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EVERY FRIDAY

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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).

SENATOR DARCEY SPEAKS OUT

Candour at Canberra

The following speech was delivered in the Senate by Senator Richard Darcey during the debate on international affairs on February 25. We quote from "Hansard":

Senator DARCEY (Tasmania): The statement on international affairs which was read to the Senate this afternoon by the Minister for Information (Senator Ashley) reminded me of the many fine speeches that were made last week at the combined secret meeting of Senators and members of the House of Representatives. However, not one speaker at the joint meeting dealt with fundamentals. Before we can do anything to introduce a new social order we must find the cause of the present disorder in the world—and "disorder" is a mild term to express our present position.

NO TRUE DEMOCRACY

In 1916, the late President Wilson, of the United States of America, said that America came into the war "to make the world safe for democracy." I maintain that there has never been a true democratic government in any country. President Wilson's illustrious predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, defined democracy as "government of the people, for the people, by the people." It is a truism to say that the destiny of the people lies in the hands of its government. I repeat that at no time has there been true democratic government in the world. In 1914 the whole of Europe, with the exception of Russia, was controlled by so-called democratic governments. Nevertheless, we were forced into war in that year. After that war, we were told that democratic government continued. But what has happened in Europe since then? Take Italy as an example. Within two years there were three so-called democratic governments in that country—the Orlando, the Nitti and the Facta—and yet it continued to go to the dogs. In their fight for the fruits of office they altogether neglected the goodwill of the people. As a result, the Communists took charge of the big Fiat factory at Turin, and the Socialists took charge of Milan. On this wave of disorganisation, Mussolini and his Blackshirts were swept into Rome. We recall how he walked into the Senate, and said: "To hell with democracy; I spurn its corpse." Mussolini introduced many great reforms, and, if he had not become obsessed with the idea that he was a modern Julius Caesar bent on forming a new Roman Empire, Italy would have been better governed under fascism than under any so-called democratic system.

What happened in France? Within two years, that country had four governments—those led by Blum, Daladier, Reynaud and Laval—and over 100 Socialist deputies were cast into prison. This caused the greatest possible resentment throughout France, with the result that the war effort was held up. Blum tackled the Bank of France on the devaluation of the franc, but the money-power was too strong for him and a similar experience befell the other governments of France which succeeded him. When Laval made a compact with Sir Samuel Hoare, to the disgust of the people of England, proof was given once more that democracy has never been in power in Europe.

If we are to have real democracy and a new order, we shall have to find out what is wrong with the present order. Nothing has been done to bring about a new order. Conditions were almost as bad in England as they were in France. When the late Mr. Baldwin faced the electors on the last occasion, there was a strong peace move. He won the elections, but fell in with the peace movement by, reducing the grants to the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, notwithstanding the fact that, week after week, Mr. Churchill had informed the House of Commons how powerfully the Germans were arming. In 1936, Mr. Churchill pointed out, without avail, that Germany had expended £800,000,000 on armaments. . . . The tremendous task that he has un-

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Speaking of the natives of Java, a report in the "Herald" of March 11 says: "To most natives the impending Japanese conquest means only a change of masters." It is to be sincerely hoped that this will not be said of India also—or any other part of the British Empire. But swift action will be necessary to eliminate this possibility.

U.S. INFLATION? The same old bankers' bogey is being put across in U.S., and, apparently, in all other allied countries; which goes a long way towards explaining our enemies' success. Mr. Henderson, of U.S., seems more concerned with the fact that there will be 9000 million dollars more purchasing-power and 6000 million dollars less purchasable goods, than with the vital question of 'planes, ships, tanks and guns. While this mental attitude prevails our victorious defeats will continue.

TAX-MANIA: South Australian Government contemplates abandonment of its plan to build 500 houses because the Commonwealth Government refuses to waive sales-tax on materials to be used. It

appears that Mr. Curtin approved waiving, but Mr. Chifley is not so disposed. Estimating 15% sales tax on £400 worth of material, it will be seen that Mr. Chifley intends to deliberately increase the cost of each house by £60. These are the sort of actions which should guide electors in assessing the merit of political candidates. Each £60, of course, will help to pay interest to bankers on unnecessary loans.

DICTATOR BUTTON: The Rev. C. N. Button, according to the "Sun" of March 14, is supporting the daily press campaign for a national government. He also urges that dictator Curtin should cease talking about Bets and Beer, and insist on what the people must do; Fancy this theorist urging a cessation of Bets and Beer prattle—it is indeed a case of the Pot calling the Kettle black—and as for unity, what a shining example he is in his church capacity. Usually a button is a useful article—but this one seems to be the exception.

OFFICIALDOM: The following is an extract from a published letter from the Chief Secretary to the R.A.C.V., referring to a suggestion for reform to the motor laws—it, appeared in the "Radiator," issue of February 16: "The Minister is loth to break down the existing system with its excellent safeguard to the revenue which has been perfected over the years with much care." There is no record of the R.A.C.V. objecting to the Minister placing revenue-chasing before service to its employers.

SIAM WAR: The Melbourne "Sun" of March 10 reported that Australia had declared war on Siam as from 3 p.m. on March 2. Irrespective of the wisdom or need of this action, be it noted that the people of Australia who have to do the fighting were not consulted. When this mess is over, the people in all countries will have to take the power of declaring war from their governments. Unless this is done, peace, like prosperity, will remain around the corner.

"LIBERTY" LOAN: Judging from the propaganda of the expert confidence men engaged to put the "Liberty" Loan story across, it would seem that the word "Liberty" was an empowering term under which speakers could violate all standards of decency: insult, cajole and threaten, to an extent beyond the comprehension of the most diseased totalitarian mentality. The nett result of the disgraceful campaign is that on a 3% return basis, £1,400,000 in the form of yearly interest has been fastened on us and our fighting forces for ever and ever. When the latter learn that their future has been mort-

Don't be Fooled by the Daily Press

A PLEA FOR INDEPENDENT THINKING

By Eric D. Butler.

