

ON OTHER
PAGES

THE
LESSON
OF
CRETE.
(Page 4.)

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 23. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1941.

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 (1807-1892).

Spotlight On War Finance

Concern In British Parliament

In the British Parliament more and more attention is being devoted to the overriding question of finance, and the number of politicians who are insisting on a more realistic policy is increasing.

No indication of this is to be found in the finance-controlled Press of this country, which pursues a hush-hush policy whenever any challenge to the banking racket arises. The big newspapers, having cable facilities, could publish such vital news within a day or two, but it is left to this paper to break the conspiracy of silence, when the delayed and irregular mails arrive.

The following extracts from the Official Report of a debate on February 6 shows that the problem is being faced up to, but that some hon. Members still confuse necessary credit expansion with inflation:

Sir Kingsley Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer): . . . War is always costly, and this war is the costliest and most expensive war in our history. If the Committee agrees to a Vote of £600,000,000, this, as can be seen from the statement on the printed Estimates, will bring our total grants for Votes of Credit in the current financial year to £3,300,000,000. In the last year the largest sum granted was £2,500,000,000, in 1918, though this was not all spent owing to the conclusion of the war in that year. The largest sum actually spent was some £2,432,000,000, in 1917. We have, therefore, already passed the highest amount of expenditure in the last war, and the pace is still growing. The other comparison that I would make is in relation to our growing rate of expenditure in the present war. A year ago our daily rate of expenditure was £5,000,000, £4,000,000 of which was for the Fighting Services. Today that daily rate has risen to over £10,500,000; £8,000,000 for the Fighting Services and £2,500,000 for other war services, such as the outlays of the Ministries of Shipping, Food and Home Security. Our daily expenditure has therefore more than doubled since a year ago, and has increased by nearly £1,500,000 a day since I asked for the Supplementary Vote in October last . . .

There are other considerable services of State: the service of the Debt and the Civil Votes, including our social services, and when we add that expenditure to that on the war we are now spending approximately at the rate of £12,250,000 a day . . .

Mr. Richards (Wrexham): . . . There comes the gap. The relevant advantages of taxation and borrowing is a very old and a very difficult question. We cannot raise the whole of this by any conceivable system of taxation that the Chancellor can invent. It has been estimated that we could perhaps put another £100,000,000 on direct taxation, but that would leave us with a gap of something like £3,400,000,000 to find in some other way. Here comes the real difficulty. How is that £3,400,000,000 to be found?

Reference has been made to the admirable work that has been done by the National Savings

Committee. . . . I believe the rate of saving at the moment is something like £100,000,000 a month. You are left with a very considerable balance even then. But investments in war savings are not all taken from real savings. In a great many cases they are transferred from other kinds of savings. Consequently, the amount actually saved for the purposes of the war and lent to the Government this year is probably much less than the £1,200,000,000 for which the National Council for Savings is responsible. The rest, of course, has to be borrowed, very largely through the operation of the bankers. The speeches of the chairmen of the various banks, which have just been delivered, all point to the fact that last year a very considerable amount of increased credit had been granted by the banks . . . The Chancellor really must take this matter in

(Continued on page 8.)

YANKEE GENERALS TO DISPLACE BRITISH GENERALS?

"Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, Labour member of the House of Commons, has arrived here (New York) to support the Anglo-American Union movement. He occasioned surprise by suggesting that Britain could use the advice of American generals. He said that the British generals of this war could stand improvement."—Albury "Border Morning Mail," June 4,

"The (British) Labour Party conference today began discussion of a memorandum outlining Labour's peace aims. The memorandum stated that the more complete was national planning now for production and distribution, the easier and more equitable would be the ultimate transition to peace. Mr. Greenwood believed that the growing Anglo-American co-operation would become closer and closer as the war went on and would continue after the war."

—Albury "Border Morning Mail," June 5.

We have been told that U.S.A. is a good example of Union. The following extract from the Sydney "Morning Herald" of May 29, is, therefore, rather interesting: **"Americans should be thoroughly ashamed of their physical condition, the Deputy Director of Selective Service, Brigadier-General Hershey, told the National Nutri-**

WHAT ARE OUR WAR AIMS?

ADDRESS BY DR. JOHN DALE

"Every child should be supplied with the essentials of health and every child should be educated as well as we are able to educate him." These were among the points put to a meeting of Frankston (Vic.) people by Dr. John Dale (Melbourne Health Officer) in the Mechanics' Hall during an address entitled "Citizenship."

At present the essentials of health were grossly lacking for our diminishing number of children. Doctors who appeared before the Child Endowment Commission stated emphatically that the chief reason why child patients were received in public hospitals was that they lacked these essentials.

Schools should be continually improved until the community had buildings of which they were proud, Dr. Dale continued. The present schools were utterly disgraceful. Classes of fifty, sixty and seventy children were crammed into a room built to accommodate forty, and these children were under the one teacher.

Dr. Dale's third point was that all those able and willing to work should be provided with work, and those unable should be given adequate sustenance.

"A modern country and an intelligent people are capable of looking after these things, provided the citizens are willing to do it and are worthy of it" he added.

VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE OR FOR STATUS QUO?

We were now in the fearful position of being dragged into a war and of having to fight it and win it, and in the still more frightening position of not knowing, when the war was won, what our plans would be and how another such war should be avoided.

A united people was the first essential to bring about such social changes as adequate child endowment, education facilities and economic security. If we as a nation could have brought this about before the outbreak of the present war, other nations would have clamoured for similar treatment, and there would have been no war. The present social and economic anomalies had driven the peoples of some nations to madness.

Making a plea for a definite war and peace aim in the minds and hearts of the community, Dr. Dale said that when we defeated Germany again, and with no plan of action to follow, the world would be back to the year 1926, faced with similar horrors of depression and unemployment and the possibility of yet another world war.

"If we had a definite plan, somewhere near that I have outlined, we would fight this war with a new hope, we should light a new lamp which would begin to shine and kindle similar lamps in all countries of the world," said Dr. Dale.

He assured his audience that thousands of people were seeking a statement of the war and peace aims. If this insistence were to become nation-wide, as he had hopes it would, the nation could look to the future with a new courage. It was the duty of every citizen to do more to solve the present-day problems. As a health officer he knew it was impossible to combat ills without the intelligent co-operation of the people.

HEALTH AND INCOME

The quality of human life was the most important thing one could think of and the poor quality of human life was not so much due to "catching things," but to going without things. Most diseases were "deficiency diseases," and, whether one became a victim of such diseases depended upon whether one received the necessities of life. The most common cause of deficiency diseases was the failure to supply children with the essentials of health, and this main problem was one of economics. Dr. Dale quoted an authoritative source, stating that in England in 1936, one-fifth of the people (nine million) received (Continued on page 8.)

THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA

(Continued from Last Issue.)

By ERIC D BUTLER

Let us now devote some space to an examination of the tie-up between Australia's financial system and the Bank of England. Since 1924, the Commonwealth Bank has been under the direct domination of overseas interests. Prior to that time it was used to some extent on behalf of the Australian people.

Until 1923 it was controlled by a Governor, Sir Denison Miller. The Bank's outstanding act was to refuse to sacrifice the Australian people in 1920 at the instigation of Montagu Norman and his international banking friends, who had held a conference in Brussels early that year,

Although Mr. Norman was able to make his policy felt in every other part of the Empire, he struck a "snag" in Australia. The private bankers in this country started to restrict the nation's credit supplies and depression threatened. However, Sir Denison Miller foiled this move by using the Commonwealth Bank to issue £23,000,000 between June and December of 1920. This was a threat to the private banks, who then curtailed their deflation policy.

Sir Denison Miller died in 1923. In 1924 the Bruce-Page administration took the first step in making the Commonwealth Bank a Central Bank, controlled by the Bank of England and the Bank of International Settlements. This was in line with Mr. Norman's policy of a chain of central banks throughout the world.

In June, 1924, Dr. Earle Page introduced a Bill in the Federal House to amend the Commonwealth Bank Act by taking the control of the Bank out of the hands of a Governor and placing it under the control of a directorate, consisting of six persons "actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance and industry." In presenting the Bill, Dr. Earle Page referred to the discussions, which members of Cabinet had with the private bankers! That Page was not ignorant of the banking swindle will be seen by his remarks on June 13, 1924, when introducing the Commonwealth Bank Bill: "A very great power is exercised by the banks in the creation of credit, in their control over business, and in their effect upon wages, as well as other conditions." (Parliamentary Debates, Vol. 106, P. 1270.)

After admitting this, he was a party to the establishment of a dictatorial Board, which gave the banks still greater power. The Directorate of the Bank Board was, and still is, comprised of nominees of the private trading banks. The private trading banks in this country are owned by the three monopolies known as the Sugar-Tobacco-Gas Monopoly, the Metal Monopoly, and the Overseas Group. Mr. Bruce was personally connected with the Overseas Group, whose three banks—the Australasia, the E. S. & A., and the Union—have their headquarters in London!

