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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

A Short History of the Warburgs

By E. Mullins

In the 1890s, two young gentlemen leisurely toured Europe, stopping at the fashionable resorts and astonishing the impoverished aristocracy by the amount of money they spent. These were members of the new ruling class of Europe, Paul and Felix Warburg, sons of the powerful Jewish banker M. M. Warburg of Hamburg, German representatives of the Rothschilds. After they had completed their Grand Tour, the young gentlemen were employed in Paris and London banking houses and then migrated to America. They played a considerable part in the subsequent history of this country, although they have been extremely reticent about their own importance, and, indeed, have concealed their influence as much as possible.

Felix Warburg arrived in New York in 1898, and became a partner in the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb Company, the American representatives of the Rothschilds. Kuhn, Loeb specialised in railroad properties, and, according to Department of Commerce figures, controlled sixty-four percent of all railroad mileage in the United States in 1900. This figure dropped to a mere forty-one percent, by 1939. The analysis of Jewish control of the United States in 1900 was: J. P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb, ninety-three percent of American railroad mileage; Speyer & Co., New York, real estate and South American minerals; J. & W. Seligman, sugar and public utilities; August Belmont (Schoenberg), New York subways; and Lazard Freres, gold and silver, specialising in international gold movements. These Jewish banking houses also held important directorships in American heavy industry, Kuhn, Loeb controlling such properties as Western Union, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., U.S. Rubber, and International Telephone & Telegraph.

In 1902, Paul Warburg arrived in the United States, and became a partner in Kuhn, Loeb Co., at a salary of five hundred thousand dollars a year. He married Nina Loeb, and brother Felix married Frieda Schiff, the daughter of Jacob Schiff, financier of the Russian Revolution in 1917, and senior partner of Kuhn, Loeb Co. Schiff had put up E. H. Harriman as a front to secure for Kuhn, Loeb the vast Union Pacific Railroad properties, then held by the United States Government. Otto Kuhn and Harriman were later prosecuted for this conspiracy, and convicted, but the Supreme Court reversed the verdict, proving, then, as now, that the Supreme Court never judges against a Jewish banker. Harriman's sons, E. R. and W. A. Harriman, have been prominent in the State Department, W. A. Harriman having been our unofficial Secretary of State for some years.

Despite his huge salary, Paul Warburg paid little attention to the business of Kuhn, Loeb Company. Instead, he spent much of his time writing and lecturing on the subject of banking reform, and was probably the wealthiest writer on economics we have ever known. He was a member of the secret party on Jekyll Island, Georgia in November 1911, where the Aldrich Plan was written. This Plan was later passed by Congress as the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. There is a great deal of documentation on Paul Warburg's activities on behalf of the Act. He spent most of 1913 in Washington, exerting pressure on Congress to pass the Owen-Glass Bill, later called the Federal Reserve Act, which would give international Jewish bankers complete control of the financial resources of the United States. Colonel Edward M. House, the unofficial President of the United States during Woodrow Wilson's two administrations, and International Rothschild agent, wrote in his memoirs, "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House":—

"December 19, 1912: I talked with Paul Warburg over the telephone regarding currency reform. I told him of my trip to Washington and what I had done there to get it in working order. I told him that the Senate and the Congressmen seemed anxious to do what he desired, and that President-elect Wilson thought straight concerning the issue.

"March 13, 1913: Paul Warburg and I had an intimate discussion regarding currency reform.

"October 13, 1913: Paul Warburg was my first caller today. He came to discuss the currency measure. There are many features of the Owen-Glass Bill that he does not approve. I promised to put him in touch with William McAdoo and Senator Owen, so that he might discuss it with them.

"November 27, 1913: Paul Warburg telephoned about his trip to Washington. Later

he and Jacob Schiff came over for a few minutes. Warburg did most of the talking. He had a new suggestion in regard to grouping the regular reserve banks, so as to get the units welded together and in easier touch with the Federal Reserve Board."

House's Memoirs also include the following sentence:—"President Wilson accepted House's suggestion of Paul Warburg, of New York, for the Federal Reserve Board, because of Warburg's interest and experience in currency problems under both Republican and Democratic administrations."

(Continued on page 3)

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

General MacArthur Attacks Truman's Pro-Communist Policies

When the President of the United States suggests that General MacArthur is a liar, political writers sharpen their pencils. The clash between the two top men has come. General MacArthur accused President Truman of preparing to yield Formosa and a seat on United Nations to Red China, in return for peace in Korea. That is political dynamite. Behind it is more than a conflict of two personalities; this is a world issue.

