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# THE NEW TIMES

## "CATARRH"

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Vol. 6 No 23

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

## How To Win The War — And Peace

### A CHALLENGE TO EVERY BRITISH SUBJECT

"Your courage, your resolution, your this-and-that, will not help you if your rulers lose the peace. If they do that, your last state will be worse than your first, the going of the man Hitler will not profit you, your sufferings and your sacrifices and courage in this new war will be in vain, the next twenty years will be even worse than the last. The peace-to-come is even more important than the war, and in your own lives you now have seen what it means to lose a peace, or rather, wantonly to throw away a victory, just from dislike of exertion and of a stitch-in-time, from putting your trust in a burglar out of fear of a bogeyman."

—Douglas Reed, world-famous author of "Insanity Fair" and "Disgrace Abounding," in his latest book, "Nemesis."

"I have two great enemies: the Southern Army in front of me, and the financial institutions in the rear. Of the two, the one in my rear is the greater foe."

—Abraham Lincoln.

"Industrial power will win the war. Overwhelming output of armaments would shorten it, with its incalculable loss of life and misery."

—London "Daily Telegraph," December 5, 1939.

It is becoming more and more apparent as this war proceeds, with its inevitable trail of bloodshed, misery and material wreckage, that the British peoples are being subjected to a sinister and subtle attack from within. The "man in the street" has been stampeded by the mechanised storm, which has already lashed part of Europe into chaos. He feels that more must be done to help the Empire. In this frame of mind he is, unfortunately, an easy victim for the many poisonous ideas being espoused in quarters, which are not particularly British. The Australian people are already being stampeded. Mass meetings and leading citizens throughout the nation are demanding a centralised Government and the nationalisation of everything. By some remarkable process of thought some people seem to think that the "bolshevising" of the nation will improve the national effort. It will do nothing of the sort. It will place the nation under the fumbling, irresponsible care of an army of bureaucrats, of whom we have already seen far too many. Second-rate experts will be telling first-rate experts how to run things; and those who have any knowledge of bureaucratic administration must stand aghast. Apart from hindering the maximum war effort, this proposed legislation will mean the losing of another peace. Britain has already been "bolshevised"—it was the most shocking betrayal of British democracy and British culture since Cromwell allowed the second Jewish influx from 1665 onwards. Of course, our daily press has informed us that it was essential to "bolshevise" Britain in order to win the war. This is another lie, which we are expected to swallow. How simply the finance-controlled channels of propaganda destroy our culture, our conception of those things, which we all instinctively feel are our very way of life—they are life. If the British Government would only take control of the creation and issue

of money, PRIVATE ENTERPRISE COULD DELIVER MAXIMUM RESULTS. The only thing preventing private enterprise from "delivering the goods" is a *shortage of finance*. Private finance is making certain that the money being made available will be utilised mainly by *its* monopolies.

Finance has openly stated its real intentions. Most enlightened people are aware of the Political and Economic Planning group in Britain. Political and Economic Planning was brought into being by the Bank of England in 1931, for the expressed purpose of centralising the whole of British industry under monopolies—"bolshevism." In the *P.E.P. Journal* of October 4, 1938, the following statement appeared:

(Continued on page 8.)

### PRESS CUTTINGS

By "SCISSORS."

ARGUS, 28th May:

"Canberra, Monday. —Direct action by grocers to enforce their demand for a concession from the sugar monopoly was advocated by Mr. Nairn (U.A.P., W.A.), in the House of Representatives today. In the debate on the Sugar Agreement Bill, he said: "If the grocers had the backbone of the trade unionists they would go on strike and refuse to distribute sugar. That would soon settle the matter." But Mr. Nairn's amendment for a reduction of one-eighth of a penny a lb. in the retail price of sugar was defeated. The Bill passed all stages."

(We remember the recent report that the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. made a record profit of £1,103,744 for last year. This figure represented nearly £100,000 increase on the previous year's profit. Even the Fairymead

### POWER-MANIACS VERSUS PEOPLE

#### The Underlying Issue

Reprinted from a series of articles appearing in an English contemporary. The author is Major C. H. Douglas.

We have now, perhaps, examined the main features of the contemporary situation sufficiently to obtain an intelligible picture of it.

In essence, it is not difficult to envisage. Out of the fog of the kind of history which Henry Ford described as "bunk," and of propaganda designed to encourage the faith which consists in believing what ain't so, there emerges the outline of a titanic Struggle; a tri-partite struggle in which, from its very nature, one side, that of the common man, has been, and indeed is, not merely unorganised in its own interests, but largely unconscious of them; while another consists of highly intelligent and completely unscrupulous men, carrying on an internecine warfare throughout the ages for ultimate power. The present crisis is quite probably a culminating peak of this long struggle, and we may see the emergence of a third party, which perhaps has been overlooked.

#### PAWNS

To one group, the common man, with whom we may include all but a tiny fraction of the population of every country at every time, is simply "cannon fodder." His place in the scheme of things is to be forced into functional associations "Armies, Labour, Civil Services, etc., which can be swung like a club, and, on the whole, with as little comprehension as a club possesses as to the real objective for

which it is swung. I do not believe that national boundaries have, for many centuries at least, been in any sense coterminous with any of these groups, or that to one of them the general well-being of the population has at any time been more than an unavoidable bribe to obtain the necessary acquiescence from national, as distinct from international, "leaders."

Now it may be reiterated, that this forced functionalising process, which alone makes the common man the collective tool of the enemy, arises out of the necessity for bed, board, and clothes in security. Man wants much more than that. But afterwards, and the things he wants afterwards, are most dangerous to the Enemy. So that the obvious policy is to keep him busy with bed, board and clothes in perpetuity.

#### ALWAYS WAR

Perhaps the first essential in considering this situation is to bear steadily in mind the idea of continuity. To repeat Clausewitz (and to emphasise the permanently "military" nature of the problem) "war is the pursuit of policy by other means." Not necessarily the policy of those who fight the war. But certainly the policy of those who *promote* war, either actively, or passively by opposing the rectification of those factors which force aggression; all of which, I think, can be traced to those who are in control of the international financial system, and other international forces.

That is to say, it is an elementary error to regard the course of events as being normally peaceful, but, regrettably, punctuated by wars.

It is, of course, nothing of the kind. In the present war, the blockade of Germany merely differs in method, but not at all in kind, from "peaceful" trade competition. And the desperate penalties which Germany would exact from Great Britain and France, if the victory in the military phase of the war were to go to her, would merely be an intensified form of the treatment meted out to the vanquished by financial gangsters (of whom I am confident that Hitler is merely a tool) —obliteration or absorption, whichever served better, for instance, the march of the Vanderbilts, Morgans, or Schiffs towards "control."

#### FACTS OBSCURED

To say that all this merely illustrates the universal depravity of man is to take refuge in one of those cheap generalisations, which have been used to obscure

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on page 6.)

## MEN DITHERING

By "The WALRUS."

I never thought I should get on the air—without paying for the privilege, that is. Nevertheless, it happened to me. It was this way. Someone had pulled out of the "Men Dithering" session, and as I happened to be around and as I am usually considered pretty harmless, I got roped in.

"It's no trouble at all," the other two explained. "You need only to chip occasionally; you needn't follow the script at all. Leave the real business to us."

I entered the studio just on time. My confederates were talking; not over the air, yet—fortunately.

(1): "... Oh, and this is priceless. The bloke stood there with his right arm extended, so, and the Hun said, 'I'm glad you've come to your senses and salute the Fuhrer in the proper manner.' And the bloke said, 'Don't be silly. It isn't that at all. I'm only telling you how high the heap—

(2): "Hi! Cheese it. We're on the air!"

(1) (responding to cue): "... But don't you think that World Federation would be a simply splendid thing? I mean to say, just: think of all the countries that can't manage their own affairs. ..."

(2): "Yes, I see your point." (Nobody else does.) "What you mean is, not being able to manage their own affairs, they might be able to manage somebody else's. Well, that's very human. ..."