I never tire of repeating Lord Acton's famous dictum that "power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." Because the daily dope-sheets, all under the domination of centralized finance, have been, and still are, resorting to nauseating and insulting methods of "building up" various men in order to persuade the people that these "leaders" alone can save us.

Reams of material are being produced, exhorting us all to pay blind homage to these leaders." But an impartial review of the lives of most of the "leaders" does not indicate that they are in any way exceptional; in fact, such a review almost invariably reveals the exact opposite. Most of the "socialist leaders"—Curtin, Evatt, Nash, Cripps, etc.,—have never done a real creative thing in their lives. I believe that the small farmer who has run his own farm successfully knows more about organisation than all the "leaders" put together.

It is not without significance that the sanest criticism of the bureaucratic insanity being foisted upon us to-day is being offered by engineers, industrialists, farmers, and the like. Their views are given scant attention by the press, which upholds the view that party-hack politicians who retain their jobs by doing what they are told by financial racketeers know more about running things than first-rate experts.

Curtin appears to be drunk with power. He is actively engaged in regimenting everyone. This, mark you, is the man who said that he was opposed to conscription! If he continues with his policy of bullying everyone with an increasing horde of bureaucrats, the time will come when it won't be possible to venture on the street without being halted and asked to produce an identification form and sheaf of licenses, etc.

Eventually, I have no doubt, we will all be given numbers instead of names, in order to obtain "Efficiency." However, by that time, we will be nothing but a nation of robot-like morons, incapable of any reasoning whatever. And that is what the International Bankers desire.

THE MENACE OF THE CENTRALISED PRESS

Someone may think that I am overstressing this matter. Let me take one typical issue of a Melbourne paper, the Melbourne "Herald" of Saturday, March 21: A perusal of this issue gives the impression that the Americans alone can save us, that we have few military leaders in Australia, and that all we have to do is to worship at the feet of General MacArthur and he will put everything all right. Why this unnecessary "ballyhoo"? All the generals in the world are helpless unless they have the backing and assistance of the common, ordinary man who is never featured in the headlines. The man who month after month has more and more unnecessary and irksome restrictions placed upon him, pays increasing taxes for the banker barons, and does all the fighting and the dying. It is high time that the ordinary man was encouraged more and the "leaders" less.

I have no doubt that MacArthur is an efficient military leader, but I have no hesitation in saying that we

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"CREEPING PARALYSIS"

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, at 8.15 p.m. on Sunday, March 22, by James Guthrie, B.Sc.

A cable from London, dated Tuesday, March 17, and published in the Hobart "Mercury" on Wednesday, quoted part of a speech by Viscount Bennet He said: "There is something wrong in Britain. I cannot say what it is, but I have seen a change occur. I do not know whether the power of materialism has changed our outlook, but the old spirit has not asserted itself as in the past.

During the last fifteen years I, too, have seen a strange change come over the people of this State of Tasmania. The people have become quieter, more subdued, less independent, and apparently less capable of effecting any vital change in their own interests.

Whenever an attempt is made to eradicate an obvious absurdity or to remove a long-standing evil, one comes up against a gigantic stone wall of obstruction of one kind or another. No matter whom you speak to, from the lowest to the highest in the land, they all make the same plaintive reply: "What can I do? I am powerless."

In other words, out of over a million adult Australian males no one can be found who can overcome this creeping paralysis that kills incentive, holds up effort and turns healthy grown-up men into fatalists and cynics.

CENTRALISATION.

We have seen in our life-time the growth of powerful institutions and monopolies, and out of this growth, and because of it, has come the growing helplessness and fading significance of the individual man and woman and their power to help themselves.

Life has become centralised and, of course, the power to do things has become centralised in the hands of the few people who control our institutions. The result has been that people have lost their sense of power and initiative.

Men of power or initiative have been frowned upon by the authorities; they are looked upon as nuisances; they do not fit into the mass-produced legal process of centralised organisations.

British armies in the field have been treated as a lot of school boys, always having to write home to some

one sitting in a far-off office for permission to do anything.

The centralisation of Government and administration is a perfectly logical way of running a concern—for those who are running it; it is the simplest way of doing the job. The results are good for the man running the administration, but good for no one else.

A centralised organisation has a very high efficiency from the point of view of the central office; but for the poor victims of the organisation the efficiency is non-existent.

STRANGLING INITIATIVE

The central office considers everything is running smoothly and efficiently if all its red forms, yellow forms, green forms and pink form are filled in in triplicate, received on the proper date, properly signed filed and indexed. It doesn't matter to the central office if a highly qualified engineer or military commander has neglected all his essential work in order to fill in forms; all that matters is that forms are filled in and returned at the proper time.

This centralised office of a centralised administration is the bottle neck through which the collective energy and initiative of the British Empire have found it impossible to pass.

The British Empire has been pioneered and built up by the initiative of individual men working alone and in spite of and in defiance of central authority. To try to bring the whole of the resources of such virile and independent race under the control of a few men is simply to destroy the greatness and striking power of the people. It means placing under control things that cannot be controlled—only destroyed.

You might as well ask a committee of men in Hobart to sit down and write, a Shakespearean play or

invent a wireless set; they can't do it, and that's the end of it.

A central organisation is necessary in war time in an advisory capacity for as an ultimate authority for coercing a rebellious people. A central administration is also sometimes necessary, but not as necessary as some people try to make us believe.

The tragedy of a large organisation is that there are so few people capable of running it. The smaller the organisation the more people are capable of running it, and therefore the more efficient it is run and the less time it takes to get a decision made.

A STRIKING CONTRAST

The most efficient organisation in the army is the platoon; as the unit becomes larger those in charge gradually lose contact with the men until they lose contact with all reality. They either lose control of the job or reduce the job to such ridiculous, narrow limits in order to bring it under control that they destroy the brilliance and striking power of their force.

When the owner of a small workshop wants a bench made, he calls in a joiner, points to the bench and says; "I want one of these." The joiner makes a few notes in his pocket book and in a week the job is finished.