General MacArthur was speaking to the American Legion at Miami. The Convention Hall held 14,000 members, and the meeting overflowed outside, where the General's speech was relayed. The speech did much to confirm Mr. Merwin Hart's prophecy to us that the star of General Eisenhower was on the wane. If that is true, it affects us. He is the man who today commands the King's army and navy.

To understand the weight of the MacArthur attack, you must first understand the difference between the two generals. It is not easy to put into words of one syllable, but General MacArthur is an American and a Constitutionalist; General Eisenhower is an internationalist. It is the difference between an Alexander and a Montgomery.

In a wide review of American home and foreign policies, which took him 45 minutes, the General said: "Under the leadership now administering our Government, both have departed from tradition and Constitutional mandate." In a country with a clearly written Constitution, those are fighting words; they carry a challenge, which will be fought out around the throne of the White House.

Evidently General MacArthur did not intend his meaning to be in doubt. Upon the questions of Formosa and Korea, he went on: "The opposition I expressed to yielding Formosa and seating Red China, with the overwhelming support it received from the American people, unquestionably

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wrecked the secret plan to yield on these issues as the price for peace in Korea."

Challenged at a subsequent Press conference, an angry Mr. Truman snapped: "It's not based on fact." Well, both can't be right. Was there a secret political conspiracy behind the backs of the soldiers? Such things have happened.

General MacArthur sensed evidently that this sort of conspiracy was, in fact, working against him even in the field. During the Korean campaign, he was virtually prevented from using resources, which could have led to complete victory. "Our political and military leaders," he said; "set aside our traditional military policy calling for the employment of all available power and means to achieve a decisive victory and adopted instead the doctrine of defence . . . we were required in the midst of a deadly war to soften our blows and send into battle men with neither promise nor hope of victory . . . We have deprived them of supporting military power already in hand and available, which would blunt the enemy's blows against them and save countless American lives."

He then indicted those politicians who had destroyed vast stores of war material after the end of the war: "with such irresponsible abandon that, when I sought to arm and equip a modest reserve of 75,000 Japanese to help fill the power vacuum left in Japan when we moved our occupation troops to the Korean front. I was informed that it would take eighteen months, at a very minimum before the requirements could be filled."

General MacArthur sees in the present panic armament a danger which could lay an intolerable burden upon his nation's economy; he sees, too, the dangers which lie in the numerous politico-military alliances which are being entered upon so eagerly. "We do desire to retain our traditional friends and allies in Europe, but such an alliance must rest upon spiritual bonds, fabricated from the mutuality of purpose and a common heritage of principle—not an alliance to be secured at a price."

Seldom has there been such a broadside against any President's policy; underlying it was the unanswered question: Was there that secret, conspiratorial pact with the Communists?

The President denied it with some heat, but General MacArthur quietly suggested that, instead of indulging in innuendo and seeking to find an alibi for the past, he "would relieve many millions of patriotic minds if he would announce the firm determination that, under no circumstances, would America permit Formosa to fall into Red hands, or Communist China to be seated in the United Nations."

This assurance, opined General MacArthur, will never be given.

—"London Newsletter," November 1951.

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A Short History of the Warburgs

(Continued from page 1)

(Jewish bankers are always above party politics, and support the Republican and Democratic parties simultaneously, contributing to both because they wish to keep up the appearance of a popular government. The only party, which the Jews really support and believe in, is the Communist Party.)

The Federal Reserve Act was important enough to take up Paul Warburg's time for eleven years, because it created a Central Bank of the United States, owned by private stockholders. This stock, capitalised at 143,000,000 dollars in 1914, was reported by the Treasury Department in 1947 to be worth forty-five billion dollars. It was worth his effort to enact the banking and currency bill. More important, the principal job of a central bank is war finance. The First World War began a few months after the Federal Reserve System was set up. Without the mobilisation of credit, which the system afforded, European nations could not have engaged in the World War, because they fought on American money.

Colonel Ely Garrison, in "Roosevelt, Wilson and the Federal Reserve Act," wrote that: "Paul Warburg is the man who got the Federal Reserve Act together, after the Aldrich Plan aroused such nation-wide resentment and opposition. The master mind of both plans was Baron Alfred Rothschild of London."

