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EVERY FRIDAY

**THE PRICE 4 PENCE**  
**NEW TIMES**

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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)

# Questions For Sir Keith Murdoch

## WILL HE TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE?

The following correspondence, between Mr. Eric Butler and Sir Keith Murdoch, is self-explanatory. When this issue of the "New Times" went to press, Mr. Butler had not received any reply to his second letter. Will Sir Keith take up the challenge?

22 Bellevue-ave.,  
Rosanna,

Sir Keith Murdoch,  
C/o. Melbourne "Herald,"  
Flinders-street, Melbourne.

Dear Sir Keith,—You have had quite a lot to say about things relating to the war since you arrived back from Britain. I have been interested in the publication of your impressions of conditions in Britain in your newspapers. You are reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of February 17, as follows:—

"Touching on his impressions of Britain, Sir Keith Murdoch said that a feature was the marvellous production output from the factories. She had now surpassed the output she achieved in 1918, when she was right at her peak."

As you are not an engineer, Sir Keith, from whom did you gather your impressions about the "marvellous production"? I am suggesting that you gathered your impressions from financial circles and their political "yes-men," who have led Britain to the very brink of complete disaster.

I have before me a report of a recent address given to the Liverpool Luncheon Club by Mr. E. C. Gordon England, chairman of the British Engineering Industries Association. Let me quote:—

"It is the unpleasant truth that our war production, measured by the man

-hour per unit of production per h.p. employed per square foot, has declined. With all deliberation, I say that the average production rate of every man in this country is but 50 per cent, of what could be reasonably achieved now. This in spite of the advance in the technique of machine-tool design and application and more enlightened management."

The speaker declared that the Treasury was "the real dominating dead hand" which was preventing our war production going forward as it should.

Now, Sir Keith, why didn't that report appear in your chain of newspapers? I will tell you why: Because you have been one of the men most responsible in this country for keeping the people ignorant of the fact that the British Empire has been, and still is, being destroyed internally by the private banking racket.

Everyone knows that, as in Britain, the war effort in this country is being dominated by a treasonable  
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## NOTES ON THE NEWS

**Scapegoats:** The London press, perturbed at the public reaction to the Singapore debacle and against the leader-mania built up by them around Churchill, urges him to probe deeply into the commands to find a scapegoat. They seem afraid that the public will insist on an upward probe into their own activities and those of the Treasury, behind which the real culprit lurks—there, at the Bank of England, will, be found the real dictator of policy and propaganda.

**PEGGING TAXATION?** According to the "Herald" of February 10, main sources of Government revenue, in round figures, in the last period reviewed were: Customs, £15M, Excise £18M, Post Office £12M, Sales Tax £15M, Income Tax £15M, Sundries £14M. The amount obtained by unnecessary loans which will immediately push up taxation is not stated. The first four items, totalling £60M, which become costs in goods and services, is the approximate extent to which the Government has deliberately inflated the cost of living. It is noteworthy of their price-pegging that they forgot to peg taxation. A little reminder in this connection from electors would be appropriate.

**COMING EVENTS.** The London "Daily Mail," which played a prominent part in displacing Chamberlain and other prominent men, is reported in our daily press as saying: "Changes in the Government must be attuned to the changing conditions; a wise man takes action in

advance, he does not wait for it to be forced on him. We hope Mr. Churchill understands this." Which brings to mind the adage—A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse.

**RUSSIAN POLICY.** It is stoutly denied by Mr. Sumner Welles, says the "Herald" of February 12, "that the Japanese were receiving military supplies from Russia." Mr. Welles has not been conspicuously accurate in his views or diagnosis in the past, but it is to be sincerely hoped that he is correct this time. Nevertheless, it is not safe to take things for granted—where there's smoke there may be fire.

**LIBYA PHILOSOPHY.** In commenting on the Libyan stalemate, the "Herald" of February 14 says: "Both commanders possibly realise the futility of driving backwards and forwards across useless country, and in the process weakening their forces and causing casualties without profit." That's certainly a new note in journalism which has interesting possibilities—especially if the commanders on all fronts accepted the viewpoint. It certainly would save a lot of trouble; but the "Herald" writer needs to be careful or he will  
(Continued on page 8.)

## ALBERTA ACCEPTS TAXSCHEME UNDER PROTEST

**A resolution that only under protest should agreement be made with the Federal suggestion to vacate the fields of income and corporation taxes, has been passed by the Social Credit members of the Albertan legislature. The text of the resolution is as follows:**

Whereas the Dominion Government is contemplating entering into an agreement with the Provinces involving the suspension by the Provinces of the imposition and collection of certain sources of revenue for the duration of the war, the loss of revenue to be replaced by grants from the Dominion Government, and

Whereas the proposed agreement with the province of Alberta contemplates:

1. Surrender by the Province, for the duration of the war and one year afterwards of the imposition and collection of:

- (a) Personal income taxes;
- (b) Corporation income taxes;
- (c) Corporation taxes on:

Banks, electric and power companies, Express, Finance, Gas, Grain, Insurance, Investment, Land, Loan, Pipe Line, Railway, Telegraph and Trust Companies, and Miscellaneous Companies not classified.

Unless the Province in the mean-time terminates the agreement with the Dominion Government by giving one year's notice in writing of the Province's intention to terminate, and,

2. Payment to the Province by the Federal Government, for the duration

of the agreement, a yearly grant equal to the revenues actually received from the above-mentioned taxes during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941,

3. A holdback by the Federal Government of nine-tenths of the arrears of income and corporation taxes collected by the Province during the term of the agreement, such holdback to be paid in a lump sum to the Province, with interest at three per cent, per annum, at the termination of the agreement.

4. Action by the Province to prevent any municipality therein from imposing any income or corporation taxes during the term of the agreement.

5. Payment by the Dominion Government to the Province at the end of the fiscal year for the duration of the agreement the amount by which the net receipts from the gasoline tax for the year are less than the amount of such net receipts in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941.

6. An undertaking by the Federal Government to reduce its rates of personal and corporation income taxes in the calendar year following termination of the agreement, by such an amount as will enable the Province to re-enter the personal in-

## Post-War Plenty

Exactly what stimulation the war is having on the inventive genius of engineers, and thus on the productive capacity of the countries at war, will not be known by the general public with any certainty until after the war. It is likely that they will then be deluged with a flood of goods which this invention has made possible, until the effort is made (in the name of Progress) to control and regulate output in order to prop up the fiction that only just enough goods for precarious and difficult living can be produced by everyone working eight or so hours a day.

"Manufacturers and workers," said Councillor Norman. Tiptaft, newly-elected Mayor of Birmingham, "have reduced many industrial processes from days to hours."

Canada is still "embarrassed" by her "surplus" wheat.

The "Daily Express's" columnist in the United States talks, with a solemnity ominous to producer and consumer alike, of the Administration's past efforts and abiding determination to "solve" the problem of "over-production."

There are two ways: the first we are experiencing. It is War. The second is to distribute as consumable goods as much of the production

## N.Z. NOTES

A New Zealand correspondent writes: "Socialistic bureaucracy has been advanced a stage further, and since the first of this month we have enjoyed the privileges of a State medical service. We may now obtain free medical advice and free medicine if we are able to comply with all of the formalities and submit all the requisite forms, etc. . . . Bureaucracy has had an additional boost with the recent passing of a Standards Bill. This has nothing to do with the newspaper of that name; but is an ambitious attempt to standardise everything from screw threads to sausages and, like the medical services, it is to be made compulsory, I believe. So now, from eating standardised sausages we may get a standardised disease and be prescribed a standardised pill by a standardised pill merchant. I believe there is a hope that babies may also be standardised, but so far the details of procedure have not been worked out. All this seems to have been viewed with a degree of concern by the technical press, etc., but there does not appear to be any very intelligent action taken to



## A CALL TO ACTION

### "The Music of Things Happening"

From a remarkable Columbus Day address, given in Canada by H. D. Carrigan. Reprinted from "To-day and To-morrow."

**Out of the legendary history of Ireland there comes a story of Finn and Oisinn being asked to tell what kind of music they liked best.**

**Finn said: "I would name first the song of the blackbird, throbbing his heart out in the rowan-tree of a summer evening. After that, I would name the scream of the eagle. Third, the music of the waterfall. And, last, the baying of the hounds."**

The questioner turned to Oisinn. Tell me—what kind of music do you like best?" Oisinn replied: "I LIKE BEST THE MUSIC OF THINGS HAPPENING."

