centralisation become the only one which may be advocated with impunity by anyone who hopes for preferment, or even a reputation for respectability.

The best advocates, moreover, are always sincere men who do not suspect this state of affairs, and who are usually somewhat surprised at the success and publicity, which attend their efforts. Among these, I think Mr. W. B. Curry* must be counted.

It is important to notice the relevant conditions under which this and other widely publicised pleas for a further surrender of local sovereignty are being made. At the present time in this country centralisation of control, with its attendant evils of red tape and bureaucracy, has already gone so far that it is incredibly difficult to get even the simplest matter settled, or the most obvious wrong put right, because the formal responsibility rests upon some inaccessible official in Canberra, whose subordinates have not the authority to act. Yet all Mr. Curry has to offer is another and larger dose of the drug, which has already made us desperately sick!

As if this were not enough, we have, during the last two years in Europe, witnessed two powerful Governments making deliberate use of the fear of war to force the populations of small States to surrender their local sovereignty until at last the people of several countries have been forced to take up arms, with the grudging admission that even the horror and futility of war itself is preferable to submission to a like fate.

It is under these circumstances that Mr. Curry comes forward with his carefully worded suggestion that what we ought to do is to surrender such local sovereignty as we have managed to retain to a Super-Government of such overwhelming power that it will be able to extend its control over the rest of the World. Be it noted also that the emotional strength of his argument lies in the merciless use of the fear and the horror of war.

There is, of course, an important difference between Mr. Curry and his ideological rivals, the Nazis and the Communists. The difference is this: whereas the Nazi wants power concentrated in the hands of Nazis, and the Communist wants it in the hands of Communists, Mr. Curry, who is a Liberal-Democrat, has quite different aims; he wants a World Government of Liberal-Democrats.

It is no part of my purpose to underestimate the difference between a Liberal and a Nazi or Communist, but I cannot avoid pointing out that they are all human, and, therefore, not to be trusted with power on the scale proposed by the Federal Unionist. Indeed, Mr. Curry grants this point in advance by quoting with approval the dictum, "All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." This must force him to take his stand, if he is not to admit that he wants to establish a World Tyranny, on the untenable assumption that adult suffrage constitutes an effective safeguard against the misuse of power, when the electorate has to be measured in hundreds of millions, and, is, therefore, entirely in the hands

of the controllers of mechanically reproduced propaganda.

The course of events since the last war has shown again and again that overblown "democracy" of the type favoured by Mr. Curry gives rise to autocracy as readily as a chicken is hatched out of an egg. If recent events had been expressly fashioned as an ironic comment upon the Federal Union proposals they could scarcely have been more to the point. The gigantic Federal constitution, which we are asked to accept as the cure for war, is already possessed by the U.S.S.R., which, despite its "overwhelming power" is unable to "federate" one of its small neighbours without bitter and destructive warfare. The electoral system which Mr. Curry would like to see imposed upon the world as a safeguard against autocracy, is that under which Hitler was elected to power seven years ago. And if proof were needed that war within a governmental area can be as horrible as between sovereign States, Spain would have provided it too recently, one would think, for the lesson to have been forgotten.

According to Mr. Curry the Federal Union Movement in Great Britain is gaining new adherents at the rate of 400-500 per week, and their professed aim is to force the Government to adopt Federal Union as its official Peace Aim. There are already signs in the press and on the wireless that the idea is receiving powerful support from what are usually known as "influential quarters."

At present the neutral countries of Europe believe that a Hitler victory will mean the loss of their independence while an Allied victory will preserve them from that fate. If, however, they find that their absorption into a Super-State is being plotted by both sides they are likely to give up hope and submit to the nearer and more dangerous threat, which at present is that of Nazi Germany.

The result of this would be that Britain also would soon find herself drawn into Hitler's Union, instead of Mr. Curry's. It would seem, therefore, of vital importance that this movement should be checked by effective opposition without delay.

—C. G. D.



*"The Case for Federal Union," a Penguin Special, by W. B. Curry.