Woodrow Wilson named Paul Warburg the first Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Warburg wished to set the Federal Reserve System up the way he wanted it, but, despite the fact that he dictated to the government of the United States, he was not quite so popular with the people. Many editors and writers objected to Wilson's handing the monetary system of our country over to an international Jewish banker, although he was merely fulfilling his promises to his Jewish backers. The public outcry forced the Senate to make a token investigation of Warburg, and he was asked to appear before a Senate Sub-committee in June of 1914, and answer some questions about his international banking connections and his activities in getting the Federal Reserve Act through Congress. Warburg refused to appear, because he dare not risk public denunciation as a Rothschild agent. "The Nation" on July 23, 1914, observed: —

"Mr. Warburg finally had a conference with Senator O'Gorman, and agreed to meet the members of the Senate Sub-committee informally, with a view to coming to an understanding and to giving them any reasonable information that they might desire. The opinion in Washington is that Mr. Warburg's confirmation is assured." "The Nation" was correct. The Senate confirmed Mr. Warburg as the first Governor of the Federal Reserve System, after an informal meeting at which no minutes were taken and no public statement made. Mr. Warburg was very eager to leave his five hundred thousand dollars a year at Kuhn, Loeb Co., for a salary of twelve thousand a year with the System, an instance of his devotion to public service.

Warburg was now the most powerful banking figure in his adopted land (he had

been naturalised in 1911, but he never lost his thick accent), and he proceeded to mortgage this country to pay the costs of the Allies in the First World War. His older brother, Max Moritz Warburg, was the chief financial agent of the Kaiser, and head of the German Secret Service (international espionage was perfected by the Rothschilds during the nineteenth century). We had the amusing situation of Paul Warburg in charge of American finance, while brother Max was in charge of German finance, at a time when the two nations were at war with each other, but such things never seem to bother international bankers. Numerous charges were made against Paul Warburg regarding his brother's position, and he resigned in May 1917, after we had been at war for more than a year. The "New York Times" stated that he had left public service because of criticism arising from the fact that his brother was in the Swiss Secret Service." The U.S. Naval Secret Service Report of December 12, 1918, is as follows: —

"WARBURG, PAUL:

German, naturalised American citizen in 1911, was decorated by the Kaiser 1912, was chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, handled large sums furnished by German bankers (M.M. Warburg & Co.) for Lenin and Trotsky. Has a brother who is leader of the espionage system of Germany."

Paul Warburg continued to dominate the Federal Reserve System as president of the Federal Advisory Council, a group of bankers, which met with the Board and passed on all of its decisions. His place on the Board of Governors was taken by Albert Strauss, partner in the international banking house of J. & W. Seligman. We were fortunate to secure the services of so many experienced bankers for the low-paying position of Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

The nation's largest owners of railroads, Kuhn, Loeb Co, protected its interests by ordering Woodrow Wilson to set up a United States Railroad Administration during the First World War. Wilson appointed as Director-General his son-in-law, William McAdoo, President of the Kuhn, Loeb-owned Hudson & Manhattan Railroad. In 1918 Warburg designed a more efficient organisation, which he called the Federal Transportation Council.

ON the 18th of May, 1920, Paul Warburg and Albert Strauss met with the Federal Reserve Board, and raised the rate on agricultural paper to 7 percent, which caused the Agricultural Depression of 1920-21, and wiped out twenty billions of dollars in land and farming values. Farmers had made money during the war, and the government encouraged them to over-extend their credit. When Warburg raised the rate, the banks called the loans in and ruined our farmers.

Paul Warburg also exercised considerable influence on the Federal Reserve Board as President of the American Acceptance Council. Acceptances, the currency of international trade, had not been used widely in this country before the First World War. Paul Warburg set up in 1920 the International Acceptance Bank, the largest acceptance bank in the world, handling acceptances for seventy-one percent of our

foreign trade in 1928. His brother, Felix, was vice-president, his son, James Paul Warburg, was a director. Paul Warburg was also a director of the Westinghouse Acceptance Bank. At the second annual convention of the American Acceptance Council, on December 2, 1920, President Warburg said: "It is a great satisfaction to report that, during the year under review, it was possible for the American Acceptance Council to further develop and strengthen its relations with the Federal Reserve Board." During the 1920's, Paul Warburg organised the international dye trust, I. G. Farben, setting up the American branch as American I. G. Chemical Corporation in partnership with Walter C. Teagle, of Standard Oil. (The present writer, in years of study and research on economic problems, has never found an international trust that did not have at its source Jews and Jewish bankers.) Warburg also set up the Agfa Ansco Film Trust. "Who's Who in American Jewry" in 1928 listed Paul Warburg as director of the following corporations: —

"Union Pacific Railroad and subsidiaries, Baltimore & Ohio R.R., National Railways of Mexico, Western Union, Wells Fargo, American I. G. Chemical, Agfa Ansco, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Corp., Chairman of the Board of the International Acceptance Bank, Westinghouse Acceptance Bank, Warburg Company of Amsterdam, Farmers & Merchants' Bank, of London, and many other banks, railways, and factories."