(Myself, entering into the spirit of the thing): "Bit like the Irishman, what! You know . . . the johnny who made a loss on every article sold, and entirely depended for his profit on his colossal turnover."

(1): "I'm afraid I can't give you any points for that remark." (All three laugh good-humouredly at this thrust, the point of which, if any, is doubtless unperceived by the great unseen—and probably rapidly dwindling—audience. . . .) "No, but seriously, it is impossible to visualise a world crowded with potty little sovereignties all quite insignificant and unable to defend themselves . . ."

(Myself, again): "Against what?"

(2): "My dear man, there always has been war, and always will be. Can you mention a single page of human history that is free from war?"

"No, but . . ."

(1): "That is all beside the point. What really matters is the well being of the people. You must admit there's something wrong."

(2): "Undoubtedly! We want a change of heart, of outlook, of ideal, and, er. . . ."

(1): "Exactly. Everything needs to be completely changed. We want more order, more discipline, more will to arrive . . ."

(Myself, departing from the script): "Where?"

(1): "If I could answer that I could solve all your problems."

(Myself): "But I don't like this idea of going places until I know where I am going."

(1): "Would it help you to make up your mind if you were a member of some measly little principality?"

"Maybe I wouldn't want to. . . . I don't know . . ."

(2): "That's just it. You're the typical sovereignty, decayed, aimless."

(Myself): "I expect you're right. You seem so certain of everything. But I don't want to stop being Australian."

(1): "You don't have to. Scotsmen haven't stopped being Scotch."

(2): "And Welshmen are still Welsh. . . ."

(Myself): "And Irishmen are still policemen. I know. But, has anyone discovered how much the individual has benefited? Besides, couldn't they be all those things without being federated? In fact, Ireland isn't federated any more."

(1): "You're helping to prove my point. A Scotsman is still Scotch, as you say, but does Scotland declare war on England any more?"

(2): "Exactly. Case proved up to the hilt. Federation destroys belligerency, but not nationality."

(Myself): "Forceful federation?"

(1): "Why, naturally. You wouldn't expect nations to be unanimous. Individuals never are."

(2): "There's only one thing that bothers me. Our friend has made rather a point, I think, and that is, 'Who will exercise the force necessary?'"

(1): "Oh, that will be international."

(2): "So it will . . . Yes, of course! With America as the solid core, so to speak."

(1): "It won't matter who it is, as far as I can see."

(Myself, slightly flabbergasted): "Well, in that case, wouldn't it be just as easy to hand everything over to Germany straight away? I mean to say, she's wolfing up the little States at about one a week. Or, d'you think America wouldn't like Federation unless she did the Federating, so to speak?"

(1): "You keep making fantastic difficulties. I am looking forward to a great and glorious unified future—not for an empire merely, but to a world-wide coalition with one aim, one standard, one object."

(2): "Quite so! That's just what I was going to say."

(Myself, and to blazes with the script): "But wouldn't it amount to the same thing if all the States retained their sovereignty and didn't go to war about anything?"

(1): "Listen to him. Of course, it would. But it just doesn't work, that's all. So, we propose to make it work."

(2): "Quite so. It will jolly well be made to work."

(Myself): "But I can't say I see what you two are driving at. I mean, take the present war. Are the people fighting against

this Federation business, or for it, or what?"

(1): "Of course not."

(Myself): "Well, what caused the fight if Federation didn't? It must have been something."

(2): "Germany is making war on liberty."

(Myself): "I can understand that. The idea isn't new, or it wouldn't come from Germany. But I never heard of anyone fighting someone else to force liberty upon him like this International force."

(1): "The war has nothing to do with Federation, I tell you. But Federation will make war impossible."

"Revolt, too?"

"Naturally. But who would want to revolt? Doubtless you have some theory about that."

"I suppose you could say so. I have a theory that Nature hates force. Things exist in the long run because they can, not because you will them to."

(2): "Leave it to Nature. I get no inspiration from that. What would you suggest as a substitute for Federation?"

(Myself): "Co-operation."

(1): "What's the difference? It comes to the same thing."

"Does it, though. I am co-operating with you tonight. If you'd tried any ideas of forceful federation, I shouldn't have been here, and possibly you wouldn't either."

(2): "Well, you needn't forget we're on the air. What other theory have you?"

"Oh, it's too silly really. I really believe something caused the war, and whatever it was, was bigger than Hitler."

(1): "I'm sick of Versailles."

(2): "And I'm sick of the fifth column. I'd shoot the lot."

It was at this point that they recovered a cue from the script, and got back on to safer ground.

(2) (continuing): "There's something that bothers me a bit, though, now I come to think of it. It's the National Debt."

(1): "Why should that bother you? It's never bothered any one yet except those economic cranks who think you can have nothing but assets, whereas the exact contrary is the truth."

(2): "Well, what I mean is, England owes so much to America, Australia owes so much to England, and so on. Every country owes some other country; everyone has a huge deficit, if you get me? Who will the Federation of World States owe its National Debt to? If it comes to that, whom will it get its loans from? Everybody knows the impossibility of raising sufficient internal loan money to do anything with. Wouldn't it be terrible if Federation came to nothing after all? Nobody to borrow from, and all that."

(Myself): "Don't bother any more, old son. We're off the air. Finish that one about the Nazi bloke . . ."

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MONETARY POLICY

U.S. SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 23, PAGE 91,  
(Certified as Correct by the Legislature Reference Service of the Library of Congress).

"Money is the creature of law, and the creation of the original issue of money should be maintained as an exclusive monopoly of National Government.

"Money possesses no value to the State other than that given to it by circulation. Capital has its proper place and is entitled to every protection, but the wages of men should be recognised in the social order as more important than the wages of money.

"No duty is more imperative on the Government than the duty it owes the people to furnish them with a sound and uniform currency, and of regulating the circulation of the medium of exchange so that labour will be protected from a vicious currency and commerce will be facilitated by cheap and safe exchange.

"The monetary needs of increasing numbers of people, advancing towards higher standards of living, can and should be met by the Government. Such needs can be served by the issue of national currency and credit through the operation of a national banking system. The circulation of a medium of exchange issued and backed by the Government can be properly regulated, and redundancy of issue avoided by withdrawing from circulation such amounts as may be necessary by taxation, re-deposit or otherwise. Government has the power to regulate the currency and credit of the nation. Government should stand behind its currency and credit

and the bank deposits of the nation. No individual should suffer a loss of money through depreciated or inflated currency or bank bankruptcy.

"Government possessing the power to create and issue currency and credit as money, and enjoying the power to withdraw both currency and credit from circulation by taxation and otherwise, need not, and should not, borrow capital at interest as the means of financing Governmental work and public enterprise. 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 privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of Government, but it is the Government's greatest creative opportunity.

"By the adoption of these principles, the long-felt want for a uniform medium will be satisfied. The taxpayers will be saved immense sums in interest, discount and exchanges. The financing of all public enterprise, the maintenance of stable government and ordered progress, and the conduct of the Treasury will become matters of practical administration. The people can and will be furnished with a currency as safe as their own Government. Money will cease to be master and become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to the money power."

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## DANGERS TO DEMOCRACY

### Including the "Watchman"

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

(A Broadcast Talk from 7HO, Hobart, and 7LA, Launceston, on May 26.)

Those of you who take any interest in the activities of your own little community must have wondered why you have had to suffer the discomfort of riding in ancient, obsolete trams; of motoring on roads in which the safety of human beings seems seldom to have been considered; to suffer the humiliation of seeing the best produce of Australia shipped abroad while large sections of your own people were obviously suffering from malnutrition; of seeing your schools, hospitals and libraries starved of equipment which was easily available a quarter of a century ago.

You have seen and suffered these things knowing, instinctively, or by close observation of the facts, that such things were quite unnecessary, and that the only obstacle, which stood in the way, was the shortage of money.

Yet, we find that when a war is declared there is no shortage of money: money is made available in scores of millions of pounds for the making of munitions of war.

