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# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 15. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1941.

Now, when our land  
to ruin's brink is  
verging,

In God's name,  
let us speak while  
there a time!

Now, when the  
padlocks for our  
lips ore forging.

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892).

## "Evictions Must Cease"

### Debt Menace Drives West Australian Farmers To Direct Action

For far too long has the primary producer been the Cinderella of our national life and the most frequent victim in that game of beggar-your-neighbour which results from applying bankers' scarcity-economics and debt-finance to this age of plenty.

Here is the latest indication that primary producers have had enough of it. It is an editorial, headed "Evictions Must Cease," in the April 10 issue of the "West Australian Wheat-grower" (official organ of the Wheat and Wool Growers Union of W.A.):

"The policy of financial institutions is forcing farmers to leave their holdings if they are unable to carry their tremendous financial liability is one for which no justification can be found. When a man is forced off in this manner the farm is immediately leased or otherwise disposed of at a greatly reduced charge. The reason is obvious—no man can successfully bear the burden of debt which is attached to the properties. The conclusion arrived at by the Wheat and Wool Growers' Union is that the farmer who has toiled so hard for so many years should and must be given a reduction of his debt. It is manifestly unfair that he should be cast aside in favour of an outsider.

"To date constitutional methods adopted to protect these men have failed. Some years ago when similar action was rife the Union decided that there was only one method of defence—direct action. Forced sales were attended en masse by Union members. Goods were bought in at ridiculous prices and given back to the unjustly treated farmer. It was not long before the creditors realised that they were up against a spirit of determination, which was bound to prevail. Forced sales then ceased—a triumph for direct action where constitutional methods had failed.

"We are again facing a crisis. Mortgagees are dispossessing farmers who have spent their lives in improving virgin land to a stage of high production. The action is quite conscienceless and is the more indefensible in time of war and after a season of drought. Once again the Union has stepped in. Its members have spontaneously arisen and said: "These evictions must cease," and they will cease. Any farmer who is being forced off, on reporting the occurrence to his branch, is granted the support of his fellow-members in seeing that no man other than he himself shall work that land. The property is declared black and concrete steps are taken to make a prospective tenant realise that it would not be to his advantage to continue with the tenancy.

"Regrettable as direct action on these lines may appear, no alternative remains. Constitutional methods have proved useless, though even at this late hour they have not been abandoned. The Executive Council of the Union intends to approach the Premier by deputation to enlist his aid. Unfortunately, the Government

SO far appears to have been miraculously insulated from the cold hard facts facing the industry. It is our duty to tear aside this insulation.

"One of the most objectionable features of the whole sorry story is the fact that drought relief moneys are not being made available to assist these particular cases. If the mortgagee decides that a farmer shall not carry on, the Government acquiesces in his downfall by stating that he thus becomes ineligible for Drought Relief, despite the fact that he has

(Continued on page 8.)

### AMERICA AIDS BRITAIN!

That the New York newspapers so exclusively quoted by the press do not reflect all shades of American opinion is shown by the following from the "Courier-Journal" of Louisville, Kentucky. The author is James S. Pope, and he wrote (before the passing of the Lend or Lease Bill) under the title, "America Aids Britain—For Cash."

The phrase of the moment is "Aid to England." I, for one, am sick of it. Dr. Gallup says practically all Americans favour "aid to England." Most of our columnists speak learnedly of the "aid" we already are giving Britain. Our president delivers himself of the odd observation that our "aid to England" has reached its peak. (You may be tired of those quotation marks, but so am I.)

Has there ever in the strange history of civilised men been any such colossal, such maddening, such utterly stupid and indefensible hypocrisy as that represented by the phrase "Aid to England"? In heaven's high name, how have we aided England? When? Whose sacrifice produced the aid? I'll tell you what we have done. It is very simple.

We have SOLD England an indeterminate number of military aeroplanes. She has paid cash. She has come and got them. We have SOLD England, I understand, some old rifles and various shipments of ammunition. She has paid cash. She came and got them. We have SOLD England, it is hinted, some tanks, especially some tanks we wanted tested on desert battlefields. We have SOLD England grain and sugar, iron and cotton, shoes and ships and sealing wax.

England must (under our law) pay cash. England must (under our

helpful law) come and get them. Finally, in a moment of benign generosity, we traded England some rotting destroyers for some air and naval bases so valuable to our defence that even Mr. Churchill had difficulty justifying the deal to his parliament.

We are going (as part of our magnificent programme of "aid to England") to sell her more and more planes, if our factories will just decide to produce them fast enough. We are going to sell England practically anything she wants—if we don't want it first—and we are going to let her use our own American ports to load her purchases into her own ships.

And Napoleon called England a nation of shopkeepers!

Oh, America, thou valiant, thou strong, Land of freedom. Eternal foe of cruelty and oppression, defender of men's minds, men's properties—of men's "rights."

What an inspiration we are to the suffering humanity of older, more benighted lands. We are opening our hearts. We are opening our order books. We are ready to sell England several useful items.

We are in the throes of a pleasant national orgy of "Aid to England."

Ain't it wonderful.

### FAMOUS AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURER ON POLITICIANS AND BANKERS

Sir Alliott Verdon Roe, Kr., O.B.E., was responsible for the famous AVRO 504, in which thousands of pilots learned to fly during the Great War.

Since then Sir Alliott's firms, A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., and Saunders-Roe Ltd., have produced many excellent types of aeroplanes and flying-boats.

Knighted for his outstanding services to British aviation, Sir Alliott occupies a unique position in the world of flying.

We take the following extracts from an article by him in "Garvin's Gazette" (England):

"Until the control and issue of currency is restored to the State, recognised as the Government's most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of the Sovereignty of Parliament and Democracy is idle and futile. To regain for the nation what has thus been lost will continue to be a first objective of Liberal effort."

No wonder statesmanship is losing the confidence of the people when the most sacred promises appear to be forgotten after election.

How can the public be blamed for thinking politics is a treasonable game played by people without a conscience? But apparently the time is approaching when this kind of thing has got to stop.

#### WHAT LINCOLN SAID

In this connection it is very interesting to recall what that sincere statesman, Abraham Lincoln, had to say on the monetary question, for he often pointed out that if the banks created currency to the extent that they were doing, it would lead to appalling indebtedness, crushing taxation, strife and war.

He predicted periodic depressions, which we would try and get out of by borrowing bankers' created money, and if the system was allowed to continue that the banks would eventually own everything.

The Ford enterprise is one of the few major industries in America that is not controlled by the banks. Abraham Lincoln said they must adopt what he called "A Constitutional money system." Every day since he was assassinated in 1865 it has been more and more obvious that he was right. Yet ever since then statesmen, to their great shame, through blindness or self-interest, have permitted the usurpation of a vital State prerogative, which may crack up civilisation if allowed to continue much longer.

Meanwhile, statesmen and politicians seem to be oblivious of the fact that about 95 per cent, of the problems they so skilfully discuss with such knowledgeable assurance would never arise under a sound 100 per cent. State money system . . .

If Abraham Lincoln had not been assassinated, and had he introduced a State money system,

(Continued on page 6.)

## HOW I LOST MY ELECTION

If I were given to enthusiastic "I have it. Now, listen care-  
By FOOTLE

**I haven't really got over it yet. But I am young; younger than my tailor's tape would suggest, and we Footles are born optimists anyway. Well, I mean, you can see for yourself I must be an optimist to enter the political arena on the strength of the blandishments of Pongo Pyke and Aunt Ella.**

praise about anything I should describe the election as a thoroughly lousy pilgrimage. There are some aspects in which the human species appears like a disease in an otherwise well-ordered universe, and one of those aspects is clearly noticeable to the unjaundiced eye from the tailboard of a lorry at election time in one of our progressive townships—the word "progressive" being used to indicate the helluva way the township has still to go.

"You're a bit unlucky," Old Pongo pointed out at the start. "It would have been better if you could have found an opponent with a past, or someone who had done something everyone would be bound to object to. But this chappie's a tough baby. He's never done anything in the House in his political life. Accordin' to Hansard he's only spoken once, and that was to beg somebody's pardon. But everybody's got confidence in him: the temperance blokes; the hotelkeepers; all the religious bodies. Promises everybody everything with a voice like the heroine's in a close-up at the flicks. Now you can see the point of what I was saying last week. What you want, dear boy is a striking policy."

"That's only one of the things I need; and that reminds me. As you're to be my best man, or whatever the political blighters call it, you might look up the price of shirts of mail."

