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Vol. 6. No. 27.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 5 1940.

Every Friday 3d

Finance Betrayed France

It Must Not Betray Us

"Another mighty Empire overthrown!
And we are left, or shall be left, alone;
The last to dare to struggle with the Foe,
'Tis well! From this day forward we shall know
That in ourselves our safety must be sought;
That by our own right hands it must be wrought."

—Wordsworth, when Napoleon had conquered Europe
and looked across the Channel towards Britain.

"This England never did, nor never shall.

Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,

And we shall shock them; nor shall make us rue

If England to itself do rest but true."

—Shakespeare.

The tremendous struggle now raging is the open clash of two fundamentally opposed philosophies. The situation has rapidly clarified itself, and leaves us with the stark realisation that the fate of civilisation now rests in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race. The struggle—military and financial—has reached the inevitable crisis, which will resolve the future of mankind for centuries to come. The collapse of France, not only as a result of superior equipment utilised by the Germans, but also as a result of financial treachery within, has even been reported by the finance-controlled press. Tens of thousands of people have learnt for the first time that there are such things as financial interests; that not only do these interests betray nations in times of peace; they also betray them in times of war.

The "sell-out" in France has had a most amazing effect on the British people; they realise that they alone must bear the brunt of the struggle and are becoming increasingly determined that no financial obstacles must be allowed to stand in the way. The International Gang are going to find that a precipitated crisis does not always have the intended effect on the British people.

THE MEN RESPONSIBLE

Looking back over the past history of France, we see a perfect example of the manner in which Finance has backed both the "Right" and the "Left." It is a delightful arrangement, and allows the power of Finance to rule unchallenged.

The Fascist tendencies of the financial group in France have been obvious for some time. M Laval was the man mainly responsible for this flirtation with Totalitarianism. He was the centre of a group, which drew its funds from the big industrial group headed by the great Schneider Corporation, which is controlled by the Bank of France. We shall have a brief glance at the ramifications of this group presently.

Daladier like Chamberlain was allegedly dropped as a result of the fiasco in Norway. Reynaud was a real bankers' man. As Minister for Finance in Daladier's

Government he gave the French people a drastic demonstration of a balanced Budget. He destroyed the forty-hour week, and ruthlessly sliced the social service budget. However, he apparently came in conflict with his financial masters when he wanted to carry on the struggle against Germany when the time had been decided for the "sell-out."

Although the press has directed much of its attack upon the political leaders in France, there have been brief references to such men as Baudoin, the millionaire banker, who was mainly responsible for the peace negotiations with both Germany and Italy. He was ably assisted by M. Chautemps, who was in office at the time of the Stavisky affair. There is no denying the evidence that the Bank of France, through its rigid control of the big industries in France, helped to rearm Germany before the war, while denying France adequate finance to equip herself for a defensive war.

There is also evidence that the arming of Germany proceeded right up until the invasion of the Lowlands. A recent article in the world-famous American *Harper's Magazine* threw some very interesting light on this aspect of the matter under review.

In view of the fact that the power of Finance is international, there is reasonable justification for the growing belief that the betrayal in France is further evidence that this war is deliberately directed towards smashing the British Commonwealth of Nations. If Hitler and Mussolini were to complete this task, and to also exhaust themselves in the process, it would be a very simple matter for Russia to enter the conflict from the East. She is slowly but surely consolidating her position already. Of course, Finance must be getting concerned about the tremendous agitation in all parts of the British Empire for financial reform in order that a maximum war effort can be made. Should this happen, the British Empire will stand entirely on its own feet and defy International Finance. That is the issue now: the British Empire versus International Finance. And we might remember that there are men in high financial circles

(Continued on page 7.)

"FEDERAL UNION" DENOUNCED

Citizen Prepared to Charge Visiting Advocate With Treason

All loyal Britishers will be astounded to learn that, with the Empire fighting for its very existence, a Mr. Mackay has arrived from Britain by plane to advocate "Federal Union." One citizen—a captain in the Army during the last war—has sent the following letter to the Attorney General:

Dear Mr. Hughes, —Under the caption, "Traitors in Our Midst," the "S.M. Herald" reports you as saying: "The situation in France today is grave, but whatever the outcome Britain and the Empire will fight on." In response to Mr. A. M. Pooley's recent address to Legacy Club members, you have invited definite complaints about "traitors in our midst." Well, here's one I want attended to and, if necessary, I am prepared to sign any papers which will enable a charge of treason to be made.

During the week an announcement appeared in the "Sydney Sun" to the effect that a Mr. Mackay had come specially to Australia to carry on propaganda for "Federal Union," and that he would talk on this subject in the near future at a public meeting to be held in St. James' Hall, Sydney.

I claim that this meeting—any such meeting—should be stopped and the individual concerned interned.

My understanding of "Federal Union" is that it is a Fascist plot (of which

the present war is part) to change the form of government in the British Empire—while it is at war with its back to the wall—and to incorporate the British Empire as a province of a Federal Union of Europe, bereft of all sovereignty and submitting to control by foreigners backed up by an international army of foreigners. We are to be Britishers or Australians no more, but Federal Unionists. We are to give up our King, our sovereignty, our Army, Navy and Air Force—our liberty.

The National Security Act provides severe penalties for any action, which may prejudicially affect public opinion or morale. Is not the advancing of a new form of government, while the nation is at war defending the present form, treason? Is not the advocacy of the surrender of the armed forces of the Empire to an international army under the control of foreigners treason?

Will you act, Mr. Hughes?

PRESS CUTTINGS

By "SCISSORS."

Melbourne *Herald*, June 25—

"Of the 15,153 registered unemployed in Victoria 3000 are single men about half of whom are above the military age. As so many men have left jobs to enlist, it is surprising that the unemployed have been unable to obtain work."

(To intelligent people, work is a means to an end; not an end in itself. Increasing productivity and the displacement of the human element from industry would denote progress, but for the fact that unemPAYment, rather than unemployment, is the real problem. Under the present state of national emergency, however, there is plenty of work waiting to be done, and only the provision of adequate finance is holding it up. The position should not appear "surprising" to the *Herald*, since its own columns constantly point out the reason—lack of "funds.")

Melbourne *SUN*, June 26—

"Apples cure children's diarrhoea and constipation."

(No, this isn't from the diary of a doctor. It's just a headline to another advert, from the Grapple and Despair Board, which is now offering FREE literature on apple cooking PAID FOR by the consumer. Shades of Adam! No dear reader, the apple is not the

forbidden fruit — MONEY is; that's why most of us get the pip.)

ARGUS, June 26—

"Further unsuccessful efforts were made with specially devised equipment to recover broken boring rods from the bore at Kalimna West. The casing was therefore withdrawn from the hole and the plant is being dismantled for transfer to a new site near Lake Bunga about two miles east of Lakes Entrance township."

(Strange how something invariably goes wrong when they get down to a certain depth. What's at the BOTTOM of it all? Confidentially, I think it is OIL!)