AN ECONOMIST FLIRTS WITH REALITY

War-Time Economics

Here is a refreshingly unorthodox book from a professional economist. Ten years ago the occupant of a Chair of Economics could not, and would not, have written: "It is a condemnation of our economic system that we were not able to mobilise all our productive resources to raise the living standards of our people, but were forced instead to find means of keeping some people out of productive work in order to provide work-incomes for others," and Dr. E. R. Walker, Professor of Economics in the University of Tasmania and Economic Adviser to the Tasmanian Government, goes a great deal further than that.

"Financial arrangements are, as their name implies, arrangements to further some object, and the object is the employment of real resources, men and materials. The question: 'Can the men and materials be obtained?' is a more fundamental one than the question that so often occupies attention: 'Where can we find the money?' Financial arrangements should be consciously designed to facilitate the employment of real resources there must be a revision of popular ideas on employment policy and financial policy."

"When the plain man says there should not be unemployment, he is thinking in terms of real resources. Then he says there is something wrong with financial arrangements that prevent things being done. This logical suggestion cannot be welcome to those whose income is tied up with the existing financial system."

Starting from such premises, we can expect from the author more satisfactory financial proposals than any of his academic colleagues have yet produced, particularly when he adds later: "Unless a government desires to prepare the way for violent revolution or monetary collapse, its financial policy should avoid building up a public debt and interest bill of such dimensions as to imperil our future. . . . A failure to grasp the true issues involved in financial policy might seriously hamper Australia in the effort of war, or lead us to build up a debt burden the service of which would be beyond our power."

USING COMMONWEALTH BANK

Nor are we disappointed. Dr. Walker's war-finance proposals include substantial use of the credit-creating powers of the Commonwealth Bank, although we are left with the feeling that he might be prepared to go a great deal further if he felt that his reception might not be impaired. He points out quite clearly that prices do not rise, but are raised; that effective control of prices is not only possible, but a major responsibility of Government, and holds no brief for private bank profiteering on the public credit.

One can entirely agree that all new expenditure involving the employment of additional resources should be met by a Commonwealth Bank advance; but one questions Dr. Walker's conclusion that the resultant additions to the non-interest bearing deposits of the trading banks should be borrowed back from them, even though at a purely nominal rate of interest, so that they cannot use their greater liquidity as an accretion of power. If, indeed, it should be necessary to prevent them from expanding credit to private industry to the point where, it competes with the

Government for the use of resources, it would appear that the correct procedure would be to establish an increasing legal cash reserve requirement, cash, of course, including deposits with the Commonwealth Bank. This is a matter of principle, and would develop without dislocation to the point where a 100 per cent reserve would apply and full control of financial policy would be in responsible hands.

A MARKED ADVANCE

The author lays the inflation bogey very effectively, but does not appear to have fully overcome its influence. Nevertheless, his work is a marked advance on anything previously issued from an orthodox academic source, and one hopes he will retain this leadership. A great deal of valuable factual information is included, which will be of help to anyone giving consideration to the many aspects of our war-time economy; but, as Dr. Walker emphasises, there is really no difference between a war-time economy and a peace-time economy, war finance and peace finance. It is all a question of the extent to which we are prepared to use our resources; we have not yet recognised that national security is a great purpose, which should command our service in peace, as well as war.

From personal discussion with Dr. Walker, the writer can confirm that, with the assurance of responsible control, he admits the possibility and desirability of much greater use of the national credit than is foreshadowed in this initial publication. It is important to remember that Mr. Dwyer-Gray's proposals at the recent Loan Council meeting were the result of collaboration with Dr. Walker, as the Government's Economic Adviser, and of reading this book. Neither party would suggest that these proposals were really adequate, or a complete solution. Their intention was to present watertight plans for the immediate utilisation of the national credit, on a technically unchallengeable basis, confident that the principle would rapidly be extended once its applicability was demonstrated.

CONCESSION TO ORTHODOXY

As a concession to orthodoxy, the author denies that "war can be financed at no cost to the nation, purely by the exploitation

* (*War-Time Economics*, by Dr. E. Ronald Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Melbourne University Press, 5/-.)

MORE ACTION BY THE U.E.A.