But Pongo wasn't listening. He stood there grasping a handful of his own chin like Hamlet or Napoleon, or some foreigner or other; then suddenly announced:

fully. I suppose you've noticed how people like being taxed. What I mean is, you remember in the Federal competitions how the blokes who advocated reduction in taxes and even no taxes at all came right at the bottom of the poll. People are like that you know. Look at Churchill over the other side. Promised his people blood and tears, and they cheered him to the echo. If he had promised them free board and lodging, a bombproof shelter apiece and an interest in the profits, they'd have hung him to the nearest lamppost.

"I don't quite get it myself, but you can't get away from the evidence, can you? The quickest way to political oblivion is to offer the people something they, could really do with. I suppose they feel that if they're suffering and striving somebody must benefit somewhere."

"They're like the dog in the jolly old joy wheel," I suggested,

"Shut up, you fool! You're putting me off the subject . . . Now, what I was thinking was this. The mob enjoys so much to bite on the bullet that I thought we'd plump straight for the gold standard. Old fashioned and revolutionary at the same time. See?"

"My hat, Pongo, you're a perfect genius!" I gasped.

"No one is perfect," he re-proved me.

"But forgive me if I seem silly," I proceeded, "What just is the gold standard?"

"Oh, it's—er—er—well, you see, it's hard to explain to anyone

who's not an economist. After all, the economists invented it, whatever it really is. But in a nutshell it means that so much gold is worth so much of this and that."

"And vice versa?" I asked.

"Why, certainly. Of course! Vice versa by all means."

"Simple when you come to think of it, isn't it?"

"Big things usually are."

"I suppose that's why things aren't any good at all once you have a lot of them. I mean, you wouldn't expect a johnny to part up with all his gold and still owe you some just because it had been a good season."

"You've got the idea, old lad,"

"And, of course, you wouldn't expect the grower to part with everything for a parcel of gold in a bad season. I mean, after all, you can't eat gold..."

"Now, you're being silly. There's no need to talk about what you can eat and what you can't. Economists don't do that. They just talk about prices; and that brings me to the big idea. You see, a lot of people are getting worried, or think they are, over the fluctuation in prices. It seems you can't fix prices, because Hitler does that, and as we're fighting Hitler it wouldn't be the thing. Now on top of that, I read somewhere, that we don't use the gold once we've got it out of the earth, but we pack it away in a vault. So the only thing that's really happened to it is that it is now more concentrated."

"Now since we obviously don't want to use it, but only to cart it about and bury it like the—er—what's the name of that beetle—oh, never mind. Well, what I'm getting at is this. The important thing is to know that the gold's really there, isn't it?"

"I certainly looks like it," I agreed.

"Well, you see, in that case, all that's really wanted is a gang of prospectors and diviners and assayers and all that sort of what not. We could turn 'em loose on the country-side and tell 'em to estimate the amount of the auriferous content - - the necessary, you know - - then we could shove it all in a book and draw on the account as we wanted it. Get it? Stabilisation of prices and return to the gold standard in one stroke."

"You're a genius, Pongo," I breathed once again in admiration.

It didn't work, of course, but it's history now, and you know as much about it as I do. Pongo was very angry, and Aunt Ella isn't speaking yet.

"What on earth did you say to them to put up such a frightful bally show?"

"I don't know, Pongo," I answered wearily. "I told them just what you told me, but they got hold of the idea that I wanted to do away with gold mining. We never thought of that, did we? We thought of people liking to be taxed and all that, but we never thought of anybody liking a pick and shovel so much as to want to lynch anybody who looked as though he wanted to take those beastly implements away."

"But dash it, old boy," Pongo persisted, "that still doesn't explain your record low poll. Dash it all. You actually got one vote less than you got on your nomination paper, allowing for your own!"

"Oh, well, you see old thing, it was like this. I met my opponent one night, and we yarned of this and that, and—er—well, to cut a long story short, he got my vote, doncherknow."

## Sinister Trend

"We are fighting against Hitlerism, but what are we fighting for? International decency, the rights of small nations, a better world-order — all that, of course; all the slogans of the last war. We have got no further in this war than paving the way through hell with good intentions. The one thing that is certain is that we are fighting against Hitlerism, that is, against totalitarianism in general and against the Nazi form of it in particular; and in fighting totalitarianism we are adopting totalitarian methods ourselves. "This paradox is not particularly sinister. What IS sinister is the vague but widely-held belief that, whatever the outcome of this war may be, the authority of the State will be extended to more and more walks of life. In other words, it is becoming accepted in a fatalistic sort of way, not only that in fighting totalitarianism we must adopt totalitarian methods, but that victory over totalitarianism must also be followed by the adoption of those methods."

"This was implicit in the attitude of the British political parties long before war broke out. During their nine long years in office the Conservative party succeeded in bringing foreign trade... under Government control, in putting most of the home-produced foodstuffs under Marketing Boards presided over by the big producers and distributors working with official blessing, and in encouraging monopoly organisation of the iron, steel, coal and cotton industries. The National Capitalism they evolved in these years differed from the State Socialism of Hitler and Mussolini only in one incidental and in one essential respect; incidentally it did not go so far; essentially it was carried out with the consent, because in the interest, of the director class which has been so well represented in both Houses of Parliament, in the civil service and in the Cabinet."

"Against this National Capitalism the Labour party has had little to say. Labour would presumably be satisfied with it if representatives of the trade unions were added to the various Marketing Boards and controlling committees. State Socialism in the interest of the people in their capacity as producers is at the bottom of the Labour programme. It was also at the bottom of the programme of the three parties, which have made totalitarianism what it is in Europe today—the Bolsheviks, the Fascists and the National Socialists."

"Our politicians, in a word, have abdicated from their function as politicians. They have adopted a bureaucratic ideal and have become administrators or would-be administrators. The function of a politician is to uphold the guiding principles of society and to see that the administrators carry out those principles, and none but those principles, in their bureaucratic activity. The only great principle supported by politicians today is Planning, and planning is not a principle but an administrative expedient."

"The problem of our time is to find ways of preventing this increasing 'Etatisme' ('State-ism') from destroying values in which most of us believe. Those values may be expressed in the 18th century terms Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, in the 19th century terms democracy, decency, humanitarianism, or in 20th century terms that have not yet become current. It matters not how they are expressed; the point is that nearly everyone still believes in them passionately, and that there is no guarantee that our drift towards totalitarianism will do anything but destroy them."

—J. Hampden Jackson, in the "Contemporary Review," London.

## A BOOK YOU MUST READ

### "The Money Power Versus Democracy"

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**This book is being acclaimed by readers from all over Australia as the finest exposition of political and economic democracy to yet appear in this country. A former executive of the Queensland movement, now residing in Melbourne, told a meeting of Melbourne supporters in the Centenary Hall on Sunday, December 15, 1940, that this was the best book he had read during his ten years of activity. He urged supporters to buy copies and pass them around.**

**This book will save you a lot of talk. In forty-eight pages, the author has crystallised the philosophy, history and application of democratic principles. A handbook, which every supporter should have.**

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**"The War Behind the War." Price, 4d, posted**

Every person who desires to gain a thorough knowledge of the real background to the present conflict should read this booklet. The most critical and impartial analysis of the "Jewish Question" to appear in this country.

**"Elections Over—What Now?" Price, 6d per dozen, post free.**

A summary of political strategy. The campaign director of the N.S.W. Division of the Electoral Campaign has written as follows about this brochure: "We consider this to be a masterly presentation of vital factors, and probably the finest article that has yet appeared in any paper in this country."

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

## SIR ERNEST BENN ON BUREAUCRACY

**There can be little doubt that the most prolific cause of complaint among the public at the present time arises from the action and inaction of Bureaucracy. Many who complain against Bureaucracy may not be able to express a reasoned case against it, but they do know it is wrong.**

Bureaucracy is, therefore, in a different position from, for instance, that of the money system a few years ago, because the majority of the public was willing to blame anything but the money system for their troubles. The question, which naturally arises, is: Why does Bureaucracy continue if practically everyone is against it?