Melbourne *SUN*, June 26—

"Overseas work of the Australian Red Cross Society was likely to break down unless money could be raised swiftly, the chairman of the Victorian division of the Red Cross Society (Dr. J. Newman Morris), said today. The central council had only £10,000 in hand for any sudden call, he said."

(Once again, a money problem. Is there a shortage of actual or potential materials? If there is, then the work of the Red Cross will be limited only thereby. If

(Continued on page 6.)

THE STRANGE COLLAPSE OF FRENCH PEOPLE

A BROADCAST TALK FROM 7HO, HOBART, AND 7LA, LAUNCESTON, ON JUNE 30.

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

One by one the lights of civilisations are going out, and now Paris, one of the main cultural centres of the world, is in the power of Herr Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, Hitler's chief of spies, informers and blackmailers.

French soldiers, in their great sorrow, will, at least, have this consolation—if it is such—that the great French Army was not beaten by the enemy in honest battle, but was broken from within by traitors.

How the great French Army of five million men could, in a few days, be completely overwhelmed by two million in one military disaster after another, and then submit to a peace humiliating beyond all precedent, is something so astounding as to make us all enquire as to the causes of such a calamity.

Like most great crises in history, the roots of the trouble go back to the past, and when exposed to view show us the germ, which ate away the foundations of French society so that the nation's collapse was only a matter of time.

As many of you know, France is a rich agricultural land, and although French peasantry do not use the most scientific methods of cultivation, and although, since the war several million acres have been taken out of cultivation, nevertheless, the produce of the soil has continually increased; and in 1933 the surplus of foodstuffs was so great as to cause the Government of France much embarrassment.

The French peasants, being simple-minded, thought that the more food they grew the better off they would be; but not only did they become poorer, but some of them became bankrupt; and the men and women in the cities found bread and wine more difficult to get than ever before—and some of them, hundreds of thousands of them—found it impossible to get food at all.

You and I, if we had been in the position of the French Government, would have devised a scheme for giving the French people larger rations of bread and wine, but, of course, nothing so simple as that would be tolerated by those in charge of the destinies of the French people; and so to stem the flow of produce that came from the French farms the French Government poured out laws, regulations and decrees to restrict and destroy the produce of the land. In 1933 they decreed that a quarter of the wheat produced should be coloured and contaminated in such a way that, although it could be fed to cattle, it would be unfit for human consumption.

This amazing piece of statesmanship, remarkable though it was, was unable to restrict the produce of wheat to the limit demanded by the masters of France, and so they decreed that it be unlawful for anybody to extend the acreage under cultivation, and wheat could only be grown on the same land every second year.

But the French peasant still kept on working, and the more he worked the poorer he became; and his resentment verged on open revolt. The people in the towns who were unable to buy wheat joined with the peasant against the intolerable conditions, and the countryside became open game for political agitators of all kinds; and the Communist movement grew rapidly.

The peasants worked harder than ever, and grew more wheat. This time the Government decreed

that a Government bounty be paid on every bushel of wheat that was sent out of France—it didn't matter where it was sent as long as it was sent *out* of the country; as long as the French people did not get it.

This brilliant piece of work was probably the work of some great economist! But all of these methods failed to bring about the desired results.

This time, in desperation, the Government brought in their man of science, who made a thorough investigation of the whole problem, and found that the real trouble was that the peasants were using a wheat seed that was extraordinarily prolific, and were growing much more wheat to the acre than formerly. So the Government passed a law prohibiting the use of this particular brand of seed.

By this time, strangely enough, the peasants were a mass of seething discontent, and on the verge of revolt; and a constant stream of young men left the land to try and find if it were possible to get a regular wage in the city.

The extreme poverty of the peasants, as far as money was concerned, made it impossible for them to buy goods manufactured in the city; and those who worked in the city were unable to get sufficient work to enable them to buy the bread and wine from the peasant. France passed from one crisis to another, and the discontent of an outraged people proved a fertile breeding ground for the Communist agitator.

The story of wheat was also the story of wine. Some of you know the French only use water to wash their feet; when they drink, they drink wine. Wine is their national drink.

But, here again, the wine growers had worked too hard, and in order to stop the huge production of grapes and wine reaching the people, the French Government passed more laws. This time the growers were paid a bonus for each vine they destroyed, provided they promised not to plant any more vines for thirty years. The planting of new vines was absolutely prohibited.

Obviously, there was something seriously wrong when men on the land could not make a living after producing abundant food supplies for everyone, and it was pathetic to think that the people in the city had to go short of food because the farmers had no money to buy goods from the city.

The men who were responsible for such a state of affairs were knaves and rogues of the worst kind; men with a mentality impossible to understand. If the Government had taken it on itself to pay the farmers a reasonable return for the wheat and wine, the large agricultural population would have spent the money on goods produced in the cities, and the people in the city would have had plenty of work and food supplying the farmers with their needs.

Government after Government

tried to help the people, but when it asked for money to carry out its job it was refused by the Bank of France—no Government could stand up against the Bank of France. The Bank of France was the Government—and every Prime Minister that was elected was mercilessly destroyed until the Bank obtained the man it wanted. Monsieur Laval was one of the Bank's "Yes" men.

It was the policy of the Bank of France to reduce the money in circulation; money was short for everything—so the farmers had to destroy their crops and the army had to be cut down. At this time Hitler was getting money all over the world!

The dislocation of trade started the destruction of the wealth and the morale of the French people, and in 1935 a quarter of the cotton spinning firms went bankrupt. In the same year two million yarn spindles and half a million twist spindles and 41,000 looms were put completely out of action.

The farmer and the city worker were very badly hurt, and the political scene became one of violence. The Communists became very strong and were obtaining eager listeners everywhere; the great industrialists became scared and financed Fascist organisations throughout the country. The Fascist organisations became so strong, and looked so like gaining control of the Government by force, that a strong banking group financed the Communists.

These two groups, the Comite de Forges and La Haute Banque, constituted two great and powerful forces, battling for supreme power; and the nation looked on in horror, not knowing fully what great forces outside their country these two groups represented.

The great men in control of France never raised a finger to help the bewildered people, but used the mighty stranglehold over the press to suppress the truth, and used their nation's money to feed the flames of discontent.

There was a dastardly crime, done in cold blood with full knowledge of the consequences.

Unfortunately, these powerful men always appear to escape the fate, which they bring on their victims. The German occupation of France, which brings shame, sorrow and servitude to the French people, only brings a continuation of privilege to the financial controllers of the great monopolies.

One of the easiest ways to disrupt a nation and to reduce it to chaos is to prevent any person removing the grievances of its people. Any leader of an army or large business who allowed grievances to accumulate until they became disruptive would probably be dismissed as incompetent. In fact, one of the methods used by unscrupulous rulers in Eastern countries is to provoke revolt among certain people in order that he can punish them; to do this he sends an unpopular agent into their midst. This agent so infuriates his unfortunate victims that they soon do what is desired of them.