Mr. R. G. Casey, a member of the Metal Monopoly, which controls the National, the Commercial of Australia, and the Bank of Adelaide, was appointed liaison officer to London by Mr. Bruce in 1924; Mr. Casey maintained close contact with the financial interests there until 1931.

After this training (?) he returned to Australia and entered the Federal Parliament, later becoming Federal Treasurer. He faithfully carried on the work of enslaving the Australian people; he is now in America, where he is in close contact with Wall Street. Time will show what further plans are being drawn up for our further enslavement to the International Financiers.

The Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National, and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, belong to the Sugar-Tobacco-Gas Monopoly and have a direct representative, in the person of Sir Claude Reading, as chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board.

MR. BRUCE VISITS LONDON.

Soon after the emasculation of the Commonwealth Bank, Mr. Bruce left for London, where he dined and wined with his financial friends. I have no hesitation in saying that no man has betrayed his own nation more to International Financial interests than "Australia's Noblest Son"; his record on behalf of the financiers since 1924 should be made familiar to every loyal Australian.

Upon his arrival in London he told a group of bankers at a dinner that the Commonwealth Bank had been transferred by his Government to the control of "a board of directors charged with the duties of central banking." The London "Times" reported him, as follows: **"The intention is that the Board shall control credit in Australia as the Bank of England regulates it in this country, and advice is now being sought from officials of the Bank of England as to the exact steps necessary to bring about a fully effective central banking system."**

It was just about this time that the late Sir Robert Gibson, who was connected with the Metal Monopoly and had just been appointed chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board, made the following statement: **"The Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank has given consideration to the advisability of conferring with the mother bank of the Empire, the Bank of England, on matters connected with central banking. In this connection, the late chairman had important discussions with Mr. Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, by whose courtesy it has been arranged that Sir Ernest Harvey shall pay a visit to Australia with a view to investigating . . . and making recommendations that . . . the central banking system of Australia may be co-ordinated with that of the Bank of England and other central banks of the Empire."**

Sir Ernest Harvey, a director of the Bank of England, actually travelled to Australia with Mr. Bruce to further our enslavement. In 1927 he gave the final directions in connection with the Commonwealth Bank. The Bruce-Page Government was asked to pass a Bill to deprive the bank of its Savings Bank business. One speaker in Parliament said that this Act "took away the bank's cash reserves, which had enabled it to compete with private banks, terminated its trading operations, and reduced it to a bankers' bank — not a 'reserve' bank, because no bank was compelled to keep its reserves there — so that it became neither a trading bank nor a savings bank, nor yet a reserve bank, but a thing of shreds and patches, at the mercy of private institutions."

This Bill became law in December 1927. To make the Money Power supreme, Mr. Bruce got the Financial Agreement incorporated

as part of the Constitution This Agreement paved the way for the formation of the Loan Council to control all Government borrowings. In 1933, when Attorney-General for Victoria, Mr. R. G. Menzies said: "Five years ago Victoria entered into the financial agreement with the Commonwealth and the other States, with the result that the financial policy of the State is controlled by the Loan Council. Money cannot be borrowed without the permission of that Council, which is the governing body of Australia today." Mr. Menzies has changed his ideas considerably since entering Federal politics.

MR. BRUCE VISITS AUSTRALIA IN 1934.

Mr. Bruce paid a visit to Australia in 1934, on behalf of the financial oligarchy in the "City" of London: his mission was to advise us to restrict production and introduce "planning." (We have already examined the origin of this "planning" and its connection with the Bank of England.)

By 1934 there was growing dissatisfaction with the financial system in Australia, and thousands of people were beginning to ask why we should have widespread poverty amidst plenty. Upon his arrival, Mr. Bruce told us that although our "credit" now stood high with our overseas creditors, we must not relax our "wonderful" efforts. Who were these creditors that Mr. Bruce spoke of? While "representing" us in London he has been closely connected with the following people: Sir Harry Strakosch, Sir Felix Schuster, Mr. Beaumont Pease, Sir Otto Niemeyer, Sir Ernest Harvey, Sir Alan Anderson, Lord Craigmyle, Sir Clive Baillieu, the Nivisons, and Professor Guggenheim. Strakosch was at the Brussels Conference in 1920 with Mr. Norman, and is connected with several international banking firms. He was responsible for the establishment of the Central Bank in South Africa. Schuster (fine British-sounding names some of these individuals have!) was responsible for the establishment of the Central Bank in India, and has always worked in close collaboration with Sir Otto Niemeyer. The other individuals I have mentioned are all connected, directly or indirectly, with the Bank of England. The Nivisons are the people through whom all Australian loans from "Britain" were negotiated.

The real object of Mr. Bruce's 1934 visit to Australia was revealed in an editorial in the London "Times" on April 2, 1934. It might be as well to mention here that the Governor of the Bank of England is one of the controllers of the London "Times."

The editorial told us that the Canadian farmers were making great sacrifices to gain security, and that Mr. Bruce's proposals for Australian farmers would probably be even more drastic. The proposals were the

HITLER'S WEDGE-DRIVING METHOD

"Nazi and Nararene" is a tract written by Monsignor Ronald Knox and published by Macmillan & Co. in their War pamphlets series, in which are described the relationships between the Nazi administrators and the Catholic Church.

The present writer has no means of assessing the accuracy of this summary, but cannot but praise the direct and concise way in which the author traces what he calls the "wedge-driving method" of Hitler, whereby "piecemeal aggression" was used to consolidate one encroachment after another

Hitler himself is thought to be a man who "allows events to shape him" rather than as inherently a rogue. Monsignor Knox also sees how easy it was for many Catholic Germans to acquiesce in Hitler's complete reversal of democratic ways in 1933; to them the totalitarian way may have seemed, on an immediate balance, to bring more gain than loss, and they fondly but stupidly hoped to retain their personal freedom, as differentiated from political liberties.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN.

In "an attempt to regularise a difficult situation" a Concordat was signed "in July 1933 between the Holy See and the New Government of the Reich." Within six days of this agreement, the provisions of the Sterilisation Law made it clear that the Nazi philosophy of race and force was meant to "flout the convictions not only of all Catholics, but of all Christians in Europe." The details of the steps taken to intimidate the people and get rid of the denominational schools need not be recounted, but we can and should take care to see the significance of the following sentence: "Probably it is impossible for anyone who has breathed the air of a free country to realise the numbing effect which the new form of persecution has on those who are subjected to it; the shrieking of the press, the fear of spying, of mock justice, of the concentration camp; above all, the impossibility of free discussion and open exchange of ideas."

Pages 18 and 20 are devoted to a description of the inverted Boy Scout movement, whereby legend, catchwords, community singing, etc., were used "to build up a pagan race in morals."

In the final summary it is said, "for once the Church is being persecuted, not because she is Catholic, but because she is Christian".... "It is as if the mantle of the centuries had slipped away and Christendom were faced with the prospect of converting the world afresh."

A LESSON FOR AUSTRALIANS

Quite apart from the direct light on the character of the horrible Nazi adventure which can be gained from a reading of this pamphlet, one is helped to be on the alert to notice much that is being done here in Australia which savours of the piece-meal aggression, utilising the wedge-driving method of those who wish to enslave all the peoples of the world. The ways of the Boards of Control in such affairs as Apple and Pear marketing, and the so-called Stabilisation scheme for wheat production and distribution, if properly understood, can be seen to be wedge-like actions to drive a stupid bureaucratic wedge between the producer and the consumer.

War-time may cause dislocations which need some smoothing out, but if we faintly and ignorantly allow any and every act which robs us of our personal freedom to pass into a custom, just because we suppose that those in office are doing the best that is possible under the circumstances, then we are due for a tragic awakening in the future. Until a decent financial policy gives consumers a chance to do as THEY wish with all the goods, which are produced, it is madness to commence on plans of restriction, or to prattle about over-production.

—C. H. ALLEN.

The Enemy Within the Empire—Continued

establishment of Boards to regulate production. This was the first move by the Bank of England and the International Financiers to introduce planning into Australia.

Although the finance-controlled press in England was saying what a great man Mr. Bruce was, and the high prestige he had in Australia, the "Yorkshire Post" criticised his proposals and said, "It is remarkable that even he dared to make such proposals."

Having paved the way for "planned production" in Australia, Mr. Bruce left us. On the eve of his departure, one Melbourne paper came out with headlines on the front page: "RESTRICTION OF PRODUCTION NECESSARY." A report of his address to the Melbourne Chamber of Manufacturers also appeared in this same paper. He said that all sections of the community must co-operate to enable Australia to enter the competitive fight for world markets!