**It is in his failure to answer that question that Sir Ernest Benn falls down in his otherwise exceptionally able indictment of Bureaucracy in a pamphlet just published, "The Political Method."**\*

In this pamphlet Sir Ernest Benn says: "Democracy is rapidly deteriorating into Bureaucracy with a very thin covering of political veneer. Parliament, created to voice the opinions [sic] of the people, is in danger of becoming an office for the legislation of bureaucratic ambitions." Democracy, he says, is that "The people through the ballot box demand something and the Government (if necessary through its executive) proceeds to supply that demand." But, "The position now is that the bureaucracy, always seeking and, from the bureaucratic point of view, quite properly seeking for new fields to which to apply the uniform bureaucratic method uses the politician, now the advertising agent of the bureaucracy, to put its suggestions over to the people. Thus democracy becomes bureaucracy." Before we discuss Sir Ernest Benn's shortcomings let us sample some of his blows against the bureaucrats. One of the shrewdest of these is directed against the device called "Priorities," concerning which he says: "There is, in fact, no end to the possibilities of complication when once the new science of Priority is invoked. As against the simple, natural way of 'first come first served,' Priority has all the arguments. In private affairs arguments give way to practice, convenience, and expediency, but in public affairs arguments must rule supreme. Thus everything and everybody stand back until it is decided that some small part or section can go forward, the result being considerable delay to the project, whatever it is, considered as a whole. "At the Ministry of Munitions in 1915 my duty was to persuade manufacturers to employ men and women trained by the county councils to operate lathes, milling machines and other simple forms of machine tool. I started as a businessman, and in a month or so placed some thousand of these 'trainees,' who proceeded at once to help the flow of munitions of which the army was in such dire need. I had never heard of Priority (the word does not exist in business), but I was responsible for a few million rounds of ammunition. For my pains I was summoned before my superiors and informed that no manufacturer was to be supplied with my trainees until the Priority Department had certified that there was no other manufacturer whose requirements, coming into a higher category, had not first been satisfied. In the result my papers started circulating round Whitehall Gardens and going from one floor to another of the Hotel Metropole until the training scheme was given up in despair.

"Since those days Priority has developed. The new Ministry of Building in its very first announcement speaks of Major Priorities and Minor Priorities, which will for years hold up all building while avenues are being explored and no stone is left unturned.

\*Post-War Questions No. 1. — "The Political Method," by Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, published by The Individualist Bookshop Ltd., 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

"The competitive, profiteering, capitalistic, free trade system has, no doubt, its drawbacks, but it does deliver the goods. Priority in its infancy lengthened the Kaiser's war, and it is too early to say by what length of time the Hitler war will be extended by the Major and Minor Priorities that are hindering its progress as I write."

He then advises us to consider how the Bureaucracy has grown fat on milk. Parliament becomes talkative because a wretched Socialist informs the House that six separate independent milkmen are sometimes to be found serving milk in the same street (the Socialist wouldn't mind, of course, if all six men were employed by the Co-operative Stores). The bureaucrat has his opportunity and steps in, and "It is interesting to reflect that by 1940 if all the officials associated with the marketing of milk, from the Central Milk Marketing Board down to the humblest milk officer in the smallest council office, were put to push milk carts, there would be traffic congestion in most of our streets."

What happened when someone had the bright idea of evacuating children overseas: "There was a movement, which Hitler prevented, to send children overseas to escape his bombs. When by means of the submarine he made that plan too risky, it was discovered that the staff, which had been gathered together in a few weeks, numbered more than the children who had been evacuated, and as is the practice in these modern days, so that no hardship would fall upon the staff, arrangements were made for their absorption by other departments, arrangements which ignored the interests of all the staffs of all the taxpayers who had to foot the bill"

Bureaucracy would get a very thin time if it wasn't bolstered by the law and Sir Ernest Benn hits a nail very hard on the head when he says:

"... Today we adopt another plan. Parliament does not say that something shall not be done and if done penalties shall be imposed. It says in effect, that nothing shall be done except by permission, a completely different conception . . . The law, as understood by the Victorians, was designed to punish the evildoer and to leave the rest of us free to get along with the civilising work of producing amenities for all. The modern law is of a wholly different kind. It holds back forty million individuals, among whom is to be found all the energy required for the provision of all our needs, in order to prevent the operation of a few undesirable persons picked out by the Socialists and supposed to represent the average individual."

Merely as an indictment of Bureaucracy this pamphlet is a useful piece of work, but in a manner more vivid than most people might employ, Sir Ernest Benn is only telling them what they already know. What purpose is served by doing that if, as is the case, they are only to be told to retreat to the position they started from (Private Enterprise as it was in Victorian days) and stay there? The pamphlet tells us:

"If we are prepared to set free all the individual genius existing in our midst, to accept the policy of unrestrained production, to re-

## GOLDEN TRUMPETS

A certain citizen of the biggest democracy on earth during his travels came upon a strange island.

It was a beautiful place. He met the ruler of the island and liked him.

"What kind of a Government do you have?" asked the traveller.

The ruler smiled. "The best democracy there is."

"Oh, yes?"

"That's right. The democracy of the Golden Trumpets," said the ruler, who really wasn't a ruler but said he acted as the agent

to carry out the "expressed will of the majority."

"Whenever there is a question to be decided," he continued, "I call all the people together and state the question. Then all in favour blow on the golden trumpets, then those opposed blow on the golden trumpets, and whichever makes the loudest noise wins."

This impressed the traveller immensely. "I'd like to see one of your horn-blowing elections," he said.

"That's easy," said the ruler. "We are deciding a question this afternoon. I'd be glad if you came with me."

Time for the election came. In a great clearing the people had gathered. They had come early, and squatted silently on the grass—about 3,000 of them.

Just before time for the decision, a gong sounded and a procession of four highly decorated sedan chairs arrived and halted in front of the ruler's platform.

Four dignified and richly dressed men with golden trumpets in their hands stepped out and sat with the squatting crowd facing the platform.

The ruler stood up and read out a proposal in a sonorous voice from a parchment roll.

"Now," he cried, "all in favour sound upon the golden trumpets."

The four men with trumpets blared out a loud fanfare in favour.

"Now," cried the ruler again, "all those opposed blow upon the golden trumpets."

Silence. The people sat still. The ruler stood up again. "The question is decided," he cried, and started to roll up his parchment.

The people dispersed.

The traveller turned to the ruler, saying: "Why didn't all the people blow trumpets, one way or the other?"

The ruler stared in surprise. "All those people?" he said, waving his hand after the departing crowd. "Why, they don't have money enough to buy golden trumpets."

The traveller snorted: "And you call that democracy?"

The ruler was amazed.

"Well, isn't it? What makes the noise in your country?"

"Well," replied the traveller, "er . . . the radio and newspapers."

"And who owns them?" asked the ruler, with a soft smile.

cognise the blessings of competition, to respect the common law against the restraint of trade, and to suffer the inconveniences and inequalities inherent in nature's way, we could of course multiply indefinitely the comforts and amenities available for everybody."

Sir Ernest Benn seems to think that Socialism and Bureaucracy grew in a vacuum, whereas, of course, they could not have gained the ground they have, unless there were serious faults in the system for which they are supposed to be sound substitutes, and unless they made a pretence to correct these faults. A man who advises us to go back to such a system is a reactionary, and there is no support or place for reactions in this country today. To refer to the system to which Sir Ernest Benn would have us return as one of "unrestrained production," as one possessing the "blessings" of competition, and "respecting the common law against the restraint of trade" is downright misrepresentation.

**Bureaucracy and Socialism are the spawn of the Mopolisers of credit. The orthodox money system is a system of restriction of production, restraint of trade and of vicious artificial competition, which is the direct cause of war. It is the breaking of the Monopoly of credit and the distribution of ownership of the whole of this credit to the people which is required, and which can be done even in wartime. If Socialism and Bureaucracy are to be banished this can only be achieved by the establishment of a stable order giving freedom of initiative to the individual.**

—John Mitchell, in the "Social Crediter."

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## The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

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

Vol. 7. FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1941. No. 15

### "THOU SHALT NOT BUY, NEITHER SHALT THOU BARTER"

This text is not from Holy Scripture; it is one of the Edicts appearing in the Epistles to the Consumers, which form part of the Big Bankers' Bible—which some people seem to think is equally holy. The original manuscripts repose, of course, in the Temple of Mammon. Only a few authentic copies exist—notably, those in the sub-Temples of Threadneedle Street, London, and Wall Street, New York—but Australian bankers and bureaucrats seem to be well versed in its teachings.

The bankers and the bureaucrats (who produce nothing but figures in books and red tape) contrive to prevent citizens from freely exchanging the real wealth they can produce, so freely. The bankers impose a policy of money-scarcity, which prevents citizens from BUYING as freely as they can produce. In most cases this is sufficient to discourage citizens from producing as freely as they can. If not, the bureaucrats of this Board or that Board step in, and endeavour to ensure the restriction or destruction of production.