In 1927, Paul Warburg met with the heads of the European Central Banks to discuss putting Europe back on the gold standard. Five hundred million dollars in gold was withdrawn from New York, precipitating the Great Depression of 1929-31.

Paul Warburg was the guiding personage behind the Council on Foreign Relations, which dictates United States foreign policy in the interests of international Jewry. His son, James Paul Warburg, is its present leader. Paul Warburg died in 1932, leaving a fortune officially reported at seventy-five million dollars, and actually much more than that, all of it "made" in the United States.

His brother, Felix Warburg, was for many years the chief financial backer of the Zionist Organisation of America, and was a close friend of its president, Justice Louis Brandeis, of the U.S. Supreme Court, and his understudy, Justice Felix Frankfurter. Felix Warburg was a director of the Palestine Economic Corporation, the National Railways of Mexico, the Prussian Life Insurance Co. of Berlin, Staten Island Rapid Transit Co., and many other banks and corporations. His son, Edward M. M. Warburg, is a director of the Jewish Telegraph Agency, head of the Displaced Persons Division and political advisor to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces under General Eisenhower. Edward had previously been a special co-ordinator of information in Washington. Felix's other son, Frederick M. Warburg, helped Senator Herbert Lehman organise his giant holding company, the Lehman Corporation, which profited so greatly from

(Continued on page 4)

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THE CALL

We applaud most of the sentiments so admirably expressed in "The Call" to the Australian people by leading churchmen and judges. But it is of little use talking about "an adequate understanding of the nature of law and of its necessity as the principle of order in a free society", unless positive steps are suggested for the defeat of "evil designs and aggression". We will await with interest to see whether the sponsors of "The Call" are going to get to grips with the realities of the growing threat to our way of life, or whether they are going to content themselves with exhortations which, we fear, will not lead to any worthwhile action.

It is worse than useless when individuals pay lip service to certain principles without taking any practical action to apply these principles. Men can only be judged by what they do, not by what they say. For example we must confess to a feeling of nausea when we read that Dr. Evatt applauded "The Call" and then went on to say that "Our British tradition and democracy must be safeguarded . . ." Yes, they must be safeguarded against the policies of Dr. Evatt and other politicians who have both actively and passively supported the destruction of the rule of law. The most immoral policies being imposed upon the Australian community today are the policies of Governments and those who use the Governments to further the centralisation of power.

If we are to have "a restoration of the moral order", as the sponsors of "The Call" so rightly regard as important, the menace of Governments has got to be eliminated. One of the principal sponsors of "The Call", Sir Edmund Herring, must surely be aware that since 1929, when Lord Hewart wrote his famous book, "The New Despotism", and drew attention to the fact that there was a persistent and well-contrived conspiracy to undermine the sovereignty of the individual, Governments of all labels in all parts of the world have become progressively more tyrannical. It is futile to urge individuals to be more kindly and more honest with their fellows when Governments create an environment in which the individual feels that he must be perpetually struggling in order to survive. We agree that there is a great deal of corruption in our community, but most of it stems from corrupt policies imposed by all Governments. No mere "change of heart" by individuals will curb the insatiable demands by Governments for more and more power at the expense of the individual.

The sponsors of "The Call" can render a great service to their fellow Australians if they boldly re-state those fundamental principles necessary for a genuinely free society. They must stress the fact that no Christian society is possible without adequate constitutional protection of individual rights and liberties that must be regarded as God given and therefore inviolable. These inviolable rights and liberties were accepted by our forebears. They must be re-stated and Governments made to respect them. The centralisation of political, economic and financial power must be attacked as contrary to all our British traditions. We can never have a strong and self-reliant community while individuals are progressively deprived of the right to make their own decisions about their own affairs. We trust that the sponsors of "The Call" will face these fundamental issues and encourage a real fight against those who would destroy us.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WARBURGS

(Continued from page 3)

the Crash of 1929, was a member of Kuhn, Loeb and Lehman Brothers, is now a director of the Boy Scouts of America. His cousin, John Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb, is president of the Boy Scouts of America.