When you understand these things, one begins to see that the tragedy of France was not caused by the songs of hate chanted by the Communists and Fascist organisations, but by the men who made conditions in France so impossible that the common man was driven in desperation to hate and distrust all Governments, and so to distrust all men in authority.

It is for that reason that I have said so often that those men who are forcing these bitter sacrifices on the people as were forced on the French people for no adequate reason, are a danger to the safety of their country. In a war of three or four years it is the morale of the civilian population that counts; it is the civilian population that

will break down first. The morale of the French population was broken before war started. France was a nation divided against itself. Any person who destroys the morale of the people is a traitor to his country. It is for that reason that I am so strongly opposed to cutting down the food supply of the people by taxation when food is being destroyed or restricted, of its production being restricted. Most restriction is done by financial manipulation and taxes; for that reason many people do not see what is happening. It's your duty to see that it doesn't happen here.

A WARNING

"Federal Union" or "Union Now"

To Socialist and Labour Leaders: It is the sugarcoated pill of the Socialist State.

To Communists: It is the prelude to Sovietism.

To Private Business People (not in the Financial Ring):

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To International Financiers: It is world domination.

To the people of the world: It is slavery.

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ORGANISING FOR WAR

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

(A Talk from 7HO Hobart, and 7LA Launceston on June 23.)

As the war news comes from Europe, we in Australia are forced to realise the tremendous part, which this country will be called upon to play.

We can now expect that Hitler will concentrate his entire war machine and all his resources on the destruction of Great Britain. And, however great the fight, which the Old Country puts up, it is unreasonable not to expect that a great number of her munition factories will be put out of action.

This means that we in Australia will have to use every machine and every lathe in the country for turning out munitions. At the present time there are thousands of lathes and other machine tools not being used for national service, and highly skilled mechanics who cannot get a job to do.

The expensive and automatic tools for munition making are not available in Australia, and it will be a long time, perhaps more than twelve months, before these machines can be obtained from England or America.

These countries are also short of automatic tools, and will be for a long time yet.

This shortage of machines is the reason given for the lack of the ability of the Government to use skilled labour—that is the excuse given.

Actually, the trouble is this: That the organisation of the munition industry is in the hands of men who want to do things in a big way: build large munition factories with all the latest type of tools in them. Quite nice if it can be done. But it is a trifle old-fashioned.

In America, where industry was organised in a big way before there were any factories in Australia—in America the craze for centralisation is being exploded, and many large organisations distribute the component parts all over the country to be machined in small shops.

This is not only found to be perfectly efficient, but distributes the talents and the social life of skilled operators throughout the countryside, and prevents the massing together of men in concentrated heaps in one place in one city, nice and convenient for a well-placed bomb.

Now, in Tasmania and throughout Australia, every little workshop has its lathe, besides other machine tools. These lathes can be used to turn out simple parts on a mass production basis. The men who own these lathes know them well, and could work long hours turning out mountains of rings, rods, bolts, valves, parts for guns, aeroplanes, and tanks.

All that is required is a few skilled men touring round setting the tools. These men are available now. I, personally, can get hold of them. The lathe can be set so that any man or girl could use it, and turn out parts to any desired precision. Any old lathe can be used, and the family can work in relays if necessary, day and night, with the service and comfort and aid of their homes and families behind them.

In this way the unused skill and machinery can be used in the service of the country without colossal establishments; no overhead expenses; and, furthermore, without destroying the life of the community. Because, after all, the human factor does count in this war, and transplanting the male population to work on the mainland, leaving their homes behind, is something that should not be done unless it is necessary—and it is not necessary.

This scheme is the idea of skilled men who have worked on lathes all their life, and we in Tasmania could not only put forward a big effort in this direction, but we have enough unused talent here for the building of a huge munition industry.

Not only is there plenty of talent available in the engineering

industry but outside that industry there are men—clerks, shopkeepers, commercial travellers, etc.—who have an amazing amount of mechanical skill which they don't use except for their own amusement. They don't use it otherwise because there is no profit in it. But it is there, nevertheless; I know because I have seen it.

All these small workshops are waiting to be used, and their owners cannot understand why they are not being used. There is no conscription required for this; these men and their families stand waiting for orders—but the orders do not come.

These men have offered their services, but their services have not been accepted. We know that a few men are working overtime in a central office, thinking out plans. We know all that. But while they are thinking there is no reason why the men in each small district cannot be asked to think, too.

Men who talk big and think big often overlook, and often have overlooked, unlimited resources right under their noses. In England, up to date, some firms have been overworked while equally as good and better firms are idle. This is due to over-centralised control and the habit of men in head offices looking upon those far away as barbarians.

Another reason for the failure of men in authority to use small firms is that these men come under the guidance of men with purely financial minds as opposed to engineering minds. And the policy of big finance throughout the entire world is centralisation and nationalisation of everything.

They don't like independent small men; they like to get their men away from familiar environment, regiment them in rows in factories, until the most brilliant mechanic becomes a numbed, dull, clock-watching robot; and the work which is obtained from these men is the minimum for which they can retain their job.

Yes, you would be the same if you worked under these humiliating conditions. You can't escape it, for the simple reason men were not designed for such treatment, and something of great value must go; and something has gone.

I hope that those who are listening-in will do all in their power to see that the resources of Tasmania are used in Tasmania so that all can be given a chance to contribute something to the war effort. The railway workshops and a few factories in the mainland cannot absorb our efforts. With the scheme I have suggested each shop can arrange its own continuous shift, working day and night, seven days a week.

All work paid for would have to pass inspection, therefore there would be no loss to the Government. The tools are here; the men are here—all that is wanting is the orders. Why can't we get the order to deliver the goods?

A friend of mine in Melbourne, Mr. Hollins, was asked, as a returned soldier, to address a win-the-war rally meeting in Melbourne. He told the audience of the skilled men who could get no means of serving their country; he was one of these men. He told them of the equipment that was lying idle while the big firms were overworked.

The official in charge of the meeting tried to pooh-pooh the whole idea, but was howled down because nearly everyone in the audience could tell a similar story.

When you realise these things, you begin to understand why Hitler travelled through France at 50 miles

day. We are at war now, and all the brains of this country will have to be used and consulted. They are not being used, and there is no sign of their being used. All we hear is Sacrifice—equality of sacrifice, and conscription of wealth. Words without end—words without meaning. Words that fascinate fools.

The man behind the bayonet and the man behind the lathe has never let his country down, and it is an insult to suggest that he will do so. All he asks is to be used. He has no money to give to war loans, but he has skill and energy, and, God knows, we want them.

I cannot subscribe to the war loan unless I borrow from the banks. If I borrow from the banks the Government will have to pay me 3½ per cent, interest. If the Government borrows from the bank it need pay no more than the cost of writing out the cheque. It would save us a lot of

trouble, and the taxpayer and his family a great deal of unnecessary taxation.

If the Government goes on demanding money from the people, it simply means that 90 per cent, of them will have to cut down their food, bill. I cannot see how this is going to help our war effort. It is just pure madness.