But hope (and obstinacy) spring eternal in the breast of man, and, despite all these suppressive measures, some citizens still hanker after the forbidden fruits of plenty-for-all and succeed in embarrassing these powers-that-be by actually producing an abundance or (crowning impudence!) a superabundance of certain commodities. Are the bankers and the bureaucrats foiled thereby? Not a bit of it.

They foresee that these groups of rebels—each group with a monotonous, moribund mountain of real wealth of the one kind—may think of evading The Plan, in a limited way, by BARTERING. They foresee that one of their politicians—who hasn't quite grasped the idea that the purpose of production is not consumption, but the making of work—may even suggest it! They have an answer ready: "No; abundance is abundance, consumers are consumers and never the twain shall meet." Lest some crude and sacrilegious realist should blurt out "Why?", this Edict is not made public. "Paradoxically enough," say the High Priests of High Finance, "subtlety is needed in dealing with the common herd." A Board bureaucrat supplies the subtlety.

He realises that the "common herd" could never understand why the high purpose of the Apple and Pear Board (for example) is not anything so vulgar as ensuring that all available apples and pears reach human mouths. He hopes they have forgotten that Boards can and do obtain wider powers almost daily. So he simply says: "There is no power under the Regulations which the Board could invoke to approve of the arrangement suggested." Which is much more tactful than bluntly saying: "Thou shalt not barter."

Lest some of our readers should suppose the foregoing to be playful fantasy, we produce "Exhibit A"—a news item appearing in the "West Australian Wheatgrower" of April 10, under the headings, "Apples and Wheat. Exchange Not Allowed":

"The Minister for Agriculture (Hon. F. J. S. Wise) stated on March 21 that some time ago, realising the difficulty associated with the shipping of our products, he approached the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board and the Australian Wheat Board with the object of ascertaining whether it would not be possible to increase the consumption of apples by permitting of them being exchanged for wheat by consumers in the wheat areas. There, was no doubt in Mr. Wise's mind that this scheme would be of very great benefit not only to the grower of apples but to the grower of wheat and also the State as it would mean that a far greater proportion of our fruit crop would be disposed of and the health of the people would benefit in addition to it being of advantage to the State from an economic point of view. Unfortunately, a reply has just been received from the Australian Wheat Board in which it is stated that the representations he had made had received very full consideration, but that there was no power under the Wheat Acquisition Regulations which the Board could invoke to approve of the arrangement suggested by him."

## DIG IN THE DARK

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News" (London)

The attention of the Department for the Elucidation of Moral and Intellectual Problems has been drawn to the report that Britain and the U.S.A., while expressing sympathy with the cause of China, continue to export oil, nickel, and other potential war material to Japan.

We have been asked: What causes democratic nations to give moral support to one side and material support to the other? Is it because the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth, or is it another example of the Split Mind frequently referred to?

The answer is neither. It is a case of giving precedence to a Higher Principle. Christian and Pagan alike, C. of E., R.C. or Blood-and-Soil; Dem., Tot., Con., Lib., Lab., Fasc., or Comm. — all creeds must acknowledge the prior claim of the Export Trade.

For all the races of mankind one "law" is paramount and imperative — "We must export or die."

And when war comes along as a result of it, we must Export AND Die.

We will now sing hymn No. 3 on the papers in the pews: "I'm but a stranger here, Heaven is my home."

The attention of the Yaffle Inquiry Department has been drawn to the press statement that the Directors of the Bank of England are now holding their meetings in the vaults, and to Mr. Norman's assurance that, if necessary, further precautions will be taken "to ensure that the bank's business will be carried on through all emergencies."

Considerable pessimism has been aroused by this assurance. People are asking how we can continue the war if the Bank of England is to carry on as usual. The following question is typical: —

"In view of the fact that the Bank's normal business is to keep the country short of money until production stops, how can it carry on its usual business without causing a slump in munitions?"

The answer is that in wartime economic laws are reversed. In peace, we cut down production to suit the shortage of money. In war, we increase money to meet production. This is because killing people is more important than feeding people.

Many reasons have been given for this preference. In the opinion of this Department, it is due to the survival of the Albigenian Heresy, which held that man and matter were wholly evil. When this heresy was persecuted out of the Church, it escaped into Economics.

What, then, is the business of the Bank in wartime? Well, it has plenty to do. It has to devise means by which the enormous mass of material paid for during the war can be paid for all over again by the taxpayer after the war.

Then it has to think up arguments for getting away with it. That is enough to keep it busy for years.

An Australian correspondent asks: "What are the further precautions envisaged? Does Mr. Norman mean digging down still further, if so, how far? The question is pertinent, for if they dig far enough they might come out in Australia."

This, he says, would be serious. Australia has had visits from Bank of England directors before. The last one was Sir Otto Niemeyer in 1929, and when he left he had taken half their wages from them, and called it saving the country from chaos.

The questioner concludes: "If a banker digs through from London to Australia, will he come out head first or feet first?"

We can assure our correspondent that it is very difficult to

dig down farther than the middle of the earth; it is no more downwards; from that point every direction is upwards. Therefore, as soon as a man began to dig past the middle he would find himself head downwards, and the earth he displaced would start falling on his face.

This would be very disconcerting. For the moment he would think the ground was shooting up at him, and his first reaction would probably be to decide to give up the drink.

Sooner or later, however, he would realise that every step further would take him nearer the surface, and he would see no point in continuing. In the present phase of scientific progress, it is inconceivable that any man, having reached the point furthest from the blue vault of heaven, would wish to leave it.

Moreover, the Bank of England directors are accustomed to being in dark tunnels. Eight years ago this month, when the nation was looking to them for a way out of the slump, Mr. Norman made a speech at the Mansion House, in which he said: —

"The economic problem is too great for me. The difficulties are so vast, precedents so lacking . . . When it comes to the future I hope we may all see and approach the light at the end of the tunnel."

If he did see a light at the end of it now, he would probably conclude it was only a bomb, and decide to stay in the dark a few more years.

Nevertheless, people do not always know when they are well off. We would, therefore, repeat that if, for any obscure reason, the directors of the Bank of England do tunnel through to the other side, they will have travelled the last half of the journey in an upward direction and will emerge head first.

This will enable defensive preparations to be made accordingly.

### U.E.A. "Hackle Hour"

Next Tuesday evening, April 22, the subject to be debated will be: "The Basic Wage for the Soldiers." Members are urged to give these discussions the widest publicity, as these meetings are a valuable recruiting ground for new members, and a means of publicising the activities and work of the U.E.A. Place: The Housewives' Association Rooms, 1st Floor, Howey Court, Collins-street, Melbourne. Time: 8 p.m. All welcome.

Read in Comfort with Glasses Prescribed by—

**CERTIFIED**  
**ANDREW C. GADDES**  
R.S.M.C. (LOND.)  
**OPTICIAN**  
STATE SAVINGS BANK BUILDINGS  
157-159 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE  
TELEPHONE: MU552

## MONEY POWER WINNING IN BALKANS

### "Backs to the Wall"

By ERIC D BUTLER

In view of the obviously serious position in which the British Empire has been placed as a result of the new phase of the military war, it is my intention this week to leave my next section of "The Enemy Within the Empire" until next issue and to make some observations on the general position.

At the outset I would say that the Money Power has never been in such a powerful position as it is today: Centralisation has reached such an alarming stage right throughout the world that the problem of breaking the monopoly of credit is essentially a much harder task than it would have been twenty years ago if our work had then reached the stage that it has reached today. The military conflict has increased our difficulties by forcing us to fight on two fronts. The Money Power at the moment has the British Empire in a situation, which, in my opinion, has been deliberately manipulated. At the time of writing it appears that the Nazi military machine—built up by the Money Power over seven years—is launching a pincer movement which may ultimately threaten the Suez Canal and cut the Empire in half. There is no need for me to deal with the results of such a catastrophe—particularly as a pro-Nazi Government has been recently established in Iraq, which is important so far as British oil supplies are concerned. The position of Australia if Suez fell needs no comment from me.