Having given his instructions on behalf of Mr. Montagu Norman & Co., Mr. Bruce left us and did not visit us again until 1939.

MR. BRUCE'S 1939 VISIT.

Accompanied by a great press campaign, Mr. Bruce left England late in 1938 to again visit Australia. The international situation was, by this time, becoming increasingly critical. The International Financiers in Wall Street, together with the Bank of England, and the Bank of International Settlements, were laying their plans for the holocaust, which was to burst upon the world in September of 1939. As we have already seen, the financing of the totalitarian powers, while Britain's defences were neglected, was a direct result of the financial policy pursued by the International Financiers.

It was, therefore, significant that Mr. Bruce should call on the Wall Street bankers in December 1938, on his way to Australia. Why? We can only speculate. We might remember that Mr. Bruce is a close friend of Mr. Casey, who is now hob-nobbing with these same financiers.

While here in 1939, Mr. Bruce travelled around talking to many different people—particularly Members of Parliament. There is not the slightest doubt that the real object of his mission was to see how the Planned Economy plot was developing. Back on April 3, 1934, the London "Times" published an article headed, "Planned Empire Marketing," in which the following appeared:

"Mr. Bruce's experience in London has convinced him that the economic salvation of the Commonwealth, and, indeed, of the whole Empire, depends upon a concerted policy of trade production, in which the Governments will combine with the leaders of agriculture, industry, commerce and finance."

Well, we are being socialised rather rapidly in this country now. Boards are being established to control every primary industry; small industries are being absorbed in big centralised finance-controlled monopolies, while the individual is becoming more and more a victim of that soulless abstraction called the State.

The reader might well ponder over the following extract from the chief journal of the Political and Economic Planners (issue of October 4, 1938): "We have started from the position that only in war, or under the threat of war, will a British Government embark on large-scale planning."

In other words, we are having a deliberate policy of socialism foisted upon us under cover of war. Members of all parties are unanimous that Governments should have more and more control over industry. The following extract from the Melbourne "Age" of March 3, 1941, is worthy of careful thought by those who believe that the U.A.P. is a bulwark against socialism. Mr. Menzies was being interviewed in Britain: "Mr. Menzies is reported to have said: 'I always tell my Opposition friends that the only difference between us is that I am theoretically non-Socialist, yet an amazingly practical Socialist, while they are theoretical Socialists. People will take things from us they wouldn't take from the Labor party. That is outstandingly true in Australia. It is a question of speed . . . You get two views which, in theory, are violently opposed. In practice the extreme course of today is a commonplace of tomorrow.'"

In conjunction with this, the following report from the Melbourne "Age" of March 12 makes sinister reading. Professor G. L. Wood, one of the gentlemen responsible for the implementation of the Premiers' Plan, is reported as having said in an address to the University Committee of Convocation, "that it was a common belief in Australia that economic freedom and individual liberty would be restored after the war; that the shackles of Governmental control would be lifted. The idea was a sample of the triumph of hope over experience. They had to realise that the pre-1939 status quo would never be restored. They were condemned to a system of Governmental control where almost every aspect of economic life would be subject to interference. That was inevitable, unless the problem of correlating the functions of primary, secondary, and tertiary workers, and of restoring a spirit of team work and co-operation to the world was tackled now."

There can be no voluntary co-operation - - which is the basis of democratic government - - while the financial domination by private monopolies under the control of the Bank of England continues. The monopoly of credit must be broken; otherwise we will be one big trust run by the private banks. There will be no essential difference between our society and that which the Russians and Germans exist under.

MR. REDDAWAY VISITS AUSTRALIA.

In order to further prove that the Bank of England is not averse to socialism, I shall deal briefly with the visit of a young man by the name of Reddaway to this country a few years ago.

It is not generally known that Professor Copland (one of our "experts" who implemented Niemeyer's deflation policy back in the 1929-32 depression) set off in March, 1933, to tour America and Europe, and that he was reported to have had interviews with Mr. Montagu Norman and other prominent financiers. It was soon after this that Mr. W. B. Reddaway, one of the intelligence officers of the Bank of England, was sent out from England. He gave evidence before the Arbitration Court in 1937 and was, of course, applauded by all the apologists of the present financial system. In addition to describing him as brilliant, the Melbourne "Argus" reminded us that Mr. Reddaway was "only 24 years of age." I heard Mr. Reddaway speak on several occasions and questioned him. One of his most interesting admissions in private conversation was that he was a Socialist! He had visited Russia and he expressed some admiration for the system in operation there. He is the author of a book on Russia's financial system. Having completed his work here, he returned to England late in 1937 to resume his work with the Bank of England.

WANTED — PUBLIC OPINION

Diggers of 1941 — Can't Get Work

Under the above heading the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" recently reported a meeting held by returned men of the 2nd A.I.F., who decided to form their own organisation. Many complained about their treatment.

The president of the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen (Mr. A. J. Kelly) told them it was no good only making complaints — they wanted to have proofs, and then hammer them home.

In dealing with one case, concerning the Repatriation Commission, Mr. Kelly said: "I have had twenty years' dealing with the Commission, but this has knocked me flat. Nearly every one of these men had a similar story to tell. It is on a par with sending cot-cases up to Brisbane without sleepers. I am going to see the Minister for the Army (Mr. Spender), BUT WE REALLY NEED THE PUBLIC TO STAND UP AND DEMAND THAT THESE MEN SHALL GET A FAIR GO!"

WHY?

"War Contracts Names Withheld."

"Canberra, Thursday. —Names of Federal Ministers who are directors of companies and manufacturing interests holding war con-

CONCLUSION

I think that this short history of the Bank of England and its debt-and-taxation system, although not as comprehensive as it might be, deals with all the salient points in its history since 1694. The facts, which I have related, should be known by everyone interested in discovering the cause of the breakdown of our civilisation. The more I study history, the more convinced I become that it will all have to be drastically re-written and the influence of Money in social developments clearly revealed.

Even H.G. Wells has written: "When I wrote the 'Outline of History' I slowly gained the conviction, which crystallised itself later on into a positive idea, that the great Roman Empire was ruined not only from outside by the storming barbarians, but also by the internal financial difficulties, by the indebtedness of all social classes, and by heavy burden of taxation, until under these financial burdens the whole scaffolding of imperialism broke down. It is dreadful to watch how gradually the same symptoms of decadence become visible in the great empires of the modern world."

Do we desire the British Commonwealth of Nations to be destroyed by "the enemy within?" If not, we must use every endeavour to have our financial system altered and arrest the slide towards the abyss of destruction into which other civilisations have plunged in the past. That we can still save the situation, I have no doubt.

(The End.)



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tracts or supplying to the Government were demanded by Senator Amour in the Senate today.

"The Government leader (Senator McLeay) refused to give them."

—Melbourne "Sun," May 30.

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW

Mr. Butler's articles on "The Enemy Within the Empire" have created such an impression throughout Australia and New Zealand that we have received many suggestions that they be reprinted in book form. The following is an extract from a typical letter: "Mr. Butler has done a magnificent job. These articles should be republished in book form. Such a book would have a record sale. Mr. Butler has given us some real history. It is simple, but comprehensive. This history should be read by every loyal Britisher and circulated throughout the whole Empire."

In order to obtain some indication of the demand for this proposed book, every reader who is desirous of obtaining one or more copies, is requested to order in advance—NOW. The price will be 7d. posted. Quantities will be supplied at 4/- a dozen, post free. Thousands of people have been disappointed because they couldn't obtain copies of Mr. Butler's first two books. We don't want this to happen again.

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THE LESSON OF CRETE

The story of our failure in Crete is the story of Dunkirk and Greece over again. The same tale of undying heroism and valour on the part of our men. The same story of tired troops, pitifully short of supporting aircraft and mechanised equipment, pitting themselves against a deluge of highly-trained and fully equipped troops with inexhaustible supplies of munitions, machines and aircraft.

As at Dunkirk and in Greece it was not the fighting spirit in our men that was lacking, but the "sinews of war" to give that spirit concrete expression. Heroism and courage are not enough—the best 'troops in the world are helpless against a well-armed foe, while they have little more than rifles and bayonets with which to fight back.

No one will deny that this is due to a great extent to the preparations that Germany has been making for years, and which have enabled her to build up the most powerful military force in the world. Yet, during that same period, while British and American financiers were assisting Germany to build up her formidable war machine, our own defences were permitted to fall into decay because of the financial restrictions placed on Britain's defence preparations by the same "patriotic" gentlemen.

Although it may be too late to do very much about that now, except to note the individuals responsible, it is going to mean a correspondingly greater effort on our part today, to catch up. If we are to do this in the narrow margin of time left, every restriction, every obstacle and fetish, standing in the way, must be swept aside.