They say: Whom the gods wish to destroy they first drive mad. I hope that is not prophetic. When men and women work hard they need more food and recreation, and if the country is short of anything, the proper thing to do is to ration that commodity. By trying to reduce the consumption of anything by taxation is unfair because it means those on the smallest incomes are the real sufferers. Taxing people to reduce the consumption of goods is similar to destroying the apples in the Huon because we are short of petrol—that's how scientific it is—that's exactly how scientific it is.

MORE STIRRING MEETINGS IN NORTHERN VICTORIA

Eric Butler at Kyabram and Tongala

Tongala and surrounding districts have been a great centre of interest to all readers of this paper since Eric Butler's sensational meeting a few weeks ago. Since that time the local supporters have been consolidating their position before launching a further offensive. This took place last week.

This magnificent effort was the result of Mr. R. G. Caldecott's great drive and fighting spirit. He points out that he can't go to this war because of wounds received at the last war; but he is determined to fight just as hard on the home front. Since the Tongala meeting he has had thousands of copies of a brochure containing the statement by Mr. Kelliher, Director of the Bank of New Zealand, together with the demand form, printed and distributed in many centres.

RECORD KYABRAM MEETING.

This meeting took place on Tuesday, June 25. Apparently Eric Butler did not previously silence all his critics, as one gentleman who had been at the Tongala meeting wrote to the local paper suggesting that the authorities should stop the meeting. He said that as this seemed unlikely, he was going to attend in person and have the meeting stopped. The gentleman in question attended, sat at the back of the hall with his hat pulled well down, and walked out prior to question time! No doubt the tremendous applause, which greeted Eric Butler's scathing denouncement of the present financial system and those responsible for it indicated to him that he would have very few sympathisers.

Many admitted after the meeting that they had been completely misinformed concerning the speaker.

Mr. Caldecott took the chair. There was a record attendance, including a number of leading citizens, many of whom openly expressed themselves in agreement. Six dozen copies of Eric's second book were sold. Demand forms were taken. As Kyabram is a comparatively new centre, this meeting was regarded as a great success. Within twenty-four hours of the meeting, citizens were demanding another meeting. Eric will speak here again at the Mechanics' Hall on July 12, at 8 p.m.

PACKED HALL AT TONGALA.

Once again the Shire Hall was packed to overflowing at Tongala. The meeting on Friday June 28 was attended by people from many surrounding towns. Eric Butler's influence in this area as a result of the previous meetings was such that newspaper reporters from as far away as Shepparton attended.

The meeting was tremendously enthusiastic and finished with three cheers for the speaker. Demand forms are being signed freely in this district, while monetary reform is a major topic of conversation.

Eric also visited Deniliquin last week and had an informal talk with the local supporters. Another meeting is desired. Arrangements are also well in hand by Mr. Caldecott and local supporters for a big meeting at Echuca in the Town Hall on July 11, at 8 p.m.

Arriving back in Melbourne on Saturday afternoon, Eric left for the country again on Tuesday. He addressed a meeting at Beechworth last Tuesday night, a report of which will appear in our next issue. He is to speak in Albury next Monday night, and will then address a further series of meetings in the Northern Districts.

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(Aust)

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Vol. 6. FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1940. No. 27.

Signposts to Security

During March, Bank of England directors, in solemn conclave, met and voted themselves adequate and substantial pensions.

This will not cost the Bank much, for the money the Bank creates costs practically nothing to create.

Other people will have to produce the **real** wealth to give those paper pensions a backing, and for those other people, the action of these Bank directors carries a wise lesson or two worth the learning.

In the first place, it can be observed that all the "propaganda" directed to the long-suffering public about "sacrifices" and so on, did not influence the Bank directors in their decision to secure their incomes after their services are no longer required by the Bank.

Every worker should note this.

As Mr. Montagu Norman remarked, if the Bank desires to attract capable and experienced directors, it must adequately remunerate them.

Well, we have no quarrel with this attitude.

All the best directors know that "sacrifice" appeal is not for them; that it is for the "duds" of the world, who know no better.

The directors wanted to ensure pensions for themselves, and, quite rightly, they met and **voted** for them, fixing their own figure.

Everybody who wants a pension should note this. Bank directors know what they want and act accordingly, undeterred by such boogys, for instance, as the "vicious spirals"!

Nor do they put off decision and action in their own interest until we have "restored Poland" or until we have won the war.

Does not this carry a lesson for all who are never invited to become bank directors?

The farm or factory worker; the man on the dole; the clerk or small business man; the lonely widow or spinster, each can decide to emulate the high quality of the capable and experienced bank-director **by turning a deaf ear to the talk of unnecessary sacrifice by the witch-doctors** to begin with.

It is a practical decision, and a good beginning.

Next, we can decide to demand a secure income for ourselves, not only as workers, but for those periods when our services are not required either through age or because we have produced too much.

This, too, is a practical decision.

Let us make them, and get on the march, away from the starvation pits the sinister witch-doctors are digging for us to fall into, and towards personal economic security, which is the foundation of permanent peace, plenty, and human satisfaction.

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An impartial survey of the "Jewish Problem," which is in great demand from all parts of Australia.

The above are obtainable from the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

SACRIFICE

By "THE WALRUS."

I believe that if you were to ask any politician at random, "What is the great desire of your constituents?" he would unhesitatingly reply, "Sacrifice!" And you would, of course, think what you usually think about politicians. But the cry for sacrifice goes on.

I am aware that the meaning of sacrifice, by common usage, may signify no more than the giving up of one thing to gain another, but it is hard to rid the mind of the significance attached to it by the pagans in their desire to propitiate the sacred bulls and crocodiles and what not. Undoubtedly sacrifice is associated with blood and useless oblation.

And with the uselessness in mind I feel impelled to ask what useful end our sacrifice is to serve. We are, for the most part, being asked to part with some possession or another in order to provide some material contribution to the war effort, though at the same time we are reminded that the Government has entitled itself to demand what it is contented merely to ask for at the moment.

As usual I am in trouble, I find it hard to discover anything in my possession, which would be an advantage to any army. Even if I owned a house and were willing to give it up, how would that help an army looking for tents? The same applies to everything in the house. No army would be bothered with any of it. I am quite willing to give up anything, down to the youngsters' toffee apples, which might be of greater use to the army, but I don't happen to have a blessed thing that the army wants. But it seems that, as usual, no one is worrying about things, but only about money.

And that is where I am all at sea. For the life of me, I can't see how pinching anybody's money is going to affect the amount of war materials in existence. Either the stuff we want is there, or it isn't. If it is, and the requisite manpower is available, it is hard for anyone but an economist to think of any reason why we shouldn't go and get it. If it isn't, why should anyone sneak my toffee apples or my ukelele? Because, if it isn't, either you can get it from somebody else or you can't. If you can, the somebody else might rightly demand something in exchange. But now we have a spot of bother. For some reason or another, nations don't see it that way. They howl like blazes at what they call "dumping," and want to fight you, not for your refusal to part up with your goods, but for making too free with them. I'll undertake to say that if America or anybody else told us to sit back and do nothing while they provided us with a freehold home, together with everything we wanted for the next five years, we should demand an immediate increase in the Navy to stop any such nonsense.