If anybody in a Government organisation wants a bench made, he has to have a detailed dimensional drawing made of the plan, front elevation and end elevation, and then five copies have to be made. The drawing has to be placed before various committees until it reaches the central office. From there it goes to the Government supply and tender office where quotes are asked from various contractors. The various contractors have to call and obtain copies of the plans and specifications; each contractor has to submit an estimate; in due time one contractor is selected to do the job—the other contractors having wasted their time in vain.

If money is available, the job is passed for completion, and in due time the bench is delivered. If money is not available the process has to be repeated some other time all over again.

For men in the war services, the bottle-neck lies in Canberra, far away from the scenes of activity; and the process of getting permission to do anything is usually much longer and more elaborate than that detailed above.

High officers in the Commonwealth service have often no power to spend £1 for urgent purposes without first getting permission from Canberra, and sometimes the process takes months. The result is a most amazing paralysis.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

To say that our war effort is being held up by red-tape and financial restrictions is not good enough; courageous and resolute men are not held up by red-tape and financial restrictions. Somebody is in charge of Government departments; these men know perfectly well what is happening; they have known for over two years. These are the men responsible. Japan and Germany are comparatively poor countries with very few natural resources, and can't even feed themselves; **but they haven't been held up for lack of money.** The mighty British Empire has been held up for lack of money all along the line, and is still being held up. The British Empire has had vastly more experience in organisation and administration than Germany and Japan yet the British Empire has been rendered almost helpless by inability to run comparatively small war organisations without constant frustration and correspondingly disappointing results.

The trouble over munition production which has existed in England or two and a half years has been known to Mr. Churchill for two and a half years. The same mistakes have been repeated in Australia and are known to Mr. Curtin; the same mistakes have been repeated in Canada, and have been known to Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. Why are these three men so helpless to do anything which will give fresh life and vigour to the British peoples?

It is not good enough to say, as Viscount Bennet said, that "there is something wrong in Britain, I cannot say what it is, but I have seen change occur." The people of England are as united and anxious to help as any people in the world; there is not the slightest doubt about that. They have as capable and as experienced men. There is no mystery about what is happening.

The men on the job have told Mr. Churchill in very plain words what is wrong—and if the engineers don't know what is holding up munitions, then who does? But the engineers of England have supplied every Member of Parliament, including Mr. Churchill, with an explanation of what is happening and nothing has been done about it.

RED-TAPE MUST GO.

If the Americans want a private farm for an aerodrome, a man goes on the spot, asks what the farmer wants for his fawn, writes out a cheque there and then; the farm is levelled up next day and the aerodrome goes up that week. In Australia all this would have to be done according to legal routine. The farmer might ask too high a price; the price would have to be checked and sanction would have to be obtained for the price; the Treasury might turn the price down in case somebody might think that somebody was making a profit out of the war—and that would be terrible; nobody must make a profit out of this war, even if we lose the war. And so we meander along trying to make laws for everything and everybody.

There are no laws in war; war is without rules. It is a rough game and a tough game, and the only thing that matters is how can we get a maximum war effort. This is not the time to argue for months over the cost of this or that; the financial cost doesn't matter.

If we lose the war the financial cost doesn't matter; if we win the war we will have plenty of time to square the ledger. No British politician has ever been at a loss to find means of extracting money from the people—their ingenuity in this respect has been surprising.

If Governments throughout the Empire had exercised as much ingenuity, in organising for war as they have in trying to cripple business and reduce everybody to the lowest possible level by taxation and stupid regulations, then our commanders in the field would not have shouted in vain for planes and tanks for their troops.

In Archibald Wavell and Douglas MacArthur we have two generals the people trust, I don't think any politician will be able to make scapegoats of them. It is our job to see that these gallant soldiers get the weapons they badly need.

THE FIRST JOB

The first job will be to get Mr. Chifley and his unfortunate advisor, Mr. Scullin, out of the Commonwealth Treasury. Then perhaps, the Australian people might be able to do as the Yanks do—when they want an aerodrome at a day's notice. We certainly cannot do it at the present time.

Remove the shackles of outworn financial and political theories and
(Continued on page 3)

DONT "LEAVE IT TO LABOR" HOW TO MAKE DEMOCRACY FUNCTION

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COMMUNISM AND CHAOS

From the fact that Britain and Russia have a military alliance against Germany, it certainly does not follow that Britain is adopting the political philosophy of Communism. The alliance is merely one of military necessity, not of political choice. Adversity makes strange bedfellows, and it was only Germany's military aggressiveness against both countries which brought the Russian Bear into the same bed as the British (sea-) Lion.

Britons, being gentlemen, are prepared to overlook some faults, normally considered very objectionable, in an ally thus acquired under stress. It is probable that the decent sort of Russian is also in this respect a gentleman, despite the fact that "caddism" has been the prevailing political philosophy in Russia for a quarter of a century. If the necessity of a military alliance has made some Britons feel that Communism is preferable to Nazism, it is likely that some Russians also feel that even British-Imperial Capitalism has some qualities which, by comparison, make it seem less black than formerly painted. The fact of the matter is that Britain and Russia are allied now as National Entities, not as Political Abstractions.

Yet if Britons, with their "old school tie" traditions, believe in Playing the Game, by refraining from criticising the politics of their Russian allies, a totally different game is being played by Russia's barrackers, the queer-bird "Communists," "Leftists" and "Reds," both in Britain and in Australia. These devotees of Caddism—who have elevated Caddishness to a cult—have hopes that the war will end, not only in a military triumph for the Allies, but in a political triumph for international Bolshevism. Ceaselessly they are working towards this objective. They want Russia to win the war, not as Russia, but as the Holy Land of Communism. Far from expecting Russia to help Britain in the realisation of Britain's war-aims, they expect Britain to help Russia, for the realisation of Russia's war-aims—namely, the Bolshevisation of all countries.

When Russia, with the aid of Britain and the U.S.A., finally beats Germany, they think, the Russian Armies will sweep through Europe, establishing Bolshevism. This is certainly not the war aim of Britain and the U.S.A., who seek to restore normal international Capitalism in Europe. The international capitalists and the "international" Bolsheviks have an immediate common objective in view—namely, the defeat of Germany, and of Germany's allies—but there the alliance ends.