I believe that Christopher Columbus was a man who liked the "music of things happening." He was essentially a man of action. His was a questing, dynamic nature; and his energy was such that HE WAS NOT CONTENT TO WAIT FOR THINGS TO HAPPEN. COLUMBUS MADE THEM HAPPEN, AND IN DOING SO, CALLED THE TUNE. The story of Columbus is a simple story of achievement. Yet, because it is simple, its lessons are all the more profound. And if there is one outstanding lesson to be learned from Columbus, it is this:

For years he studied seamanship and navigation. For years he studied the winds and the ocean currents. He studied the movements of the sun, the stars and the moon. He studied human nature. And always, as is typical of every true genius, he maintained a deeply spiritual attitude toward life. The knowledge that he thus gained gave birth to a great dynamic conviction—one based, not on evanescent fancies, but on a practical creative imagination. Truly Christopher Columbus fitted himself as he fitted his ships—for a strenuous voyage into the unknown; for leadership, along a route that others would follow.

#### WHY COLUMBUS WON

So it is clear that when he set out for the Indies 449 years ago, he did not set out on a haphazard venture. He was as fully prepared as the knowledge of his time permitted. He charted a course—not a rigid inflexible line—but a course that he determined to maintain so long as revision was not necessary.

The result was that in the dark hours of his voyage across the

Atlantic, Columbus kept a clear head when others about him grey panicky. When the winds died and his small fleet lay in the doldrums, his previous study assured him that eventually his sails would fill again. When the gales whipped him far off his charted course, he used his knowledge of navigation to get back on it again. And, when fear gripped the men about him and they begged him to turn back, Columbus used his knowledge of human nature to persuade them that only by going forward would their hearts find vindication. When at last he stepped ashore on the spot which he named San Salvador—but which some later genius renamed Watling's Island—Columbus carried in his hand, not, the sword of the conqueror, but the Cross of Christianity. He came to the New World, not with the dogs of war, but with the dogmas of peace.

It was fitting that this great dynamist planted the emblem of abundant life in America; in doing so, he gave us his greatest lesson in leadership. Let us, then, rally around this same emblem, accepting the challenge of the moment, preparing as Columbus prepared, finding in his life the inspiration we seek to-day.

#### STRANGE THINGS

I urge this because strange things are happening to-day, and the music is not pleasant. The simple folk melody has gone before the medley of the machine. The song of brotherly love is lost in a symphony of hate. The drums of war roll in a rising crescendo of madness. And evil men, seeking to feed insatiable lusts, clash their fake philosophies against the battered cymbals of Truth. In their

mad haste to become the conductors of all humanity, these men scream out an obligato of defiance to God on High, while their victims moan the dirge of a civilisation nearing death.

If we men and women are to do what is right, we must face this music. We must learn to distinguish the true note from the false, the sour note, from the sweet. We must educate our minds to pick apart the various conflicting strains, to toss aside the bad and hold the good. We must, of necessity, become leaders of our own small sections throughout the orchestra of society, so that the principles of harmony obtain, and the "music of things happening may once more sound melodious in the ears of our fellowmen.

To-day, Christian civilisation cries out in its agony for men of the Columbus spirit. For men who not only aspire to positions of leadership, but who will prepare now for the problems of now—and the future. Little Columbuses, who, having charted a course based on Truth, will stay with it in spite of adverse elements and the devil himself.

#### LEADERSHIP

You say: But we already have our leaders. We have great men trained in political science and versed in economics and finance. They tell us they are studying our problems. Are they not the logical choices for the work that awaits to be done?

I say this: The leadership we need is NOT that of "great" men. Least of all the large theatrical figures who place showmanship ahead of statesmanship. What the world needs is the leadership of little men. Men like you and me. Great men are merely incidental to society. Little men ARE society.

At this tragic moment of human history the great controllers have driven men into a murderous war of destruction. The forces of evil are let loose in the world. We, ranged on the side of Truth, find ourselves opposed by fanatical millions who likewise believe they fight for truth, Victims of their apathy, they now are pumped full of a jungle philosophy that breeds a policy of plunder and rapacity. And we, denuded by our controllers of the means of defence in the pre-war years, frequently must throw up walls of human flesh to hold back a war machine that was 'built' in part by resources which we were denied, monetised by credit which we were denied.

This war is not a spontaneous happening. It is the inevitable manifestation of something infinitely more subtle than National Socialism. It is the material expression of a material philosophy—a philosophy based on the basest in human nature; one which, for generations, has been followed with methodical exactness by a power which sees in the Christian concept of society something that must be destroyed.

Therefore, I say it is not enough for us to send men to die in battle that we may be free. Their sacrifices and our patriotism do not add up to the sum total of effort required to defeat this Thing. It is for us who remain out of the military theatre of war to battle it on civilian front—in the field of social reform, in the home, the office, the factory, the school and the legislature.

It means some sacrifice. Not necessarily the "sacrifice" which is a political vogue word at the moment; but the sacrifice of material concepts in return for spiritual power, THE SACRIFICE OF SOME PLAY-TIME IN RETURN FOR KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED, THE SACRIFICE OF ANCIENT SHIBBOLETHS IN RETURN FOR A WRIT OF REASON.

#### RECONSTRUCTION

We are faced with a job of reconstruction now and in the days to come. Our fighting men expect us to finish this job, because they are defending desirable things—not

doles, depressions and destitution. They are going to demand desirable things, and reject the social devastation that greeted their fathers when they returned from the first great war for democracy. This time, they warn us, they are not going to change the King's uniform for a bum's rags.

You ask: What is your plan? I have no plan. The world is already cluttered up with plans. Hitler has a plan. Mussolini has a plan. The Mikado has a plan, Stalin has a plan. Clarence Streit has a plan. Nebulous organisations such as P.E.P. and "Federal Union" have a plan. All the professional internationalists have a plan.

Truly the world is afflicted with planitis. New Orders are as common as old shoes—but they do not promise the same comfort. For if there is one objective the planners have in common, it is this: They all seek sufficient power to impose their plans on others and to impose them with Procrustean thoroughness.

And furiously, in order to impose their plans, they all seek to abolish traditional government, and give us something "super" to undermine individual local, provincial and national sovereignty, and give us something international; in short, to give us government by remote control.

I do not like government by remote control. I do not like absentee rule of any sort. I like my government on the spot. When I say "on the spot," I mean just that. Government by consent of the governed, if it means anything, means government within reach of the governed.

Edmund Burke declared long ago that "Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants." We must agree. If human wants are to be provided for, then the machinery of government must be close to the people, who are the transmitting medium of social power. Any engineer will tell you that the longer the line of transmission, the greater the loss of power. The social engineer must abide by this simple dynamic principle. He will keep government on the spot. Then the people will keep government on the level.

How many of you can name the author of these words:

"... it is an injustice, a grave evil and a disturbance of the right order for a larger and higher organisation to arrogate to itself functions which can be performed efficiently by smaller and lower bodies. ... Of its very nature the true aim of all social activity should be to help the individual members of the social body, but never to destroy or absorb them."

The author is Pope Pius XI. Now, in case your complacency advises you that democracy is safe in your leaders' care, that military victory will herald a New Order, I will tell you this: Forget the notion that there is going to be a lowly social revolution overnight. Good things do not happen that way, because the material world does not want to be changed overnight. The only kind of New Order you are likely to get overnight is the New Order that carries too many new commands in it.

#### THE JOB AHEAD

There is a long, tough job ahead of you if you do your duty. If you heed the challenge of your hearts and prepare for "little" leadership you will pay for it in many material ways. But the cost will be small compared with the spiritual gain. And you gladly pay the cost if you work for democracy as ardently as you boast about it. I say "you," advisedly; because "you" are an individual; and the heart of democracy beats in the breast of the individual. To work for democracy is a one man job. That one man is you. All of you.

I have no plan. But mankind has a Divine Plan, and its details were written imperishably in the annals of Christianity 1940 they have been revisited by great teachers.

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## LEADERSHIP

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO Hobart, at 8.15 pm. on Sunday, February 22, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

**Since the fall of Singapore, Australians have been brought face to face with the need for an all-in effort to save what can be saved out of the present military position.**

The need for an all-in war effort has been insisted upon all round. For most people this means that they must find some sort of war work and work full out on it. This, of course, is not so easy as it sounds, for the simple reason that organisation and equipment is not available for all those at present seeking war work.

Most people are usually content to take the job they are given, and to work steadily at it until they are told to stop. In this manner most of the routine work of the world is done. These people do not worry much about whether the work they are doing is the best they are suited for, or whether their work is being used to the best advantage; they are working and working hard, and that suffices; and that is how the world has gone on for centuries.

But there are some men who are not so complacent about everything. These men ask questions and want to know why we do certain things and why we don't do other things. Such men form only a small minority, but a very necessary, if somewhat unpopular, minority.

These two types are essential to the maintenance of a balanced and progressive effort; they are complementary, the one being useless without the other.