Yet there is every evidence that the same orthodox financial "jingoism" that held us back then, is still restricting and hampering our effort in this country to produce the vital machines and equipment which, alone, will turn the tide of war in our favour. The volume of war materials being produced is still regulated, not by our capacity and ability to produce them, but by the financial cost involved. Our war effort is still chained to the out-of-date financial policy that has brought about the present state of affairs.

The simple truth is that you cannot finance a modern war on taxes, the savings of the people, and pennies and sixpences cadged by collection boxes on street corners. To suggest that we can is sheer folly, which can only result in disaster. Nor will being content with using our existing productive resources be sufficient. Not until we are drawing on the hitherto untapped potential productive resources of this country, will we reach that stage when we will know that we are doing the utmost possible. Wherever the use of more scientific or more efficient methods will permit of increased production - - regardless of the financial expense involved - - then we must not hesitate to use them. Wherever a machine can be found to take the place of a man, or to increase his rate of production, that machine must be used.

Hitler has shown that no orthodox dogma of financiers and economists will be allowed to stand in the way of the possible success of his military machine. Until we learn to do the same, the trail of setbacks and disasters will go on. We must drive straight ahead and "reek not the cost," to surpass Germany's effort. We can, we will, and we must.

The remedy lies, not with Mr. Menzies or Mr. Curtin, but with us - - with YOU. Unless you make it your job to seek out the weak links in the chain, and get to work with your fellow electors and demand that something be done about it, the job will never be done. You alone are responsible, and you alone can solve the problem, for only organised public opinion can break down these orthodox barriers. And until they are broken down, then the cause of Democracy is a fading light, likely to be extinguished.

What Lieutenant-General Carl Jess Said

"The man-power policy," he paid, "was to maintain the standards of living we were fighting for, and to maintain employment, to keep money in circulation, to ensure a supply of food, equipment and munitions for the fighting forces, and to keep up the morale of the soldiers, with the knowledge that their wives and children were being looked after." —Melbourne "Age," July 18, 1940. Demand at least the basic wage for all our fighting men.

THANK YOU!

	£	s.	d.
L.K., Parkville, Vic.	0	5	0
W.M.M.	0	10	0
J.J.C., Alberton, S.A.	0	1	0
W.K., Melbourne, Vic.	0	10	6
W.A.D.	1	0	0
E.H., Nhill, Vic.	0	2	6
Mrs. S., Albert Park, Vic.	0	5	0
E.S., Murtoa, Vic.	0	4	0
T.M., Richmond, Vic.	0	3	0
C.W., Katanning, W.A.	0	2	6
W.B.H., Pyramid Hill, Vic.	5	0	0
B.R.M., Lakemba, S.A.	0	5	0
J.J.B., Ettrick Brae, S.A.	0	2	6
LL.W., Sydney, N.S.W.	1	0	0

SOCIAL GEOMETRY

By FOOTLE

If there's one thing in the world I've longed to do above all others in my reasonable moments, it is to be allowed to move in a well-informed circle, if only for ever such a little while. The circle, in which I move and have my being, as the solemn blokes say, is hardly what you'd call well informed. It depends almost entirely upon the press and the wireless; so you can see what I mean.

On the social side, I have my coterie, of course (we may as well remain polite), but I am obliged to confess that one of its acknowledged intellectual pastimes is the task of "placing" a new arrival. To the lads, the eggs and the old horses is allotted the task of deciding whether the newcomer may be correctly described as a "lad," an "egg" or an "old horse."

Woe unto the gatecrasher who cannot be so tabulated. But the lads, etc., are not concerned with the quality or quantity of information available in their circle.

In spite of my desire, I'm quite aware that to be well informed on anything in the case of the average of the male of the species is almost opprobrious as it is for a girl to be good to her mother. Immediately, one becomes suspect. One's ladship or egg-ship, or horse-ship shivers in the shadow of suspicion.

There is something in the matter of this information business which causes even accomplished people to shrink from an avowal of their accomplishments. They would, it seems, rather be loved for themselves alone than for their erudition, and it is quite likely that this pathetic human weakness underlies some of the utterances or restraints of the Department of Information. It is thus that we find people whose impudence and arrogance appear to be the keynote of their attitude to the world, most surprisingly using such phrases as "I stand before you in all humility," or "far be it from me to impose upon your intelligence," and so on. It seems that the well-informed circles are a sort of secret society of worldwide ramifications. Branches everywhere and visitors strictly prohibited. The portals of its secret places are guarded by politicians who stand like eunuchs, well upholstered and wide of mouth, to make noises before the multitude calculated to bamboozle and bewilder. The idea may seem a bit fantastic, but not more so, it seems to me, than the things they tell us from well-informed circles. Their favourite propositions are:

FAVOURITE PROPOSITIONS

1. Prove by statistics that the greater the possessions of the people, the poorer they are. (N.B.: Mind what you say, and remember the freedom of the press.)

2. Prove by any means you like that, (a) if a private citizen manufactures, on a small scale, an instrument of currency in an unauthorised place he is a counterfeiter, and (b) if a private corporation does the same thing on a grand scale, it is a benefactor and one of the back-bones of our civilisation. Give reasons for this if you can think of any.

3. Show how the universe was conjured into being to (a) make existence tolerable for "leaders" on a lonely little planet in the less frequented suburbs of the Milky Way, and (b) how the whole purpose of this arrangement is to enable man to trade or die—or both—and, finally (c) why it is essential that each country (mathematics notwithstanding) must export without importing.

4. Explain what is meant by the "Gold Standard," and why the inability of gold to keep step with other production causes a fluctuation in money values, known in well-informed circles as "Stability of Currency." That will be all for today.

ACHIEVEMENT AND AMBITION

I should be inclined to say that the greatest achievement of well-informed circles is to teach us

how to be mistrustful of commonsense. Notice the patience with which our feeble conclusions are thrust aside and silently ignored! It's a wonder the well-informed circles don't fly into a rage with us sometimes; so difficult is it for us to think without involving the process of thought.

Maybe you now get some glimmering notion of the thrill I could get out of the realisation of my ambition. I want people to nudge each other when I pass and say, "See who that was? Footle himself. Been in a well-informed circle, he has. Wouldn't think it to look at the blighter, would you?"

I don't know anyone who has ever done it—knowingly, that is—and, of course, it's no good unless you do know. If ever I worm my way into a well-informed circle I want to be as conscious as Alice when she stepped through the looking-glass, so that I can come back and give you the benefit of my research.

It isn't that I expect to find out a great deal that is really new about anything. I just want to see what it looks like from inside. Besides, it will give me a bit of prestige with Aunt Ella. At the moment I can't say that I have much. But she is so impressionable to the recondite whatsis of well-informed circles that once she hears I've actually been there, she may refrain from behaving as though I weren't there but was expected almost any minute.

CIRCLES, TRIANGLES AND SQUARES

A circle is a bit of a bally mystery, anyway - - I mean without one being well informed or anything. There it is, a perfect expression of the relationship of two lines - circumference and diameter - which defies numerical definition except by the dirty trick of using a Greek symbol.

Circles aren't always purely mathematical or impurely well informed. Sometimes they are vicious. Everyday life bristles with examples. Here's a simple one: "A man goes to work to get the money to buy the strength to go to work again." Or again, "he goes to arbitration to get the wages to raise the costs to go to arbitration again."

But anyway, circles have got it all over triangles. I've only ever heard of one kind of triangle outside Euclid, but if you want an example I'm afraid you'll have to excuse me. I'm not a bit like that.

Squares are nearly always of one quality, too. If you're not in the mood they can be unequivocal and uninspiring, but there's nothing slinky about 'em. It is quite obvious of course, that you can't have a well-informed square any more than you can have a well-informed triangle or a well-informed straight line.

CROWNING CLEVERNESS.

And in conclusion, as they made us say at school, well-informed circles have made it obvious that the essence of being well-informed is to stalk your subject, being careful to keep the same distance from it, and by a sort of garrulous silence render yourself proof against time, reason and calamity. But the crowning cleverness is to stay trite enough to ensure a place in the sun of newsprint.

POST-WAR PLANNING

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, at 8.15 p.m. on Sunday, June 1, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

In the last three broadcasts, I have discussed the fact that men and women who are interested in the activities of their own community are very distressed, or, perhaps I should say, disgusted, at their inability to find any means whereby they can help in the reconstruction of the chaotic and unjust world in which they live.

They find that in order to get the smallest job done, most of the efforts and energies of themselves and of their friends are absorbed in collecting pennies to provide the necessary finance.

For a long time few people saw the absurdity of this pathetic state of affairs, and although our so-called intellectuals spoke and wrote a large number of books on what they called the scientific planning of our society, none of them appeared to realise that the men, machinery and materials and plans were all available to carry out any piece of constructive work which was considered desirable.