Quite a different view is taken by the Communists, "Leftists" and "Reds" who urge aid for Russia. Their concern is to preserve Russia, at all costs, as a citadel of International Bolshevism, with a view to the future extension of Bolshevism to all countries in the period of economic, social and psychological exhaustion that is to be expected when the war ends. Every Communist knows, from his text-book instruction, that Communism requires chaos—the breakdown of capitalist civilisation—as a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a Communist Dictatorship: which means, Dictatorship of the Communist Party, backed up by armed wage-workers, to dispossess property-owners of their pro-

"CREEPING PARALYSIS"

the puppets which are used to foist them on the people, and the old spirit which animated those who pioneered this country will reassert itself in such a manner as to surprise everybody.

The people of the British Empire are all right, especially with the bayonet; but bayonets are not much good against tanks and aeroplanes. But between the soldiers and the makers of tanks and aeroplanes stand the Government and its army of officials; there lies the bottle-neck; there is our trouble and our tragedy. There is no mystery about it.

erty. Such a Dictatorship could never be established while the capitalist system is functioning fairly satisfactorily for the masses of the people. It is only when the Capitalist System breaks down that Communism could be put forward as an alternative.

With this in mind, Communists are waiting impatiently and hopefully for the breakdown, the chaos, which would give them their Great Chance. Inevitably, there are "business cycles" which bring alternating booms and depressions. The Communists always live in hopes that some day a "depression" will become so severe as to amount to a social breakdown, which would give them the chance to set up their alternative to the system of civilisation based on private ownership of property. The outbreak of large-scale wars between capitalist countries gives them high hopes that the vanquished nations will collapse and so provide the fertile ground for sowing of Bolshevik seed. This is what happened in Russia in 1917. Because of that analogy, Communists in every country have a vested political interest in working for their own country's defeat. If they had been a little bit more resolute and intelligent in Germany after that country's defeat in 1918, they would have established Communism there too. They made some mistakes of tactics, which they hope to avoid next time they get a chance in a Germany rendered chaotic by defeat in war.

But Communists know that victorious countries in modern wars of attrition are also likely to have post-war periods of economic and social suffering approximating to breakdown and chaos. The Communist, who fishes in troubled waters, therefore welcomes wars, for the good fishing they might bring him in their after-maths. Because of this mad or desperate hope of breakdown, which is the basis of the Communists' philosophy of action, Communism is literally the enemy of peace and of civilised progress. Its revolutionary philosophy could flourish only at times of misery and suffering. When things are going well, it has no chance.

This being realised, we have the key to an understanding of the very peculiar attitude of Communists, in all countries, towards the present war. Russia is regarded as the Citadel, to be defended at all costs, and to be kept intact as a basis of operations and a source of strength whenever chaotic conditions in other countries may promise some hope for success in a Communist uprising. The cynical philosophy, which requires misery as its starting-point, is necessarily opposed to any amelioration of the conditions of wage-workers which would render them unsympathetic subjects for Communist propaganda. The consistent Communist desires to see chaos in every country except Russia: for Russia is not only his exemplar, but also his source of political guidance and frequently of his political funds.

No Communist would seriously grieve if Britain were beaten in the war; on the contrary, such a defeat would create conditions in Britain favourable to a Communist rebellion in that country, or so the Communists think. On the other hand, a defeat of Russia would mean the overthrow of Communism there, and the establishment of a counter-revolutionary regime.

"When the European war started, in September 1939, Russia remained neutral, hoping undoubtedly that Germany, Britain and France would become exhausted by the conflict in due course, and hence would

become ripe for Communist proselytising.

Australian Communists and "Leftists" are political colonials who blindly follow Russia's lead, instead of Britain's. To them, Russia is the Homeland and Motherland, as Britain is to British colonials. Completely lacking originality of political diagnosis, they look to Russia for guidance in all things. So it was that, from September, 1939, until June, 1941, while Russia was neutral in the European conflict and in friendly relationships with Germany, the Communists did all they could to impede aid to Britain in the war. As soon as Russia got into the war, however, the Communists made a tactical somersault and out-vied the most rabid British Imperialist in urging the people to greater and greater war-endeavours.

Yet, with all their new-found zeal for the war, Communists remain Russia-firsters. They love Britain no more now than ever they did. All their efforts are for (medical) aid for Russia. They care nothing for Britain or the U.S.A. or Australia, or even China, except insofar as those countries may help to save Russia from being still further over-run by the German armies, or by Germany's ally, Japan.

Apparently Stalin in 1939 made a grotesque under-calculation of Ger-

many's strength, and an equally grotesque over-calculation of France's power to resist Germany. Such errors of judgment would be pardonable in a layman; but in a statesman they are usually fatal. Russian writers have often boasted that the Russian character is "enigmatic," and it is indeed so to Western observers. When Russians do something incomprehensible they are often given credit for profundity of thought, when the real explanation is in sheer stupidity or ignorance. So it may well have been in the case of Stalin's refusal to join actively in the "anti-Axis" combination in September, 1939—a decision all the more remarkable after Litvinoff's years of propaganda to the effect that "peace is indivisible."

Japan also will attack Russia, as Germany did, after attending to other matters. Communists, infected with political religiosity, can do nothing except assume that Stalin is infallible, and that Russia is invincible. Like all zealots, they believe what they wish to believe, and argument with them is a waste of time. Claiming to be the champions of "the workers," they are in effect nothing but cynical aspirants to power, hoping to climb politically on the backs of discontented wage-earners, after having made them discontented. Bitterly resentful of the privileges of capitalists

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"FATAL TO THE PEACE OF ENGLAND"

"An Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1694, being the 5th year of William and Mary, chapter 20, the title of which act is in the following words—words that every man should bear in mind, words fatal to the peace and the happiness of England, words which were the precursor of a scourge greater than ever before afflicted any part of God's creation:—"An Act for granting to their Majesties several rates and duties upon tonnage of ships and vessels, and upon beer, ale, and other liquors, for securing certain recompenses and advantages in the said Act mentioned, to such persons as shall voluntarily advance the sum of fifteen hundred thousand pounds towards carrying on the war against France." This act lays certain duties, sufficient to pay the interest of this £1,500,000. Then it points out the manner of subscribing, the mode of paying the interest, or annuities, and then it provides that, if so much of the whole sum be subscribed by such a time, the subscribers shall have a charter under the title of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England!"