Otto Warburg, cousin of Paul and Felix, was president of the World Zionist Organisation. Their brother, Max, chief financial agent of the Kaiser was head of the Financial Commission of the German Delegation to the Peace Conference, while his nephew, James Paul Warburg, represented the U.S. Treasury. Max continued to exercise considerable influence in the Nazi regime. George Sokolsky, in his book, "We Jews," points out "Even in Hitler Germany the firm of Max Warburg was exempted from persecution." The Warburg firm of I. G. Farben was not harmed by Allied bombing, and is, today, the richest corporation in Germany.

James Paul Warburg, son of Paul, was born in Hamburg, Germany; was selected by Franklin D. Roosevelt as his Director of the Budget in 1933, but resigned to accompany Kuhn, Loeb lawyer, Henry Stimson, then Secretary of State, to the World Economic and Monetary Conference in London in June of 1933, where the Second World War was planned. Members of the two Rothschilds' agencies, the Council on Foreign Affairs and the Royal Institute of Foreign Affairs in London, decided how much of Hitler's announced programme they would help him carry out before starting the war. Mrs. Ludendorf testified that James Paul Warburg lent Hitler 34,000,000 dollars to carry out his plans. In 1941, James Paul Warburg organised the Office of War information, official United States propaganda agency, which concealed from American soldiers the fact that they were dying for international Jewry's planned programme of world conquest for Zionism. James Paul Warburg was the London director of the O.W.I. from 1942-44, and dictated the pro-English policies of General Eisenhower. He is a director of Nederlandsche Crediten Financiering Maatschappij, president of the International Manhattan Co., Polaroid Corp., and controls the Bank of Manhattan. As the head of the Council of Foreign Relations, he controls the State Department.

The Schiff-Loeb-Warburg union is the ruling family of the United States. Their personal assets are conservatively estimated at two and a half billion dollars. Since the Warburgs arrived in America, the United States have had three major depressions and two World Wars. They played an active part in bringing on each of these disasters. The Third World War seems destined to bring true their insane dream of world conquest, and the American people are helpless to avert the approaching calamity. Jews have found democracy an ideal system of government for their sinister purposes. If we continue to let them lead us, we can expect nothing but destruction.

"He That Loveth His Life..."

By M.B.

"He that loveth his life shall lose it and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal."

—St. John XII, 25.

Wondrous words these. Yet we have heard parsons gabble through the passage as though it were an invitation to a church bazaar or a raffle.

Wonderful words; God's promise of eternal life to those who believe and serve.

What is that, you say? What exactly do they mean?

They mean that, if you are in entire agreement with this man-made world; are entirely happy here; think this is the best of all possible worlds, and would not change the present order of things if you could; if, in other words, you love life "in this world," then you are as bad as the world itself, are an integral part of it, belong to it, and are damned for all eternity.

If you imagine for one minute that we are trying to be facetious, then you do so at your peril. We were never in more deadly earnest, for this is a matter of life and death . . . eternal.

And don't try to get out of it by saying that you are not in sympathy with the world, but what can one person do about it? Passivity is as much a spiritual crime as active opposition to the doctrines of Christ. If you passively acquiesce in all that Caesar does, and register no protest, that automatically places you in Caesar's camp.

"He that is not with me is against me..."
St. Matthew XII: 30.

We do not intend to go into a detailed discussion of what is wrong with the world. To treat the matter comprehensively would require volumes. Instead, two little quotations will serve our purpose.

"The world cannot hate you but me it hateth because I testify of it that the works thereof are evil."

St. John VII: 7.

And again—

" . . . For that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God."

St. Luke XVI: 15.

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Although Christ specifically stated that He had not come to judge the world, but to save it, He lost no opportunity of pointing out the wickedness of the world to his disciples, and explaining to them how the world hated Him and sought to kill Him because of His exposure of the world's rottenness.

Christ's words of condemnation apply just as much today as they did two thousand years ago; perhaps even more so today, because the world's wickedness is better organised and more scientific than it was in His day.

Some time ago, we were re-reading a book written about Russia in the middle thirties, and the following caught our eye:

"The Bolsheviks are now doing everything possible to eradicate this 'fear of the here-after' idea from the minds of the younger citizens, especially the children."

Well, that adds up all right, doesn't it? If there is one thing these atheistic dialectical materialists fear and hate it is the influence of your true God-fearing man of integrity.