I appealed to one of my friends who makes a hobby of economy—political economy, that is, of course.

"Tell me," I asked, "this money, now, which I am asked to save, though goodness knows I never do, just how can it assist the war effort?"

"Well, you see," he replied, smiling tolerantly, a demand for commodities is not a demand for labour."

"No, of course not," I assented hurriedly. "Naturally not. If I go into a warehouse to buy an article I don't expect them to invite me to make it for myself."

"Don't be so literal," he snapped. "I am quoting Professor Marshall. What he means is that labour is diverted into the channel you demand when you buy a certain commodity. When you buy another commodity, labour is diverted from one type of production to another. So as Goering says, if you stop buying butter to buy war loans, guns are the result. It's quite simple, really. Any fool can see it."

"Either you exaggerate," I replied, "or I am not the fool I thought I was. Supposing you had so much money that you didn't have to stop buying anything to enable you to invest in the war business. I take it you wouldn't have to go without anything."

"Not if the labour was there—and the material, of course."

"So it is really the amount of labour and material available which govern the situation."

"But it's no use having labour and

materials if you can't buy them," he announced impatiently.

My head reeled. "Either you're doing this purposely," I protested, or the cart is before the horse. What I mean is, which came first, money, or the value it represents? Why do you have to pay for a thing before it exists? And, above all, why do you have to ruin some manufacturer or farmer by refraining from buying the goods he wants to sell and you want to have, when all the time the question is really, whether you have the labour and materials to produce what you want?"

He looked at me severely. "I don't believe you know anything about economics," he said. "Suppose you wanted to buy war materials from some other country. What then? You have to buy the currency of the country from which you get the goods,"

"What with?" I asked. "Surely not with our money. Didn't the Commonwealth Government, at the time of the Coronation, prevent people from taking their savings overseas because of the strain on sterling in London?"

"We sell abroad the goods you refrain from buying in Australia to create a fund overseas."

"But," I objected, "That fund is already limited by quotas and other restrictions on our exports. Yet all the time there are millions of unemployed all over the world. Please don't bother any more. Economics give me a headache. But you are quite wrong to say I know nothing of them, I know enough to evolve a method of my own. If I want to know what economics say, and there is no other way, I just ask myself: 'What does common sense say?' and invert the result. Here are three simple propositions. If I wanted to estimate the wealth of a people I would, like Abraham, count the heads of its flocks, and not, like Abraham's descendants, deem the people ruined by the magnitude of natural abundance. I would argue that a gift on a large scale, which is what a subsidised export really is, should not ruin the recipient—materially, that is. But the economist says it does. Left to myself, I should look to the machine to create unemployment, but not, of course, unemployment without benefit, but economists always talk as though the scheme of the universe, and of the machine age in particular, is merely to provide work, and measure prosperity by the amount of work, created. So please don't bother any more. I shouldn't be surprised if, after all, the sacrifice they are advocating results in completely wrecking the war effort they are striving at."

Somewhat dazed, my friend asked: "You think you can win a war without sacrifice?"

"No, I don't."

"Then what would you be prepared to sacrifice?"

"The economists!"

"THE REAL OBJECTIVES OF THE SECOND WORLDWAR"

We regret to announce that Eric Butler's first book is now out of print. Two editions were printed, but the demand was such that it exceeded all anticipations.

Should another edition be published readers will be informed through these columns.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO PHILOSOPHIES

(Statement issued by the Douglas Credit Association of N.S.W.)

The world-stage is everywhere filled with conflict. This conflict enters into every phase of human activity—military, political, economic.

Whence comes this conflict? How does it arise? It comes from two conflicting and irreconcilable policies.

This policy may be described variously as a conflict between:

Totalitarianism v. Democracy;
Tyranny v. Individual Freedom;
Centralisation v. Decentralisation;
Judaism v. Christianity.

How comes it that there are two policies in the world? If we are to rationalise and understand this conflict we must press back and discover what it is that lies behind a policy. It is a point of view, a philosophy that lies behind a policy. Every philosophy gives rise to a policy.

A philosophy is a conception of REALITY; and such a conception inevitably gives rise to a policy. For instance, if in a city street I conceive myself to be in danger from a great 'bus, which is bearing down upon me, such a conception is a philosophy; such a conception impels me to adopt a policy. My policy is quickly determined—I run for the kerb.

Every philosophy gives rise to a policy. Where we see conflicting policies we can rationalise and understand the position only when we press back behind the policies and understand the philosophy—the point of view—behind each.

The conflict between two policies has become so intense that the world itself is too small to contain them. Under this pressure the human world has broken out into spontaneous combustion, which will not be quenched until one or the other of the two philosophies behind these policies has been reduced to impotence.

What is the difference in point of view between these two philosophies? It is this: One philosophy conceives of author-

ity as arising in a point *external* to the individual; the other conceives of authority, as arising from a point *within* the individual.

One is the point of view permeating the Old Testament; it is Judaic; it looks to the "Elders," a point external to the individual, as the source of authority.

The present titanic conflict may, therefore, be summarised as a conflict between the Judaic Philosophy, on the one hand, and the Christian Philosophy on the other hand.

The other is the point of view put forward by Jesus of Nazareth, when he said: "The Kingdom of Heaven is *within*."

It is because the social structures, which arise from these two policies are mutually destructive, that the human world is full of conflict.

The philosophy, which conceives of authority as being external to the individual inevitably, gives rise to a social structure pyramidal in design. At the apex is supreme authority; at the base is supreme obedience and subordination. The greater the pyramid the more supreme is the apex of authority, because it is far out of reach of those at the base.

From the soles of his feet upwards the Briton abhors tyranny and such a pyramidal social structure is to him abhorrent. From this point of view the British people may be said to be the most Christian people in the world, because they instinctively accept that philosophy which regards authority as arising, in, and proceeding from, a point *within* the individual.

The Judaic Philosophy gives rise to a policy wherein *centralisation of power is always sought*. Its slogan is "Bigger and Bigger Centralisations" - i.e., heavier and bitterer tyrannies.

We have only to look around the world to perceive this centralising policy in operation.

Germany and Italy, under their respective dictatorships, are only symptomatic of the direction of a philosophy, which is operating everywhere.

The sentiment expressed in "An Englishman's Home is His Castle" is truly Christian in this sense. The statement of Major C. H. Douglas, to the effect that the end of man is unknown, but we believe he proceeds towards his objective most easily and most rapidly in a condition where the individual is free to choose one thing at a time, is a masterly expression of Christian Philosophy.

The conception of society, as outlined in the words, "But they shall sit every man under his vine, and under his fig-tree; and none shall make them afraid," is the consummation of the Christian Philosophy.

When we perceive these two conflicting philosophies as being in operation it becomes a simple matter to classify with certainty all human movements and institutions, as arising from one or other of these two philosophies—i.e., that which conceives of authority as arising from a point without, or from a point within, the individual.