The question arises: How does this come about? Or, to be more precise, why do those men who control our financial system release abundant supplies of money in wartime, and refuse to release sufficient during times of peace?

The answer to that question is quite clear. In times of war the people are keyed up to a consciousness of the need of doing things; they are determined that nothing should stand in the way of the successful prosecution of the war.

If some bank director or economist, during wartime, said there was no money available to build aeroplanes or cultivate more land, he would be sacked straight away or mobbed by the crowd. Such arguments would not be accepted.

The public, during the war, is not in the mood to accept excuses for failure; the people demand results. And against this strong public opinion the financial monopoly must bow its head. No dictator, however strong, can stand against public opinion.

And when results are not forthcoming, the people blame the man in charge and demand his removal, and whether he be the Prime Minister or the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, he has got to go—that is, in war time. But in peacetime it is quite different. The men who were responsible for the last depression, who recommended all the methods of destruction, which forced the depression on us: these men have all had promotion and their salaries raised. And these men have still got the audacity to push their cranky theories in front of their victims.

That is the difference between peace and war, and it is a difference worth noticing.

It is useless for you and me to explain the tragedy and absurdity of the present financial system unless we are prepared to take a step further and find means of altering this system.

#### PRICE OF PROMOTION

If those who control our money have half of the gigantic powers which I have attributed to them, then it should be obvious to you that they also possess the power to prevent anyone else taking this power from them; and, therefore, it would follow that no man ever reaches high administrative office or receives publicity without first submitting to a system of ideas which will maintain in control the present money monopoly.

The system of ideas for which promotion is given and services richly rewarded can be concisely stated as follows:

1. "Religious" ideas, especially those based on the Old Testament, in which everybody else, especially your neighbours, are looked upon as sinners.

This idea is peculiarly disruptive, and is guaranteed to split any

community into many warring and antagonistic groups. This idea is strongly held by "The Watchman."

2. Another "religious" idea, which is also held by "The Watchman," is the idea of "sacrifice." Expressed in modern language, it means nothing for nothing and not much for sixpence—continual privation and suffering, *whether necessary or unnecessary.*

#### "SACRIFICE"

Anyone who preaches this second idea is likely to find his climb to fame and riches remarkably rapid, for obviously, if people are taught to believe that sacrifices are normal, continuous and necessary, then they will be suitably conditioned to accept any old tramcars instead of new; to accept dangerous roads instead of safe ones; cheap food instead of good food; heavy taxes in place of low taxes.

In fact, if you want to make obedient slaves of a people, teach them "Sacrifice"; give them "Sacrifice" in large doses. I want you to remember, however, that anything freely given by a free people, capable of choosing for themselves—that is not sacrifice.

But when Commissar Copland cuts down men's wages and increases his own, that is sacrifice—blood sacrifice. Lambs sacrificed on the altar of Mammon by the High Priest of Sound Finance. Commissar Copland has had rapid promotion and much publicity.

#### THE GOLD STANDARD

Another cranky idea, which gains rapid promotion for its advocates, is the Gold Standard. The reason for this is not far to seek. As many of you know, the centre of world finance at the present time is in New York. Most of the gold in the world is also in New York, and if the world can be forced back on to the gold standard, the entire money system of the world can be controlled from New York with more ease than at present.

In fact, by means of the Gold Standard, any country in the world can be reduced to submission and obedience more effectively than Germany reduced Holland.

The Gold Standard is one of the pet ideas of "The Watchman," although long discarded as a menace by practical businessmen.

#### CENTRALISATION OF POWER

Another idea, which is enthusiastically supported by those in power, is—*more power—to themselves.* In other words, centralisation of power and, as a corollary,

destruction of local authority or democratic control. You see this in Australia in the attempt to destroy the powers of municipal government, to discredit them and poke fun at them.

You also see it in the attempt to do away with State Governments under various excuses, and to concentrate all power at Canberra.

This taking away of power from the people and concentrating it in the hands of a few men reaches its obvious and ridiculous culmination in a fantastic scheme called the Federated States of Europe, where one or two financial magnates will be in control of the *only* army and navy, the British Navy thus being conveniently crippled.

Again, "The Watchman" is the chief exponent in Australia of this cranky scheme.

#### "THE WATCHMAN"

I have been a bit severe on "The Watchman," but not nearly as severe as I would like to be. "The Watchman" obtains access every day to every National Station, and can put forward his ideas and criticise *mine*, and yet the entire population of Australia is only allowed ten minutes per week on the National Stations to reply to "The Watchman" and other selected speakers, in the "I Don't Agree" session. Further, as in ten minutes only a few critics can be allowed to speak, the chance of a man like myself being heard on the National network is about a million to one.

I can speak to a limited audience over a "B" class station by paying for the privilege. "The Watchman" gets paid for his talk. "The Watchman" has every right to put forward his ideas and to criticise the things I believe in, but surely we should have the right to reply.

I think I can say that I have made as great a study of democratic government as any man in Tasmania, yet I have never been permitted to speak on the local National Station. Such a state of affairs would not last ten minutes if you exercised your authority as democratic citizens to protest to those responsible.

#### IN A NUTSHELL

Taxation has gone up little by little; it has gone up during depression, during prosperity, during peacetime, during wartime. No action has been taken by the people; no vigorous protest made, and so the tax-collectors have na-

turally said, "Let's turn the screw a bit tighter." The slow turning of the screw has brought you to the present position; and, in a similar manner, bit by bit, by the slow turning of the screw, our rights as private individuals have disappeared—the institutions which were supposed to serve men and women have become their masters.

In the financial, economic and parliamentary systems of this country we have built up an amazing and wonderful machine. There is nothing organically wrong with it; no revolutionary changes are required in its structure. My only complaint is that we have lost control over it—it is no longer our servant; it has become our master. "We have become mesmerised by its size, and when it destroys our friends and relations, we hold up our hands in despair and say—"What can I do?"

This is the position the German people got themselves into; they were too fond of worshipping organisations, committees and abstractions for their own sake. They are the most disciplined and obedient nation on the face of the earth; any person who can obtain control of the great German machine merely has to blow a whistle and point with his finger, and the whole nation marches as one man to its own destruction, and the destruction of the rest of the world.

The danger signals are up. Can we make enough people see them in time?

Our first job is to destroy the machine built by National Socialist Germany. In destroying this machine must we destroy our own civilisation and imitate the very thing we are destroying?

## 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.

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By ERIC D BUTLER

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Vol. 6.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1940.

No. 23

## FINANCIAL TREACHERY

The amazing thing about the present situation is the manner in which the press reveals certain facts which should make every person with British blood flowing in his veins start to tell members of Parliament that there is a certain type of treachery of which we have had enough. Where is this fighting spirit we hear so much about?

Read the following report from the Melbourne "Argus" of June 5. It is "worthy" of being printed in black type:

**A "staggering shortage" of planes, tanks, and guns has been revealed by the fighting in Flanders, says the "Daily Herald."**

**"Suspected truths are now out," the paper says. "All the optimistic twittering of early months was based on an incredible under-estimation of Germany's mechanised power and dash, or else on equally incredible faith that the Allies could make up by sheer high spirits what they lacked in armed strength."**

**"Scores of thousands of men snatched from the blazing bedlam that was Flanders return to tell relatives and friends of the conditions under which they fought and the indignation of the country swells to anger."**

We are pleased to hear that the British people are being aroused to anger. They must demand adequate finance to allow the production of the best possible equipment. Anything short of that is financial treachery, responsible for the loss of British lives, and the prolongation of the conflict. Finance is the **only** thing preventing the production of tanks and 'planes.

What of Australia? Men are leaving this country. Whether you agree with them fighting overseas or not is hardly the point. Have they decent equipment, or are they to be also sacrificed? Tell your member of Parliament now that you demand that finance be made available, at the cost of administration, just so fast as men and material can be utilised; and remember that there are many engineering works in this country that have not yet received a substantial defence order. The finance-monopolies are handling everything. They will betray us still further unless we act. Treachery of every kind must go.