Your God-fearing man, if he were confronted with a situation in which to offend Caesar would mean the loss of his life would not hesitate to offend Caesar, if the alternative were an offence against God. He is the man who puts God first in all things, and he is very rare, because he does the will of God. He also realises that there are worse things than physical death, and one of these things is to place the immortal soul in jeopardy.

Maybe we were doing him an injustice when we said he was very rare. We will put it this way. You do not find many of this type of man in the cities of the world, for reasons, which are obvious. In some parts of the world, however, it seems easier for a man to get close to God than it does in other parts. If you have that "something" in you, however, you should be able to get close to Him, no matter where you are.

If you go out into the bush, a park, or even your own back lawn, on a moonless, cloudless night, look straight up overhead. We know it is hard for one who is not used to it, but it can be done. What do you see?

Up there, right across the dark velvet vault of the heavens, written in letters of fire for all to see, is God's promise of eternity. Our puny solar system, with its satellite planets, is a mere speck of stardust floating in space on the edge of the Great Galaxy, and beyond, stretching into infinity, is galaxy after galaxy, trillions of light years away, life everlasting and worlds without end.

Now all this makes us feel very small, very insignificant, and very humble. We feel awed by the majesty and power of God's creation, and we feel just a little lonely, lost.

And then we realise with tremendous

force, the truth of the assertion that, "Outside God is only death," and we feel comforted. And we marvel that men can be such fools as to jeopardise their immortal souls for a few short years of "brief authority" over their fellow men.

"For what doth it profit a man that he gaineth the whole world if he loseth his soul thereby?"

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Fertility Farming

By Newman Turner

Everything we achieve in our farming depends on fertility. If the soil isn't fertile we can't grow crops, and if the cattle aren't fertile we can't produce milk. The more fertile the soil and the livestock, the greater the farm profit is likely to be. So, though we don't often look at it that way, everything that is done to build up fertility is also building up our source of farm income.

I often think we approach our farming the wrong way round. Most of us tackle the farming programme with the question, "How much shall I get out of it?" I wonder if we could not leave the outcome to providence, more or less, were we to concentrate our attention on putting into the farm every possible form of natural fertility that is at our disposal.

When I first took the farm I am now farming, I was faced with disease on a large scale in stock and crops, so I knew that I should have to restore a lot, both in the fertility of the soil and the cattle, before I could hope to get very much out of the farm. So I forgot about making a profit and concentrated on making a good farm and a good, healthy herd, and, although I had the inevitable debit balance for a couple of years, an eventual by-product of my efforts to build the fertility of the farm was good profits.

In these days when we are being encouraged to take all we can from our land and livestock, in order to meet the overwhelming demand for food of all kinds, it is hard to know how to maintain the fertility of our land. Artificial fertilisers are not available in anything like the quantity that we are told should be applied to our crops. So what are we to do? Will our soil slowly deteriorate, and, in consequence, the productivity of our livestock, or can we keep fertility just far enough ahead of our demands, to be able to increase production at the rate required?

Well, for years I have used no fertilisers, other than the organic materials available on and around my farm. So I would like to tell you something about the way in which I have tried to be self-supporting in fertility, and, as a result, have gradually built up the productivity of my crops and the health of my cattle.

I may as well tell you that when I started this programme of fertility farming, I was so badly off that I couldn't afford to buy artificial fertilisers. I had nearly lost two herds of cattle with contagious abortion, and I wanted to save what were left of them and build up as best I could. So, whether I liked it or not, I had to make

do with sources of fertility that were available on the farm. And I had to economise. That doesn't mean to say I cut out all expenditure. Even when you're broke, it's wise to spend in order to save outgoings in the future — if you can get the money to spend.

Well, I was able to satisfy a good friend that my expenditure would pay for itself in a short time, so I invested £450 in a system of milking and housing my cattle that, to my mind, would be the basis of a large muck-making programme. I put in a milking parlour, at this cost of £450, and saved the wages of two milkers, who had previously been engaged continuously working for the cows. That meant that my machine was paid for in a year by labour diverted to other productive work, and also at the end of the year I had an accumulation of muck bigger than any previous time and without any of the labour of mucking out every day.

The cows spent the winter in open yards, into which large quantities of straw were carried every day. The only cowshed cleaning that had to be done was in the milking parlour. One man was able to do all the work of feeding and milking and cleaning of 25 cows, with some assistance for the calves and young stock.

By the spring I had two yards deep in farmyard manure, and a cesspit full of liquid manure that had drained from these two yards. The liquid manure was used to top-dress root crops, but I hope soon to arrange a pump for spraying the liquid manure over straw, as I still have an accumulation of straw, which grows each year with increasing fertility.