A report from the honorary secretary of the United Electors of Australia (Non-Party) states:

The following matter, previously sent to the president and councillors of every shire, and to the mayor and councillors of every city, town, and borough in Victoria (196 in all); and to every member of the Legislative Council of Victoria; has now been sent to all senators and members of the House of Representatives, accompanied by a memo: "The public demand for debt-free money for public purposes is rising fast."

1. The motion passed by the Legislative Assembly of South Australia.
2. Mr. W. Macgillivray's two speeches.
3. The motion passed unanimously by the Legislative Assembly of West Australia.
4. The motion passed by the

of credit expansion." Of course, like Mr. Spender's "something for nothing," this is an artificial Aunt Sally. Everyone recognises the tragic real cost of war, and that, in fact, the utilisation of the national credit must result in even more real resources being employed and, possibly, destroyed. All that the most ardent advocates of monetary reform are concerned with, in peace or war, is the removal of unnecessary financial restrictions on the achievement of whatever the people desire and are prepared to undertake.

The important thing is that the use of our man-power and resources today, for any purpose, shall *not* result in the accumulation of a crippling burden of debt charges that will stand between us and our security in the future. It were dangerous fallacy to assume that even a very destructive war uses up resources to an extent that necessitates future economic hardship, and to ignore the accelerated improvement in technical knowledge, processes and equipment that takes place in war—as it should in peace—and which makes possible the rapid, if not immediate, restoration of prosperity and industrial activity. This the author appreciates, and we hope his thoughtful and apparently unbiassed explanation will open a few closed minds in high places.

-J.H.

Tasmanian Legislative Assembly.

5. The resolutions passed by the Blaxland Shire Council, N.S.W., and 48 other councils in that State.
6. Sections 503 and 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking.
7. Sub-sections xii and xiii of Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act.
8. Leaflet entitled "Will Australia be pawned again?"

These documents were also sent to every candidate at the recent State Elections.

We have now addressed a special letter to every councillor in the Camberwell Municipality, and have forwarded a copy of same, together with a covering letter, to the honorary secretary of each of the progress associations (fourteen altogether) in that district. Each progress association and councillor has been supplied with a copy of S. F. Allen's book, *Money* (gratis), and the progress associations have been sent a supply of the issue of the *New Times* of December 15, 1939, which reports the resolutions carried by the Blaxland Shire Council, N.S.W.

A special letter to businessmen, "dealing with taxation and the proposed U.E.A. suburban action—town hall meetings, etc.—has been prepared. The response to this approach is expected to be considerable, and, since personal interviewing is to be an important feature of the campaign, all "actionists" are urged to get in touch with the Campaign Director, c/o. the U.E.A.

The secretary apologises for being unable to answer at length the flood of correspondence, which has poured into headquarters during the past week or so. His appeal to supporters is to: "Strike while the iron is hot. No better opportunities of getting our message to all sections of the public have existed before, and we expect the co-operation of every supporter at this, the most vital time in the history of the movement."

Remember the address:
United Electors of Australia,
McEwan House
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Phone: M.U.2834.

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PRESS CUTTINGS

(Continued from page 1.)

Certificate Plan was not only an opportunity of patriotism, but also for solid investment."

(Mr. Spender knows, and admits, that the war cannot be financed out of taxation—taxation is beating the community to its knees. Mr. Spender declares—and I agree with him—that the war must be won in no uncertain fashion; but though he suggests that the peace we are fighting for mainly concerns the future generation—we who have to do the fighting, etc., are of "small account," apart from our opportunities for "patriotism" and "solid investment"—he proceeds to perpetuate the present "borrow and boom" system, which must "burst" on posterity. Unlike those who control our destiny, youth must struggle for existence BEFORE the war, must do the fighting and dying DURING the war and must pay the price of the elders' folly AFTER the war!)

* * * *

Melbourne Sun, May 7:

"Although the ten buses (which arrived in Melbourne for the Tramways Board from Adelaide recently) are destined for the Bourke-street service, to replace the old cable trams, patrons will have to wait for them until the present cable breaks. As long as the old cable holds together, the Federal Government refuses to recognise the essential need for the buses to replace the old trams."