"Thus arose loans, funds, banks, bankers, bank notes, and a national debt; things that England had never

heard or dreamed of before this war for 'preserving the Protestant religion as by law established;' things without which she had had a long and glorious career of many centuries, and had been the greatest and happiest country in the world; things which she never would and never could have heard of, had it not been for what is audaciously called 'The Reformation,' seeing that to lend money at interest, that is to say, for gain, that is to say to receive money for the use of money, seeing that to do this was contrary and still is contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church. . . . " . . . the scheme, the crafty, the cunning, the deep scheme, has from its ominous birth been breeding swarms of Jews . . . usurers of every description, feeding and fattening on the vitals of the country, till at last it has produced what the world never saw before—starvation in the midst of abundance,"—Cobbett: "Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland."

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PATRIOTISM BY DECREE

"State school pupils who refuse to take part in the observance of **prescribed** patriotic ceremonies . . . can now be expelled by order of the Director of Education. No child shall be penalised for religious or political opinions or beliefs of the pupil or parents, **provided** such opinions or beliefs do not prevent the **inculcation** of a love of country or observance of the **prescribed** patriotic ceremonies."

No, gentle reader, you are mistaken. That news item was NOT translated from a German newspaper smuggled into this country. It appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of March 18, and refers, NOT to the State schools of Nazi Germany, but to the State schools of Victoria! (The emphasis is ours.)

We, too, were somewhat staggered when we read it; although our surprise, unlike our indignation, was tempered by having encountered the same kind of high-handed folly all-too-frequently in the past. However, the monotonous regularity with which officialdom seeks fresh fields to conquer, in its war on the individual as such, is not the kind of militant monotony that generates indifference. Each new war-like beat on their tom-tom adds to our accumulated alarm.

But it is not only officialdom's insatiable lust for regimentation that is apparent in the above news item. It is all too plain that our local Bumbles regard patriotism as something, like algebra, which can and must be "knocked into" the heads of reluctant young scamps. Note again the phrase: "**inculcation** of **love** of country," Presumably these believers in the possibility of machine-made emotions won the love of their wives by dire threats and the employment of a drill sergeant to put the prospective brides through "**prescribed** ceremonies" (prescribed by the drill sergeant, of course, because it is not now proposed that the children should be allowed to "fall in love" with their country).

Real patriotism, like any other real love, **cannot** be ordained by decree, nor can it be manufactured by threats and prescribed ceremonies. The assumption that it **needs** to be, in this country, is an insult to Australia, to Australian parents and to Australian children. No doubt, those Victorian parents who take their democratic responsibilities seriously will write in this strain to their respective representatives in their State Parliament, demanding the repeal of this totalitarian decree.

JUST PRICE FOR DAIRY FARMERS

The following letter, published under the above heading, in the **G. and N. Co-operator**, is a reply to an article published in that paper on the recent increase in butter price. It is excellent publicity and ably presents the case for the dairyman:

Sir,—Your generous and diplomatic attitude towards the microscopic increase in the butter price is, in my opinion, far more than the authorities concerned deserve. An overwhelming case for the just price has been made out by practical men, and after a lot of time-wasting finesse and oratory, the theorists bended the knee to experienced men and irrefutable facts—aid then handed out a microscopic and totally inadequate increase. With due respect to Professor Copland, his mental approach to the question could only be described as a "money complex" attitude, which transcended the all-important matter of human values. Moreover, his exclusive statement "it is impossible to guarantee all industries against losses involved in reduced markets or lower turnover during the war" will not bear analysis. The actual position is that the Federal Government has taken control of the industry. By doing so they have accepted responsibility for the well-being of those engaged in it—and now they want to "pass, the buck." In the last analysis, it is Government action that has caused the increased production costs; therefore they must be held

responsible for correcting same at the price end; there is no intelligent reason for withholding this right from dairymen. War does not make the slightest difference to our money supplies, which, like milk and butter, are produced in Australia. The writer of your article struck a much more realistic note than the Professor when, he said "neither dairymen or their leaders will accept their economic problems as insoluble." Actually the internal problem is financial, which is confused with the wider term of "economics." As the Federal Government has sovereign power over the manufacture and distribution of money, it is idle for it to advance "lack of finance" as the reason for denying the farmer a scientifically assessed just price. It has also been suggested that the producer should "take it" in the light of a national blow; if there was any necessity for this none would be more willing than he to do so, but the plain fact is that "taking it" is not only unnecessary, but would not help the national effort one jot. Good generals do not lower morale by inflicting avoidable hardships on the army and be it remembered that the primary producer

A LETTER FROM A REALIST

The following letter was written to a friend by our contributor, John Clifford. It is not merely interesting; it may help you to a clearer understanding of some underlying issues of get importance.

My Dear -----,
As a result of my last discussion with you, I have been prompted to endeavour to analyse more clearly the points mentioned. That these points want clarification at present is beyond doubt. I propose to discuss the various points as they come to mind. Setting down my interpretations in writing will help me to marshal the various points to my own satisfaction, and I hope that you will benefit from the result. Let us start:

One of the hardest things to do at present is to get people to see that there is a broad, general drift in every country of the world towards more centralisation, bureaucracy and State ownership. The ultimate goal will undoubtedly be super-world-centralisation unless a halt is called. It matters little whether it be Hitler's New World Order, International Socialism's New World Order, or the International Financiers' New World Order. The result for the individual will be the same—tyranny. You may possibly reply that there are many conflicts taking place between these various power-lusting groups. That is so. But let me give you an analogy which may clarify the matter. Observe the surface of any large river. Various currents flow in different directions; some even move against the general stream. Note how one wave dashes against another, and finally destroys it. Throw a stone into the stream and you will see ripples spreading out until they are also absorbed by other ripples. There is surface friction everywhere. But—and this is the crux of the matter—the general stream moves on in the one direction. And so it is in the stream of world affairs to-day. Many surface conflicts between different elements in society are taking place, but the stream moves on dreadfully and fearfully to a sea of death—internationalism run mad. Those who really see the issue are, unfortunately, few in number. But they and they alone, see the reality of the situation clearly. They refuse to be stampeded into the Socialist camp because they are opposed to Hitlerism.