## PRESS CUTTINGS

(Continued from page 1.)

socks, a shirt, singlet, and under-pants, shaving brush, toothbrush, hair brush, and comb."

(I have a recollection that a recent report made by scientists told us that Australia's 110,000,000 sheep could provide forty-two suits per head of population in this country. I have no doubt that our secondary industries could produce an even more elaborate wardrobe—complete with toothbrush, etc.—for our volunteers, but, though the goods are there in abundance, we are told we are short of *Money*; of which approximately 90% is created by the private banks, practically without cost.)

### BORDER MORNING MAIL, Albury, 30th May:

"Melbourne, Wednesday. A substantial improvement in the employment position and a fairly general stabilisation of trade were the outstanding features of the first nine months of the war, Sir James Elder, chairman of the National Bank, commented today. . . . Urging economy by State Governments, Sir James said they must be right in line behind the Federal Government, and their expenditure *must be kept to the minimum*. Achievement of many State ideals would have to be postponed." (My italics.)

(Having pointed out the stabilisation of trade as a result of increased employment in recent

months, Sir James proceeds to turn the proverbial banker's somersault by advocating less employment in the future! Why? We still have scores of thousands of unemployed and semi-unemployed people; we need roads, bridges, harbours, defence works, munitions, etc; assets which would provide a backing for new money which, in turn, would give further stimulus to trade. For the benefit of Sir James, and his associates in country districts, where, for instance, the banks are not allowing advances to farmers for the purchase of manures—the result of which will be lighter crops, etc.—may I quote paragraph 509 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking, which states: "An increase in the supply of money results in some people having greater ability to buy goods and services. If these people spend their increased incomes, the increased demand for goods is transmitted through the community. So long as unemployed men and resources are available, the increased demand for goods will result in some increase in production, with some consequent increase in the employment of men and resources." Even little school-children appreciate such simple truths, but, unfortunately, as they grow up they hear about the bogey "inflation" from their dotting elders—no personal reflection on Sir James Elder, of course—and the little lambs become sheep: wool-blind, shorn, and slaughtered.)

Civilisation, in its concrete sense of the individuals comprising society, won't take responsibility. In regard to what is behind us, the buck has been passed, it can always be said that what happened was the other man's fault. And equally, the future is nobody's and everybody's business. Just here and now is the present, however, and who is going to take responsibility? No offers.

That is why one feels so warmly towards our fellow men and women in Alberta, and towards their leaders, because they have accepted the challenge on what is without doubt the biggest issue in the world today. They have called the biggest bluff of all time.

The first step was taken when the electorate put in Mr. Aberhart and his Government in 1935. It doesn't matter whether or not they realised they were taking it; the fact is they did take it.

What we see now is simply events justifying the faith shown by the Alberta electorate of 1933 in the men who threw up their jobs to come and tell them in their poverty that they might have the plenty they could see all about them, if only they had the guts to ask for it.

That was more than four and a half years ago, and they haven't got it yet! By all the present rules of the game they should have thrown the Social Credit Government out neck and crop. Why didn't they? One reason is they have had a foretaste of what it is to have a Government and People working towards the same object. And in the background there are other factors, not so easily defined. Perhaps the biggest is this: that the people of Alberta know who, and where, the Opposition is. In Great Britain, in other parts of the world, the individual is fooled—self-deluded and/or deliberately misled by the press—into identifying the enemy as some other party or class. Left Wing thinks it is the Right Wing, the People think it is the Government, the Collectivist thinks it is the Democrat, the Allies think it is Germany, and Germany thinks it is the Allies.

Only in Alberta has a people, as a whole, the advantage—one had almost said happiness—of knowing who the actual enemy is, and how, and with what weapons he operates.

It is the unknown that makes for fear and unhappiness. In Alberta they have learned something, which no other people, as a people, has learned: that in the present Financial System, and through it operate the Anti-Social Forces of the Universe. Individual men everywhere vaguely sense this, but they fear to challenge it, and so put the thought from them. Only the people of Alberta have taken up the challenge, and so become knowledgeable. That single piece of collective knowledge constitutes one of those visible steps forward which civilisation takes from time to time; and it is a reward, and if we can see it truly, a really great reward for a single act of faith made four and a half years ago by a community so united in common misery.

All sorts of things have flowed, and are destined to flow from that act. For one, Mr. Aberhart is returned again in 1940—an unheard of event in these "democratic" days, when elected governments are

content to be just no more than Debt Collectors for the Banking System, and destined, unless Finance confers upon them the title of National, to be booted out at the end of their term to make way for another set of collectors with a different label on their collars.

But we must guard against making the mistake of thinking that *the* victory is won in Alberta, and the Millenium is already appearing in a landscape bathed in perpetual political sunshine. There are hard tests and times ahead for Alberta, as for all of us. But equally, don't let us make the mistake of failing to appreciate the fact that a great victory has been gained, because it has, and the recent elections only make this more sure. Its very size makes it hard to see, and one wonders, almost with apprehension, whether Alberta recognises the greatness of her responsibility, or of the step she has taken. Perhaps, if she did, she would get cold feet, so don't let us worry about that.

The return of Mr. Aberhart and his Government in face of an opposition, the extent of which it is almost impossible for us to realise, is a sign of the times. Civilisation will step forward, and Alberta is showing it the way.

—Norman Webb.

## CREDULOUS AMERICANS

In 1938 citizens of the United States, who must be presumed (between them) to possess at least an *average* amount of common sense in a standardised world, rushed to protect their country against an invasion by troops from Mars. There were no troops from Mars. It was a hoax. It was another of Mr. H. G. Wells's little romances being broadcast.

And in 1940 the *Daily Telegraph* relates:

"As thousands of listeners were tuned in to station KYW they suddenly heard the announcer read this telegram, addressed to Jack Benny, a well-known radio performer:

"Your worst fears that the world is to end are confirmed by astronomers at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. These scientists predict that the world will end at 3 p.m. (Eastern standard time) on Monday, April 1.

"This is no April fool statement. Confirmation can be obtained from Mr. Wagner Schlesinger, director of the Fels Planetarium in this city. —Signed by the director of the Franklin Institute."

"Thousands of frantic residents of Philadelphia flooded the newspaper offices with telephone calls seeking confirmation of the report. They were reassured to hear that the announcer had omitted to mention that the telegram was part of a publicity 'stunt' for a new exhibit, 'How the World Will End,' at the Franklin Institute. —B.U.P."

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## PROFESSOR PSHAW CONDESCENDS TO DISCUSS

### "The Importance of Education"

The importance of education in these days of increasing complexity cannot be exaggerated. Without it the citizen can never hope to understand the main principles of Government, which, in recent times, have guided the Ship of State triumphantly through one catastrophe to another.

From this point of view Education can be divided into three main stages: PRIMARY, the object of which is to enable the recipient to absorb the principles of government via the *Daily Mirror* and the *News of the World*; SECONDARY, which is adapted to the *News Chronicle* and the *Daily Telegraph*, and TERTIARY, or University Education, which aims at the level attained by *The Times*. This last, of course, alone enables the student to acquire the intellectual profundity, which is necessary for a full understanding of the Situation.

Who else, for instance, but a University Graduate would assent readily to the following propositions, all of which are essential to any understanding of Governmental Affairs?

- (1) That centralised control confers Liberty upon those subjected to it.
- (2) That gluts of produce constitute a Menace to the standard of living of the people.
- (3) That labour-saving machinery increases employment.
- (4) That Exports are more important than Imports.
- (5) That the National Debt does not matter because we all owe it to ourselves and each other.
- (6) That bankers can on no account exercise any control over the creation of credit, which takes place automatically according to economic laws.

The one common factor about these and the other similar propositions upon which our System of Government is based is that, when put clearly to a vulgar, uneducated man or woman, they are rejected immediately on grounds of "common sense," by which is usually meant untutored experience devoid of rational support.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that such people have no right to live in a Democracy or to exercise any influence over the conduct of affairs, until they have received at least grounding in the general principles of logical discussion.