### A Call to Action

(Continued from page 2)

and small every day of every year since. More—we have been shown how to conform to the Divine Plan in our complex modern society by definite lines of action which, like that of Columbus, are flexible enough to stand modification and amendment when they collide with Nature, or human nature.

Here let me point out the type of "little" leadership that is desirable. Look to Nova Scotia, where the men of Antigonish led a destitute people into a condition of comparative economic security. The men of Antigonish did not approach the people with a cut-and-dried plan. They went to them determined to rouse them from their apathy; to inspire them to work out their own means of economic salvation within the limits of their environment.

**Not everything has been gained in Nova Scotia. But something has been gained which we are losing—a knowledge of the correct principles of social action. These principles are now thoroughly imbued. Henceforth, out of a realisation of their social power—their power as individuals in association - the fishermen of Nova Scotia will work to achieve local objectives. And when you have all of the people practising this fundamental form of self-help, local objectives will provide the stepping stones to national objectives.**

So I urge you, in the practice of "little" leadership, to follow this sterling example. You must first learn, and then teach, that the individual has responsibilities as well as rights; that lacking one he will lose the other; that in association, problems can be bared and attacked; that wants can be crystallised; that the definition of a want is the first step to the determination of a policy. . . . . Your choice is clear to-day. Either you will accept the challenge and follow the course and shape events to come, or the events of someone else's shaping will shape you. There is no going back. There is no standing still. Either you subscribe, by action or by apathy, to the doctrines of paganomics or you will take up the science of Christianomics. Now while your mind in on it is the time to choose or refuse. At the moment you are free.

Thinking men and women have never been very popular, but probably at no time has there been such an organised, sustained and mass attack against thought and intelligence as there has been during the last quarter of a century.

Hitler found that the only way to stop men thinking and asking questions was to put them in concentration camps and knock them on the head. Unfortunately, Hitler has a very large following who think exactly as he does.

Personally, I have no time for those people who keep on asking questions and who wouldn't spend 6d. to find the answer to any of them; such people are without any social value.

The man who is worth while is the man who places a tremendous value on his own time and labour, and who objects to seeing them wasted needlessly; and who wishes to dedicate his work to a task which will stretch his talents to their utmost and for a purpose which is not ridiculous, but which produces something of permanent value to himself and his country.

The tragedy of the last 25 years has been that men of the highest ability and integrity have gone about their daily tasks minding their own business, in almost complete ignorance of the strange new world that was developing round them.

Scientists have poured their time and skill and ingenuity and genius into their experiments, unravelling the deepest secrets of nature and creating new devices and materials, and before they have had time to look up from their work they have found that these materials and devices were being used to rain bombs on themselves and their children.

There is something in this which is essentially stupid; there is something which doesn't seem reasonable. The scientist would probably argue differently about this, and he often does; let us leave him to his speculations, and take a look at the farmer.

The farmer goes on improving his methods of agriculture, uses better machinery, better materials and better knowledge; and then he wakes up to find himself more and more in debt. And as he floods the world with his produce he finds that the more he produces the more difficulty people have in getting the abundance he produces. And he who feeds a hundred families has to go to his banker to borrow sufficient money to buy himself a suit of clothes.

The farmer has been minding his own business, doing his own work improving the land, and what has happened? He, like the millions of other skilled and hard-working men, has of recent years looked up from his daily toil to find that while he has been working, others have taken charge of his affairs, have mortgaged his estate, surrounded him with Yes-men, and hold the destiny of himself and his family in the hollow of their hands.

Into the hands of a few has passed the power that belongs to millions.

When a man acquires such power as Hitler has, he becomes different to other men; he becomes a god to be worshiped and obeyed and glorified. No man can stand such power over his fellowmen; all power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

By killing criticism, Hitler killed himself. He destroyed the only thing that would expose the blunders and corruption of his Yes-men which, in

the end, will cause the collapse of his mighty machine.

The organisation of armies and navies of to-day, with the gigantic productive organisations behind them and the amazing complexity of modern machines and materials, have become so vast that they have become too big for a few men to manage.

The genius of a great organiser is to realise what he can't do and to find the men who can do the job for him, and then give them full responsibility to get on with their job. When highly skilled men are on highly skilled work, there is only one thing that can be done with them—that is, to give them full powers to carry on their work. When they are robbed of power, of decision and responsibility, they are robbed of initiative and incentive. In other words, their chief value to the nation has been destroyed.

This has been the chief tragedy of administration in England, and the effect on war production has been so disastrous that a drastic change is inevitable. Australia, too, is suffering from over-centralisation of everything at Canberra. Red tape and the inability of the man on the spot to make any decisions are things that we all thought the last war had swept away—at least, in war time. But here they are with us again worse than ever.

In war time risks must be taken; men will make mistakes, but the best risk to take is to choose good men and to trust them. It is ridiculous to put officers in charge of thousands of men and large quantities of expensive equipment, and yet refuse to trust them to spend three or four pounds without writing to Canberra for permission, and then forcing them to wait four or five months for a reply. How can a war be waged on a basis so ridiculously stupid? Moreover, who is there in Canberra more capable of deciding the needs of a special case than the man on the spot?

If the skilled men who are doing the most important work in Australia cannot be trusted, who is to be trusted?

Nothing has amazed me more than the tragic paralysis that comes over men on important war duties when they come up against the administrative machinery at Canberra. A job is ruined or held up for lack of permission to spend a few pounds. To get these few pounds demands the expenditure of an incredible amount of energy, telephoning, signing documents, interviewing, committee meetings, etc.; then the long delay waiting for an answer. After many attempts, the job is given up or not even attempted.

The men who are building up the army, air force and munition production have a very heavy job on their hands. Some of the men are working day and night, putting everything they have into the job. Few of them get their names in the paper, but they are the cream of this land. Surely we can trust them with a little authority and

decision, and not pester the life out of them by rules, regulations, restrictions and endless inspection from Government officials who know nothing at all about the job in hand.

Why should the man who knows nothing about the job be trusted to make a decision when the man on the job is not?

We are always asking for a leader, always demanding leadership. What is your leader for? To make guns? No. To design aeroplanes? No. To grow more cabbages? No. Your leader probably knows nothing about these things. Well, what is the job of leadership? It is to see that the men who are capable of doing all the various tasks of war are permitted to get on with their job.

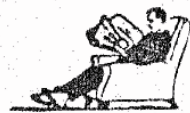
What is holding us up? First, it is a lack of money which is controlled by the Government. Second, red tape, which is wound round the necks of our real leaders by the Government. Third, taxation, which is imposed by the Government. Fourth, centralisation, which is the work of the Government.

Nobody who knows anything about the war effort can doubt these four statements. The people, therefore, who are holding up the war effort, are the present Government leaders. The only way we have of getting rid of bottlenecks in our war effort is to expose them before it is too late. Let us face facts, even if they are unpleasant. We have had too much talk about "Everything will be all right; everything is going along nicely."

Now that we know that everything isn't going all right we needn't get panicky about it, but roll up our sleeves and put it right; and, above all, see that the men that are carrying the heavy end of the stick get all the help we can give them—they need a lot of help.

The army is building up a huge organisation from practically nothing; theirs is a tremendous job. They are short of business men and technicians. Many business men and technicians can't be spared for the army, but these men could voluntarily help the army in various ways which would be invaluable, and would be eagerly accepted. The army needs every assistance it can get.

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## The New Times

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

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No. 8.

### WARRING "ON THE CHEAP"

"Proposals that the living allowance for W.A.A.F. should be reduced from 4/4 a day to 3/6 are likely to bring a storm of protest from many girls in the service who at present can just make ends meet on their allowances. Although eventually all members will be living in service accommodation or at home, the present service accommodation is restricted, and many girls are forced to seek board and lodging as convenient as possible to their work. Adequate board and lodging at less than 35/- a week is hard to find, and this does not always include cut lunches, which, with tram fares, adds 10/- a week. Many girls in the W.A.A.F. come from the country, and many are on the lowest classification in the service. Their pay is 3/6 a day, with an allowance of 2/5 a day extra if they live at home. If they cannot live at home or obtain service accommodation, they receive a living allowance of 4/4 a day, bringing their total to £2/14/10 a week. After paying board, lunches, and fare's out of this many only have about 10/- a week left. Under the proposed cut many of them contemplate having to walk long distances to work each day or go without a midday meal."—Melbourne "Argus."

When one reads of things of this nature one begins to wonder whether those responsible have even the faintest idea of what is meant by the term "maximum war effort." It must be evident to even the most simple-minded person that the discontent and ill-feeling that would result from this senseless cheese-paring, with the increased strain imposed on those who would be the unfortunate victims, as well as the greater hardships which they would be forced to put up with, is precisely the, sort of thing which will NOT help us to win this war.