They believe that the individual must control his own policy in association with other individuals working for the same policy. Hitler may be opposed to International Jewry; that is no reason why we should support the aims of International Jewry. I believe that the international Jews brought Hitler, the anti-Semite, to power for the purpose of stampeding the British peoples into the acceptance of their policy.

You mention that some Jews, and individuals who support the Jews, are nice, charming people. I agree. There are millions of charming Germans, Italians and Japanese. I would like to be friends with those people. I have no doubt that they would like to be friends with me. But, consciously or unconsciously, these individuals have allowed themselves to be used in an attempt to destroy my conception of civilisation. Force may be a crude way of saving that civilisation. But, as a realist, I consider it is the only way to save the immediate situation. So, while Herr Schmidt; the charming individual, allows himself to be a tool in the hands of the International Money

is the very foundation of our war effort; without him soldiers would be worse than, useless. If the farmer is ever to receive a fair deal, and to have his worth appreciated, it will be through his own efforts, but if he takes the deal handed out to him by Government theorists he will never obtain justice; therefore, it would be most unwise, not to continue stressing his *cause* or to *cease demanding* justice—which is the common right of all.

O. B. HEATLEY
32 Paxton Street, East Malvern.

Power, I must prepare to oppose Schmidt by force and, if necessary kill him. He is trying to kill me. The same applies to the Jews. There can be no doubt that there is a "Jewish Question." No matter how charming the individual Jew may be. I do not believe that he can understand freedom as the British people understood freedom. This belief is based, not upon prejudice, but upon scientific fact. It is known that the Jews suffer more from nervous instability than any other race. The same trouble affects many Germans. Nervous instability gives rise to a fear of the future. The result is planning. This leads to the restriction of the individual. It is not without significance that the German-Jews have been the key figures in the International Banking world. International Banking proposes world planning on a super-scale. My attitude towards the individual Jew is governed by the fact that he, like the Germans and others, is allowing himself to be used—in the internal attack on British culture and institutions. I, therefore, oppose him. The onus is on the Jews and those Gentiles supporting the Jewish philosophy—Federal Union, etc.—to join with us in the fight against the International Jew.

Flirting with the ideas of these people will get us nowhere. We have an objective clearly defined. We must keep that objective before us at all times. People who have no clearly defined objective in life are the easy victims of powerful, centralised forces.

Now, there is only one way to accomplish our objective: We must work upon data checked against experience. There is no other way to build. We must check our facts from every possible angle in order that we will clearly understand our task and the best manner in which to go about it. Let me give you another analogy. During the 1860's many mountaineers were endeavouring to climb the Matterhorn. Many attempts were made and they all failed. The way to try to get there became conventionalised. It was commonly agreed that the only possible route was up the south-western ridge. Some of the best mountaineers in Europe believed that the south-western ridge alone offered any prospect of success.

But in 1863 a man named Whymper broke away from the conventional view. For some considerable time he concentrated upon climbing, not the Matterhorn, but the various peaks surrounding it. He carried a telescope and clinometer. As a result of his exhaustive observations, he evolved a new line of attack; an attack on the east face. All previous observations from the usual viewpoints appeared to indicate that the east face of the Matterhorn was a sheer precipice. The universal view was that it was unclimbable.

But Whymper's observations from entirely new points showed that this was an optical illusion, and that when viewed in profile its angle scarcely exceeded 40 degrees. Other advantages in rock strata were observed.

The result of these observations was the conquering of the Matterhorn on July 14, 1865. Croz and Tangwalder, the two guides, with their great experience in every tactic used in mountaineering, used their knowledge and skill to cope with the varied difficulties encountered.

For much of the way they could not see the summit, and it was only strict adherence to Whymper's strategy which enabled them to carry on. The seven men who climbed the Matterhorn worked to an agreed policy and strategy. They didn't run off to join other parties. They didn't sit down and argue about the issue at stake. They had joined voluntarily in assoc-

(Continued on page 8.)

NEW MOVEMENT RECOGNISES VITAL ISSUE

"All other reforms for which this movement stands depend upon a just, true social order, with the State and Money serving Man and the War Effort, instead of Man serving the State and the Money Power. We propose, therefore, to-night to deal with the Money Question in some of its important aspects, trusting listeners will realise that only part of such a big subject can be dealt with at one time."

Thus the New World Reconstruction Movement in their broadcast from 3AK last Sunday at 10.15 p.m.—during which the following quotations, and extracts from a talk on "The Foundations of the Money Power," were heard—

Mr. Gladstone, a great Prime Minister of England: "From the time I took office as Chancellor, I began to learn that the Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the money power supreme and unquestioned."

Professor Soddy: "The cheque system, itself beneficent, has enabled the banks continuously to create and destroy money, at will. It is the power of the private mint which imperils the future of scientific civilisation, which makes politics a sorry farce, and reduces Parliament to a sham."

Disraeli, one of England's greatest statesmen, said: "The world is governed by very different persons to what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes."

Hear the views expressed by Thomas Jefferson, when he was President of the United States of America, 140 years ago: "I believe that certain financial institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a monied aristocracy that has set the Government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the people to whom it properly belongs."

... The fatalism of early civilisation changed to an unwilling and shortsighted progressiveness in the Middle Ages, a world unawakened to the possibility around it, still failing to see that with progress, the unorthodoxy of the day became the orthodoxy of to-morrow, and that great reforms, inventions and discoveries came from the layman of today, to be used by orthodox officialdom of to-morrow. ...