In this great philosophic conflict every individual must make his choice as to which he serves. It is essential that we recognise these two philosophies, otherwise we will be confused, and may strike blows amiss; we may destroy that which at heart we support.

The powers of the centralising forces have already clearly for-

mulated their aspirations. In Europe they conspire to build a great pyramid, which will include the whole of Europe. In this connection let us remember that absolute power corrupts absolutely. This plot is known as Federal Union. As Britain will not willingly be ingested into such a pyramid, she must be reduced to ashes. Before the European pyramid can be built Britain must be destroyed.

In Canada and in Australia these same forces conspire towards the abolition of Provincial and State Parliaments. As an expression of this opinion that these centralising forces will fail to achieve their objective, we quote the recently-published words of Major C. H. Douglas: "Whilst the press and radio, controlled by groups of financiers battling desperately for world power, are using every artifice to convince us that the millenium awaits the inauguration of the World State, the emergence of what are, in my opinion, irresistible centrifugal forces can be seen everywhere."

It should be unnecessary to state that, while we, as Christians, are opposed to a centralising policy, which has been termed Judaic, we are by no means anti-Semitic. It should also be noted that administration, as distinct from determination of policy, is necessarily pyramidal—i.e., the questions, "What should be done?" and "Who shall do it?" should be determined by democratic methods; power to do it should be delegated downwards.

UNITED ELECTORS' REPORT

DECLARATION OF POLICY

In view of the present state of affairs, the secretary has posted a copy of the U.E.A. Declaration of Policy, as published in the *New Times* of June 21 to all Melbourne newspapers, requesting publication.

U.E.A. LECTURES.

Last Tuesday night we had the pleasure of hearing an address entitled "Sidelights on Social Credit," by Mr. John A. Malan. A special business meeting is called for next Tuesday night, July 9, at the U.E.A. Rooms. Supporters are urged to attend to survey recent activities, and to discuss present policy and future action.

INDIVIDUAL ACTION.

Mr. M. Keogh, of South Melbourne, has dispatched to each of his local councillors complete sets of the State Government resolutions and the accompanying literature recently sent to all Victorian Councils by the U.E.A., together with a covering letter. Mr. Keogh has also arranged for the regular reprinting of Eric Butler's articles on international finance, in two country newspapers. Mr. Keogh's individual efforts, which cover a wide field, should serve as an inspiration to others.

WASTE PAPER.

A further amount of approximately 25/- will result from sales last week. Those wishing to assist the fighting fund should save all clean, large newspapers, such as *Argus*, *Age*, *Herald*, etc. If unable to leave at headquarters, large parcels could be sent in by carrier, who will be paid on delivery.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

From Women's Section, £1/16/- (into trust account). The bag of potatoes, generously donated by Mr. H. Hotchkin, of Thorpdale,

has been sold to a suburban supporter. Our funds will benefit to the extent of 17/6.

U.E.A. "BANKS."

All interested in our work are reminded that the staff at U.E.A. headquarters work in a voluntary and honorary capacity. All we ask is that sympathisers provide the ammunition for us to fire. Send for a "bank" and drop in your odd coins to keep the "home front" fighting.

LETTER FORMS.

The pressure on Canberra increases daily. Have you done your bit? If not, send for your quota; 100 for 1/6, 50 for 9d, 25 for 6d, posted, from United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne. MU 2834.

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

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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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PRESS CUTTINGS

(Continued from page 1.)

there is not, then no artificial shortage of money should be allowed to hamper this humane work. Money is NOT medicine. Bank notes have no use as bandages.)

* * *

Melbourne *SUN*, June 26—

"Ten A.I.F. nurses began duty at Packapunyal camp hospital last week. Soon after they arrived an epidemic of mild influenza broke out and the hospital was filled." (Well, can you blame the boys?)

* * *

Melbourne *SUN*, June 27—

"Plans for saving envelopes are being considered by the Victorian Chamber of Commerce. It is suggested . . ."

(Plans for saving envelopes have been in operation at U.E.A. head; quarters for some weeks, one lady volunteer having reconditioned approximately one thousand to date.)

* * *

Melbourne *Herald*, June 29—

"No difficulty is expected in disposing of the whole of the 1940 crop (of apples) although only 1,500,000 cases have been exported to Britain against a normal pre-war export of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. The crop, because of seasonal conditions, has been reduced from the estimate of 13,000,000 cases to less than 10,000,000 cases, and the Commonwealth is satisfied there will be no carry-over into next season." Was it "seasonal conditions" which left thousands of cases of good apples to rot in the orchards, whilst thousands of families were deprived of the fruit because of insufficient purchasing power? People who sit on boards such as that now commonly known as the Grapple and Despair Board, are liable to get splinters.)

ARGUS, July 1—

"The Lome Sewerage Authority has received notification from the Minister for Water Supply not to proceed with sewerage installation at Lome. The reason advanced is that there is no assurance that necessary finance will be available for the work."

(The only "authority" concerning the sewerage of Lome should come from public opinion. Health, progress, economy, modernity, and reasonable business competition demand sewerage installation. The last word should come from THE PEOPLE. Do they want SEWERAGE, and everything else that is desirable and physically possible, or SOUND FINANCE with its resultant stagnation?)

ACTION ON THE NORTH COAST OF N.S.W.

We have received the following encouraging report from a supporter at Coff's Harbour, N.S.W.:

"I have formed a 'Study Class' here in Coff's Harbour of all shades of political opinion, and I think it is going to go over big. Got a unanimous vote here the other night at a win-the-war rally meeting on the use of the Commonwealth Bank for war purposes."

"Senator Darcey's public meeting here recently was the largest public meeting held here for years. Audience 100 per cent with him in his remarks."

"Following the Coff's Harbour meeting—the next night—he had a large meeting at a place sixteen miles away (Woolgoolga). I drove him over and that, also, was the largest meeting held there for years."

"The Senator stayed with me for two or three days, and he was very delighted with his meetings here. Said they were the most successful of his trip over the North Coast of N.S.W."

FREEDOM BEGINS AT HOME

Freedom, like charity, begins at home. Strife is not necessary to secure freedom. Rather will strife prevent it

For what is freedom? The word has no meaning unless it is tied to something real. Major Milner, Member of the British Parliament did this recently when he said there was "a fundamental freedom which does not exist in this country, and which it should be our duty to bring about." He referred to "the freedom to eat sufficient food, to have sufficient clothes, and to enjoy a modicum of comfort and amenity. Millions of our British citizens do not enjoy that freedom."

Even under present war conditions it would be possible to have such freedom as Major Milner described; but no voice is raised to recommend it so as to be heard with headlines in the daily press.

What a pity it is, for the voices that get the headlines today cry out only for a general "freedom" that cannot be until the particular freedom that *could* be is made secure.

How hard it is to learn. For two thousand years we have been at the lesson of the principles upon which a reasonable life has to be founded, and how little progress we have made. "Feed my lambs . . . Judge not . . . Love thine enemy . . . Ask and ye shall receive."