(The race is now between: 1—Crumbling Cable, 2—Cable Car, and 3—Common Sense. National Credit out of Commonwealth Bank, by People's Demand, was scratched.)

* * * *

Melbourne Herald, April 20: "Perth, Sat.—If it was not possible to spend money on the citizens of Australia, it should not be possible to spend so much on defence, the Primate of Australia (Dr. Le Farm) said at a conference on unemployment today. It seemed that the monetary system was hopelessly out of date."

Money CAN be found for peace AS WELL AS FOR WAR, but under the stress of war-time our gullibility and taxability are stretched to breaking point by those who control the credit of the nation—and they never suffer by unemployment, never produce real wealth, never take their place on the nations' battlefields, and will not consider that the monetary system is obsolete until the electors of this country DEMAND THAT IT BE ALTERED.)

* * * *

Melbourne Sun, May 8: "The church should not degrade itself by appealing to a politician; we should be above the level of shoddy politics," said the Rev. D. Dow, when it was suggested at the Presbyterian General Assembly last night, that every minister and session clerk should write to the Prime Minister, supporting the Government's action on wet canteens."

(The very essence of true democracy is representation of the people and for the people; the function of a politician is to yield to pressure from his electors. Neglect to either approve or disapprove of a parliamentarian's actions OPENS THE DOOR to "shoddy politics," Mr. Dow, and my humble advice would be: "Don't abuse your M.P.—USE HIM.")

* * * *

Melbourne Sun, May 8:
"NOVEL MONEY-RAISING PLAN FOR NEW HOSPITAL.—A birthday book, with a page

for every day in the year, and room for 64,000 names, is to be placed in the Birthday League Ward at the new Royal Melbourne Hospital. Anyone will be able to sign his name in the book on the page allotted to his birthday, on giving a sum, large or small, to the hospital."

(Well! For a novel idea, this beats the Yanks! However, my birthday is in Leap Year—but so was that of the Commonwealth Bank. Since the Royal Melbourne Hospital is a PUBLIC institution, like the Commonwealth Bank . . . Well, I leave the rest to readers.)

* * * *

Melbourne Herald, May 7:

"Margarine, a menace to butter, was born in the Napoleonic wars, grew to adolescence during the last war, was now fully grown, and was a problem in dairying which had come to stay," said the Supervisor of Dairy Exports (Mr. F. Wigan), today.

"Speaking at the 47th annual convention of the Australian Institute of Dairy Factory Managers and Secretaries at the Exhibition today, Mr. Wigan urged the industry to IMPROVE QUALITY AND PRICE OF BUTTER TO COMBAT MARGARINE COMPETITION (my emphasis), which had affected every butter market in the world—and which should have been tackled 10 to 15 years ago. Later in his address, Mr. Wigan said that, 'When the war was over, and money was not so plentiful, there was danger of the margarine consumption figures being greater.'"

(Don't you think it rather strange of Mr. Wigan to talk of improving the quality and price of butter, when in the same breath he practically admits that THE REAL MENACE IS ABSENCE OF MONEY—NOT THE PRESENCE OF MARGARINE? Margarine is a problem in dairying, which has come to stay—only until the money "problem" is effectively overcome. The latter

should have been "tackled" about 150 years ago; when the introduction of intense industrialisation rendered the money system obsolete. That time coincides with the march of friend Bonaparte. Moral: Let the money supply equate with production, and eliminate the margarine and the mass-murder menaces.)

PENSIONS IN ENGLAND

Danger of Centralisation

The Old Age and Widows' Pensions Bill provides for the payment of supplementary pensions by a central body instead of by the local authority, and it makes a means test obligatory.

In the debate at the committee stage of this Bill, the suggestion of a means test evoked much opposition, and, in the course of it, Mr. McGovern said:

"The difference between the board and the local authority is that you can raise a certain amount of public opinion in regard to what is done by a local authority, and can carry on propaganda locally in a way that cannot be done against the board. The Minister can always shelter himself or herself behind the fact that the decision in these matters lies with the board. If the board decides to reduce the standard, that is a grave danger in every way . . ."

Don't Fail to Read "MONEY"

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

1/1 Posted.