It will help to make my point clearer if I take the case of a proposition somewhat simpler than those enumerated above and consider in some detail the reaction to it of a man who has not and of a man who has, had such an education.

Let us take, therefore, the common presupposition with regard to a horse and cart—namely, that the horse pulls the cart.

Put this to an uneducated man, such as a carter, and you will find difficulty in getting him to consider it seriously. If you persevere, however, you may be able to extract some such thoughtless assent to it as: "O" course it does, don't be daft!" or "Garn, everybody knows that!" The converse proposition—namely, that, on the contrary, the cart pushes the horse, will be rejected out of hand, probably with a rude guffaw.

Kindly note that there is here not the slightest attempt to make a reasonable case for the proposition. No careful weigh-

ing of the pros and cons. No estimation of the complex factors involved. Nothing, in fact, but pure blind prejudice.

How different is the reaction of a well-educated man—a graduate, for instance, of Oxford University or the London School of Economics.

First of all, he will not leap to any premature conclusions, and may even consider all aspects of the matter for some years before coming to a decision, if, indeed, he is ever so rash as to commit himself so far. Secondly, although his education will have convinced him from the start that the conclusion reached on grounds of mere common sense have no chance of being right, he will not be content simply to come to the opposite conclusion, but will expend his trained intellect in making a convincing case for it. Thirdly, he will show his complete impartiality by giving careful consideration to the opposition case and pointing out its defects in as many ways as possible.

To return now to this simple little matter of the horse and the cart, the educated man will not find much difficulty in proving the carter wrong. The following considerations will at once spring to mind.

To begin with, since action and reaction are equal and opposite, it follows that if, as the carter alleges, the horse pulls the cart, the cart also pulls the horse with an equal force when they are in equilibrium (i.e., stationary). Thus, his assumption that the former alone occurs is quite unjustified.

It is more important, however, to consider what happens when they are in motion. This may occur either because (a) the horse is pulling the cart, or (b) the cart is pushing the horse.

If we are going to be scientific about this, and not base our opinions upon yokels' and old wives' tales, we must consider each of the factors carefully with respect to its motive power and then compare them. The two factors here are a heavy mammalian quadruped and a wheeled vehicle.

Take first the quadruped. It makes contact with the ground with four large frictional areas. By itself it is capable only of slow motion, up to, say, 20 m.p.h. for a short period, but usually far less.

Compare now the wheeled vehicle. Its contact with the ground is tangential; theoretically the frictional area on a hard plane surface is infinitesimal. Common experience teaches us, moreover, that wheeled vehicles, totally unattached to horses, are to be seen every day in large numbers moving freely at speeds up to 80 m.p.h., and it is known that under exceptional circumstances speeds in excess of 350 m.p.h. have been reached.

In the face of these facts it is, of course, quite illogical to maintain that when an animal is attached to a vehicle it supplies the motive power. On the contrary, it should be clear to anyone with the slightest vestige of intelligence that the

## WE ARE AT THE CROSSROADS

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

This age has yet to find a standard of life for the millions who are now but the bewildered slaves of an outward civilisation.

In a recent article titled, "America's Role in the Next Peace," reference was made to Abraham Lincoln's "genius for defining the order in which we ask our questions."

Never was there such a time that demanded the planning for a new order of civilisation. Well might we ask: "What is the world's number one proposition today?" A distinguished American said in private conversation that, "No one must be allowed to starve," and possibly we might even go further than that and make our number one proposition that. No one should be denied the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The world's people are consciously or unconsciously seeking release from the domination of a Dictatorship, whether such domination be exercised by a single person or by an organised group.

If we win this war and still find ourselves under the dictatorship of a group, which controls our monetary means of life and security, then all our planning for freedom will be in vain.

There are two ways of planning our financial policy for war and for peace; one is by the old road of Social Debt, which has resulted in such chaos and suffering; the other must be by a new road by which the number one proposition—viz., the abolition of poverty and economic insecurity must be made a reality.

The Prime Minister the other day apologised to youth for the mess we have made, and appealed to them to make a better job of things, yet he continues to advocate and pursue a financial policy, which in its effects gives Youth little chance to do anything. Debt, Taxation and the perpetuation of the Poverty complex do not create the atmosphere in which the virility of Youth can find expression.

Do we ever stop to think where all the borrowed money comes from? Here are the four sources of supply:—

1. From the people's savings (Deposits).
2. From the surplus funds of business (Deposits).
3. From the creation of fresh overdrafts by the banks to favour their clients.
4. From the direct investment of the banks themselves.

function of the horse, which of course is now entirely obsolete, is to act as a primitive sort of brake or drag to restrain the too active motion of the cart. This is verified by the fact that only the heavier types of animals are used, and that earlier vehicles, such as the Lord Mayor's coach, had no brakes. Even today the brakes of carts, wagons, and other vehicles fitted with horses are of a primitive and relatively inefficient type.

One can go on piling up evidence of this sort indefinitely, but it would be waste of time to do so. It is obvious that anybody who, having followed the argument so far, still refuses to admit the conclusion is not sufficiently well educated to be worth wasting further time upon. Such people commonly fall back upon the plea that they distrust arguments and prefer to rely upon experience. Let them note, therefore, that the whole case rests upon simple and inescapable facts of common experience. They have no excuse for clinging to their preconceived ideas except the lack of a properly directed education; but if they are incapable of following even such a simple argument as this, how can we expect them to grasp the complex propositions upon which modern politics and economics are based!

It is clear that, until education has filled the gap, they must be persuaded to abandon reliance upon their own faulty judgment, and to have faith in the logical reasoning of their intellectual superiors, which has always managed the World with such striking success up to the present.

Nos. 1 and 2 represent a transfer from the many deposit accounts of the banks' customers to the one deposit account of the Government, a liability to many reduced to a liability to one—the Government. These two sources of supply represent moneys previously created—treating money in its many forms. It also denotes the fact that the people have produced goods or given services to earn such money.

Now, with regard to Nos. 3 and 4, these represent the creation by the banks of new money (debt money), and "created out of nothing" to use the recognised definition.

The first important step the Commonwealth must take is to assume its rightful prerogative to create and control money in the interests of the people through the peoples own Commonwealth Bank.

There has been an amazing admission made by the London *Economist* in an article of January 27, and in the following words the crux of the matter has been quite simply put:

"It was suggested last week that for genuine savings, the Government should offer about 3 per cent. There would be no justification whatever for the payment of so high a rate for created credit. Normally, when a bank creates credit by making an advance on good security, it is performing the necessary and valuable function of turning illiquid wealth into liquid credit, and it is entitled to the going rate of remuneration for that service.

"But in the circumstances here envisaged, it would be the community's credit that would be liquefied, and the community, represented by the Exchequer, would be entitled to require that the rate of interest should be no more than the cost of handling the funds—say, 1 per cent, per annum."

This is a tremendous step forward, coming from such an orthodox journal, and by such a method Peace or War could be financed without an aftermath of Debt. Why not? Let us put an end to the present Social Debt and Taxation system before it puts an end to us.

### 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.

## SENSATIONAL MEETING AT TONGALA

### "Butler Bites Back, Whilst Others Back Bite"

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**When the history of the movement now fighting for financial and political freedom against tremendous odds is written, the mass public meeting held in Tongala, Victoria, on Friday, May 31, will be regarded as an epic event and a tribute to Eric Butler's courage and ability. In a magnificent address of over three hours he silenced his critics and, at the end of that time, had the entire audience almost on its feet with applause and enthusiasm. No words of mine can adequately portray what took place.**

The meeting was the result of many accusations levelled against the speaker, following a previous meeting. Alarming rumours quickly spread in these times. Eric replied to the charges through the local press, while readily agreeing to a return meeting, at which he would face the critics. Mr. Roy Caldecott was responsible for the organising of the meeting, and had a special handbill printed, entitled "Butler Bites Back, Whilst Others Back Bite." The whole district for many miles around was simmering with anticipation many days before the meeting. Nothing had ever been seen like this, not even in the fight against conscription during the last war.