What happens to the surplus straw that is left over in the spring is that it is mixed with the dung from the yards, to multiply the quantity of plant food that I can carry to the fields in the autumn. I have found that farmyard manure carted straight from the yards to the fields shows very little benefit the first year, and more the second, so it is best left through the summer to rot, for it is then in a more digestible state for the soil bacteria and earthworms, and eventually the plants. Farmyard manure draws on the nitrogen of the soil in the rotting process, if applied unrotted. It is therefore, better to do the rotting scien-

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tifically by means of compost-making, and thereby have a far finer product available for spreading on the land in the autumn. What is more, I have found that, ton for ton, compost is about twice as valuable as farmyard manure.

The compost is made by mixing the farmyard manure from the cattle courts, in alternate layers of a foot of straw and four inches of dung. If I am short of straw; I gather together any form of waste vegetable matter, such as hedge trimmings, sawdust, twitch, old sacks, or anything of an

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FERTILITY FARMING

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organic origin that may be going. Yard scrapings and soil are also useful additions, and, in order to keep the soil sweet, if there is any tendency to acidity, natural ground limestone sprinkled between the layers averts the need for applications of lime in the field. In this way my season's supply of dung is greatly multiplied, and, if I am lucky enough to be able to buy some straw from a neighbour, who finds it a nuisance, then I can bed the cattle more heavily next year, and the only man to complain will be the one who has to cart it out in the spring! But about this carting out; I have found that the men far prefer a good orgy of muck plugging twice a year when there is no other urgent work on the farm, rather than the incessant daily dung shifting which is the lot of the average cowman on the farm where the cows are tied up in the winter.

By wasting no vegetable matter from the farm, and by using it in this way to make compost, I find I can make about 350 to 400 tons a year, which is enough to give a dressing of roughly 10 tons an acre every five years to my 180 acres. Now this is equivalent in soil fertilising value, in my experience of crop yields, to double the quantity of raw farmyard manure, particularly where the farmyard manure is used in conjunction with artificial manures, as it so often is. I would like to make a plea to my fellow farmers to keep their organic and inorganic manuring separate. If you haven't enough farmyard manure to go round, and you wish to augment it with artificials, keep the two types of manure to separate strips. In the days when I used both kinds of manure, I found this was well worth the little extra trouble. I actually discovered the importance of this point quite by accident. I was carrying out a little experiment in comparing the effect of farmyard manure on one plot and arti-

ficials only on an adjoining plot. At the junction of the two plots a strip of land received both. To my surprise, the dividing strip showed a poorer crop than either of the two larger plots. In fact, it was easy to see the dividing mark by the fact that it carried a smaller crop. Afterwards I learnt that the reason for this was the fact that the crops draw their nutriment from the quickest available source of supply. When nothing but humus exists to supply the necessary elements, the plant is fed from organic minerals and trace elements suspended in moisture particles, and also by means of soil fungus which invade the roots of the plant and provide the amino acids which go to make up the protein of the plant. But when artificials are also applied, providing they are in soluble form, the plant dispenses with the fungus and mycelium threads and the organic elements, and, like a drunkard with a bottle of whisky in front of him, imbibes without limit, the ample supplies of dissolved inorganic minerals.

The organic manures are not drawn upon until the inorganic are absorbed, which in most cases is too late to be of benefit to the plant. So it is far better to save the farmyard manure or compost for the land that can make use of it. I have an idea that it is ignorance of this point that makes farmers spend more money than they need on artificials, when they really have enough organic manure on the farm. I know I thought I was doing a grand thing giving my crops both applications, until I made this discovery, and then checked it up scientifically.

We usually try to get the compost heap made by the time spring sowing comes along, though as it is a job that can be done at any time and in any weather, we are not too strict about this. If there is a chance to clean a patch of land, the weeds that are carted off the dirty field go on to the compost heap. There is no fear of propagating the weeds, because the heap is so made that ample air is incorporated, and, in the rotting process, a high temperature is reached, which destroys all weed seeds. Indeed, the compost heap is, for this reason, a great cleaner of land.

If we get a chance between spring sowing and hay-time, or between hay-time and harvest or if we get a wet spell during either of these times, and we had plenty last year, we turn the heap. There are various mechanical devices for doing this on the large farm, but I have managed to do it all by hand without extra labour. There is really no need for expensive machinery, except where the size of the farm, and the farmer's pocket, warrant it.