From "Save The
People's Bank" Campaign,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne

TO THE NEW READER

At a time like the present, when there is no shortage of the real things needed to ensure comfort and liberty for everyone in the community, we yet find ourselves surrounded with poverty, fear and debt, while everyday fresh inroads are made on our liberties through taxation and vexatious regulations.

In consequence of this, we find a fertile breeding ground for Fascism, Communism, and other varieties of change—some of which may possibly add to our material well being, but all of which exact the price of still further surrender of our reasonable liberties.

Parliament is rapidly falling into disrepute. Why? Because Parliament has lost most of its real powers to add to your liberties. Parliament can do little more than take away your liberties. Parliament is ineffective. For proof of this, read what Ministers are daily telling deputations which wait upon them. All sorts of desirable plans are put before Cabinets—plans for hospitals, schools, roads, etc. We have the men who are willing and anxious to do the work; we have the skill and experience; we have all the materials. Only one thing is lacking. That thing is finance. Finance is a matter of bookkeeping entries, of proper accounting for things done. In other words, finance is, or should be, a Reflection of facts. Instead of this, we have allowed it to control practically all our activities.

Until this state of affairs is righted we shall never regain our prosperity or our liberties; and it can be righted through Parliamentary action in such a way as to extend our liberties and without any interference with private property. Parliament is elected by the people. THIS MEANS YOU; and it is your duty to yourself, to your dependants, and to your fellow-citizens to give serious thought to those removable impediments which are preventing Parliament from doing its duty and which are stopping the further progress of our country.

The New Times has been established to assist you in getting at the truth of things. It is anxious to help you. You, in turn, can help it by becoming a regular reader and by getting your friends to read it.

The New Times is on sale at all authorised newsagents every Friday, 3d. Order it from your local agent. If he does not stock it, ask him to order supplies direct from Gordon and Gotch.

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WEST AUSTRALIAN NOTES

The Campaign Director of the W.A. Electoral Campaign reports:

Mr. C. R. Willcocks, secretary, Subiaco branch, extends an invitation to campaigners and their friends to join in the fortnightly bridge evenings, at his residence, 114 Gloster road, Subiaco.

PINGELLY.

Mr. V. J. Dury, campaign director, accompanied by Mr. F. Jones, State Executive, visited Pingelly at the invitation of the Wheatgrowers' Union, where an address was delivered on "War Finance." An excellent attendance, despite the first rains of the season, marked the occasion. A further meeting in the evening, under the auspices of the Electoral Campaign Group, was also addressed, the subject being, "What is Your Objective?" An attentive audience listened to both speakers, who conveyed in no uncertain terms the action which must be undertaken if we are to preserve our democratic parliamentary government and make it give the results the PEOPLE WANT.

Intense organisation is going ahead in this area, and towns within a 30 miles radius will now be brought under the wing of the Pingelly Group. Any other groups requiring the services of headquarters are requested to arrange transport and accommodation. Headquarters will do the rest.

CENSURE OF STATE PREMIER

The censure motion on the State Premier, in relation to his failure to represent the unanimous opinion of the State Assembly at the last Loan Council meeting, will be moved when the Assembly meets. Further information will be given in these notes shortly. State members are being bombarded with demands to support the censure motion, and further action in regard to bringing this resolution to the notice of the Federal Government will be taken. The sacking of the Legislative Council member for the East Province at the Council Elections, to be held during the second week in May, is expected. It rests on the electors in this area to dismiss from office another member who has failed to give any results to his electors.

RESIST RATE-RISE ASSOCIATION

More actionists are requested to take the field in this important campaign. Headquarters will be

pleased to hear from individuals who will undertake some work in this regard. The association will shortly be in a position to take action against several municipal councillors who, so far, by their silence, refuse to represent the wishes of the electors.

A full stock of Amos's "Commonwealth Bank" and Eric But-

"National Credit Versus National Debt"

A broadcast talk on this subject, sponsored by The United Democrats (Adelaide), will be given over 5KA on Tuesday, May 21, at 8.15 p.m.

Readers should advise friends and acquaintances to listen-in.

ler's booklet, are on sale at headquarters, 1/- and 6d respectively, 1d extra for postage. These are the books to give if you wish to convince people.