#### RECORD AUDIENCE

The Tongala Shire Hall was full long before the meeting began. Carloads came from distant areas. When the meeting started the hall was packed to overflowing, while, in spite of the cold night, many crowded around the windows. Mr. Roy Caldecott took the chair, and, in opening the meeting, said:

"You all know why this meeting has been arranged. It is to allow Mr. Butler to face the scurrilous charges, which have been made against him. We are loyal. I went through the last war, and still carry a souvenir in the shape of a German bullet near my heart. I am still paying interest on it. Two of the Caldecott family are at the front now, doing their bit. I can't go. But, I am going to see that the enemy in the rear is beaten. Mr. Butler is fighting that enemy in the rear. Tonight I am going to ask you to give him a fair go, and not to hit below the belt."

As Eric Butler rose to speak the opposition lost no time. Interjections and roars drowned the speaker at times. After several minutes the chairman endeavoured to regain order, by threatening to remove those who refused to keep quiet. It was at this stage that it looked as if the meeting might take an ugly turn, with the hooligan element almost bursting for violence. However, the speaker stood his ground, and slowly but surely, after answering one particular questioner, who appealed for fair play, he quietened all the militant opposition. Within half an hour many who were opposed because of what they had learnt from rumour were completely silent. Several of the more persistent critics were dealt with in a devastating manner. Loud applause now punctuated the address. In spite of the fact that he was obviously tired, the speaker did not spare those present. Challenge after challenge was thrown out. As one friend said to me afterwards: "He was like a relentless tornado. Having turned the tables, he drove his points home one after the other. Many felt thoroughly ashamed of themselves."

#### "YOU CAN'T BEAT HIM"

After three hours, the speaker finished on a stirring note, while

the building nearly rocked with applause. The chairman, Mr. Caldecott, then said: "Now is the time for the critics to make their charges publicly. Questions are now in order." (A voice: "They have gone home.") However, several did try conclusions with the speaker, which brought more facts and information before the meeting. One questioner asked if the movement was an anti-God movement! The speaker then proceeded to give the audience an exposition of New Testament philosophy in relation to democracy, which evoked the comment from the back of the hall: "You can't beat him!" Other questions were asked until midnight, when the meeting closed.

Before closing the meeting Mr. Caldecott said that the speaker had trounced his opponents. "But, I feel that something more is wanted. We must back this movement up." (Hear, hear.) "To think that I was virtually insulted in the street the other day when I attempted to hand on some literature! That is not the sort of thing that I like to see. We are in a fight, and we have got to win through. I am like most other returned-soldier settlers. I have an overdraft and the banks could put me on the roads tomorrow. But, if I meet my bank manager tomorrow morning and he challenges me about this meeting, the greatest meeting in the history of Tongala I will tell him to go to hell." (Roars of applause.) "Eric Butler has shown you what Australian youth can do. I am proud to stand here with him tonight." (Cheers and "God Save the King," together with cries of "Throw the financiers out.")

Norman Rolls sold literature after the meeting, while many crowded around to congratulate the speaker. It was a great personal victory, and I can say that he swung over 90 per cent, of the whole district in the dramatic three hours. Demand forms are already being signed at this area, while over twelve dozen copies of Eric Butler's books have been sold.

Mr. Caldecott and other supporters will now carry on with the great job, which has been started. We appeal to other supporters throughout Australia to back up this great fight. More and more meetings are wanted. More and more literature must be sold. This district challenges the rest of Australia to do what it has done.

**THE "NEW TIMES"  
IS OBTAINABLE  
AT  
ALL AUTHORISED  
NEWSAGENTS**

## POWER-MANIACS VERSUS PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1.)

the facts. So far from this being the explanation, on the contrary, it is the almost universal desire of mankind to be left to cultivate his garden, which has made him the tool of the clever intriguer. Many years ago, I asked a cultured and highly competent American why he didn't go into politics. He replied that he was not squeamish, but he had to draw the line somewhere. Which largely accounts for American politics.

The principles of organisation are so unfamiliar to those whose business does not involve a study of them that I must ask to be excused if I appear to labour the point:

**THAT MODERN WAR IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT CENTRALISATION, AND THAT THE OBJECT OF MODERN WAR IS CENTRALISATION.**

#### ONE ENEMY

It is failure to grasp this fundamental truth which gives rise to such false antitheses as, e.g., "monarchy or money power," "socialism or capitalism."

Monopoly of Power is the enemy, and all Power maniacs are His Servants. "All power [over men] corrupts, and Absolute Power corrupts absolutely." If Finance governs the State, the Banker is the satanic incarnation. If the State is supreme, Socialism is the Devil. It is quite possible, as has been the case both in France and the United States for some time, to have two almost balanced Forces, in France, the "Comite des Forges" and "la Haute Banque," and in America, Morgans and the Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb Group, alternately using the State mechanisms to carry on a private war and, in the process, fostering the Right and Left, Fascist or Communist, "popular" movements whose leaders are invariably power maniacs—a statement which can easily be checked by a consideration of the individuals who represent such movements in Great Britain. In every case the result is much the same to the duped citizen, just as a "Liberal" or "Conservative" Government in England or Canada usually means only a re-shuffle of Ministers.

*The remedy is exactly what you would expect it to be, once it is admitted that the disease is monopolistic. It is de-centralisation.*

#### THE TREND

There must be a very rapidly growing minority, if not already a majority, who, while not, perhaps, phrasing the matter in exact terminology, would agree with the essential contention. But, they would say, nothing can be done about it. The whole trend is towards larger units, towards the suppression of individuality. You can't alter the "trend of events."

*That is exactly what it is hoped you will believe, so that your initiative will be paralysed. The use of the word "trend" to suggest a natural force against which it is useless to struggle, is of Wall Street origin.*

Now, if you were told that the trend of events was for motorcars to get smaller and smaller, and you had devoted any attention to the subject, you would probably reply. "Up to a point, in England, yes, in America, no." And you would go on to explain that the artificially restricted British motorcar was the result of taxation, which had practically ruined the British export trade in motorcars, and resulted in the Englishman having to pay as much for something a little larger than

a perambulator, driven by a toy four cylinder engine, as the American pays for an eight cylinder limousine with a 120 h.p. engine. You would assert, in fact, that the "trend" was not natural it was consciously produced. And you would possibly have something to say about the reputation for philanthropy built up on the money obtained by selling you a toy motor car at the price of one of reasonable size, and then arranging that by taxation and high petrol profits, it cost you rather more to run than would a Rolls-Royce in America.

It is not too much to say that an International organisation having almost unlimited control of money, and in consequence, of the Press, can produce almost any "trend" which may serve its purpose. What it cannot do, however, is to avoid the *natural* consequences of the policies, which it pursues.

#### OLD PLAN

Now, in a static world, the world in which world-Planners think, centralisation is a workable scheme. And it must be remembered that this Plan for world domination is a very old Plan, and was conceived in a world which was so nearly static that the India of, say, the Mutiny, was, outside the towns occupied by Europeans, unchanged from that invaded by Alexander the Great.

In such a world, absentee management does not matter. All industry and agriculture were standardised, and the fundamental idea of government was not "interference in business," which is quite modern, it was simply "sacrifice," i.e., taxation.

But the modern world is not static it is dynamic. The idea that it is possible to govern the intricate actions of large populations from one political centre is a chimera. You can *try*, however, and the results of trying to do an impracticable thing are visible everywhere.

It would be easy to demonstrate the hopeless inefficiency of absentee management in almost any sphere of human activity. Absentee management of the individual's credit has made him a proletarian; absentee management of his corn-milling has given him bread which is barely fit for human consumption; absentee management of his right to bear arms in his own defence has taken the right from him, and landed him in the greatest war of all time.