HOUSING PROBLEM

All our attempts to eliminate

slum properties and to provide houses for those on small wages have been rendered futile, not because of lack of labour or materials — we have had plenty of labour and material to build palatial bank buildings on the best corner sites of every city.

Our troubles have been financial troubles. In our society, no money is made available by the banks unless it can show a 5 per cent, profit—except in the case

of a war, when it is made available at 2\ per cent, or so.

The weekly struggle of the head of a family to pay rent is, I think, one of the most pathetic anachronisms of our economic life. In assessing the amount of rent, which a man could afford to pay, the working rule used to be one day's pay per week for rent. That is, a man on £5 a week should pay about 17/- rent. Now, any man who is paying 17/- a week rent in Hobart is living in slum property, or in a house like a dog kennel. Most men earning £5 a week have to pay 25/- in rent, and some are paying more.

When young couples get married they attempt to buy a nice little home on the rent purchase system or, as it is called among vulgar people, the never, never system; and they also attempt to get hold of a few pieces of furniture on the same basis. They make a gallant attempt to keep up the payments for a year or so, but in desperation they have to stop payments and move out of their little nest; and some other young couple comes along to tackle the same impossible task — only in their turn to be beaten by that monster which has destroyed millions, and which Napoleon predicted would conquer the world, namely: Compound Interest.

Let us examine the possibilities of this housing question. Let us consider a house taking, say, £800 to build. If the useful life of the house is say 50 years, then the owner should pay each year one-fiftieth of the cost of the house; this is depreciation, and would be £16 a year. Then add to this £10 for repairs and painting, which brings it to £26. Rates and taxes, say another £10, makes it £36 a year. That, then, is the annual cost of the house, or 15/- per week.

But if he paid interest on the capital at 5 per cent, over a period of fifty years, that would be another £20 per year. But the charge would more likely be £40 per year. Thus the interest on the capital doubles the rent of the house, so that a house which nominally rents for 28/- and 30/- could be made available at a rental of 15/- per week if the interest charge was eliminated.

WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM?

The Commonwealth Government has the power to issue the necessary credits to the City Councils for the purpose of the removal of slum properties; it can do this at no cost to itself; and by this means help to build new houses at half the usual rental, and thus eliminate the slum problem. Most of the Government loans are subscribed to by the Private Banks who part with no cash, but merely write entries in ledgers for several million pounds.

Whenever a large job has to be done, new credits are created for the purpose. The credits represent new money put into circulation to carry out a new job. These new credits are simply a system of tickets giving permission to carry out the job.

And, although the job is carried out by the community as a whole, yet the private banks claim a lien on the job when it is finished, and also claim interest on the money lent, although the banks did not part with anything, nor help to do any real work.

This is the reason why no matter how hard we work, no matter how inventive we may be, our indebtedness, as a community, keeps on growing. All our assets arrive on this earth mortgaged from birth, and our ever-increasing taxes are simply the means by which we try to pay interest on these bank created debts.

Public men know very well that the whole of the social services are being held up because of the monopoly of credit controlled by a few men—yet they do nothing

about it. Their whole governing principle of conduct seems to be: "For God's sake don't shake the boat. Let's take things nice and quietly. We know we are up against something particularly foul, but if we don't fight any battles we won't get hurt." And so the slum problem is still a slum problem.

The Royal Commission on Banking, appointed by Mr. Lyons, issued a report in which it stated that the Commonwealth Bank can lend to the Government, or to others in a variety of ways, and it can even make money available to Governments or to others free of any charge.

NEGLECTED POSSIBILITIES.

The Commonwealth Government has, therefore, the power to issue money, interest free, to any public body in Australia; and what better purpose could this money be put to than that of issuing it to each town council for the abolition of slums. The money to be paid back in yearly instalments as the rents come in. This money could then be made available for further work.

The work of building houses in Hobart is the work of the Municipal Council; it is not the work of the State Government. The State Government has more work in hand than it can tackle. But it is the job of the State Government to see that the councils have access to sufficient credit to carry on their proper functions.

The money which the people, as a whole, receive in wages and salaries is not sufficient, and has never been sufficient, to finance the building of roads, railways and factories, and similar capital goods. Most Socialist and Communist writers, and professors of economics, have flatly contradicted this statement, but facts are awkward creatures, and contradicting facts does not dispose of them; the nasty little things always keep cropping up, and in informed circles today there remains no doubt about this statement.

New money has to be specially created for new work, and is being created today. This money can be created at about a cost of 1 per cent, to cover the cost of pen and ink and other such apparatus.

IN THE FUTURE

In the world of the future, to screw out of the people, by rates and taxes, money for every social advancement will simply be looked upon as merely an ancient instrument of torture — always remembering that instruments of torture do not work by themselves; they have to have men to operate them, and these men are volunteers.

In the world of the future, if it is to be free from the curse of centralised control of everything — which means the dictatorship of a few, no matter what fancy name you give them — in this future world the foundation stones of British Democracy which are the local municipal councils will have to be put into such a position where they can build decent towns and cities, supply decent libraries and tepid baths, and remove all slums.

Most of the work of your local community is done by the people of that community, who should not need to go to the State Government or the Federal Government begging for money for every extra job; and if the credit of the nation, instead of being cornered and exploited by a little clique in Collins House, Melbourne, was allotted to its rightful owners, the people of Australia, the people would be more independent and would build their own houses, and the councils would not need to go in for house planning.

Charity is a nasty business; it debases he who gives and he who takes; and most socialist plan-

Continued on Page 6.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"NEW DIGGER" PRAISES "NEW TIMES"

Sir, —As a member of the 2nd A.I.F., I wish to express my appreciation of the great work your paper is doing in revealing the reasons why Australia's war effort is such a poor reflection of her valuable resources. Further, I desire to congratulate you on the manner in which your articles are presented with such convincing soundness.

As a young man, I am particularly concerned at the tragic results, of which the present internecine struggle is not the least disastrous, that the existing money system is inflicting upon the members of my generation. However, I have been greatly encouraged by the progressive spirit, which members of the A.I.F. have shown in looking to the future. I can tell you, with some authority, that such disgraceful treatment as was meted out to their predecessors will not be tolerated by them on their return, and as the old suggestion that funds are lacking has been somewhat deprived of its apparent validity, the upholders of the status quo are destined for something to worry about.—Yours, etc., Sgt. W. F. Savage, A.I.F. Corps Signals.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Sir, —If the statement, made by Southern Command officials, that "fines and terms of imprisonment did not free conscientious objectors of their liability to register for home defence" be correct, then those responsible for such regulation have surely forgotten the meaning of "BRITISH" justice, when they desire to make honest men receive punishment again and again for the same offence. It is more in keeping with German Gestapo third-degree methods of breaking down the honest beliefs of the accused to a point at which it is hoped he will be forced to say "Yes" with his lips, whilst his conscience still says "No."

Whether we agree with these objectors or not, it must be admitted that they are not cowards, for it takes more than a little courage to stand alone in the face of popular opinion.

Let us not forget the words of Mr. Menzies: "It would be a tragedy, indeed, to win the war and to find that we had lost that which we are fighting for." Liberty of conscience is surely one of the things we are fighting for, and steps should be taken to ensure that effect will never be given to this regulation.—Yours, etc., F. C. PAICE, E. Coburg, Vic.

SPORTING OFFER

Sir, —I agree with the correspondent in your May 30 issue, that a much greater financial effort MUST be made by present readers and all others who approve of the principles for which this paper stands.

And what finer principles could be advocated than those contained in the panel which appears over the editorial article each week? "A non-party, non-sectarian newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy" (with all that that implies in individual liberty and security), "exposing the causes, the institutions, and the individuals that keep us poor (financially) in the midst of (material) plenty."

I am glad, therefore, of the opportunity offered to your readers, particularly those like myself, who intended to contribute before, and did not do so. What pleases me, and perhaps makes an appeal to the sporting spirit, is the offer of your correspondent to double his contribution if a certain sum is contributed by a specified date.

Well, here goes! I enclose herewith, £1, and will send you a similar amount if others have forwarded you a total of £100 by the last day of this month, June 1941. Personally, I think your objective should have been £1000. It would have been more impressive of our own capabilities, and would have indicated that something really big was afoot. Don't be timid. We've grown up. Make a special "drive" (not appeal) for £1000 in a few months' time. Wrap it up with a sporting offer (by all those able and willing to do so) of a further amount if the £1,000 is subscribed within, say two months. What about November-December? Go after it; you will get it. Keep up the good work you're doing. It's reaching places you are not aware of.—Yours, etc., L.L.W., Sydney.