URGENT

An urgent financial appeal is being made. Unless further financial support is forthcoming immediately, headquarters will not be able to function. A sacrifice now will prevent a greater sacrifice in regard to your freedom and your economic security.

Save your waste paper, and send it in to headquarters. We may be able to monetise it.

Have You Read It?

The Story of the Commonwealth Bank By D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S. Price 1/-.

What I Think of the Churches Today. By W. Macmahon Ball, M.A. Price 1d.

Capital and Income. By Joseph T. Hollow, M.B., Ch.B. Price 6d.

Can Gift Money be Cancelled? By T. J. Moore. Price 3d.

What Is Our Problem? By T. J. Moore. Price 1d.

The above prices do not include postage, which will be one penny on each booklet.

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

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Oil in Australia

Sir, —From the Adelaide Advertiser, of 4/5/40, we learn that an American oil company is undertaking extensive investigations of oil potentialities of Australia, and "is prepared to spend large sums of money to find payable fields." In Venezuela, the report states, the hunt for oil was continued for twelve years before the first big gusher was struck. In another region one company spent £12,000,000 before it found payable oil.

A large section of the public, completely deluded by the legerdemain of High Finance, will hail the move with satisfaction. Actually it is another betrayal of the Australian people by our own Government, which is proved to be either corrupt or devoid of plain common sense.

Oil has been found in various parts of Australia by Australian companies, who were obliged to cease operations through lack of nothing but finance. (See "Story of Commonwealth Oil Refineries," by D. J. Amos). The Government, without resort to taxation or borrowing, could have financed these companies through the Commonwealth Bank free of interest, until payable flows were struck, the advances then being treated as share capital owned by the nation. The whole of the oil would have remained Australian property, to be used here or sold abroad. As the matter stands, we shall be giving to Wall Street the whole of our oil, excepting that represented by wages received by Australian employees of the company.

Is this the sort of thing Menzies, Casey and Co. have in mind when they preach about the need for Australians to make greater sacrifices? —Yours, etc.

"ANTI-TRAITOR."
Angaston, S.A.

Tuesday Night Lectures at U.E.A. Rooms

Last Tuesday, Mr. J. J. Simpson gave a very interesting address on the evidence he gave before the Royal Commission on Banking.

Many new faces are welcomed at each of these lectures. All are invited to attend the next lecture on Tuesday, May 21, at the U.E.A. rooms. Mr. W. A. Allen will speak on "The Ethics of the Co-operative Movement."

HECKLE HOUR

The problem of malnutrition will be debated at 3 DB Heckle Hour on Saturday, May 18 at 8 p.m. Dr. John Dale will contribute his point of view.

World - Government Plot Exposed!

The series of articles by Eric Butler, which recently appeared in the "New Times" under this heading, together with other matter, has now been printed in booklet form.

The price will be sixpence per copy, seven pence if posted, from New Times Limited, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

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WARNING TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND ALL WAGE EARNERS

(Continued from page 1.)

nonsense!), has been put up to call for the intensification and extension of misery through economy and poverty. And the amazing part of it is that he is actually doing it at a time when our productive capacity is greater than it has ever been. The question naturally arises: WHO told him to do it? WHO told him that there is a drift in State expenditure, and that it HAD to be arrested? It certainly was not the people of Australia, and he should be required publicly to state the identity of those he bows to as superior to them. He should also be called upon to answer straightforwardly this question: Is the community to be controlled by Finance or is Finance to be controlled by the community?

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT "ECONOMY"

Think of the thing logically. If State Governments are to economise, then they are to spend less. If they spend less, then business will commence to stagnate. If business stagnates, then unemployment will increase. If unemployment increases, then the community will have less income and there will be heavier claims for the "dole." If more dole money has to be provided, then unemployment taxation will be increased on those who remain in employment. If business dwindles and unemployment increases, then Government revenues will diminish and there will be a campaign for cuts in salaries on the ground that it is necessary to avoid repudiation of debt charges. By this time, everyone except the Banker and his satellites will be on lower standards.