#### WORLD STATE?

While the press and radio, controlled by groups of financiers battling desperately for world power (so that, as they imagine, resistance will be futile) are using every artifice to convince us that the millennium awaits the inauguration of the World State, the emergence of what are, in my opinion, irresistible centrifugal forces, can be seen everywhere. The "United" States, always held up as a shining example of the beauties of Federal Government, was probably never more disunited in the whole of its history, than it is now. Ireland is split into halves; India seems strangely cold to the advantages of rule from Whitehall; the Canadian Provinces are more determined than ever that the powers of the Federal Government at Ottawa shall be drastically diminished, rather than extended; and the Australian States are in almost open revolt against Canberra.

# ESSENDON RATEPAYERS WAKING UP

The following report is condensed from a front-page report in the "Essendon Gazette" of May 16.

Caustic criticism of the financial administration of the Essendon City Council was a feature of the discussion at a meeting held at The Martini, Moore-street, Moonee Ponds, on Monday night last, to protest against the proposal of the Council to float a loan of £100,000 to be expended upon road reconstruction and other works in the municipality.

The outcome of the meeting, which was well attended, was the unanimous agreement of those present to a motion by the terms of which the mayor of the city will be requested to convene a public meeting, at which the matter will be further discussed. It was also intimated that, should the council proceed with its intention to borrow the money referred to, a poll of the ratepayers on the subject will be demanded, as provided for by the Local Government Act.

The meeting had been convened as the result of the activity of that energetic citizen, Mr. W. W. Donnelly, who expressed his gratification at the satisfactory response on the part of so many representative ratepayers. On his nomination, Mr. A. C. Wilson, J.P., president of the Ascot Vale Progress Association, was voted to the chair.

Early in the proceedings, some of the speakers evinced an inclination to deviate from the subject matter of the meeting, and to air at length their views on the financial affairs of municipalities in general, and the activities of the Commonwealth Bank in particular.

At the outset of the debate, Mr. Donnelly stated that, following on an expression of his views on the proposed loan, which had appeared in the *Essendon Gazette*, he had received a lot of congratulations and promises of support, so that he had been encouraged to proceed in the matter of the protest. It spoke well for the civic pride of Essendon that they were able to have such a satisfactory meeting, as was there that night. Several representative citizens had offered financial support, and they should be able to show the council that they, as citizens, had some right to have their views considered relative to the present financial proposal.

Mr. Donnelly then read a letter received from the Town Clerk, giving details of the procedure to be followed in a request for a poll on the matter, including the lodging of a deposit of £20. Giving his own views on the proposed loan, Mr. Donnelly said that at the present time their house was on fire, and the present, he contended, was no time to talk about doing work that could not be done with the money they had on hand. Everything was going up in price, and finances generally were in a bad way. So far as the Essendon Council was concerned, over a quarter of its annual revenue went in paying interest and sinking fund on the money it already owed. When requests were made to the councillors, they said that they had no money, and they made no bones about where it went. Yet they

were now talking about borrowing another £100,000.

"With the income they have," said Mr. Donnelly, "they should be able to do much better than what we can see has been done. If they borrow £100,000 now, it means that in thirty years they will have to pay back about £183,000. It means that, if they go in for the loan, the rates will have to be further increased by a halfpenny, or a penny, to pay for it."

Mr. J. House said that it seemed pretty ironical to him that the council, and its officers, who were the servants of the ratepayers, should tell them what they had to do, and to put down £20 if they wanted to take a poll on the question.

"The council already has a multiplicity of loans now," said Mr. House, "and if we don't stop them it will mean that in the end every penny of our money will have to be paid into sinking fund and interest."

Mr. A. J. Amess spoke at some length in support of his contention that the Government was, at the present time, encouraging municipalities to borrow, in order that they might be compelled to shoulder some of the burden of the National debt. If money was required to improve the city—as it undoubtedly was—it was the duty of the Government to supply it, free of any cost, through the Commonwealth Bank, as it had power to do. With regard to the present matter, Mr. Amess was of the opinion that a public meeting should be held first, to see how the people felt about the subject, before it was decided to take a poll on the question. They would then subscribe the money required.

Mr. Rohan, a member of the Essendon Citizens' Improvement League, said that that body was opposed to the proposed loan tooth and nail; its members felt that the work was necessary, but they saw no reason for saddling the city with the loan, particularly as they were told that the £100,000 would do only one-fifth of the work required.

Mr. Hamson was of the opinion that some pressure would have to be imposed on the people to show them how they were being fleeced; indicative of his contention in this respect; he stated that Mr. King, of the Board of Works, had actually said that three-quarters of the revenue of the Board went in interest.

Mr. House: "Would it be possible to bring pressure to bear on the council to rescind the motion to borrow the money until after the war?"

Mr. Donnelly: "That's what this meeting hopes to be able to do."

Mr. House: "If I had my way, the Essendon Council would not be there at all—they would be out of it altogether. As a line of action, I will move that they be asked to stay their hand."

Mr. Hamson seconded the motion.

Mr. A. D. Dodds, of the Essendon Citizens' Improvement League, having been told by Mr. Donnelly that the necessary statutory notice of its intention to borrow the money had not yet been given by the

council, suggested that those present that night should take steps to ask the Mayor to convene a public meeting to discuss the proposal. It was of no use them going to the council unless they had the ratepayers behind them in the first place. As an amendment, he would move to that effect. The council, said Mr. Dodds, had already borrowed £300,000.

"We can put our views before the council," said Mr. Dodds, "and if they are dogmatic about their intention to borrow the money, we can be just as dogmatic in demanding a poll."

Mr. House withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment moved by Mr. Dodds, and seconded it.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Donnelly said he would favour the straight out poll. So far as the money for the deposit was concerned, he already had one promise of £10 for that purpose, and was confident that there would be no trouble about getting the amount required. His own experience of public meetings was that they were not well enough attended to put up a big enough show.

Mr. Jones, of Ascot Vale, said he felt sure that when the public was awakened to what was being done, they would be there in force. A poll would cost money, which the ratepayers would have to pay. He favoured going to the Mayor and asking to have the public meeting arranged.

On being put to the vote of the meeting, the resolution was agreed to without dissent.

Mr. Donnelly was appointed secretary of the movement. It was decided that another meeting be held on Monday night, May 27.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Donnelly, for his initiation of the protest, to the chairman, for presiding, and to Mr. Chaffer, for placing his property, The Martini, at the disposal of the meeting, concluded the proceedings.

## ADDRESS TO MELBOURNE Y.M.C.A.

Eric Butler was the guest speaker at the Melbourne Y.M.C.A. last Monday evening, when a large gathering listened to his address with great interest. As usual, the speaker aroused plenty of enthusiasm, and was kept answering questions for some time. Literature sales were very good, and many new readers of the paper can be expected as a result of this meeting.

## U.E.A. LECTURES

The lecture to be delivered at the U.E.A. Rooms next Tuesday night, June 11, will be "New Democracy Ideals." The visiting speaker will be Mr. A. J. Amess. All are welcome at Room 9, "Fifth Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne.

## GREAT NATIONAL EFFORT WANTED!

### Strike a Blow for Victory—Now!

Time and time again the "New Times" has warned the people of this country about the ruthless intensification of a plan by international Finance for World Domination. Tragedy has followed tragedy with the result that Australia is one of the few British countries in which the light of democratic Government still faintly shines.

This nation now stands face to face with a situation, which we cannot avoid—if we are to even have a reasonable chance of surviving. A tremendous national effort is wanted, an effort, which will clearly indicate to our Members of Parliament that we are going to sweep aside any suggestion of financial treachery in this war. The rest of the British Empire is looking to us.

Tens of thousands of our race are dying in Europe today; no doubt, many thousands of Australian youths will make the supreme sacrifice. They are fighting on the military front, but

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### Their Sacrifices Must Not Be in Vain

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Mr. .... M.H.R.,

Dear Sir, —

I desire to inform you, as my Parliamentary representative, that I am determined that the war shall be won for the British people, British culture and the Parliamentary system of democracy. Every increase in debt and taxation is a victory for the enemy, prevents us from putting forward our maximum effort, and is a blow against the morale of our people. I, therefore, demand that the nation's war effort be financed without further debt, taxation, or inflation.