#### THE BALKANS CAMPAIGN

At the time of writing both phases of the German pincer movement—one arm operating in North Africa and the other in the Balkans—are meeting with successes, which cannot be denied. Once again the Germans have demonstrated that they can wear down the finest infantry forces by sheer weight of metal. Although manpower will be urgently needed, if we are going to win on the military front, our industrial programme must be intensified. It should have been intensified nearly two years ago, but financial hindrances existed, and still exist. Industrial output will decide the military struggle. In Greece the situation has shocked many people—particularly here in Australia. A large number of Australian troops is established there. In last Saturday night's Melbourne "Herald" a prominent report appeared concerning a review of the Balkan position by the English paper, the "Daily Mail." This journal said, in effect, that we may be driven out of Greece and that we should prepare ourselves for that eventuality now. It was also stated that the Allied expeditionary force to Greece was for political and moral reasons, and that, from now on, the only thing, which should be taken into consideration in our activities is the military situation. If we should see another Dunkirk—although it will be a thousand times more difficult to evacuate men from Greece—responsible leaders should be asked some searching questions concerning these "political and moral" gestures.

Now that the Balkans campaign has really started, we begin to see that a lot of the propaganda concerning Turkey was inflated to a dangerous extent. The press admitted last week that we could rely very little on the Turkish army as it was very poorly equipped. Every well-informed person has known this for some time.

From whatever angle we look at the matter, it is going to take a colossal effort to not only stem the Nazi avalanche, but to take the initiative and ultimately smash the German military machine.

#### DOES FINANCE DESIRE A HITLER-CONTROLLED EUROPE?

If things come to the worst, Hitler will be in possession of practically the whole European continent; and I am going to suggest that this would suit the Money Power admirably. Hitler is rapidly smashing small nations and centralising control more and more. He is trampling over the various institutions of these peoples and will probably be in virtual control of even Italy before long.

If Hitler does this job thoroughly he will have done an admirable job of work for the Money Power; he will have set up a great-centralised machine. The Money Power can then remove Hitler and take control of that machine. Russia, Germany and Japan are obviously moving closer together, which means further centralisation. No matter how or where it takes place, every move towards centralisation is a victory for the Money Power. Russia is still holding the key position in the move towards the centralisation of Europe and Asia. Hitler never wrote a truer word than when he wrote that any alliance between Russia and Germany would end in chaos for Germany. The German people will realise some day the manner in which Hitler destroyed them along with the rest of Europe.

#### FEDERAL UNION AND BRITAIN

Having manipulated this dangerous situation for the British Empire, the German-Jewish-American bankers start to intensify their demands for Britain to join a scheme, which may become the basis of a world international control. At the same time, these individuals are so much in control of the position in America that even the press admits that they can actually supply the Axis Powers with large quantities of war materials with the agreement of the American administration—which means that very little value can be placed on promises made by Mr. Roosevelt or any other American politician.

The report, which was published in last week's "New Times" concerning the growth of Monopoly control in America, was staggering. Further reports state that approximately sixty monopolies control the whole of America's economic and industrial system. These monopolies are in turn controlled by Wall Street. No wonder the real American people are powerless to give us that full support which they are desirous of giving. Recent reports also indicate that centralisation has gone so far in America that the powerful banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. has been taken over by the Jewish group—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. This group has the pistol at our heads at the moment, and is determined to reduce us to a point where we will be forced to agree to the first steps towards establishing Federal Union. Once that is done, with the British people governed internally by socialism, Hitler and Co. will be removed with the assistance of Russia.

Everyone will throw his hat in the air and shout "Long Live Russia," and the long-dreamt of Jewish plan of world control will be advanced another step. This appears to be the general line of attack and the only thing, which would upset it, would be a decisive military victory for Britain before she is bombed to a shambles.

Unless something miraculous happens to give us some major military success immediately—of course, this is always possible with

## WANTED—SOME SIGNATURES

"Start on building the £350,000 King's Cross traffic tunnel will now be delayed until the State Government and the City Council have signed an agreement . . . The City Council is in Easter recess and will not consider the agreement until April 28, unless a special meeting is called. The Premier (Mr. Mair) said yesterday that a draft agreement would be ready next Tuesday. Work would begin as soon as the agreement had been signed, he said."—Sydney "Daily Telegraph," April 11.

On February 13, Mr. Mair said that, pending legislation to authorise building of the tunnel, the Government would go ahead with the necessary preparations. Parliament recently accepted an offer, made by the City Council FOUR MONTHS AGO, to pay up to £87,500 towards cost of the tunnel. When the Tunnel Bill was before Parliament on March 25, Mr. Martin (Minister for Works) said that the measure was URGENT. The tunnel would provide an air-raid shelter for 9000 persons, and urgently needed filling for the naval dock.

On March 28, Mr. Martin said in the Legislative Assembly that work on the tunnel would begin ON APRIL 7. Now we are told that all the men, machinery, and materials may have to wait UNTIL APRIL 28, whilst, forsooth, the Parliamentarians and Councillors go into "recess." Anyone would think that THEY were to engineer the tunnel, instead of merely appending a few signatures to a scrap of paper. This is the story of the URGENT national undertaking, which has been TALKED about for years and years and years.

There is another story; about a race which was lost for the want of a horseshoe nail. But it didn't involve the most serious traffic congestion at the most critical time in the history of the Commonwealth. The King's Cross "bottle-neck" is becoming a "battle-neck"; another fatality occurred there a few days ago. First, and for years, the problem was one of "a shortage of FUNDS"—now (if you can bring yourself to believe it) it's a shortage of signatures! Soon (we hope) the tunnel will be started. Then the work will be stopped, no doubt, to allow the press photographers to photograph the Ministers "responsible" for it removing the first sods or something. My humble suggestion is that these gentlemen of the signatures autograph the tunnel entrance while the cement is green, as a monument to their incompetency.

No wonder the people keep asking such questions as: "When do we start to DO things?" They can best answer THEMSELVES, by DEMANDING that their local, State, and Federal representatives GET ON WITH THE JOB OR GET OUT. The beauty of the position is that we, the people, STILL HAVE THE POWER TO PUT THEM OUT! This power—based upon positive

public opinion—is the lock, stock, and barrel of democracy. It is the weapon that aims at RESULTS. Whilst we neglect to use it, any talk of "government by the people" is so much hot air and humbug. It may be true that today the tunnel project is held up for want of a couple of Councillors' signatures. It is certain, however, that had sufficient electors put THEIR signatures to a demand—amounting to an ultimatum—we would have long since had either the tunnel or a fresh set of Councillors and members of Parliament; most probably BOTH.

—"Scissors,"

### United Democrat's Report

From Headquarters,  
17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Before we South Australians had had time to recover from the impact of John Hogan's visit, we had the honour and pleasure of a short visit from Mr. Barclay Smith, Editor of the "New Era." The special luncheon in his honour on Friday, April 4, attracted many people, but the evening meeting in the Rechabite Hall was the piece-de-resistance of his visit. The hall was packed, some 300 to 400 ticket-holders attending, and as the meeting was not for the general public, we take it that these were all supporters and friends. Mr. Barclay Smith impressed his hearers profoundly, not so much with flashing brilliance of oratory, as with a quiet persuasiveness, made homely and friendly by touches of quiet humour. As chairman, the Rev. C. D. Brock, in his usual vivacious manner, introduced the speaker and afterwards called upon Mrs. Polkinghorne, Mr. Bruce Brown, and Mr. Wm. Macgillivray, M.P., to give and second votes of thanks. Each of these responded in his or her own particular style. On Saturday morning at 10 a.m., Mr. Barclay Smith met delegates from the Social Credit Movement of South Australia for a heart to heart talk; at 2.30 p.m. a large roomful of members and supporters listened to some advice from this experienced campaigner. At 6.15 p.m. a number of friends took part in a farewell dinner at the Railway dining hall.

the Royal Air Force starting to really hit Germany—I, for one, am forced to state that I believe that we will see the partial implementation of Federal Union. However, if we refuse to be sidetracked by wrong tactics and strategy, we will be then entering upon a crucial phase of our struggle to preserve and extend Anglo-Saxon culture. Nothing is more important at the moment than to clarify these matters in the minds of the people. Individuals should contact their members of Parliament and keep up a flow of letters to all sorts of prominent people on this matter. Opposition to Federal Union should be built up as quickly as possible. Every form of centralisation should be exposed and opposed. We must be prepared for even more trying times ahead, discouraging news from abroad and a tendency to feel that the opposition is too strong.

If we do our work here in Australia thoroughly it can never be destroyed—no matter what happens. Militarily and culturally the Empire is fighting a life-and-death struggle, and we can be certain that if the British people go down before the German-Jewish attack—even temporarily—they will go down fighting.

We can rest assured that our own kith and kin in the second A.I.F. will do their best in their present difficult position. If we do as well here, victory is with us. But it won't, come by talk; we want healthy, vigorous action along the lines indicated from week to week in the greatest bulwark of British Democracy in Australia—the "New Times." Reader, I sincerely hope that the present situation is going to make you fight even harder, that every reverse will be a stimulant to make an even greater effort.