A little investigation will show that it is only when Governments ARE spending freely that there can be any semblance of prosperity. Experience between 1929 and 1932 proves it. In that period Government spending of loan money was reduced from fifty millions a year to nil, with the following natural but disastrous results:

Bankruptcies increased from 2145 to 4645.

Unemployment increased from 9% to 30%.

Suicides increased from 785 to 943.

In addition, the effect on marriages was equally serious, the rate dropping from 7.43 per thousand to 5.96 per thousand.

But when in 1932 Governments were "permitted" to resume spending on works programmes, there was an immediate improvement in all directions. Under the present insane system it is an incontrovertible fact that unless additional money is being circulated from Government sources, it is not possible for industry to remain solvent. In these circumstances, it is clear that instead of agitating for a reduction of Government expenditure, Mr. Fadden, if he were doing his proper public duty, would be demanding a change in the method by which Governments OBTAIN money to spend. That is the crux of the matter.

WHY TAXATION IS HEAVY

Even in 1935, i.e., BEFORE the increase referred to by Mr. Fadden had taken place, there was quite an outcry against the heavy taxation, but not one of the wealthy people who did the

squealing said a word about the actual CAUSE of the high taxation. *Interest on the public debt* absorbs more than all the collections from Income Tax, Land Tax, Estate Duties, Sales Tax, Unemployment Tax, Motor Tax, and Entertainments Tax, and only about 1 in 500 of the population receives any of the interest. Eighty per cent, of it goes to banks and their allied insurance and trustee companies. It can therefore be seen at once that if it were not for the fraud of the Public Debt (and it IS fraudulent) all those taxes could be abolished, but instead of having them abolished they have had to be increased to meet the ever-mounting demands of the Bankers—the very ones who control the issue, recall, and cancellation of our purchasing power. Our taxation machine is merely the extortion department of the Banking System!

MONEY POWER

Read this from the Southampton Chamber of Commerce:

"Thus, from whatever angle it is viewed, we have the situation of widespread industrial trade stagnation, with producers capable of production and MILLIONS in want of the very things which can be produced in abundance. In the prima facie evidence, the fault in the economic system lies in the machinery responsible for the transfer of the goods from productive industry to individuals of the community. This link between production and consumption is MONEY.

"In order that it should function smoothly, the quantity of money should always be sufficient to provide the community with purchasing power to have access to the goods available. As the creation of money by the Banking System can be effected as and for any purpose they consider desirable, it would seem that a power nothing less than the control of the entire economic activity of the nation is vested in a private monopoly."

Note specially the last few words—"a power, NOTHING LESS THAN THE CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE NATION, is vested in a private monopoly." You see, your Government and mine has hitherto had no say at all in this important matter. It has simply clone what the representatives of the private monopoly have told it to do, and yet we have been kidding ourselves that the British Empire is a Democracy!

Now read two statements from the Chairman of the Midland Bank Ltd., of London:

1. "The Bank of England, and no other power in heaven above or earth beneath, is the ultimate arbiter of what our supply of money shall be."
2. "The regular EXPANSION of money supplies, which MUST be undertaken if trade is to be active and the price level stable has not been PERMITTED."

Australian banks fall into line with the Bank of England, which is a private corporation. The British Parliament has no say whatever regarding the increasing and decreasing of the people's purchasing power, and so we see that the citizens of the British Empire are in the financial dol-

drums because a private corporation will not "permit" them to get out. The people of the same Empire are heavily taxed because the same private corporation controls the production of money and has it all written up as debt owing to itself!

"FUNDS"

How many Government employees have ever pondered over the strange fact that when Governments seek to undertake some NEW work, or to provide some ADDITIONAL service for the community, they cannot even commence it until they have obtained what are called "funds," even though there be an abundance of the material things required. Despite the fact that Governments are supposed to represent the PEOPLE, and the PEOPLE are supposed to be the owners of the Commonwealth and everything in it, the uses to which our resources may be put are determined by "funds," and it therefore stands to reason that those who control the "funds" control the resources.