FALSIFIED HISTORY

A History of England from the standpoint of a monetary reformer is available in "The Two Nations," written by Christopher Hollis, whose works are recognised as the product of high scholarly attainments. From his descriptions of the void between the rich and the poor and its causes, the following in reference to education is condensed: —

The quantity theory of money was familiar to every educated person in the middle ages. Not until the eighteenth century was the educational machine deliberately used to impose confusion on men's minds.

John Dryden was the first man clearly to comprehend that necessary battle between Monarchy and Money Power. He wrote of the tribe of Shimei: —

"Their business was by writing to persuade that kings were useless and a clog to trade."

To anyone who learned his history at school, and has not had occasion to study it since, the whole story will seem, to him like a fairy tale. Scarcely one of these alleged facts (relative to laws such as the Bill of Rights, passed in 1689, which prevented the King from issuing his own paper-money without the consent of Parliament, which in practice meant the Bank of England) was ever mentioned in the textbooks. Why, then, are we not taught about them in the schools? The first suggestion of the scheme for a permanent national debt came from Burnet, the historian of the Reformation, who had been secretary to William of Orange before the revolution, and afterwards was rewarded with the Bishopric of Salisbury.

Burnet grew to be seriously alarmed at the unpopularity of the debt system among the gentry who had to pay the taxes. So the Whig history—"the history of our own time"—was written. The important task was to capture the educational machine. Twenty-four fellows of colleges, twelve from Oxford and twelve from Cambridge, were chosen to preach a sermon each at Whitehall. For that sermon the preacher was to receive the considerable emolument of £30, and "none must hope for a share of this county, but those who are staunch Whigs and openly declare themselves to be so." (Portland MSS., VII, 377.)

The salaries of these new Regius professors were to be £400 a year, out of which they had to pay £25 each to two assistant teachers—"an appointment so ample," said the University of Cambridge in its letter of thanks, "as well nigh to equal the stipends of all our other Professors put together." The duties of these Professors were to deliver one lecture a term, and "keep an eye on twenty scholars nominated by the King to be taught gratis."

We find grants to "the Fellows of Eton College, the Fellows and Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, the readers of physics and modern history at Oxford and Cambridge." Now what was the history which these endowed teachers taught? It was the pro-

gressive theory of history — a theory created in the first place quite cynically and clear-headedly in order to cover up the traces of truth. It was the purpose of that history to create among the public the ambient feeling that, bad as things might be at the moment of writing, yet the lesson of history was a lesson of steady improvement, that each present generation was always, as Macaulay put it, "the most enlightened generation of the most enlightened people that ever existed."

Where there was evil, that evil was the relic of an evil past; where there was good, that good was the product of the increasing purpose which runs through the ages, and which was assuredly leading us to a yet more glorious and more rosy dawn ahead. Yet, as always happens with educational reforms, you have to have one generation of conscious lying, and then the second generation, that was pupil when the masters were lying, honestly believes what it was taught.

So, by the end of the 18th century, the progressive theory of history had received general acceptance among those who claimed for themselves the prestige of educated people. It was, therefore, not necessary, specifically, to teach it any more.

The lectures and pupils of the Regius Professors were allowed to lapse. Only their emoluments remained as a hint to historians that silence was golden.

The miseries of the time, miseries to which Peel's absorption in the classics and consequent ignorance of history made no inconsiderable contribution, raised up at length protest against the privilege of class.

There stepped out another perfectly honest man—from Eton and Christchurch — to make himself the mouthpiece of that protest, Gladstone. The civil service was no longer to be filled by nomination and favouritism. Entrance to it should be by competitive examination in the subtleties of the Latin and Greek languages learnt at public school and university. The students complacently accepted the progressive theory of history. To question the progressive theory came to be looked on almost as a species of disloyalty, of disloyalty to country, to school, to university, to class, to the philosophy of Gilbert and Sullivan, and the half a dozen other things, whose claims upon him the English gentleman thinks to be superior to those of truth.

Thorold Rogers, in 1860, began serious research into the wages and prices ruling at the various dates in English history. He wrote: "I contend that from 1563 to 1824, a conspiracy concocted by the law, and carried out by parties interested in its success, was entered into to cheat the English workman of his wages, to tie him to the soil, to deprive him of hope, and to degrade him into irremediable poverty."

Those whose affection for the public schools is deepest should be the first to candidly admit that their system has not been so much a system of education as a system to prevent boys from getting education, their history little more than a prescription for setting the conscience of gentlemen at rest.

It has taken but two generations of compulsory education and textbook history to make the poor as ignorant as the rich.

MORE SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY MEETINGS

By last Sunday, four more successful meetings had been addressed by Mr. Eric Butler since those reported in last week's issue. These meetings have provided very definite evidence of public concern at the manner in which the financial system is preventing Australia from making a maximum war effort.

Mr. Norman Rolls has been actively engaged after Mr. Butler's addresses in signing up many new subscribers to the "New Times." Literature sales have also been good.

Local supporters have been unanimous in their praise of Eric Butler's simple explanation of the money swindle. Mr. Rolls says that Mr. Butler has evolved the most convincing presentation yet heard in this country, and promises Sydney supporters a real treat when Mr. Butler visits Sydney next month. Mr. Rolls left Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop at Albury to return to Sydney.

YEA MEETING.

Mr. M. Coonan was responsible for the very successful meeting at Yea on Monday, June 2. A very fine audience gave Mr. Butler an attentive hearing. Questions were answered satisfactorily. Literature sales were even better than usual, and new subscribers were signed up. Mr. Coonan's hospitality and co-operation were greatly appreciated.

MYRTLEFORD MEETING.

After leaving Yea on Tuesday morning of last week, the campaigners contacted supporters en route to Albury, where they arrived late on Wednesday afternoon. A small meeting of supporters took place at a private home that evening. Arrangements for a big public meeting for the following Monday, June 9, were made before leaving for Osborne's Flat, where the campaigners were

the guests of those great stalwarts, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mongan and family. The meeting at Myrtleford on Friday, June 6, was the biggest yet held at this hitherto difficult centre. A local bank clerk, who attended, tried conclusions with Mr. Butler. Much to the delight of those present, Mr. Butler made this well-meaning apologist of the present financial policy look rather foolish. Discussion went on until nearly midnight. Mr. Rolls signed up a third of those present as new subscribers to the "New Times." The local paper co-operated with good publicity. It published a special article by Mr. Butler.

BUFFALO RIVER MEETING

The meeting at Buffalo River on Saturday, June 7, was followed by very keen discussion. Great work has been done in this area by Mr. A. Mongan and Mr. W. McGuffie. A resolution to the Federal member, Mr. J. McEwan, was passed. The resolution protested against the present debt-and-taxation system. More new subscribers were signed up, while literature sales were exceptional. After a long discussion with local supporters until the early hours of the morning the campaigners returned to Osborne's Flat.

OSBORNE'S FLAT MEETING

The meeting at Osborne's Flat for Sunday afternoon, June 8, was arranged at very short notice. However, between thirty and forty people attended, and gave the speaker an attentive hearing.

THE VIEWS OF A LUNATIC

I'm mad. Hopelessly mad. An idiot in a madhouse. I fritter away my days and do as I like in my moonstruck way. People are paid to feed me, to clothe me, protect me, and look after my welfare . . . because I'm mad. You're sane. I see the legion of the workless, gaunt, sad-eyed, melancholy. Worrying. Always worrying.

I see those who have jobs bolting breakfasts and scurrying to work, frightened about their jobs and fearful of losing them. Doing depressing mechanical tasks. Then home to stuffy dwellings and domestic sordidness. Worrying, always worrying. I see the sorry mockery you call pleasure, and your vague, pathetic search for happiness; and I shake with laughter. I stay in an airy asylum. I look out on rolling acres of grass and garden, and glimpse the silver river through the trees.

I have no cares about the next meal, no doubts about a good warm bed at night. No debt collectors harry me.

I assist in the garden when I please—and what a garden: A royal family could not ask for more.

I play tennis, croquet or bowls — when I like. I enjoy the beauties of nature in all her most luxurious moods and fear does not, dare not intrude in this fair domain.

But this domain is a lunatic asylum and I am MAD; I know it. They told me so.

But what of you, poor haunted economic rat, battling all through the empty years against cruel and unrelenting odds — what of you?

Are you sane? Are the slings and arrows of an outrageous fortune the only reward you get for

struggling against hope, against health and against happiness?

Is that the price you pay for sanity?

THEN COME INSIDE.

—"Lower Rates" (N.Z.).

"Steady Flow of War Materials to Japan"

"BOSTON, Tuesday. —The crew of the freighter 'Texas,' which has returned from the East, tells of supplies going to Japan.

"Members said they had discharged petrol, pig-iron and lead at Asoka (Japan), and discovered 14 other American freighters at adjoining wharves, also unloading similar strategic war materials.