The most surprising thing of all is that the powers-that-be haven't gone the whole way, and introduced these super-"saving" methods into the Militia and the A.I.F. Why not give the troops a living allowance of 3/6 per day per man, and send them out to find and pay for their own meals and living quarters with that sum? Board and lodging for 24/6 per week!

Of course, the few thousand pounds thus saved would make all the difference to the war effort! It would probably spell the difference between victory and defeat

Because the same sort of "intellect" was allowed to control supplies of equipment to the troops at Malaya, Greece and Crete — to mention just a few of our "victories"— we were able to overwhelm the enemy with superior forces, better equipped than he was, at all these places!

Let's use bows and arrows and be done with it—then we'll save millions of pounds! We might even be able to pay off the National Debt!

### THE CHILD AND THE HOME

**As the war will be used as the excuse for mass evacuation, mass regimentation, and the general disintegration of home life, the important point raised in the following letter to the "New Statesmen and Nation" of November 1, should be carefully noted.**

#### CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Sir,- Years ago I myself would have said that the small child would be perfectly happy and perfectly well, and in many ways on the road to become a better citizen and individual if he were taken away early from his family and placed under what theorists would call perfect environment.

But after living 21 months with an evacuated nursery school I have come to eat my own words. Our children here, who are all between 2-5 years of age, live in an almost perfect nurture. They have beautiful rooms to sleep in, excellent food, even in war-time, and expert attention. And yet, while they look healthy enough, they seem in some strange ways almost to go backward instead of forward.

They develop, or rather I should say return, to babyish habits, such as thumb-sucking and to petulant displays of temper, which normally they would most probably have left behind them.

I am sure it is because they are missing the great essential of **personal love**, which with all the good will in the world we cannot give to them.

Once I would have said that a good institution was better than a poor home, but I would now reverse that statement, and say that almost the worst home is better than the most finely equipped institution.

Marguerite Dobbing.

### ARE YOU A VICTIM OF MENTAL SUGGESTION?

**Although it is, perhaps, one of the healthiest and most hopeful signs in the world to-day that the majority among the white races do not to any large extent study Occultism—study, that is, to practice it, yet the trend of events suggests that there may be great danger to the Western World in continued ignorance on the matter.**

With no pretence to be exhaustive the familiar term "mental suggestion" defines what Occultism is—deliberate mental suggestion.

It is a fact as old as society. And there would be no special need for warning on the subject were it not that in recent years there are growing signs that the English-speaking nations are becoming more and more habituated to the exercise of Occultism in the form known as Propaganda—a term that has achieved such respectability and official status that it threatens to become indistinguishable in the public mind from those good words—news and information. Lately there have been several open and acknowledged efforts at mass suggestion which easily come to mind and we are taught to think no harm of them.

The direction of all this must surely be unmistakable to any decent intelligence? Or is it really not a matter beyond dispute and opinion, that to manipulate another individual's mind, consciously to interfere with his God-given thinking apparatus for one's own purposes, constitutes an absolute bar to any ordered way of life whatsoever? But if that matter is ceasing to appear to Britishers in this light then surely another line of civilisation's defences must be in process of abandonment.

The Western reaction to Occultism or what might be termed the typical British attitude, has been either entirely to ignore its existence, or to laugh at it. . . . To the pure all things are pure; and particularly to the Englishman of pre-Hollywood and pre-radio days, the very idea of mental interference, which lies at the root of all Propaganda and Occultism, was naturally repellent. One of those things "not done."

Now that was an entirely commendable attitude as long as it was effective; but it is becoming clear that, for whatever reason, it is no longer so. The "thing" is being more and more "done," and to continue to insist on one's simple ignorance of it loses all childlike virtue and becomes mere childish and dangerous pretence. If unBritish arts are being practised in British countries in spite of him it is incumbent on the Britisher to bestir himself before it is too late, and discover how and why.

Propaganda may be described as the thin end of the wedge, of which the thick end, as Douglas has so often said, Black Magic—the age-old practice of taboo, employed in primitive societies by witch-doctors for preserving a mystery that has no existence in reality.

It is the exact opposite of the Englishman's taboo—that simple idea of "cricket" that we have all been so sedulously taught to deride which has reference to actions that decency forbids, and is applied to oneself. Whereas Black Magic deals with the thoughts of others respecting oneself, or with something from which one wishes to divert investigation. It is not a self-imposed restriction, but inhibition injected into another's mind.

Black Magic is exploitation for one's own purposes of the innate timidity of human ignorance. It takes many different forms; least dangerous where most crude, as in the gangster and terrorist underworld, where if you give a pal away you're for it. Substantially the same threat, of course, lies in the initiation oaths common to all secret societies. Nor is there any fundamental difference

To be observed in the subtle intellectual intimidation induced by the high-financial patter of the "City." Implicit and explicit in all of them is the threat of the dire consequence following on any attempt to "give the show away"—just flat opposition to light and truth. At the one extreme it's a bullet in the neck; at the other it's inflation; and between the two every threatening variation calculated to keep the human tongue silent and the human mind shut in a dark and secret conspiracy against itself.

Social creditors, by the grace of their comparative enlightenment in regard to monetary matters, have warred more successfully than any other single body of people against this mental force as it is met in what we know as High Finance. But nevertheless there have been signs all down the history of the social credit movement that many were not fully alive to all the psychological implications of their monetary enlightenment. It needs to be recognised that where the force of Occultism is employed to keep certain practices hidden, once the facts about them begin to leak out, as happened long ago in the case of Finance, the same force can be, and is, used to ensure that if possible the wrong deductions are made from the facts.

One has only to consider the Labour Movement to recognise that to see through the Financial Ramp, and to see it only as such, has been the undoing of Labour all over the world, in its efforts for freedom. It is, in fact, the over-emphasis on the personal-greed aspect of the matter, due to a false scent deliberately laid down, and assisting towards the lowering of the general estimate of human nature, that has been the means of blinding Labour to the real goings-on. That was exactly what High Finance wanted; for it helped them to lead the "working-man" and the sentimental among the Fabians along the utterly sterile path to Socialisation, in a forlorn attempt to curb the "wicked speculator" and the "blood-sucking capitalist."

And in our case, too (let us admit it), there is equal danger, if we fail to face squarely the fact of an authentic Plot for world-control behind and, beyond all the mere plutocratic wallowings of the Stock Markets—a Plan for ultimate world-control; and penultimately—as an essential and unavoidable step towards that end, the over-laying and marring and obliterating by every means, fair or foul, of British culture, i.e., the Christian Democratic idea. Because, until and unless we bring ourselves wholly to this realisation, our subconscious minds must remain, at least partially, at the mercy of the false reasoning and deductions and apprehension which it is the aim of the projectors of this Plan to plant here.

So, when we are tempted (using the world quite literally) to say to ourselves, "World Plot? But it's too childish!" we need to make sure that the source of that impulse is original and pure—our very own reaction, and not subtly suggested from outside. It won't do to yield too easily to what may be one of the most insidious soporifics-sophistication; the illusion that we know too much to be taken in. Perhaps we need to remind ourselves that the statement beginning "Except ye become as little children. . . ." has an immensely wide application.

-N. F. W. for the "Social Crediter."



## WHY SPOTLIGHT HITLER?

**If has been most noticeable since long before the present phase of the Great War, that most of the organs of publicity the world over have given Hitler a position so exalted, so omniscient, so omnipresent as to be ludicrous.**

Owing to the constant repetition—a trick referred to in the film "The 49th Parallel" as "a terrible weapon"—the majority of people have come to speak of Hitler having prepared war, Hitler having attacked Poland, Hitler sending reinforcements to Libya, Hitler having persuaded the Japs to strike, Hitler having blundered in Russia, Hitler being our enemy, and so on, "ad nauseam."

This type of propaganda is understandable in National Socialist Germany, where such constant repetition, helped along by the boot, the truncheon and the revolver, has induced a mass hypnotism; but it is entirely out of place among the enemies of National Socialism. That it should appeal to Hitler himself is natural, particularly when a scapegoat can be found every time something goes wrong, but that would not explain such a phenomenon even in Germany itself, let alone other countries. There must be a much deeper and more subtle explanation.

A curious parallel comes to mind that sheds considerable light on this conspiracy (and that is what it must be): Not long ago Hitler in a speech thanked Providence that he had been appointed the leader of Germany's destiny. How reminiscent of 1914-18, when another megalomaniac, the Kaiser, was in the habit of thanking God that he had been put at the head of Germany! In those days British newspapers acted just as they are acting now. The Kaiser had made war on Belgium; the Kaiser was preparing an attack on the Western Front; the Kaiser had lost a battleship in action; the Kaiser had bombed defenceless civilians; the Kaiser would be hanged. To read some of our papers gave the impression at times that the last object was the sole reason for Britain's fighting.