It is just common sense, but some diabolical influence has got under our common sense and prevents its being translated into action. To act on those principles would be so pleasant for us, and would not do anyone any harm. As lone individuals we could not so alter conditions as to make it possible, but in association with others we could.

If those who talk of the future were but to realise that, before such a long step as a secure European peace becomes practic-

able, it will be necessary to lay the foundations of peace at home, they would immediately find an access of immense strength that would quickly become irresistible. Let them prove that their desire is not for peace and poverty, but for peace and plenty. This they could do by *first* demanding that, while the means are available, the men, women and children who now have to go short shall at once be given the means to procure all they need of what can be produced.

The German people have been told by their leaders that a victory by the Allies would mean poverty and distressed areas for them, which "they have not known under Hitler." Let us abolish such sores in our own country, and the element of truth will be taken out of that piece of propaganda. Remember the story of the mote and the beam.

Apart from any extraneous value the abolition of poverty at home would have, it would vastly improve the morale of the country.

Freedom, peace, plenty, all these blessings *must* begin at home.

- "Reality," England.

ERIC BUTLER'S ARTICLES REPUBLISHED

We are pleased to inform readers that arrangements have been made by the editors of the *Tarrangower Times* and the *Newstead and Maldon Echo* to have Eric Butler's articles in this journal republished every week. We would suggest to all readers that they might approach the editor of their local paper and ask him to republish material from the *New Times*.

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 every day 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.

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FINANCE BETRAYED FRANCE!

(Continued from page 1.)

inside the Empire who have displayed the same sympathies so treasonably displayed by their friends in France. They want watching.

THE REAL RULERS OF FRANCE

The name De Wendel recalls that great tragedy of the last war—the Briey Basin Scandal. Not only has the De Wettel group been a dominating factor in French finance, but it also controlled the big industrial organisation known as the Comite des Forges. During the last war one member of the De Wendel family was a member of the French Parliament, while another was a member of the German Parliament! The Schneider-Creusot armaments corporation is No. 1 member of the Comite des Forges. It is the largest single manufacturer of death-dealing instruments in the world. The head of this firm is Eugene Schneider. Schneider at one time controlled the great armament firm of Skoda, in Czechoslovakia. On the board of Skoda's were two Czech-Germans, von Dutschnitz and von Arthaber, who helped to finance Hitler's political successes. Edward Benes, the man who yelled so loudly about collective security and democracy (!), was also one of the leading figures in the above huge finance-industrial organisation.

All these individuals are, no doubt, awaiting the day when they hope we will have made the world safe for them and their rotten system. Fortunately, the British people are showing every indication of strengthening their determination to win the war for their own way of life, their own culture and the parliamentary system of democracy.

WHAT THE FRENCH TRAGEDY TAUGHT

The facts I have briefly mentioned above have been more than partially revealed. Apart from the small items appearing in the daily press, last week's *Truth* had a very excellent article. Even the "Watchman" launched an attack on the two hundred ruling families of France. Practically everyone is discussing the matter. When people start discussing a matter they usually desire to know more about it. My personal contact with the public has clearly indicated to me that the events of the past few weeks have aroused tremendous interest in the question of financial interests. If this flood of swollen interest

can be directed into the right channels, the collapse of France and the admission through orthodox channels of the underlying reasons may prove the greatest weapon yet placed in our hands. Unfortunately, there is now a tendency in many circles to swing violently to the "Left" because the "Right" was principally responsible for the betrayal. This only intensifies the alarming danger of the whole world being bolshevised. Neither a dictatorship of the "Right" or the "Left" will be of any benefit to the people. What they want is *real* democracy. They can never obtain it while we have power-groups trying to impose their will on the individual.

ARE WE PREPARED?

After the French tragedy we are forced to ask the above question. The Empire is not as well prepared as it might be. The private control of finance has hampered the war effort. Time and time again I have dealt with the restrictive effects of centralised bureaucratic control.

Anyone who suggests that we are already making a maximum war effort in this country is completely out of touch with the facts. And what of Britain? Let me quote the following report which appeared in the *Melbourne Age* on Wednesday, June 26: "A declaration that plant is still idle in Britain, and that further important reforms are still required in industry is featured in the *'Financial News'*. . . *Industrialists are still aware, however, that the full capacity of the nation's industry is not being used. Valuable machines are idle, and firms, which could turn out war materials, are unable to get orders. Others are working short time, and many controls are still working a restrictive policy. An industrial management expert points out that a minor difficulty was the Ministry's concentration of orders upon established munition undertakings.*"

This indicates a position, which is inevitable while finance remains a private monopoly. Only those firms of a monopoly nature, and more or less directly controlled by finance, obtain the financial facilities for undertaking Government contracts. Smaller firms are largely ignored; with the result that it is impossible to achieve a maximum war effort.

Apart from this aspect, we are seeing far too much drift towards bureaucratic committees. I have yet to hear of any great accom-

plishment by a committee. All great achievements have been, in the main, *individual* contributions to society. Further evidence of this is supplied by the reports concerning the new small bomber being built in Britain. Judging from the reports issued, this new type of bombing plane will be a valuable asset to the Allies. Needless to say, neither the Air Ministry nor any other group or committee was responsible for this idea. It was an individual, who apparently had some difficulty in persuading the experts. This, of course, is always the way. There is undoubtedly much individual genius awaiting an opportunity to serve the nation if only the Government would first of all force private finance to also serve the nation instead of throttling it.

"BY OUR OWN RIGHT HANDS IT MUST BE WROUGHT"

Wordsworth contributed something of value when he wrote the above words. Britain at that time faced the same danger, which threatens her today. But Napoleon, the conqueror of Europe in those days, has passed into history. The onward, upward march of the British people in the vanguard of the fight for freedom was not halted. We have accomplished great things in the past; we can accomplish greater things in the future. *Appearances* are against us at the moment, but not *reality*. After the Hitlers, the Mussolini's and the financial gangsters who made these men possible, have passed off the stage of life, the reality of this world will still remain. The ideals of the movement fighting for political and economic democracy have reality as their touchstone. We may yet find that the collapse of France, and the reasons for that collapse, will unify public opinion on matters of vital importance to such an extent that it will prove the turning point in the whole conflict—both in the military sense and the economic sense.

However, it is up to us. No one else will do it for us. We cannot leave it to the bureaucrats, the financiers or politicians. If we are not true to ourselves, then we cannot be true to the nation. We are not being true to ourselves while we allow finance to govern us. Let us heed the tragic lesson of France. I believe we will.

—ERIC D. BUTLER.

BENDIGONIANS!

Up to the present the campaign in your district has been conducted with a measure of success by a very few. It is known that there are a good number of *New Times* readers in Bendigo who have not as yet come forward to pull their weight.

In order to give everyone a better opportunity to contact local campaigners, the Bendigo League for Monetary Reform intends to hold a special meeting in the Bendigo *Advertiser* rooms next Monday at 8 p.m.