Certain Commandments were kept: it was forbidden and punishable to charge interest on money.

Such was the state of the world prior to the Industrial Revolution. But before this phase of great material advancement began, a world-shaking event took place: The charging of interest was sanctified by the King, and from that day the world was sold into bondage, to the Debt and Interest system. From this date kings reigned, Parliaments governed—but Money ruled.

... (Man) was later to be released from the age of scarcity, into an age of Plenty; only to become enslaved to a more despotic power—the POWER OF MONEY, with destructive competition—Wars, Poverty, and Depression.

A group of bankers from Amsterdam conceived a plan to govern the world through Money, provided the charge of interest was made law, and debts could be incurred.

The modern banking system did not exist in Britain until Cromwell's regime. Banking had not started at the time of the Restoration (1660). Merchants had their strong-boxes and paid out honest coin on demand. Goldsmiths started to give receipts for money held. These were passed about and thus the cheque and banknote were born. The goldsmiths began to find that they could make more loans than they had cash. Indeed, no goldsmith had in his vaults guineas or crowns to the full value of his paper. In other words, the goldsmiths were lending or pretending to lend, what they did not possess. William of Orange was finding

that his war against France was not very popular. Money was hard to obtain. It was at this stage that William Paterson, a Scottish economist and financier, hit upon the brilliant idea of forming a bank, to be called the Bank of England, for the purpose of lending the King money.

Whatever the present supporters of banking may say, the man who was primarily responsible for the Bank of England frankly admitted what he was doing.

In a plan for forming the bank which he drew up at that time, he said: "The bank hath benefit of interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing." This Scot knew the real basis of banking, and, unlike his successors, did not bother to conceal it. The merchants of London were very keen on the idea, although the Government of the day was not very enthusiastic.

It is essential that we make ourselves conversant with the growth of the forces which paved the way for the establishment of the Bank of England and the debt-system.

Anyone who cares to study British history during the six and a half

centuries from the Norman Conquest until the financiers arrived at the invitation of Cromwell, will find that the Monarchy DID exercise its sovereign right of issuing money.

In 1655, the Foreign Bankers' influx under Cromwell started. Cromwell first called councils to consider the matter, but all were against it. Cromwell dismissed his counsellors and allowed the Amsterdam financiers to enter Britain surreptitiously.

This is interesting, for the Prince of Orange brought from the Republic of Holland, where it had been already practised and thoroughly understood, the secret of governing popular assemblies and extracting heavy taxes from popular communities. ... His whole efforts were directed to gain the majority of the constituencies by corruption and of votes in Parliament by patronage. ... It was then that the National Debt began; and government was taught the dangerous secret of providing for the necessities and maintaining the influence of the present times by borrowing money and laying its payment on posterity.

... You are familiar with the advance of the money, debt and interest system from this time to the time of the Rothschilds, and its tremendous growth through an industrialised world

to the present year of 1942; where the struggle for markets, wealth and money power has brought civilisation to the brink of self-destruction.

Surely there are none who can honestly say: "Leave things as they are."

... Surely the commonsense of man has had sufficient proof that the wrong usage of money can bring catastrophe and chaos to an unsuspecting world. Money, in our new society, must remain essentially a medium of exchange, to buy a loaf of bread and the necessities of life, but must not be concentrated in a few hands with the power to dominate the national and international life of the world; for, if we allow this to happen, there will surely be a greater catastrophe in the future, extinguishing civilisation altogether. Both rich and poor, then, have all to gain by co-operating to build the Brotherhood of Man in our New World to come, through social justice and economic security for every man, woman and child. THIS IS THE ESSENTIAL TRUTH THAT MUST BE FACED BEFORE OUR NEW WORLD CAN COME TO BE.

[A successful and enthusiastic meeting, organised by the New World Reconstruction Movement, was held last Saturday evening. Senator Darcey and other prominent speakers addressed the gathering, which passed a resolution wholeheartedly supporting the movement and proposing that a monster public meeting be held in the near future—approx. three weeks hence. A brief report of Saturday's meeting will appear in our next issue.—E. "N.T."]

Bruce Brown to Speak

Mr. Bruce H. Brown will occupy the pulpit at Central Caulfield Presbyterian Church (Neerim-road) on Sunday, April 12, at 4 p.m.

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THE CONSPIRATORS.

Dr. Schacht (of the German Reichsbank) and Mr. Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England) talking things over before the Second World War.

"In view of the disastrous policy followed by the Bank of England after the last war and the part it is believed to have played in the re-armament of Germany, does not the right hon. gentleman (Sir John Simon) consider it time that the people knew a bit more about the proprietors of this unique concern?"

—Mr. R. Stokes, in the British House of Commons, April 16, 1940.

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SENATOR DARCEY SPEAKS OUT

(Continued from page 1.)

dertaken to-day was handed down to *him* by men who forgot the real principles of democracy.

THE OLD ORDER

Sir Stafford Cripps, as soon as he returned from Russia, said it would be a good thing if the Government of Great Britain told the people what they were fighting for. He remarked that it was not sufficient merely to tell the people that they were fighting for the conditions experienced by them prior to the war. The people should be guaranteed new social conditions, because the conditions obtaining in England three or four years ago were dreadful. When Sir John Boyd Orr was asked to bring up a report on nutrition, he said that 4,000,000 people, in England were each living on 4/- worth of food a week, 6,500,000 on 6/- worth, and 9,000,000 on only 9/- worth. That meant that almost 20,000,000 persons in England were living near, or down to, the bread-line. It is logical to say that the people who govern are those who get what they want, but do they want war under these dreadful social conditions? Of course not. Conditions to-day are as bad as they can be in Australia, but there is no effort by a democratic government to bring about better social conditions, and this is due to one particular fact. The present monetary system has brought, about these conditions, and there is no chance of peace and better conditions while the present monetary system remains. Abraham Lincoln once said: "I have two enemies. One is to the south, to which I am advancing, and the other is the enemy behind me, the money-power. Of the two, the enemy behind me is the greater."