What wonderful things these "funds" must be. What would they look like if we could see them? And how we have all been so mesmerised about them! The truth is that they are merely accounting tickets or symbols representing financial figures, which have been entered in books—costless bookkeeping. It is difficult to believe that the intelligent men and women of Australia could have allowed the financiers to impose on them a system under which tickets and symbols are regarded as more valuable than food, clothes, and shelter; yet that is precisely what HAS happened. Food, clothes, and shelter of the best kind can be made plentiful, but we have not been permitted to have them because of a scarcity of the tickets and symbols called MONEY. Could insanity go further?

And now we have one of our paid servants actually demanding that the supply of money symbols should be decreased just when we actually need more! In this he is merely the mouthpiece of the banking institutions. "But why should bankers wish to curtail the supply of money?" The answer is, "To improve their liquid position." Quite recently, no less an authority than the Treasurer of the Commonwealth made the public statement that Unemployment and Municipal Finance had become less satisfactory because of a deterioration in the liquidity of the Trading Banks. This deterioration takes place when our "deposits" reach high levels. Deposits are bank liabilities, and they always exceed the banks' ability to pay in cash. Whenever there is an expansion of credit there is an expansion of deposits, and as legal tender money has been carefully limited by an act of the Federal Parliament, increasing deposits by the people mean deterioration in the "liquidity" of the banks. Their liabilities exceed their ability to pay. So, instead of increasing the cash, they proceed to reduce the deposits, thus robbing the community and Governments of the wherewithal to buy, and bringing about a depression. Bank liquidity, even along dishonest lines, is apparently more important to those in high places than feeding, clothing, and housing the people.

A SWINDLE

Father Drinkwater, of the Catholic Church in England, has called attention to the swindling nature of the so-called National Debt. He has pointed out that from 1920 to 1933 Britain paid £8,300,000,000 for interest and debt repayments, and yet at the

end of 1933 the debt was three hundred millions BIGGER than it was when they started to pay it off. He went on to say: "It is all a huge swindle. There is nothing wrong with this poor old country except that it has foolishly let go its power over its own money, and is now completely in the hands of the moneylenders." And practically all the debt was borrowed in the form of credit-money privately manufactured by the bankers at no cost to themselves!

Australia is in precisely the same position, and the power that controls England controls Australia. That power is the Money Power. Since Federation we have paid more than £900,000,000 in interest and sinking fund, but the debt today is A THOUSAND MILLION'S GREATER THAN IT WAS WHEN WE FEDERATED! There is only one way to stop this madness, and that one way is to restore to the Crown the control of Australia's money system. Like the late Prime Minister of New Zealand, I mean the CONTROL of it, not the OPERATION of it.

ACTION CALLED FOR

Men and women of Australia, we have been foolish long enough. The men we have trusted as "experts" have betrayed us and misled our Governments. Sir Denison Miller showed us in 1920 how to prevent the Bankers from imposing their depressions, and we should refuse to allow any subversive interests to rob us of our purchasing power now. Unless we bestir ourselves on this question of Finance we and the generations unborn will be delivered into slavery. I beg of you to be warned in time. It is urgent that every one of us should ascertain and understand the answers to the simple questions: What IS Finance? Where does it come from? WHO produces it? Who OWNS it at the time of production? WHO controls the quantity the community shall be permitted to have?

The words of the late Arthur Kitson should be kept ringing in our ears. "The money question," he said, "is the greatest moral and social question which mankind has ever had to consider. It concerns the lives, fortunes, and happiness of every human being in society and all generations yet unborn. All other questions sink into insignificance compared with this one. Money is the life-blood of trade and commerce, and unless there is an ample supply to meet the growing demands of trade, then enterprise is checked, trade is depressed, and the public is unable to secure and to enjoy the abundance of the necessities and good things of life which inventors and scientists have been able to provide."

WHAT TO DO

We must let our servants in Parliament know that we require them to remove from positions of influence and authority those enemies of society who are advocating tighter belts, more taxation and lower living standards in a world literally overflowing with the things which loosen belts and provide higher standards. We should let them know further that while they are doing this for us we will support them solidly, but if they fail to protect us from our financial enemies, then we shall see that they are no longer our representatives after the next election.

All who do not want their salaries or wages cut again should get busy immediately.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.