It is a case of Haig's famous rally cry during the dark days of the last war: "Backs to the wall." The Money Power may win in the Balkan campaign with the aid of its principal tool, Hitler, but the fight for British democracy will be carried on wherever the principles of the British idea of government are understood.

## AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

## MORE "BALLYHOO" FROM "BILLY" HUGHES

From the utterances of politicians and others, it seems certain that at the first convenient opportunity an attempt will be made to hold a referendum on the question of amending the Federal Constitution. As time goes on, it is only to be expected that the need for constitutional amendments MAY arise, as was foreseen by the framers of the Constitution, when they provided the machinery clauses necessary for referring proposed changes to the judgment of the people of Australia.

It is a notable fact that in connection with the various referendums held in past years, the people have shown a marked disinclination to endorse proposed amendments of the Constitution. Their "conservative" attitude in this respect has drawn forth expressions of disappointment and disgust from the Attorney General, Mr. Hughes.

In a press interview published on the 5th inst., Mr. Hughes recalled that he had made three vain attempts to amend the Constitution, and he had the impertinence to further state that the resultant position was a "scathing reflection upon the intelligence of the people and their boasted capacity for self-government"

"Democracy," he said, "means rule by and responsive to the will of the people—not a people who are dead and buried, but who are now living. But under our Constitution the will of the people is thwarted at every turn by the gyves placed upon their limbs by the men who have long since passed away.

"Our Constitution is a shroud wrapped about a living man. The generation that has gone fetters the limbs and paralyses the movements of the people of today."

"The Constitution must be amended," he said, "Every sensible person agreed that amendment was desirable. But when it came to a showdown those who were loudest in their clamour for reform were found to be in the vanguard of those who opposed reform."

Apart from his unwarranted insult to Australian democracy, Mr. Hughes' statements furnish an example of unintelligent and muddled thinking that would be hard to equal anywhere. In chasing after silly and misleading metaphors, he appears to have lost touch with all the rules of logic and common sense. The Constitution provides ample and effective means for its amendment, and if his so-called "gyves" remain upon the limbs of Australian democracy, this can only be because the people themselves have decided that they shall remain there. Therefore, to speak of "the free will of the people" being "thwarted at every turn by the gyves placed upon their limbs by the men who have long since passed away," is utter humbug.

At the "Marketing Board" referendum, for instance, the proposals were rejected not as he ridiculously suggests, by "people who are dead and buried," but by a MAJORITY of the then living electors—and Mr. Hughes notwithstanding the will of the people must prevail. If the people prefer a "shroud" (or to be shot) rather than wear the new suit Mr. Hughes offers, their choice clearly reflects against his material and workmanship, and certainly gives him no licence to level insults at them for lack of "intelligence."

In the same interview, Mr. Hughes made a desperate attempt to throw dust, in the eyes of the people with regard to another important issue. He said—". . . No law made by people 40 years ago can be allowed to stand in the way. We are living in a new world. The world in which the generation that drafted the Constitution lived and moved has gone forever. The world of scarcity, poverty, and all that followed in its train has gone, and a world of plenty, of super-abundance has come; and in this world a place in the sun is the right of all. The Constitution stands in the way of necessary readjustments, and it must make way for a wider and better one."

The world of plenty and abundance has indeed come—and, be it noted—the Constitution which Mr.

Hughes attempts to blame for all Australia's ills, neither hampered nor prevented its arrival.

As a matter of fact, it arrived many years ago, long before Mr. Hughes seemed to be aware of it, and the reason why the people are unable to partake of its benefits is because the rotten financial system, which he so fanatically supports, prevents them from doing so.

So long as the financial institutions are allowed to exercise their domination over press, Parliaments and weak-kneed politicians, and pursue their "something for nothing" system, "scarcity, poverty and all that followed in its train" will remain. If Mr. Hughes sincerely desires the realisation of the benefits of the world of plenty for all, let him join in the ever-increasing demand that the Government resume its constitutional right of control of the creation and issue of money, which it has allowed the banks to usurp. His disingenuous attempt to blame the Constitution for preventing the abolition of "scarcity and poverty" will not deceive the increasing body of people who are awakening to the evils of the present financial

## Famous Aircraft-Manufacturer on Politicians and Bankers

(Continued from page 1.)

it is difficult to conceive to what an amazing extent civilisation would have developed. . . .

It is now obvious that the harder we work, and the more wonderful ideas we produce, the greater we increase our indebtedness to a parasitical section of the community who take no risks. . . .

## TRUTH ABOUT ALBERTA.

Recent events in Alberta have proved the truth of Mr. Mackenzie King's assertion, namely: "All talk of the Sovereignty of Parliament and Democracy is idle and futile until the control and issue of currency is restored to the State."

The Alberta Government with the approval of a large majority of the people proposed to introduce a special tax on banks, the same sort of taxes that other activities have to pay, such as doctors, accountants, etc.

Also, "The Accurate News and Information Act," whereby the Press were perfectly free to tell all the lies they liked, to pervert and vilify to their hearts' content. But the Alberta Government's point of view was to be published by the Press, so that the people would be in a better position to judge as to which side was truthful. A controlled Press referred to this Act as an attempt to victimise the Press.

Both these Acts have been disallowed by the Canadian Supreme Court. The Albertans and millions of people in various parts of the world are following very closely what is going on in Alberta; they feel that "International Finance," that is, the "Money Power," some

"Mr. Fadden said he was in favour of post-war complete brotherhood of the British and American peoples on lines suggested by Mr. Wendell Willkie."

\* \* \* \*

American isolationists (the historian wrote) fought hard against the proposal that the King should be crowned in Washington. In the end, agreement was reached by extending the Statute of Westminster to the U.S.A.

This matter disposed of it became somewhat difficult to evolve the new American flag. Hollywood offered 20,000,000 dollars for a suitable design and a five-year contract to the designer, but nobody could agree until some bright person produced a flag that was Union Jack on one side and Stars and Stripes on the other.

Maoriland nearly seceded from the brotherhood when she caught a bunch of Yanks trying to tow the North Island to a spot between Honolulu and San Francisco with the intention of turning it into a playground for the weak and worn of Wall-street. There was some rioting in the mid-

system. It was not the Constitution that in years of depression brought unemployment, insecurity, poverty and the dole, into the lives of the people of Australia, but the machinations of financial parasites. Almost all of the disputes and difficulties in respect to the relations between Commonwealth and States had their origin in financial problems caused by attempts to prop up the discredited and outworn financial system. When the present financial system is abolished, as it surely must be, it will be found that most of the constitutional amendments that have been suggested will be unnecessary,

—"Stirrem."

## NARROW ESCAPE

west American States when a crowd of ex-State politicians from Australia tried to muscle in on the local Legislatures, Sydney (N.S.W.) naturally welcomed the new brothers, no matter what their colour or how their nasal organs were built, but Melbourne (Vic.) withdrew into an icy reserve tinged with hauteur and absolutely refused either to introduce the brothers to its daughters or to learn their language.

However, these and a multitude of other problems were gradually solved, and the union was almost complete when the wife of the American President was told that the Queen had accepted a contract worth 100,000,000 dollars to write a daily column for the New York "Times."

The outraged lady at once insisted upon being allowed to write for the London "Times," and named her figure. She was photographed from all angles and put on the air from all American broadcasting systems. The "Times" announced that it had no intention of employing lady columnists, no matter what their standing or prestige. Most of America at once rose, and a second War of Independence would undoubtedly have broken out had not the proposed union been hurriedly abandoned and both peoples allowed to revert to their pre-war status.

A year later it was discovered that her Majesty had never even been approached by the N.Y. "Times," and that in any case she had no leanings towards journalism. But by that time a Russian expeditionary force was assaulting the cliffs of Tierra del Fuego and the world returned to its old pastime.

—Sydney "Bulletin."

## WHAT ARE INSTITUTIONS FOR?

It was but slowly that the present writer could be brought to feel sure that a small but powerful group of persons is actually plotting to enslave all the peoples of the world. It was not until recently that he had even heard of a sect or cult of people called Cabalists; but when the evidence is accumulated, there seems no alternative but to accept the fact that for centuries such men as these have been the strategists, working silently, subtly and secretly in all sorts of groups and institutions, and even inside the secret societies and lodges. The present turmoil in the world is one of the results of their efforts, but seldom do the people who are being used to maintain or to tolerate the turmoil realise where the poison originates.