These rooms, which are situated at View Point (opposite fountain), are exceptionally well appointed and have heating arrangements.

The discussion will centre on a broadcast address by Mr. C. Barclay-Smith from Station 2BL (A.B.C.), which is to take place at 8.30 p.m.

You are urged to attend and take part in the discussions and make suggestions for the intensification of the campaign in your district. The Time: 8 p.m., Monday, July 8. The Place: Bendigo *Advertiser* Rooms, View Point (over Armstrong's). Object: Intensification of the campaign in your district to prevent Australia from being pawned again.

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

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

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ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.
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TO OUR READERS-

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

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Considerable "steam" was generated at the meeting of members and supporters at headquarters last Friday, when the chairman, Mr. C. Goode, in a stirring speech called for Unity in Action. The first action necessary, he said, was for us to get rid of the incubus of debt so as to ensure that we who advocate debt-free money should ourselves be debt-free. The response to the appeal, both in immediate and promised donations, was very satisfactory, inasmuch as the president has hopes that before long the whole debt may be wiped off.

Mr. Goode, in accordance with a resolution of a previous meeting, tendered his resignation as chairman; and he was returned unopposed. The decision of the meeting to carry on in spite of difficulties was unanimous. Much of our financial difficulty would be relieved if members and others would patronise our cafeteria more than they do. Light luncheon is served at headquarters from 12 to 2 p.m., Monday to Friday, at moderate prices. The Friday lunch-hour club is especially intended to attract visitors. Between 1 and 2 p.m. we have visiting speakers on various subjects; the talks are usually followed by open discussion.

It was resolved that a meeting of members and friends be held once a month to keep members informed of matters of importance to the Movement, to determine action and to provide an opportunity for helpful discussion of all matters of interest. The first of these will be held at headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, on Saturday, 6th July, at 8 p.m. We shall then determine the first step to be taken in furtherance of our Policy of Victory without further Debt and Taxation.

To help funds—and be in the fashion—we are collecting old newspapers at headquarters. If these are clean and tidily folded we receive more for them.

BANKERS' INFLUENCE IN CHINA

Many are aware of the link between China's warlord, Chiang Kai-shek, and the Soong banking family; but few are aware that Dr. H. H. Kung, the President of the Executive Council, is, like Chiang, a member of the famous Soong dynasty through his marriage to Madame Chiang's eldest sister, Ai Ling. He is also a wealthy merchant, owning banks and shops galore. He has a special penchant for governmental problems of commerce and labour. In fact, they say in China that he is "in everything."

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The Electoral Campaign headquarters is issuing the following circular and demand-form to the public:

Room 14, 2nd Floor, 153
Adelaide Street, Brisbane,
June 27, 1940.

URGENT CIRCULAR.

The time has arrived when the people of Australia should make a vigorous demand for the use of the national credit for the efficient defence of Australia and for assistance to the Empire overseas.

Sufficient money cannot possibly be raised for those purposes by the present system of interest-bearing loans, taxation, and gifts from the people. This system must inevitably lessen the morale and efficiency of our people by reducing their standard of living. The opposite effect is what should be aimed at.

Our exports are considerably reduced through shortage of transport; this, added to the reduction of our standard of living by excessive taxation, must cause absolute ruin to our primary producers. There is nothing but national chaos, inefficiency and disaster ahead of us by the continuance of the present debt system. This can be obviated to a great extent by the use of the national credit, free of interest and debt.

An imperative national duty falls on every individual who realises these facts to organise

the people to unitedly and persistently demand that our leaders take action before it is too late to safeguard the people of Australia from the ruinous conditions the present system is rushing them into.

We enclose a letterform, which can be used for both State and Federal members. We suggest that you spare no effort to circulate these amongst the people and use every endeavour to induce the people to sign and forward them to their Federal and State representatives. We can supply these letterforms at 2/- per 100.

We need some financial assistance to prepare and distribute this information. Don't delay or leave it to the other fellow. Send along your contribution now and get busy with the work before it is too late. The future freedom and welfare of our nation depends on the whole-hearted support and co-operative action of the people NOW.

REMEMBER, we have GOT to win this war.

A. W. NOAKES,
Hon. Secretary.

Mr.....

Member for.....

Parliament House,

GREAT NATIONAL EFFORT WANTED!

Strike a Blow for Victory—Now!

Time and time again the "New Times" have 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.

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

WHAT ABOUT THE HOME FRONT?

Their Sacrifices Must Not Be in Vain

WILL YOU DO YOUR BIT?

Below you will read a demand form, which you can sign and send to your Member of Parliament—NOW. Get your friend to sign it. Mobilise public opinion in a tangible form. Write in and obtain a quantity of these forms and get out on the job. Australian electors must demand a REAL victory for the British people

Two Millions of These Demands Must Be Sent to Canberra

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.

Dear Sir, —The time is long overdue for action to be taken to use the national credit for the purpose of financing the defence of Australia and of assisting the Empire overseas.

Considering our present state of defence, it is quite apparent that we cannot hope to fully equip and arm ourselves by the present method of raising money by interest-bearing loans and taxation. The present system is weakening our financial and social structures, and, furthermore, is wholly incapable of providing the necessary money to allow of our maximum war effort.

I desire that the national credit be used—that is, I want sufficient money to be advanced by the Commonwealth Bank, free of interest and debt, so that our full capacity of production can be achieved. This money can be made available vide Section 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking. This can be done without increasing taxation or reducing social services.

As my representative I should, therefore, be glad if you will take the necessary action to have the national credit used as above stated.

Having read the above, I hereby append my signature.

Name. Address.
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Member for Wimmera Exposes Real "Fifth Column"

House of Representatives, May 30 ("Hansard" report):

"Mr. Wilson (Wimmera). —We are all very concerned at the gravity of the situation that has developed overseas, and when we hear references like those of the honourable member for Richmond (Mr. Anthony) to the alleged activities of what is popularly known as the "Fifth Column" we must think very hard, I have ideas that 'Fifth Column' activities are not confined to one section of the people. I am convinced that this country has been sabotaged over a period of years, but not by that section of the community referred to as Communists. I believe that many of the people who are called Communists would be the first to take up arms in the defence of Australia if the enemy were at our gates. I am not defending people who are disloyal to the country, but I say plainly that the bogey of Communism has been magnified beyond its true proportions. When I think of what has happened all over the world during the last decade, I think of how the international financial hierarchy has held progress in check, and how the British banking system advanced millions of pounds to Germany to lay the foundations of that country's rearmament programme, at the same time starving the defence requirements of the Empire. What applies to the financial institutions of Great Britain applies equally to those of Australia. They are the real 'Fifth Columnists,' the greatest danger this Empire has ever faced. The Government of this country, which we have in the past regarded as progressive, should grapple with this enemy and do whatever is necessary to defend and develop the country and give the people a standard of living commensurate with its natural wealth. The Government should have the courage to work out a solution for this problem and then make that solution financially possible. ..."