By the autumn, the heap has turned into a sweet-smelling, crumbly mould, similar in appearance to the leaf mould of the forest, and full of the digested excreta of the earthworm, which is a great source of all the essential elements for healthy plant growth.

If we are not able to supply all the soil and plant requirements by the surface application of this compost, then it is my experience that there are few farms that cannot get all the additional organic soil elements that may be required, by means of tapping the sub-soil. It is said that there is in the sub-soil of our farming land thousands of years supply of plant

nutriment waiting to be made available. By breaking the subsoil and using deep rooting, herbs in my ley mixtures, which go down, with the numerous earthworms that are a product of com-posting, I can draw all the necessary phosphates, potash, and numerous other, elements in which the surface soil of parts of my farm may be deficient. To do this I have a plough, which is fitted with two sub-soil tines under each furrow. And this is the one implement on the farm that I do consider value for money. It is the key to the future fertility of my farm. It cost me just over £70, and, without any extra work, but just in the course of routine farm ploughing, it enables me to release phosphate and potash in any field that may be deficient in the surface soil.

But compost and sub-soiling are not the only means of maintaining fertility by natural means. Indeed, if the soil is at all acid, all the work of fertility making will be hampered. The earthworm, which is the finest fertility maker on the farm, does not like acidity any more than it likes being powdered with chemical manures. But it does like small quantities of limestone, for calcium is an essential to the digestion of the worm. So a dressing of ground limestone in its natural form, that is, untreated or unburnt, at the rate of 2 to 3 tons an acre, may be a necessity, in order to get the best results. On my farm, I have not had the problem of acidity, so that an occasional sprinkling of ground limestone in the compost heap is sufficient to keep the worms happy.

Green manuring, in conjunction with com-posting and sub-soiling, by means of leys in the rotation, and by the sowing of catch crops to plough in green, complete the foundations of fertility on my farm. The two great things about the ley, in this programme of fertility, are that it should be established with a light dressing of compost applied to the nurse crop, and that the ley should be ploughed up when it is at the peak of its condition.

The clover ley is a great lover of organic manure, and I have found my best leys,

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particularly from the point of view of clover establishment, have been these that were laid down on a light dressing of about five tons an acre of compost. This holds the moisture, which is vital to the establishment of the ley, and provides the humic fungus on which the young clover plants thrive. I would dispense with all else in the way of manuring, and still be certain of getting a first-class ley, if I could be sure of this little dose of organic manure as a start to my ley.

The time to turn the ley under is at the peak of its productive life. With fertility as my first aim, my ley contributes to this objective while it is at its best.

Whether or not one should retain a ley for grazing, as long as it remains a good pasture, up to say five or six years, depends in my experience on whether one regards it primarily as a direct provider of food for farm livestock, or whether one places the ley in its rightful position as the basis of soil fertility, to be used in conjunction with compost as a food for the creatures which work beneath the turf as well as those which graze upon the turf. In this light, the condition of the soil becomes as important a factor as the condition of the cows, and the aim of the good farmer will be to have the best possible sward with which to feed the soil and subsequent crops in the rotation.

In any case, considering the ley purely for its ability as a producer of milk, provided soil conditions were right at the time of seeding, and a good mixture was used, the cost of making the ley on a dairy farm will have been many times repaid by the end of the third year, in milk that has gone off the field through grazing. It is clearly wise, then, to avoid further milking of the land, to restore the loss by a light dressing of good compost, and to transfer the resulting fertility to another type of crop which

differs in its nutritional requirements from milk.

Every possible opportunity to get a catch crop to plough in green is taken. Cereal crops are undersown with trefoil and Italian rye grass, for grazing or ploughing in. In the periods between crops I always like to grow a good crop of weeds, or sow a quick growing green crop such as mustard or rape, which will help to transfer atmospheric elements to the soil, more quickly than a bare field would otherwise absorb them.

The four foundations of fertility, then, are: (1) Compost; (2) the sub-soiling plough; (3) the herbal ley; and (4) catch crops. With these sure foundations, I am able to build the edifice of good farming, which is heavy cropping and heavy stocking. And the great difference between my heavy crops and stock and the heavy output by other means, is in the matter of health and disease. Before I adopted such a programme, the quantity of my production was great, but the health of every living thing on the farm was appalling — ruinous. Now each year of this fertility farming brings more vigorous health to animals that were once sterile.

It was only my return to natural fertility that saved me from disaster.

—"The Farmer," England.

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