What is the ordinary citizen to do under the circumstances? Radical alterations of some sort are clearly needed in our community arrangements. The only real point at issue is whether these alterations will be planned, prepared and foisted on us by certain busy-body people who are bursting with a leadership importance, and are small-minded enough to enjoy the idea of having power over "the dull instincts of the common kind"; or whether, we as individuals assert ourselves so that we get more freedom (not less) and greater economic security (not less), and learn to judge all institutions according as they give us these results. The Sabbath (and all institutions) should serve every individual, which it contacts. The opposite of this is what will happen unless we are suspicious of what secret plotters can, and may do.

—C. H. Allen.

## CHILD ENDOWMENT

A Radio Talk by BARBARA GUTHRIE, Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart at 8.15 p.m. on Sunday, April 13.

**Since the Child Endowment Bill was passed in the Federal Parliament there has been much argument amongst women as to how much better off they will be. Under the Act, the mothers will receive 5/- a week for each child, excepting the first child. That is, a mother with two children will receive 5/- a week, and those with three children, 10/- a week. Those with one child will receive nothing.**

The money to pay for this will be collected by what is called a Pay-Roll Tax. It will be paid by the employer of labour, at the rate of 2½ per cent on wages and salaries paid, which means for every £5 paid in wages 2/6 will be paid in taxes. Also, some of the money paid to the mother by the State will be taken from the father by the State. For example, a woman with three children will get 10/- a week as Child Endowment—but 5/- of that will be taken from the husband in taxation on his income; that is, if he earns £5 a week. Again, the 2/6, which his employer pays on the Pay-Roll Tax, will be charged in prices; the wife will have to pay that when she goes shopping. And as the municipal Council and the State Government have to pay the Pay-Roll Tax, they must collect it in rates and taxes from you.

All these things considered, it is hard to understand why the Federal Government should require to set up an expensive organisation to collect money from the husband and wife to hand back to the wife again.

Because there is no doubt at all that a large portion of the ridiculously high prices, which a housewife is forced to pay, is due to taxation. Take the price of bread: A portion of the cost of that bread is the taxes the baker has to pay, because the baker can only pay his taxes from the money housewives give him when they buy the bread.

But the baker also has to pay in the price of the flour from the miller the taxes the miller has to pay. That means that the housewife has to pay the miller's taxes.

But the miller gets his flour from the farmer, who also pays taxes, and since all taxes on industry must find their way into prices of the goods, the housewife pays—pays them all. It should be obvious that all such schemes as Child Endowment are a snare and a delusion unless some more scientific method can be found for paying for them other than by robbing Peter to pay Paul.

### WHAT'S BEHIND IT?

This stupid obsession for taxing everything and everybody is the tragedy behind every so-called social reform. We all have become suspicious about these reforms because there is a sting in the tail of every one of them.

People are asking me what is the purpose of this Child Endowment Scheme. Why all this trouble and expense for so little?

Personally, I consider the reason for this Child Endowment Scheme is to pretend to give a certain amount of money towards the alleviation of the burden of bringing up families on an inadequate income, so that the whole community can be brought under the most drastic system of taxation yet known. This, I consider, the principle reason for the Child Endowment Scheme.

In my opinion, the whole thing is just a trap for fools, and would have had no chance of going through Parliament except for pressure brought on private members of Parliament by the Party Leaders.

To me it is a great tragedy that every worthy cause and every social reform is introduced under conditions, which ignore and penalise large sections of the community and leave nothing but resentment behind. And it is this resentment, which holds up so much necessary reform.

### ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL

The money required for Child Endowment is money required to

put more and better food on the family table. The Government has assumed that there is not enough food in Australia to feed the people; therefore we must all eat less to give more to the children.

There is not the slightest truth in this belief, and therefore the Government has not the slightest justification for taxing the people to buy extra food. The whole thing is a sham and a fraud, and the Government knows very well that it is so.

The method of taxation used by the Government is a very clumsy instrument for financing the war, because taxes only increase prices and reduce incomes, and, for the large majority of people, this means one thing—less and cheaper food on the table. However much justification there can be for this in England, there is no justification for it in Australia.

What we want for the children is better food and more of it, and the Australian Government would be well advised to stop imitating slavishly the mistakes of other countries and use the resources of this country for the benefit of the people of this country.

I am in favour of Child Endowment, but not as a pretext for heavier taxation or a reduction in wages and an increase in prices—that is not Child Endowment; that is merely political shadow-boxing.

### CHILDREN'S HERITAGE

I believe that children are entitled to an income in their own right as part of their heritage, something that has been bequeathed them by their fathers and by their fathers' fathers; part of

the income from their "family estate"—an estate built up by the work of many generations.

We have bequeathed to our children debt and taxation and war, and it is time we stopped this horrible business. No Government has a right to hand on debts to the next generation; there is no justification for it, and it is thoroughly dishonest.

If we cultivate our estate, that is, the whole of Tasmania, then why should there be debts to pass on? Why should our children not receive dividends from that estate? Goodness knows, we have worked hard enough and sacrificed plenty; we have sunk millions of pounds into this State of Tasmania. It is time we had some dividend in return. Well, when are we going to get it?

What's the use of having a Government if it cannot pay dividends? That is the chief purpose of Governments; to pay the people dividends.

But 5/- a week won't keep a child under 16 years of age. A boy of 14 eats a man's meal, and most Australian mothers have to send him to work then to try to earn a little towards the scanty board.

Most of our money spent on education is wasted because the boys and girls are sent into the shops and factories at a critical age when they are just reaching the age when they can learn. Shops and factories are no place for children under 18 years of age, and any country that allows young children to be exploited in this disgusting manner is not worthy of the name of a civilised State.

Yet how many families in this day can afford to keep children at school up to the age of sixteen? How many families can afford to keep children of any age at school?

### ONE THING CERTAIN

There is one thing I am quite certain about, and that is: Australians cannot afford to keep children and the present Federal Government—one or other has got to go. The members of the Federal Government do a great deal of talking, but there is very little sign of them attempting to face facts in a realistic manner. They must know that every time they increase taxes they raise the price of everything the housewife has to buy; they must know that every time they take more taxes from the people results in the cutting down of the families' food supply. They must also know that there is no shortage of food in Australia, on the contrary, food supplies are piling up because of lack of ships to take it away.

In England, the people are told to economise in food because

there is not enough arriving in the country from abroad; here we are forced to cut down on food because there is "too much."

It therefore appears that this idea of cutting and slashing at the incomes of the family is a general policy carried out by all Governments merely for the sake of imposing sacrifices. This war will not be won without a great deal of sacrifice of blood and tears and hard work; that is the only way of paying for the war. There is no other way. But the destruction of good food in this country is not sacrifice—that is sabotage. It is a criminal offence and should be treated as such, and those responsible should be brought to court and charged with destroying the morale of the people in face of great dangers,

### EXPLANATION WANTED

The Federal Government has not yet explained to us how a family is expected to pay for rent, food, clothes, light and fuel, rates and insurance policies, and, at the same time, pay more and more taxes. If the Government wants more taxes, then it is in duty bound to relieve the people of some of their many other financial burdens. If it doesn't do this it can expect nothing but trouble.

Our homes are mortgaged; our schools, hospitals and roads and railways are mortgaged; 90 per cent, of the land of this country is mortgaged to the private financial institutions. We are handing over hundreds of millions of pounds each year in interest payments to these private institutions; we can't do that and wage a total war at the same time. Surely we are entitled to some protection from those money sharks who are bleeding this country white. Those men who prey on their country in peace and war.

## "ADVISOR TO ROOSEVELT"

### "Jew From Lithuania"

"Amongst the confidential advisors to President Roosevelt is Sydney Hillman, Lithuanian-born Jew, who has a big job as head of Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, big power in radical C.I.O., where last month his influence did much to push Phil Murray into the presidency in place of John H. Lewis, who backed Willkie against Roosevelt in the recent elections, staked his leadership on the result, and lost.

"According to the 'Sunday Sun,' Sydney Hillman was born of Jewish parents in Zagare, Lithuania, when it was part of old Russia, studied as a youth to become a Rabbi, mixed too closely with workers' movements, and spent nearly a year inside a Czarist gaol. After that he fled to England, migrated to Chicago, and when a strike occurred at a cutter's shop, where he worked as a clerk, he organised the clothing workers into a union.

"AMERICAS BEVIN."

"It grew with Hillman, broke with him from the more moderate but graft-eaten American Federation of Labor, to help Lewis build the rival C.I.O.