It is preposterous to suggest that our unlimited resources and manpower cannot be mobilised without pawning the nation to private finance, and I will be forced to vote and work for your dismissal at the earliest opportunity unless you take immediate action to prevent the further betrayal of the nation.

Yours faithfully,

Send your order for some of these demand forms now. Write to The United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins St., Melbourne, C.I. Price, 1/6 per hundred, post free.

## RESULTS ACHIEVED IN NORTH-EAST VICTORIA

### Eric Butler and Norman Rolls Return to Melbourne

Eric Butler and Norman Rolls arrived back in Melbourne last Monday, after a tour of three weeks. Although the outstanding feature of the whole tour was the second Tongala meeting, reported elsewhere in this issue, tremendous enthusiasm was aroused at all centres where meetings were held. Literature sales were splendid, many new direct subscribers to the *New Times* were signed up, while thousands of specimen copies of the paper were distributed along the route. The type of citizen attending the meetings was most encouraging.

#### BENALLA MEETING

After leaving Tatura the two campaigners travelled across to Benalla on Saturday, May 25, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sawyer and family for the weekend. The Benalla meeting, on Monday, May 27, although small, was very attentive. Literature sales were particularly good. Both the local papers gave the meeting a good report.

#### YACKANDANDAH

The amazing thing about these meetings was the number of people attending in spite of the cold nights, Yackandandah meeting was well attended, and those present were more than satisfied with what they heard. Literature sales were not so good here, as the people lost no time after the meeting in getting home to their fires. Local supporters are now actively engaged in getting demand forms signed.

#### ALBURY APEX MEETING

As a result of the public meeting in Albury, N.S.W., there was considerable interest in Eric Butler's special address to the Apex Club on Wednesday, May 29. Representatives from the Legacy Club, Rotary Club, and Australian Labor Party were present. Also members of the public, the Mayor of Albury (Mr. Padman), and Mr. Jelbart (President of the Hume Shire Council). Some very

lively discussion took place, and those present unanimously said that it was the best meeting the Albury Apex Club ever held. Record literature sales took place, while many questions were asked until a late hour. The following day Norman Rolls signed up direct subscribers to the *New Times* as fast as he could see those who had attended the meeting. The results achieved in Albury from the first day the campaigners arrived until they left were little short of phenomenal. Mr. and Mrs. H. Atkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Massey are to be sincerely thanked for their great co-operation.

#### WANGARATTA MEETING

Although many more readers of the paper could have been signed up in Albury, and more literature sold, the campaigners had to get away for the meeting at Wangaratta that night. The chair was taken by the Mayor, Cr. T. Nolan, who has done splendid work for the cause. Literature sales were again outstanding, and the local supporters are starting on demand letters immediately. The local paper fully reported the meeting.

#### SHEPPARTON MEETING

After the Tongala meeting, on the following night, the campaigners had a "night off" on Saturday night. On Sunday night they addressed a very successful meeting at Shepparton. Two detectives who sat throughout the meeting, and took some notes, expressed the view privately, after the meeting that they were in accord with what Eric Butler said.

The result of this tour has been to arouse the whole of North-east Victoria. Mr. J. McEwen, M.H.R., can now expect the demand forms to "roll in." The day after arriving back in Melbourne, the campaigners were receiving word that return meetings were wanted as soon as possible. If this sort of spirit can be infused into every part of Australia we will yet give International Finance a taste of real democratic action. Every reader is urged to obtain a supply of demand forms and help the fight for freedom.

## HOW TO WIN THE WAR-AND THE PEACE

(Continued from page 1.)

"We have started from the position that only in war, or under the threat of war, will a British Government embark upon large-scale planning." Now that war has started, the British Government has "bolshevised" nearly everything. We now see a "Soviet" England! One can almost imagine Shakespeare, Bacon, Drake and Nelson turning in their graves.

#### BOLSHEVISM AND EFFICIENCY

As far as I understand this demand for bolshevism, it is for the purpose of improving our efficiency and war effort. Let us take one simple hypothetical example: Mr. Smith is a farmer. At the present juncture he is facing a hopeless position, not because he hasn't the knowledge and ability to produce things, which the people or the Government want. As a matter of fact, he has been so efficient that the Government has cried "Halt!" in the immediate past. Today he is like many other primary producers. Possibly he can't even afford to manure properly for the coming season. He finds that money is not available. Production will be thus restricted. Now, does any thinking person really believe that it is essential for an army of bureaucrats to rush around the country informing farmers what to do? Of course not. If the Government will inform these men what it requires, and make sure that sufficient money is made available, the farmer will deliver the results. He knows his job. He doesn't need Government bureaucrats to order him around. Greater individual effort is the thing wanted. The only thing preventing it is a shortage of money, nothing else. This talk of nationalising everything is deliberately designed to cloud the real issue. Our present leaders haven't got sufficient organising ability or vision to organise a Sunday school picnic.

#### WHAT REAL ORGANISERS SAY

Those who have some doubts about what I have mentioned would do well to recall what one of the world's greatest industrialists has recently said. In the Australian press of Thursday, May 30, the following report appeared: "Mr. Henry Ford stated today that, with an absence of Governmental red tape, he was of the opinion that the Ford plant, with six months' preparation, could reach a production of a thousand 'planes a day.'"

Some of our bolshevists might think that over. If the Government could obtain the finance, Mr. Ford could deliver one thousand 'planes per day. In view of the important part 'planes are playing in the war, this statement should arouse people to demand that something be done. But, no. Instead of allowing every factory, no matter how small, to play its part, we were recently told that it is being openly stated that the monopolies alone were getting aeroplane contracts in Britain. They were refusing to sub-let their contracts, with the result that aeroplane production was being hampered.

I have before me a very disturbing cutting from a copy of the London *Daily Mirror* in connection with this matter. It reads as follows: "Astounding figures of the profits made by aviation companies were given by Mr. A. V. Alexander in the House of Commons last night. 'The Handley-Page Company,' he said, 'has is-

sued bonus shares which mean that for every £1 of ordinary shares held in 1935 the shareholder now holds £22.'" After looking at this report, one should be forgiven if he asked just who is going to win the war, the British people, or the big monopolies under the domination of High Finance?

#### WHAT REAL ENGINEERS SAY

Now read the following report carefully. It appeared in the Melbourne *Argus* of May 28: "Criticism of the 'shameful waste of engineering labour was offered by Mr. Tanner in his presidential address to the Amalgamated Engineering Union today. He said: 'This is an engineers' war, in which machines are of paramount importance.'"

In other words, it is about time that the Government allowed private enterprise to function. But money is wanted to utilise all engineering firms, not just the banker-controlled monopolies, or, worse still, one big State monopoly, such as that operating in Russia. Furthermore, if bolshevism was inefficient in times of peace—and it was, because the press told us so—then it is hard to see how it can be efficient in time of war. As mentioned on a previous occasion, if it *should* be necessary for the people to relinquish some of their liberties in time of national crisis, they should do this *voluntarily*, with the explicit understanding and guarantee that they will be able to regain their liberties when the crisis has passed.

If the Government informs business men, technical men, and producers just what results it needs, and if the banks are forced to make the necessary finance available at the cost of administration, the greatest national effort will be made with the minimum of friction. Decentralised individual effort will not only allow the nation to make a maximum effort; it will also ensure that the *peace* shall be won, instead of being lost, as it was after the last war.

Those who are talking about conscription of manpower are clouding the issue. As far as I can see we might as well send our men overseas with broomsticks as send them with inadequate equipment. Tanks and aeroplanes are wanted. As the *Daily Telegraph* says, it is industrial power, which will win the war, while an overwhelming output would shorten it considerably with a minimum loss of life on both sides. *There is no physical reason why the British Empire, with the tremendous raw materials at its disposal, should not do this. The one thing standing in the way is the financial monopoly.* It is the enemy in the rear, which Lincoln spoke about. *It must be beaten.*

—Eric D. Butler.

(To be continued.)

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