It will be remembered that when Germany collapsed in October, 1918, both military and economically, this concentration of hatred in the minds of the Allied nationals and of responsibility in the minds of the German people was exploited to the full. It enabled the guilty party in Germany to remain in the seat of real power, and to escape detection and eradication at the hands of the German people. The Kaiser was hounded out, a republic was founded. The British people were told everything would now be peaceful. The German people were told that those responsible for failure had gone, ignominiously. Neither were told that the international parasites that had financed "the Kaiser" were now financing the German Republic, or that the Junkers were still in control of all economic and military sanctions. It must be remembered that the Junker class in Germany supplies the leaders of the army, and of industry, besides being large land and royalty owners. This state of affairs dates back to before Frederick I, known as the Great owing to his vile character, his rapacity, and his ruthlessness. It received its final victorious impetus under Bismark. Those deluded people who fondly imagine it has changed, need only consider the names of to-day's German military commanders and study the industrial and political concentration of power, which is the hallmark of National Socialism and find out who controls these activities to realise that not only is there no change, but that the same rider has a tighter rein, a more cruel bit, and larger spurs.

Quite obviously, Hitler is being groomed

for the sacrifice: either as obedient high priest if the National Socialists are going to win, or as the sacrifice itself, if they lose. To a certain extent that is the concern of Germans and does not interest us very much. However, it is rather obvious that without a rational German people there will never be peace in Europe; and the present gang of thieves and cut-throats ruling Germany will keep the people irrational and believing in false gods.

The reader must draw his own

conclusion as to why in this country and other allied countries, certain interests are playing into the hands of the National Socialists. Admittedly "National Socialist" is a long phrase. To print "Hitler" or "Nazi" saves a little ink, a scrap of paper, and a small portion of the typesetter's time. But considering the enormous waste of all of these in the form of betting news and astrological drivel, this cannot be the explanation.

Whatever the reason is, readers of this paper should go out of their way never to refer to Hitler or the Nazis when what they mean are the National Socialists and the gang behind them. Though an apparently trivial matter, it may have far-reaching results.

—H.R.P., in the "Social Creditor."

## Cobbett's Prophecy

One hundred and ten years ago, William Cobbett wrote in his "Rural Rides" of "poverty amidst plenty," and related how he saw "shiploads of respectable farmers fleeing from the fangs of taxation" to America and Canada. He prophesied that the Jews would first cause the landlords to empty the pockets of the farmers, and would then have their own turned inside out.

The socialism of such men as Lord Snowden and Sydney Webb, with its organised drive for ever-higher taxation, has been the mainstay of Jewish Finance-Capitalism. Without it, the debt system would, have been broken 75 years ago, and poverty could have been abolished.

Since Cobbett's day, productivity has increased fifty-fold. Had that production been induced by realistic needs, and sanely distributed, the "Labour" Party would have had to explain what its title meant.

## TRADES UNIONISM IN THE USA.

**The more rash propagandists for Federal Union are in the habit of holding up the United States of America as their prize exhibit, largely on the grounds that the component States don't go to war with each other. Now, it is quite evident that war, appalling as it is, is not the greatest of all evils, or we should not, to-day, be waging war against something that we consider more frightful still. "A greater evil," it has been said, "would be the unchecked operation in a helpless world of those causes of which war is an effect."**

In the United States the friction between the geographical "blocs" of States has been greatly reduced by a process which has homogenised their different cultures and left the Southern States, the centre of a civilisation that rivalled that of the Northerners, in a condition of permanent depression. But since the "causes of which war is an effect" have NOT been eliminated, "geographical" war seems to have given place to a friction between lateral "blocs" of the population, a class-warfare which, if it has not yet come down, to bombs (other than stink bombs) and aeroplanes, is no more acceptable because it is a more lingering form of the same horror, and a progenitor of revolution rather than intra-national war.

An interesting assessment of some of the forces at work in the United States was made by Mr. W. J. Brown, general secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, in a recent article, in the London "Daily Telegraph." Mr. Brown, himself a trades union leader in Britain, seems to have been gravely perturbed by the effect and methods of United States trades unionism:

"... But in fact it is difficult to pick up a newspaper without reading of a stoppage in one industry or plant or another, and often stoppages are in industries and plants essential to national defence. Nor are these strikes and lockouts always disputes about wages or conditions of employment. Two elements other than the usual ones play a large part in them.

"The first is the desire of the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organisations alike to extend trade union organisation as such.

"The second element is strife between the A. F. of L. unions and the C.I.O. unions, fought out in the field of industry itself.

"Two phrases epitomise the issues here: 'The closed shop' and the 'Check-off.' "When a union has organised a substantial proportion of the staff of a given plant it demands not only, recognition by the employer, but that the employer should, impose the 'closed shop.' This means that the employer must compel the remaining workers to join, under pain of dismissal, the union making the demand.

"The 'closed shop' is in some cases supplemented by the 'check-off'—which means that the employer is obliged to see that having become members of a union, the staff keep fully paid up in their contributions to the union. This means, in effect, that if a man leaves

his union for whatever reason, he will be fired, by the employer, who thus becomes, in fact, a subscription-collecting and membership-enforcing agency for the union.

"A. P. of L. unions and C.I.O. unions try to enforce the 'closed shop' and the 'check-off' not only against the employer, but against each other. The upshot is an alarming number of what are called 'union jurisdictional disputes' carried to the point of stopping the plant. In particular cases where the plants are essential to national defence, stoppages lead to the taking over of the plants by the Army or the Navy, in which case the rights of employers and competing unions alike go by the board.

"The 'closed shop' is a thing which I should not like to see in Britain, for it seems to me to lead straight to the 'Labour Front' on the German model.

"Another element, personally distressing to me, in the industrial and trade union situation, is plain unadulterated racketeering, in which the interests of employers and workmen alike are subordinated to the interests of the racket."

## WAAL, WAAL!

"Washington, October 14.—Strikes are rapidly becoming America's No. 1 "problem. Interruptions to the defence programme continue. Hundreds of millions of dollars of defence work contracts are held up. . . Why is the President so timid about labour difficulties? He makes a speech or a plea now and then. . . But they know nothing will come of it. And nothing does. . . Sydney Hillman, who boasts that he alone makes the labour policies of the Administration . . ."

—David Lawrence, in the New York "Sun."

Sydney Hillman is a Ukrainian Jew, for many years secretary of the Garment Workers' Federation. He was in the closest collaboration with Strauss, Brandeis, and Jacob Schiff. He is now a member of the Production Board, the omnipotent industrial Committee of Priority in Washington.

"He (Sydney Hillman) recommended that the Government pay higher for certain building contracts in order to favour employers with American Federation of Labour employees."

"The New York "Sun."

## ALBERTA ACCEPTS TAX SCHEME UNDER PROTEST

(Continued from page 1.)

come tax and corporation tax fields; and in particular the Dominion undertakes to reduce its rate of tax on corporation incomes by at least 10 per cent of such incomes.

7. The setting up of an arbitration tribunal to consist of a member selected by the chief justice of Canada, one member selected by the chief justice of Alberta, and one member selected by the other two members; such tribunal to determine its own procedure in any arbitration referred to it. If the Dominion and Province fail to agree on the interpretation of any provision of the agreement or on any matter arising therefrom, either party shall have the right to refer the matter in dispute to the arbitral tribunal, whose findings and decisions are to be final and binding upon them.

8. That the agreement shall continue in force until the last day of the fiscal year of the Province ending nearest to the 31st day of December in the first calendar year which begins after the issue of a proclamation by His Majesty or under the authority of the Governor-General in Council pursuant to section 2 of the War Measures Act, declaring that the war no longer exists; provided however, that the Province may terminate the same on the thirty-first day of March in any year if notice of intention to do so is given in writing to the minister on or preceding 30th day of September.

And whereas the proposed agreements constitute a flagrant violation of the rights, of the Province and involves centralisation of power, the very principle we are now combating in the present European straggle; and

Whereas the action of the Dominion Government in submitting this agreement to the Province for adoption or rejection leaves no choice to the Province in that its rejection would impose a tremendous financial penalty upon the people of the Province, which they should not be called upon to bear.

And whereas there are very few, if any, benefits to be derived from such an arrangement by Canadians as a whole.

Therefore be it resolved that we recommend that if the Government of Alberta is forced to accept the principle of the said agreement, because its rejection would impose a tremendous financial burden on the people of the Province, it do so under protest. Be it further resolved that we deplore the action of the Dominion Government in creating a situation which compels the Province to accept the proposed agreement.



## IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

**Sir Herbert Williams** (Croydon South): Mr. Speaker, I desire now to raise formally the question of Privilege which I brought to your attention on Tuesday last. During the Recess I received a letter purporting to be signed by Major E. Hammond Foot, Wilton Corner, Beaconsfield, Bucks, and dated October 25, and among other things it contained the paragraph:—

"Then came the blight of vested interest, and high finance and International Socialism of a Bolshevik type, which infected the House, the Whips and the Speaker's Chair. . .

In another paragraph this appears:

"I apologise for circulating the letter, but if Members of Parliament are tied by Party Whips and the Speaker's Chair to keep silent, then the elector has the right to criticise openly before them."

I submit that these statements constitute a gross breach of the Privileges of this House.

Mr. Speaker: In these matters it is not for me to decide whether a breach of Privilege has been committed, but whether the hon. Member has made out a prima facie case and in this case I think he has.

**The Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill)** I beg to move, as it is my duty "That the matter of the complaint be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

Question put, and agreed to.

### WORKERS' COMMITTED

**Mr. Austin Hopkinson (Mossley)**; . . . The hon. Member for Llanelli (Mr. J. Griffiths) seemed to think that industry could be perfectly well run and run on a most efficient basis by setting up workers' committees with managerial responsibility. I can only tell him that I have a great deal of experience of that, an experience which is perhaps unique. In the ease of the works with which I am concerned, the whole works and the profits of the business have been the property of the men and the net result has been that the place is, I think I may say, a happy place. Everybody does what he thinks good in his own eyes and is persuaded rather than forced to fulfil the requirements of war time. But as regards this arrangement proving a spur to effort, it does nothing of the sort. The production per man is satisfactory. Nobody is driven and nobody is exerting himself to an extent which might injure his health, but everything goes on quite comfortably. The one thing that is obvious, however, is that the men do not want to run the management because they realise, as I have pointed out to them, that one of the first things a management has to do nearly every week is to decide who is to be sacked and who is to be retained. A works council was suggested some years ago, but when that problem was put to the men they decided that they would like me to deal with it and not them. Thus it will be seen that these things are not quite as simple as the Hon. Member for Llanelli seems to imagine. After all, our Allies, the Russians, tried out these things in their army and their navy, and in their workshops, and they came to the conclusion that such a system was not the best way of maintaining the efficiency and the prosperity of the people. . .

### SMALL TRADERS

Sir H. Williams asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in view of the Location of Retail Business Order, 1941, he is prepared to take steps during the duration of the Order to prevent multiple shop organisations from buying up the businesses of independent retailers.

**Sir A. Duncan:** As at present advised, I do not propose to extend the scope of the Order on the lines which my hon. Friend suggests.

**Mr. Shinwell:** Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there is throughout the country considerable discontent, particularly on the part of small retailers who have been thrown out of business as a result of the war, when they see the chain stores and multiple shop organisations flourishing? Is it not possible in some way to protect the interests of the smaller people and curb the activities of these octopuses in business?

**Mr. Kirkwood:** Is it not the policy of our party, the Socialist party, to eliminate the small man?

**Mr. Shinwell:** Is my right hon. Friend aware that it is no part of the policy of any party in the House to eliminate the small business man in order to give advantage to the multiple shop organisations?

**Sir A. Duncan:** This is obviously a very controversial question, but with regard to the specific point put to me I would remind hon. Members that the Retail Trades Committee, which made a report on this subject, advised that it would be very unhappy if anything was done to limit the possibilities of sale for the independent traders.

**Mr. Kirkwood:** Is it not the policy of the Government not to play into the hands of the multiple shop owners but to further the interests of winning the war?

**Mr. De la Bere:** This matter cannot be lightly dismissed; indeed, it is cannot be dismissed at all.

### FEDERAL UNION

**Sir W. Smithers** asked the Prime Minister whether in view of the fact that the declared policy of the organisation known as Federal Union is to surrender sovereign powers to a Federal Government, he will take the necessary steps to stop the activities of Federal Union as being inimical to our war effort?

**The Prime Minister:** I am advised that the activities of this body have not so far called for such action as the hon. Member suggests.

### NATIONAL DEBT

**Mr. Leonard** asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what plans the Government is making to raise the sum which will be necessary each year to service the National Debt after the war?

**Sir K. Wood:** The service of the National Debt will be an important item in the total expenditure for which post-war Budgets will have to provide, but my hon. Friend must not expect me to anticipate now what measures will be adopted in those Budgets.

### FEDERAL UNION, LIMITED

**Mr. Selley** asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the bad effect on the public morale of a Penguin book, entitled "The Case for Federal Union," by Mr. W. B. Curry, Headmaster of Dartington Hall School Totnes, he will consider the advisability of ordering its suppression?

**Mr. H. Morrison:** I understand that

### HAPPY SEQUEL TO CARAVAN CAMPAIGN

To Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rolls (nee Josephine Robinson), on February 21, at Fairbank Private Hospital, Box Hill, Victoria, a daughter (Janice Louise). Both well.

Federal Union places in the forefront of its objects the achievement of victory over Nazi aggression and that, subject to this, it is mainly concerned with measures for improving the organisation of international co-operation after the war. There is no doubt room for legitimate difference of opinion as to the best means of achieving these objects, but the special powers conferred on me by Parliament were not intended to be used for the purpose of restricting the expression of opinion on matters of this kind.

**Mr. Selley** asked the Home Secretary whether in view of the prejudicial effect of their activities, he will inquire and state the names of directors of the company known as Federal Union, Limited, and consider banning their lectures and meetings?

**Mr. Morrison:** I would refer my hon. Friend to the answer to the previous question. The directors of Federal Union Limited are, I am informed:—Major A. N. Braithwaite, M.P., Professor George Catlin, Mr. W. B. Curry, Dr. L. T. M. Gray, Dr. C. E. M. Joad, Miss F. L. Josephy, Mr. C. D. Kimber, Mr. Patrick Ransome, Mr. K. Zilliacus.

### AID FOR RUSSIA

**Mr. Colegate (The Wrekin):** . . . We were told that there was deep anxiety in the country regarding the attitude of the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues on the question of help for Russia. . . . I am myself chairman of a firm which was one of the first to supply munitions to Russia, and which is still supplying them, I am supplying munitions, not talking about it. The feeling that there is great anxiety on this question is not, I think, reflected in the constituencies. As far as we are concerned, the position of Russia, surely, is similar to that of any other Ally of ours. We shall help her to the utmost. That does not mean that we should alter our private opinions. If we help Greece I am not going to say that I am in favour of a military dictatorship, which I understand is the form of government in modern Greece. Nor do I suggest that other Members should alter their opinions because the Ally who most needs our help at present has a different form of government from ours. Similarly, I do not see why Russia, because she is being helped by the great private industries of America and of England, should necessarily alter her opinions.

She prefers State institutions; let her have them. Are we not fighting for the right of every country to have the form of government that it prefers, and not to have some other form forced upon it from outside. . . .

British "Hansard" reports, November 13-35, 1941.

## An American Tradition?

"If Wilson had been either simply an idealist or a caucus politician, he might have succeeded. His attempt to run the two in double harness was the cause of his undoing. The specious philanthropy which he exhaled upon Europe stopped quite sharply at the shores of his own country. . . . He did not wish to come to speedy terms with the European Allies; he did not wish to meet their leading men around a table; he saw himself for a prolonged period at the summit of the world, chastening the Allies, chastening the Germans, and generally giving laws to mankind. . . . In the Peace Conference to European eyes—President Wilson sought to play a part out of all proportion to any stake which his country had contributed, or intended to contribute, to European affairs."

—Right Hon. Winston Churchill in "The Aftermath,"

President Wilson was controlled by Strauss, Brandeis and Jacob Schiff.

## Democracy and Planning

We doubt whether even a flattered Mr. Churchill would concur with the definition of democracy advanced by the editor of the "Edmonton Bulletin" in a recent address:—"Mr. Churchill has offered the only virile definition of democracy ever given when he said that it demanded "blood, toil, tears and sweat." He also pointed out the "superior efficiency" of the Nazis, "particularly in the matter of war and post-war economic planning" and he asked (somewhat plaintively) if it was inevitable that the plans of evil men should always be more effective than the plans of men of goodwill.

We are not interested in the goodwill or otherwise of the men who impose plans; only in the wishes of those upon whom they are foisted, who humbly believe themselves to be fighting this war for freedom from interference in their lives by plan-maniacs—whether National Socialist, P.E.P. or Labour.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir,— The Commonwealth Government is asking for subscriptions to its thirty-five million pounds "Liberty" Loan. It is using all means of publicity and persuasion - press radio and platform; the ablest speakers and the most prominent men in Australia are flooding the country with their eloquence, saying, and saying truly, that failure to provide our troops with planes, tanks, guns etc., means disaster to the Empire and Australia, and to our chance of developing our Commonwealth according to the wishes of its people.