"Shrewdly Roosevelt pinned his faith to C.I.O.—often accused of Communism—when he looked round for Labour help, and, more shrewdly still, chose the coming right-wing leader of left-wing C.I.O. to become Labour's official representative. Today, Sydney Hillman is America's Bevin.

"His job: To find 250,000 additional workers, 25 per cent, of them skilled, to build war weapons."

—"Australian Jewish Herald," January 23.

## TO OUR READERS

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## BENDIGO ACTIVITIES

On Sunday last, April 13, Mr. Eric Butler and Mr. J. Bradshaw, A.F.I.A., visited Bendigo. A meeting of "New Times" readers took place in the afternoon to consider future work and policy. Although the attendance was small, those present listened very attentively to a comprehensive outline of the present situation by Mr. Butler. He emphasised the gravity of the cause of Anglo-Saxon culture, and expressed the viewpoint that any victory by the German-Jewish international financiers through the partial implementation of Federal Union, or some other system of international control, would be short-lived. "If we do our work thoroughly, nothing can destroy it," he said.

In the evening a small public gathering listened to addresses by Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Butler.

Mr. Bradshaw gave a very able analysis of the factors, which had led to the present world disorders.

He stressed the importance of a new outlook in education if democracy were to survive.

In the course of his address, Mr. Butler dealt with the coming Loan Council meeting, and suggested that those present should forward the following resolution to Mr. Dunstan, also to other State representatives of Bendigo. The resolution was carried unanimously:

"That this meeting of loyal Bendigo citizens expresses its strong objection to the present unpatriotic manner in which the nation's war effort is being financed. Increasing debt and taxation are hampering the national effort, centralising the population in the cities and ruining the primary producers.

"This meeting believes that the creation of the nation's money supply should be controlled by the sovereign government of the people and requests you, as Premier of Victoria, and the leader of the Victorian Country Party—which at its recent conference, passed a resolution advocating the use of the national credit in the interests of the people—to support Mr. Dwyer-Gray's resolution at the coming Loan Council meeting.

"Victory without debt can be achieved, and we look to you to support this, our policy, with all your vigour. We suggest that failure or refusal to advocate this policy would be inconsistent with your position as leader of the Country Party."

## Additional Assistance for Wheat-Industry Refused

### FARM MORATORIUM "UNDER CONSIDERATION."

The Assistant Minister for Commerce (Mr. Anthony) recently received a deputation from Senators J. M. Fraser, J. M. Cunningham and R. E. Clothier (Lab., W.A.), T. W. Marwick, M.H.R. (C.P., W.A.); W. J. Scully (Lab., NSW.); A. Wilson (Ind., Vic.); and J. T. Langtry (Lab., N.S.W.), requesting additional assistance for wheatgrowers.

The deputationists pointed out that even in the older farming settlements of W.A. farmers were being compelled to walk off, and in one district which had been opened up over 25 years ago a party of 30 farmers had disposed of their properties.

The Minister stated that he did not hold out much hope of further assistance for the industry.

The question of a moratorium for farmers was placed before the Minister, who stated that something along those lines "is being given serious consideration" by the Minister for Commerce (Sir Earle Page).

\* \* \*

**Wheatgrowers produce a super-abundance of wheat, and the rest of the community can easily provide the requirements of the wheatgrowers, despite the war effort—yet a Minister of the Crown cannot hold out much hope that the connecting link (money) will be adequately forthcoming. Why? Because the Crown prerogative of increasing our money supply is not exercised by Ministers of the Crown, but by bankers.**

### "EVICTIONS MUST CEASE" (Continued from page 1)

suffered from drought. In other words, the mortgagee stuns the victim and the Government administers the coup de grace.

"The duty of the Government as we see it, is to take whatever action it sees fit to prevent the mortgagee from dispossessing the farmer. It is our duty to force the Government to a realisation of its duty.

"Direct action, we are told, should never be resorted to, even under supreme provocation. Mortgagees hate direct action unless they themselves are the aggressive party. When the banks and Government differed on terms for advancing drought relief money

## OUR APPEAL And That Country Tour

It appears certain that our campaign to raise a minimum of £250 will meet with success—although those who have not yet contributed might take note that we still need at least £33/2/-. However, an appeal in conjunction with this campaign to increase the circulation by an extra 1000 copies before Easter was rather disappointing. We believe that this increase can be obtained, and this is one of the main objectives of the proposed country tour by the Editor, Mr. H. F. Alison, and Mr. Eric Butler. New readers can be signed up at meetings if supporters will cooperate in obtaining meetings. Readers are asked to seriously consider the gravity of the times and the necessity, for an intensified effort. Those who heard Mr. Butler's inspiring addresses throughout the country areas last year should need no urging to make use of his platform ability in explaining in simple terms to the "man in the street" what we must do to avoid complete catastrophe. Readers from every centre throughout Victoria are requested to communicate with Mr. Butler, c/o. Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately. We are determined to make this campaign, which started with our appeal for £250, one of the greatest achievements in the history of the movement.

Further acknowledgements of donations hereunder:

J.C.G., Bandoeg, Java, £1; A.H.B., Babakin, W.A., 10/-; H.P., Gerung Gerung, Vic., 2/-; Dr. C., Collie, W.A., 6/-; G.W.A.D., Foster, Vic., 2/-; H.J.G., Baring, Vic., 5/-; "Anonymous," Bamawm, Vic., 4/-; W.F., Scoresby, Vic., 5/-; E.B., Mildura, Vic., 6/6; J.L., Nhill, Vic., 5/-.

to associated bank clients, the banks resorted to a most blatant form of direct action. They said that no client of theirs would be permitted to receive the benefit of this cheap money except on terms acceptable to the banks. They were united in their determination and, of course, they won.

"The moral is clear. Make up your mind on your course. Remain steadfast in the face of threats and subversive action. Declare black every property, which becomes black by reason of mortgagee action. See that it remains black and you too will win your battle. The Wheat and Wool Growers' Union of W.A. stands or falls by this policy."

## John Hogan's Itinerary for Queensland and Northern N.S.W.

Following his visit to Gippsland, John Hogan will attend the Riverina Monetary Reform Conference at Narrandera on Sunday, and leave Sydney on Thursday evening to speak at Belmont that night. This itinerary will take him over a vast area in the short time available before he leaves to commence his duties as National Organiser and Lecturer for the New Zealand Social Credit Movement:

Fri., April 25: Coff's Harbour, 8 p.m. Towns en route. Sat., April 26: Dorrigo, 10 a.m.; Corramba 3 p.m.; Woolgoolga, 8 p.m. Sun., April 27: Grafton, 10 a.m.; Lismore, 3 p.m.; Southport, 8.30 p.m. Mon., April 28: Brisbane, Wed., April 30: Gympie, 8 p.m. (Day meetings en route.) Thurs., May 1, to Sat., May 3: Maryborough-Howard-Childers Districts. Sun., May 4: Bundaberg, 8 p.m. (Day meetings en route.) Mon., May 5: Gladstone, 10 a.m.; Rockhampton, 5 p.m. (dinner with supporters); Yeppoon, 8 p.m. Tues., May 6: Sarina, 8 p.m. Wed., May 7: Mackay, 9 a.m.; Ayr, 8 p.m. Thurs., May 8-Sat, May 10: Cairns-Mossman-Atherton Districts. Sun., May 11: Townsville. Mon., May 12: Mackay, 8 p.m. Tues., May 13: Rockhampton, 8 p.m. Wed., May 14: Maryborough Town Hall, 8 p.m. Thurs., May 15: Kingaroy, 8 p.m. (Day meetings en route.) Fri., May 16: Roma, 8 p.m. (Day meetings en route.) Sat, May 17: Charleville, 8 p.m. (Day meetings en route.) Sun., May 18: Toowoomba, 3 p.m.; Stanthorpe, 8 p.m. Mon., May 19: Moree, 8 p.m. (Day meetings en route.) Tues., May 20: Tamworth, 8 p.m. (Day meetings en route.) Wed., May 21: Arrive Sydney. Continue to S.A. and W.A. is possible.

Travelling distance, Melbourne to Melbourne, over 7000 miles.

Supporters in and near these districts are urged to make immediate contact with local key men, and with John Hogan, c/o 232 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, to finalise arrangements and any alterations necessary for local convenience. Private meetings of supporters are desired at all centres. Your active and financial help are needed to get the maximum results in public attention and renewed organisation from this great tour. John cannot do it alone.

-Advt.

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