"Then they went to Calcutta and saw two freighters loading scrap-iron destined for Japan. This had caused high local feeling."

—Melbourne "Sun," May 28 (our emphasis).

Yankee Culture

Three healthy, clean-limbed pleasant-faced young A.I.F. men stood outside a Sydney picture-theatre. Suddenly one of two girls, quite intelligent-looking cried: "There's Artie Shaw. He's gorgeous. Oh, let's go over." They headed for the warriors, and I paused to see which was the "gorgeous" Artie; but the girls pushed past and finished up in front of a lurid poster. "There he is, isn't he gorgeous?" said the first ecstatically, jabbing her finger at the pictured face of an American dance-band leader. Ruminating sadly, I went on my way.

—Sydney "Bulletin," June 4.

POST-WAR PLANNING—

(Continued from page 5.)

ning is merely organised charity, its victims becoming merely orphans of the State, subject to the inquisition of a Government official, and if you want to know what that means ask those who have been through it, or else pay a visit to the transport commissioner and ask him for a gallon more petrol.

Poverty can only bring humiliation; it has never done anything else, and the financial poverty of a great State is produced quite simply by restricting the money supply.

"WHERESOEVER THE CARCASE IS..." (II.)

By C H DOUGLAS, in the "Social Crediter" (England)

It is, I think, important to keep in mind this fact that Socialism is simply a system of Legalism, because it is not a British product, and all Legal Systems must be based on some particular conception of Society and must aim at realising or perpetuating that conception.

Socialism is "German," in the same sense that the Rothchilds (Red-shields) are "German," or that the Reformation was "German," or that Kuhn, Loeb, or the Warburgs are "American."

It is, and has been always, primarily a theory for export, and in the country of its nativity, has been, and is, kept severely in its place, which is to crush independence. The hey-day of "German" Socialism was in the day of Bismarck, who said of it: "We inarch separately, but we fight together."

The downfall of Russia in 1917 was consummated by the introduction, in a special train from Germany, of Lenin and Trotsky. Freemasonry, financial and moral corruption, and Socialism, accompanied by a horde of petty bureaucrats, have brought about the downfall of France; and the strong tendency of the better elements of French society, in all classes, to Anglophobia is the result of the widespread conviction that the British Government is now merely the tool of the same Dark Forces.

The situation we have to consider, therefore, is simply this: Two quite distinct influences have been at work for at least two hundred years. On the one hand, we have had the material progress of the industrial arts, which, as most people know, has been easily sufficient, considered by itself, to raise every member of the British public, by the use of power, to a position of economic independence, while at the same time reducing the necessity for economic labour to a small fraction of that available. Almost contemporaneously with this, we have witnessed a systematic expansion of Legalism, of which Socialism is an increasing part, which ignores and in fact systematically attacks and distorts this situation. And the net result is insecurity, more labour-hours, poverty and war.

While it is probable that a

majority of those who are interested understand how this situation has been brought about, it may be desirable to recall that the physical causes have been: Export of production, either unpaid for, inadequately paid for, or paid for in raw material only useful in the production of further material for export. The objective of this has been exchange manipulation. Grossly unbalanced production — too many machines, too few comforts. Sabotage: Artificial trade booms and slumps, with the break-up of plant and organisation.

Large-scale "rackets," such as the Grid Electricity Scheme, which was an imitation of, and inspired from the same source as the Utilities racket in the U.S. Hundreds of millions of pounds worth of magnificent machinery and plant was consciously and unnecessarily broken up in connection with this scheme alone. All of these were rendered possible by subtle propaganda, which treated money as wealth, and only employment paid for by money as being the production of wealth.

The political cause was the determination to maintain the monopoly of credit and to buttress that monopoly by Law. The most vital result of this was that purchasing-power was, and is, inadequate to buy the goods produced at the prices at which the price system requires that they should be sold, so that a majority of production has to be given away to an enemy, while the purchasing-power involved in its production is used to make up the deficit in respect of the remainder. At the same time, the controlled Press hypnotises the public to demand universal employment. Of

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

(Report from Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 81 Barrack Street, Perth.)

The Campaign Director reports further activity in the metropolitan area. A meeting will be held at Darlington on June 20. Mr. R. Rushton will address a public meeting of professional and businessmen who have particularly requested a meeting. A new group is the objective of the meeting.

Mr. V. J. Dury addressed a meeting at Wembley, by special request, on Wednesday, June 4. In each case the meeting has been requested by people who have not been actively associated with the movement. This is an indication of the effect of more than ten years' educational work in West Australia.

URGENT APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The W.A. Campaign has launched a £100 S.O.S. Appeal. It is the function of this movement, which has a rendezvous with fate, to expose the enemy within, while there is still time. The hundred pounds now urgently required to keep the movement in W.A. on an even keel through the approaching crisis. Every reader of this paper in West Australia must surely be aware of the intense situation developing, and they must know now that a military victory will be a very hollow thing unless we defeat the enemy within. Your money is required for this purpose. Unless

you are prepared to help, then the headquarters of the campaign will be greatly shackled and embarrassed. We advise all readers to beg, borrow, or steal a copy of Douglas Reed's latest book, "A Prophet At Home." This will help them to make up their minds relative to the financial contribution they can make towards defending democracy.

Barclay Smith's article on "Sir Claude Reading and the War Loan" is to appear in full in the West Australian local A.N.A. Gazette. Regular contributions will appear from now on in that paper from the West Australian Campaign.

Any reader who can arrange a small meeting of interested people, is asked to contact head office immediately.

All those who would like a game of bridge fortnightly are requested to contact Mr. C. R. Willcocks, 114 Gloster Road, who will be pleased to give them particulars.

All groups are requested to send in reports of activities.

DOG IN THE MANGER

"£140,000 FOR GREECE STILL HERE"

"SYDNEY, Sunday. —The £140,000 raised some time ago in Australia for the Greek people has not yet left the Commonwealth. Stating this yesterday, an official of the Red Cross Society said it would remain here until the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva could give an assurance that, if sent overseas, it would be spent on those for whom it was raised."—Melbourne "Sun," June 9.

This is an example of the way in which our newspapers "educate" the public on money matters.

Since, as the "Sun" puts it, the £140,000 "has not yet left the Commonwealth," some people might be expected to ask what it has been up to all these months and when it will take its departure. As "New Times" readers are well aware, the fact is that it will NOT leave the Commonwealth at all. Australian pounds are of no use to people in Greece, and never were; they can only be tendered in exchange for goods in this country.

What our Greek friends require is GOODS, of which Australia has an abundance. For instance, our Government has acquired millions of cases of "surplus" apples; we

have huge meat supplies, etc., etc. The "surplus" apples, etc., are not being consumed by Australians BECAUSE THEY HAVEN'T SUFFICIENT MONEY TO BUY THEM. Why not send some such GOODS to Greece, instead of further reducing our purchasing power by dragging MONEY to the extent of £140,000 from the nearly empty pockets of our people?

If we Australians haven't enough courage to insist upon sufficient money for US to buy our so-called "surplus" production, surely we have enough common sense to see that £140,000 worth (a mere fraction of it) is shipped to our needy Allies, instead of condoning the inhuman policy of restriction and destruction.

—"Scissors."

is something we call judgment, or

"Wheresoever the Carcase Is—" (II.)—Continued

course, nothing could be more favourable to the temporary re-establishment of this system than the present holocaust of sabotage and free gifts to the enemy if the world is still foolish enough to agree.

We are now, perhaps, in a somewhat better position to proceed with our examination of the apparently contradictory attractions of Socialism, if we realise that it is simply more Law, an extension of exactly the process which has stultified the progress of the industrial arts. There is no more prospect of producing a tolerable state of Society by passing more Laws, and imposing more sanctions, than there is of repairing a motor-car suffering from a choked carburetor by devising a fresh tax upon it. The world is suffering from a fantastic and unnecessary book of regulations, every additional one of which, while apparently beneficial at the moment, exacerbates the disease.

There are thus two aspects of Socialism, attracting very different supporters. There is the aspect, which attracts Messrs. Winant, Hariman, and their like, with Mr. Benjamin Cohen, the Incarnation of Law, joyously assisting. These people see in Socialism, quite correctly, a line of thought which can only lead to the concentration of power in their hands, power they are determined to maintain and extend, just as Stalin and Hitler have power which the Czar and the Kaiser never had. The aspect which attracts the rank and file of Socialists is, in the main, something much more subtle, I think.

Passing over the fairly obvious influence of the revenge complex on the part of the under-privileged (who have, for the most part, been kept in that position by the millionaire "Socialists" in order to be used as a disintegrating force) and the attraction offered by petty bureaucracy to lovers of power without responsibility, I believe that one definite delusion accounts for more Socialists than any other single cause. It is the delusion of the supremacy of the intellect, with the derivative that an order is true same thing as its execution.