That it should be necessary for the Government to be begging people to give their money in such a time would be bad enough; but it is nothing less than a national disgrace that all this is done, not that men should give, but that they should invest in gilt-edged security; in short that they should join the great band of three percent patriots.

When the war was fought overseas all men who enlisted did so voluntarily, but now that destiny has at last brought us to our shores, all fit men may be required by the law of the land to bear

arms to its defence. With this, probably no one other than a pacifist would disagree. If, then, the nation has the right to call on the life of one man, surely it has at least the right to call on the wealth of all. Even this would be immeasurably less than equality of sacrifice.

If it is a disgrace that men should be asked to invest their real savings at a profit, what can be said of the action of the trading banks, which, do not even invest money; but by the simple expedient of honouring their own cheques acquire a still greater hold over the debts and destinies of the people? The position is beyond description. What also can be said of a government which has the power and the legal right to obtain all this money free of debt to any one other than itself and free of interest, through the Commonwealth Bank, and yet permits this wretched process to continue?

We cannot have an all-in war effort until the Government uses the entire resources of Australia without wasting time and manpower in overcoming an artificially-created money scarcity.

Yours etc. "Elector", Frankston, Vic.



## ALBERTA'S TREASURER ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

**The Hon. Solon E. Low, Provincial Treasurer of Alberta, spoke recently on "The Critical Financial Situation." Turning attention to the negotiations under way between the Government and the bondholders for the refunding of the public debt of about 147,000,000 dollars, Mr. Low said:**

"We are hoping, within the next few months, that we can work out a satisfactory arrangement to give the people of this Province a decent show and at the same time give the bondholders fair treatment." He hoped that the negotiations would result in "something specific and fair to everybody concerned."

Declaring the need for changing the existing financial situation, Mr. Low added: "If this situation is not changed by soon after the war, we will have to call upon Noah, because he floated a company while the whole world was in liquidation."

As an instance of the need of monetary reform in the period after the war is won, he pointed out that the national debt had pyramided to twice the peak it reached in 1939. This meant that the interest burden of servicing the debt, instead of being 1,000,000 dollars a day, as it was in 1939, was closer to 1,750,000 dollars to-day. Instead of 22 per cent, of the national income going

to government coffers, as was the case in 1939, "we are now pressing close to 50 per cent."

He directed attention to reports that had come from Ottawa, in which it was stated that living costs were increased by 14 per cent, since the war began. "People are asked to tighten their belts, but the same old system is in use," he said.

Mr. Low contended that if the financial machinery had been properly used there would be no need to worry about the aggressor nations today. He said that "the few" reaping the profits of the financial system were primarily responsible for lack of preparedness when the dictators struck. "If the financial machinery had been properly employed, even before the depression, as far back as 1927 or 1928, we could have had every man gainfully employed and we could have built up a system of production that could have been turned into defence and to the help of the motherland. We find we are facing a critical situation because of the poor handling of the financial system in the past,"

He recalled that the Rowell-Sirois Report conference "blew up" last January, in spite of pleas by Premier Aberhart that the delegates remain and discuss matters of vital importance to the public. Yet the conference was closed when it was declared that it had been called solely to discuss the report, and if it could not be discussed then the parley would end. The Hon. J. L. Ilsey, Federal Minister of Finance, had addressed the conference, stating in "almost a threat," that the Dominion might invade the gasoline tax field. In his budget address in May, he announced this would be done, and introduced increased income and other taxes, the excess profits tax, and other levies.

"We are not kicking at having to take these taxes for national defence," said Mr. Low, "but the sharp, sudden increases could have been avoided if the financial system had been properly handled in the past."

Mr. Ilsey had said that the Dominion would take over the income and corporation taxes only for the duration of the war and one year after. But Mr. Low recalled that in the Great War the Dominion had said it was entering the income tax field only "for the duration," but it was still in it.

The Dominion was guaranteeing the province about 4,000,000 dollars a year for vacating the two taxes, this amount being based on the combined yield to the province on the 1940 basis.

As a result of the various economies necessary because of the war and the signing of these agreements, it might be essential to curtail the budget, but he felt that by careful

man who can write reams of material about the whole world situation, to indicate briefly where I have made "mis-statements."

I challenge you, Sir Keith, to prove one of my facts wrong. I have contributed as much as any individual in Australia to an enlightenment of the people on the present treasonable financial policy I intend to carry on with my work. If I have made "mis-statements," if I am misleading the public, it is your duty to show me where I am wrong. I trust that you will do this.

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC. D. BUTLER

budgeting, all the services now being given could be continued.

In the period intervening between 1936 and this year, little thought had been given to refunding by any organisations or groups other than the Provincial Government, But the

bondholders had recently come forward seeking negotiation for refunding. He felt that this indicated confidence in the Alberta Government and the excellent showing it had made in financing within its means and not increasing debt.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From United Democrats, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

**Central Market Drive.** We are very grateful to the following helpers who stood by us on Friday, the 13th, collecting signatures at the Market: Mesdames Wood, Moran, Vogt, King, Chappie, Miss Tomkinson, Messrs. Dodd, Allen and Amos. During the afternoon the ladies were so pressed with interested people that more helpers were urgently needed. Citizens asked why was "Our Empire in Danger"? They wanted to know why our men overseas could make no headway. From the point of view of intelligent inquiry, this effort was by far the most successful. People are starting to ask genuine questions. There are answers to those questions, which can be found if sought in the right way. It is up to us to help the man in the street to find the correct answers to his own questions. The encouraging response on this occasion leads us to plan for a similar drive to the suburbs. However, as has been pointed out, it cannot be done without helpers. And I am afraid—the position at present being what it is—the responsibility will fall largely on the ladies. We do not wish to press them into service—we are working for freedom—but we feel sure that they will do their utmost to satisfy the public's growing demand for knowledge. Kindly advise us if you are able to assist in this way.

**Adelaide No. 1 S. C. Group,** Aspiring speakers may be interested to

know that the Group's President, Mr. L. Oaten, is conducting a Speaker's Class. This is being worked into the regular Monday night meetings. Members of the United Democrats who have attended have been very much impressed with the human material and the educational matter which Mr. Oaten has to work on. A typescript of a Speaker's Course is available to those who require it. It is to be obtained from the U.D.s for 1/- a lesson, or 10/- the full course. We congratulate Mr. Oaten on his efforts, and trust that as many as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity of learning how to speak the truth—to people who are anxious to hear it.

**Library.** The United Democrats have a very excellent library, including not only social credit literature, but also matter put out by various schools of thought. To a certain extent the lighter tastes are catered for. Most of our older supporters, of course, are quite familiar with our collection of books, but those new groups have many enquiring people. Therefore, we are inviting all such to become members of the library—2/- subscription, and 3d. per book. Mr. A. Munyard is now librarian. We record our thanks to an old friend, who wishes to remain out of the public gaze, for his efforts as librarian over a period of years.

—M. R. W. LEE, Hon. Sec.

## Questions for Sir Keith Murdoch

(Continued from page 1.)

financial system. You have used your considerable influence on every possible occasion to thwart any challenge to that system.

At the moment I am one of those young Australians preparing to attempt to keep the external enemy out. Many of us will undoubtedly die as a result of the lack of adequate equipment—not because the Empire couldn't manufacture it, but because your friends, the bankers, wouldn't allow it.

That is why all your "blah" and hypocritical utterances about "marvellous production" are sickening to those of us who are here to keep Australia free—free from military domination AND financial domination.

Any man who uses his influence to actively support any action which will prevent this nation from putting forward a maximum effort in the present crisis can only be regarded as a traitor.

I trust, Sir Keith, that posterity will not have reason to judge you as such.

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC D. BUTLER.

The "Herald" Office,  
Melbourne,  
Friday, 20th February, 1942.  
Eric D. Butler, Esq.,  
22 Bellevue Avenue,  
Rosanna.

Dear Mr. Butler,  
I have your letter, which is undated. You are so utterly out in your facts that it would be difficult to correct all your mis-statements, so I will not try to do so.

Yours faithfully,  
K. A. MURDOCH.

22 Bellevue Avenue,  
Rosanna, N.22,  
February 22, 1942.

Sir Keith Murdoch,  
The Melbourne "Herald,"  
Flinders Street,  
Melbourne.

Dear Sir Keith,  
I have received your letter dated February 20. Your reply is a perfect sample of the manner in which responsible men are refusing to face up to the problems which confront the British people to-day.