Now, anyone with reasonably wide experience of life and affairs knows that the intellect has very definite limits. "The Professor" is recognised as a legitimate butt for mild humour, not so much on account of his knowledge, as for the lack of any ability to use it in his daily life.

We recognise that what is lacking,

(very misdescriptively) "common" sense, and that this faculty, so rare that when it is combined with intellect it can almost command its own price, is an ability to check constantly and almost automatically, theory and ideas, against experience. It is exactly the lack of this faculty, which is conspicuous in Socialist circles, which, by common consent, draw their support largely from the influence of well-meaning elementary schoolteachers. The modern State-controlled school is the perfect model of bureaucracy, designed primarily for control by the Government rather than for any genuinely educational objective. There is no standard of output, except "Si monumentum requiris circumspice." Once again, it is evidence of the magnificent material of the British people that a large and increasing proportion of these teachers are revolting against this tendency. But a good deal of harm has been done. Now, to this type of mind, the fact that you can multiply x by itself five times, for instance, and the result is called for is not merely proof of a fifth dimension, it is ground for a political world of five dimensions. Or to put the matter another way, "the Government" can order golf-club secretaries to grow asparagus in bunkers. Therefore asparagus will grow in bunkers. This confusion between Aristotelian and Baconian thinking is one of the most valuable tools of arch intrigue.

At this point, it may be desirable to dispel the idea, if it exists, that international financiers spend their time hatching out—e.g., Socialism.

To paraphrase a well-known example from the theory of Chance and Probability, if ten monkeys tapped ten typewriters long enough, they would be bound, eventually, to write Karl Marx's "Das Kapital," as well as everything else, even if they didn't understand it. But that would not mean that it would be broadcast weekly with variations by the B.B.C., commented upon by the "Woof," sponsored by the "Daily Poursuivant," modified for use in schools and Churches by the London School of Economics, and hailed on the outbreak of war as the Blue Print of the New Order. It is control of distribution upon which international financiers rely to stultify production, either of goods or of ideas.

What happens is that a comprehensive watch is kept on proposals of every kind and from every

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SPOTLIGHT ON WAR-FINANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

hand and see that what we get in the way of savings are real savings, and not merely bank-created credits. This is a fundamental question, and it may involve a very serious reorganisation of the financial system of the country. Facing us as an alternative, of course, is an extreme system of rationing . . . Though we may push taxation to its extreme limit we are still left with a very horrifying gap . . .

Sir Stanley Reed (Aylesbury): . . . When the hon. Member for Kidderminster talked about the limit of bearable taxation, I am quite certain that he meant, and that the Committee understood, the limits of realisable taxation. All the hot air which was talked in this House on the last Budget about its being not sufficiently stringent, and all the hot air which is talked now by those who may not have to pay about making the next Budget still more stringent, entirely ignores the basic problem, which is the limit of realisable taxation from the direct taxpayer at a time when vast masses of what we call taxable assets have completely disappeared or are in the process of completely disappearing. To follow advice which has been thrust at the Committee would be merely to accumulate an enormous block of bad debt—of direct taxation which could never be realised—so I hope the Committee will give its unhesitating support to the policy pursued by the Chancellor, of keeping the weight of direct taxation within the bearable capacity of the direct taxpayer . . .

Mr. Loftus (Lowestoft): . . . Does any individual in this country, facing the gigantic figure of expenditure that is before us, believe that sufficient money can come from those two sources of revenue, taxation and genuine

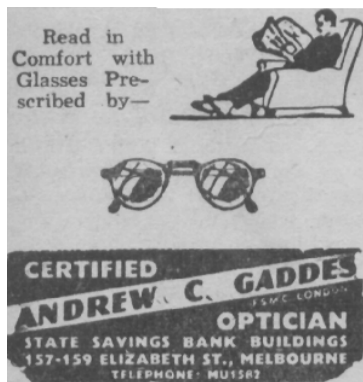
savings? I challenge anyone to answer in the affirmative. It cannot be done. Let us face realities, and admit that that gap cannot be bridged either by taxation or by genuine savings. These may narrow the gap, but they cannot bridge it. We have to face the fact that there must be some degree of inflation. We ought to consider which is the least harmful way of bridging the gap by some method of inflation. I suggest that we should all agree that the most harmful way would be to copy the methods of the last war, with its enormous creation of bank credits used to subscribe the new loans at 5 per cent, which has left that appalling burden of debt upon the nation as an annual charge . . .

I feel that, if there has been a bridging of the gap by the creation of credit, we ought to face the fact and create that credit in such a manner as to do the least harm and place the least burden on the future of this country in the way of debt. I strongly suggest that, where taxation, plus genuine savings, does not meet the expenditure of the war, the State itself should, at the Bank of England, create credit to bridge the gap without debt . . .

The advantage of this method is that it does not pile up any permanent interest-bearing debt in the future. I wish we could today have a discussion of these very difficult problems. We all realise that finance is one of the main levers of war, and it is the desire of every hon. Member of the Committee to face this gigantic problem and to think over every possible method of helping, realising that on a successful solution may well depend the issue of the war, and also that there is no perfect solution, but that we have to face facts and so organise our funds that, if there is to be any kind of inflationary tendency, it shall rigidly be controlled, and by the least possible harmful method.

Mr. Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme): I cannot follow the hon. Member for Lowestoft (Mr. Loftus) through his speech. It seems to me that this creation of credit is only a branch of the great Major Douglas proposals we have had for the last 25 years.

Mr. Loftus: Credit is being created every day now in the war, and after the last war most of the National Debt was created credit.



United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide.

On Saturday evening, May 24, a pleasant evening was spent at headquarters when members and friends gathered for a friendly game of bridge. Checkers were provided for those who did not play bridge. It is hoped to continue these social evenings during the winter, if the support is as satisfactory as on this occasion. Mrs. C. D. Brock was responsible for arranging the evening.

The apple question again.—One of our members, who is a fruit grower, gave us interesting testimony on the apple muddle the other day. Last year he produced 800 cases of first-grade apples, of which 300 were sold to the Apple and Pear Board. The Board paid him for 300, but look only 150 cases; the other 150 cases he was allowed, by permit, to feed to sheep. The remaining 500 cases of apples he was compelled to allow to rot on the ground, all this good fruit being lost not only to the grower but to the community.

LUNCH HOUR SPEAKERS.—On Friday, June 6, Mr. D. J. Amos gave an address on "War-time Finance," an examination of the Keynes' plan of compulsory saving in comparison with that of Major Douglas for "Tax Bonds." On June 13, the Rev. H. R. Hackworthy will talk on "Creative Society."

WHAT ARE OUR WAR AIMS?

(Continued from page 1.)

only 10/- to 15/- a week, and of this spent an average of 6/- a week each on food. One-tenth of the population spent less than 4/- weekly on food, with the result that one-fifth to one-quarter of all the children in Great Britain suffered from malnutrition.

When a diet, which was meant to support an astonishingly large percentage of children, was fed to rats, it was found that they sickened and died. Statistics indicated that health was related to income.

In an inquiry held several years ago with the object of determining the essentials for the basic wage

"Wheresoever the Carcase Is—" (II.)

(Continued from page 7.)

source, which have the smallest bearing on major issues. As an instance of the rapidity and efficiency with which this intelligence service acts, I might perhaps cite the fact that in less than 3 weeks from the publication of what might be called the first article on the relation between Finance, Centralisation and World Hegemony, which appeared in the "English Review" in 1913, an important member of the Rothschild family had sounded an alarm in appropriate quarters about it. If a proposal is dangerous to financial and high political interests, the press is closed to it. On the other hand if it is an attack on any interest other than these, and particularly if it is buttressed by "moral" argument, it is subterraneously assisted, since the destruction of these interests does not mean that they cease to exist—it merely means that they are transferred to international Finance. It is hardly too much to say, at this time, that if a policy of social reform is not attacked in the Press, or refused reasonable publicity it is certain to contain, hidden in it, a conspiracy against the plain man. The torrent of abuse, misrepresentation, downright lying and calumny, which has been directed against Social Credit, more particularly in Canada and Australia, is probably the highest compliment to its potential effectiveness which could be offered by the world's mischief-makers.

earner, a commission authoritatively appointed agreed that £5/16/6 was the minimum that could be offered.

"Everyone then threw up their hands and exclaimed, 'Industry cannot afford it,' and the finding of the commission was quietly forgotten." Dr. Dale commented.

The Shire President (Cr. Wells) occupied the chair. A vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Col. Lazarus, and Mrs. D. Williams, and carried with acclamation.

—(Frankston "Standard" report.)

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