If I am "so utterly out" in my facts, it shouldn't be very

## THIS "UNITY"

**Two letters to the London "Times" of November 17 and 27 offer the signature of Maxwell Garnett recall the fact that the sufferer from D.T.'s will do anything to be cured save give up drinking. To make such a statement is not to call in question the morals of the sufferer. He is simply intoxicated with the beautiful emotions called forth by the power of words.**

Though it is useless to reason with one in a state of mental intoxication, some attempt must be made to render his weapons harmless. "Unity" is the name of a quality and so cannot exist in itself. So that when Mr. Garnett pleads for "psychological planning for unity" he is asking for something as vague and impossible as would be a general demand for blueness, merely for the sake of being blue, and a demand much more dangerous. No one denies that "blueness" is a desirable attribute in respect of certain concrete realities, of which eyes and the skies are probably dearest to English hearts. We do not, however, care very much for blue prints, and in certain circumstances have been known to wash them out. This, however, is merely by the way.

But it will not do to be too flippant about these things; those who believe in "unity" are in deadly earnest. They believe in it to the extreme length of not caring where, it leads them, even if into the jaws of death. They will do anything rather than give up unity.

Mr. Maxwell Garnett even believes that the unification of the small states of Germany was a good thing. "After the war of 1870," he says, "it took two generations of educational effort before the Wurtembergers and Bavarians thought of themselves as Germans before all else", this in spite of the fact that the difficulties it

Germany was intended solely as a means to waging war on Europe and establishing a military dictatorship. Would this war have been possible else? (Ah, but we have German unity, and surely that is a great thing!). Some people have attracted the attention, of Mr. Herbert Morrison for opinions scarcely more dangerous. Mr. Garnett quotes Mr. Butler: "No country, when it came to the point was ready to pledge the lives of its soldiers and sailors in other nation's quarrels . . . that was the root trouble of the League. Public opinion was not educated to its necessity."

It seems, therefore, that if left to themselves to work out their schemes of psychological planning for unity, these Federal Unionists will be the greatest war-makers that have ever been on earth, putting even Bismark in the shade.

But though they are not amenable to the dictates of common sense (the ability to relate theory with experience), it would be as well if we were, to reassure ourselves concerning our own use of the word unity. Now, there are many things that can be united—command, dairies footballers and states among them; but for what purpose are they united? The "purpose" or "policy" of the unity comes first. No one for instance, would maintain that dairies are united in order that consumers



## NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

get "a sixer," like the chap in Sydney who wired Churchill to call a conference.

**RESULTS COMPLEX.** As a result of the Singapore situation and the Brest affair, the press points out, "the man in the street no longer debates strategy and tactics; his entire thoughts are on preventing further disasters and, above all, who can prevent them." In other words, he is not interested in methods, but results; whether they come from Churchill or Cripps is of no consequence. That is the cardinal feature of the "electoral campaign"—which is undefeatable.

**DARWIN FOOD.** Senator Collings hastens to assure us, through the "Herald" of February 6, "that nobody in Darwin can really say they are hungry." The real complaint, of course, is that bureaucratic bunglers have caused a serious dislocation in vital food supplies—and the people want the matter corrected; they also want to know who is responsible. Obviously it is advisable to weed out the muddlers before a crisis occurs. Senator Collings would be better employed attending to this than playing with words.

**EVACUATION.** Surveying the errors in London's evacuation schemes, the "Herald" of February 6 gives a detailed list of factors which resulted in chaos. The factors stated boil down to a failure to realise that individuals cannot be made to fit a plan, and the fundamental error of insufficient financial allowance. The report suggests that Australia should at least guard against these errors; already complaints, are being received by people taking evacuees.

**REGULATIONS.** Mr. Hill, P.M., convicted a fuel merchant for overcharging in ignorance of the price-fixing regulations. According to the "Herald" of February 10, he said: "I cannot understand how business people do not keep up to date with these regulations." If Mr. Hill had to conduct a fuel business as well as keep abreast with the multitude of regulations he would understand how asinine such remarks are.

**WAR-TRADE.** "Experts from U.S. will go to Britain to co-ordinate economic warfare procedure of Britain and America," says the "Herald" of February 14. "The object is to

achieve a more unified policy on goods to be shipped by the two countries into neutral countries." It will be quite a shock for many to realise that trade arrangements are occupying attention in the midst of the crisis. It should be noted that the mission is described as economic warfare—the peace-time occupation which inevitably leads to military warfare, and further, that civilian goods are pouring into this country whilst our factories are being closed down without any provision being made for the financial security of those displaced. So, from individual insecurity our planners foolishly hope to obtain national security. There is danger in their methods.

**RUINED BUSINESSES.** As a result of the call-up (conscription) thousands of business men—many of whom are holding the fort for sons and brothers fighting the external enemy—will close up; thus diverting their trade to bigger rivals and their security to the bankers. On top of this comes the statement of Mr. Dedman, in the "Herald" of February 19: "No compensation would be paid the owners of closed down industries." Here is a complete negation of responsible government, which is causing unnecessary insecurity in the community and preventing people from being harnessed to the national war objective. It is not for Mr. Dedman to decree such action, and it is up to electors to inform their Members that they will not tolerate this unnecessary tyranny.

**CURTIN HYSTERIA.** "No longer shall the Government appeal, it will order and direct," and "I will not go into post mortems as to how this thing happened, and I shall not allow you either to engage in disputation whether this thing was done rightly or wrongly." These words are credited, not to Hitler, but to Mr. Curtin in the "Herald" of February 17. Playing at dictatorship never will be successful with British people; the result of our war effort to date should demonstrate this fact to intelligent men.

**BRITISH ELECTIONS.** In commenting on this prospect, the following gem appeared in the daily press: "Candidates pledged to support Mr. Churchill would in all circumstances be given official backing regardless of party considerations." Official backing is not defined, but apparently

## THIS "UNITY"

(Continued from page 7.)

shall have the best quality milk at the lowest prices; but they are united in order to safeguard certain monopolistic interests of which "the public" in general may disapprove; in any case, there is no public sanction in regard to those interests. And what use is unity of command without unity of policy?

Those individuals known as the public, if they are to be united, must be united in purpose or policy, and must have some means or sanction by which their policy can be made to prevail. No other possible meaning can be attached to the word "unity" in respect of groups of human beings, except the artificial unity of a gang of slaves, who are directed, not by their own policy, but by that of the slave driver.

A League of Free Nations is certainly possible, but not until "those interests which individuals have in common can be made effective in action" ("Economic Democracy"). And this can be done not by starting at the top—by trying to force nations to see "vital world interests as also vital to their own States" (Mr. Maxwell Garnett), whereas the only world interests that exist at the moment are those of profiteers and gangsters—but by starting at the bottom, and trying, each of us, to help to recreate the right relationship between our M.P. and his constituents so that there may be at least a chance of the people's policy finding a hearing in the House; that the right questions may be asked at question time, and honest answers demanded.

It is only by this seemingly humdrum method that we shall find the way to peace, the desirability of which seems to be the only point on which we can establish any sort of "unity" with Mr. Maxwell Garnett.

—B.M.P., in the "Social Crediter,"

## JOAD ON SUCCESS

On Sunday, November 16, Professor Joad, of the "B."B.C. Brains Trust, gave it as his view that Success (the word itself was left undefined) depends to a very large extent upon the development and exercise of a man's individual peculiarities, as distinct from any other qualities of a more general nature that he might possess.

Later, to the usual background of merriment (which reached a high pitch when somebody made a witticism about honouring your father and mother) the Trust agreed unanimously that children were "better" at nursery schools than in the home Professor Joad contributed to the argument, that the "accident" of child-bearing does not automatically produce an expert in child-rearing.

So, within the half-hour, listeners were able to hear Joad the man explaining what is good for the individual (i.e., for Joad)—and Joad the planner moralising on what is good for the masses (i.e., the non-Joads).

A fundamental difference between the "expert" educator and the mother is that the one is academically interested in the highest common factor of many children, while the other is jealous to preserve the prime factors of her own. The institutionalist sets out to "rub off the corners," whereas the mother knows by instinct (and a jolly good instinct, too) that her child's corners are the characteristics most deserving of preservation—that in fact (to return to Professor Joad) "corners" are the raw material of success in life.

It would be underestimating Professor Joad's intelligence to suggest that he is not aware that a policy which leads to the success of a community as individuals is diametrically opposed to that which aims at success in "experiments in governance."

## "TOTAL PEACE"

Commander Stephen King-Hall, M.P. (Economics for Tiny Tots from the "B."B.C., you know) tells us that Total Peace means Public Control (now then, Clarence, keep quiet!) of public necessities and social security, some form of League of Nations, and "a managed gold standard operated by a body similar to the Bank of International Settlements."

Waal, waal, waal! We always knew he was the feller who knew what the war was for.

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