COMMONWEALTH BANK

The Commonwealth Bank was established despite the strong objections of all of the private banks. Mr. King O'Malley fought for ten years to bring the Commonwealth Bank into existence, and the late Sir Denison Miller, as governor of that bank, did a splendid job for Australia during the last war, when he raised money at one-tenth of the cost charged by the private banks for the same service. His death, however, gave to the private banks their chance. When the Bruce-Page Government was in power, the constitution of the bank was amended in such a manner that, as a people's bank, it was practically strangled. I told Mr. Bruce that in my opinion the amendment to the Commonwealth Bank Act in 1924 was the greatest piece of political treachery ever perpetrated on the people. That was followed by the attempted *Casey* amend-merit. Mr. Casey proposed a further amendment of the Commonwealth Bank Act, and also desired to establish a mortgage bank. At that time the Commonwealth Bank had assets valued at 19,000,000, and had made advances amounting to £184,000,000. There was plenty of money with which to establish a mortgage bank, but, that would not suit the private banks. The proposal then submitted was to sell inscribed stock and debentures, and the only people who could buy the inscribed stock were the banks themselves. They were to sell £20,000,000 worth of debentures to raise the money required to found the mortgage bank. That would have given to the private banks another tremendous advantage, because, under company law, if the debenture holders were not satisfied with the way in which the business was being conducted, they could have taken it over. But there was such an outcry against the *Casey* amendment at the time that the Government of the day dropped the proposal.

THE DEBT RACKET

I remind honorable Senators that it is their duty to endeavour to meet the new conditions. The old orthodox ideas will

have to go by the board, particularly in regard to finance. I was in Martin-place, Sydney, last week, and saw a representation of "Britannia" on a fancy motor car surrounded by flowers. On my right hand was the head office of the great Commonwealth Bank, which could advance £100,000,000 of credit to-morrow in order to carry on the war. There is no need for the present heavy taxes, of which even members of the Opposition complain. It has been proved by a Royal Commission that the Commonwealth Bank could lend interest-free money to the Government, whilst the private banks can tend only against their cash reserves.

Senator E. B. Johnston: What about the present loan? Could all the money that is required be advanced by the Commonwealth Bank?

Senator Darcey: Easily. There is no need for the loan to be floated in the way it is.

Senator Allan MacDonald: Why not tell that to the Treasurer?

Senator Darcey: I have said that in this chamber for the last three years. I have given the number of the paragraph in the report of the Royal Commission on the Monetary and Banking Systems which shows the absurdity of going to the private banks for money

gaged to provide pensions and profits for bankers and bondholders, whilst they were risking their lives—guilty men would be well advised to keep away from lamp posts.

WHEAT CONTROL: The Minister of Commerce (Mr. Scully) announces that the Federal Government will soon take over control of bulk wheat handling, because the present arrangements were not satisfactory to the Wheat Board or the Federal Government! Presumably it is of no consequence whether or not the plan is suitable to the man who actually grows the wheat! If the Federal Government bungles the handling as it did the financing—by borrowing approximately £17 millions at private-bank interest rates, instead of providing debt-free finance—it will be a bad lookout for the wheatgrower.

WAR OBSTRUCTION: Further evidence comes from the "Herald" of March 7, to the effect that arising from the conscription (call-up) bungle, hundreds of quarrymen are now lacking to quarry stone for important defence work. Our theoretical planners seem determined to sabotage the war effort.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION: The Canadian government is at least honest and democratic in so far as it intends to let the people decide the issue by referendum, whereas they could have put a confidence trick over by changing the name to a call-up. It is more likely, however, that the people of Canada: were more alert and took individual action by advising their respective M.P.'s that they required the opportunity to decide such things for themselves.

WAR-DOLE: Provision for financial protection against wartime unemployment and distress is being urged by the Parliamentary committee for social security according to the "Age" of March 7. As one would expect, the suggested payments are totally inadequate, but it is a start, and if the people bring sufficient pressure on the their individual Members of Parliament for adequate provision—which should be not less than the basic wage satisfactory result is assured.

when hundreds of millions of pounds could be advanced by the Commonwealth Bank; but I have been unable to make either the present Government or past governments act on my suggestion. I am speaking as a man who has the interests of the nation at heart, but this action has not been taken.

Senator McBride: Does the honorable Senator suggest that the present Government has not the interests of the people at heart?

Senator Darcey: I referred on one occasion to the honorable Senator who interjects as the Minister for Jeers and Sneers, because he always makes inane remarks when I speak on finance.

As other honorable Senators have said, we are in a desperately bad position, but I believe that we shall win the war. Our soldiers won the last war, but the banks won the peace, and that is why we are in the present war. Members of this Senate have taken a solemn oath in this chamber to put the interests of their country first. In my opinion we shall have to drop all parties. When we are at war there should be only one party, and that is the nation. Some of those who have jeered and laughed at me in this chamber because of my views on financial matters now admit that I am right, but it is against the traditions of the Opposition to agree to anything that comes from this side of the chamber. That ap-

plies to whichever party happens to be in power. In this great crisis, however, I suggest that the Opposition should take a new view of finance, and take the right view of it, even if it means a departure from its traditional performance of the past. I hope that in the present crisis some notice will be taken of what, I have said with regard, to the financial situation.

THE DOLLAR INVASION

A few weeks ago the people were told that the currency of the United States of America had been incorporated in the currency of Australia. This is the first time in the history of the world that any nation has accepted the currency of another nation. When our men were fighting in France they were paid in the currency of France, and, with thousands of Americans in Australia to-day, I ask whether any pressure was brought to bear on the Commonwealth. Government by Wall-street to compel traders in Australia to accept dollar bills as currency. The exchange, as all honorable Senators know, is the amount one country charges another for the use of its currency. The United States of America has been charging us 6/3 for its dollar of 4/2 ever since the outbreak of war, and also prior to that. Now an American citizen can present a dollar bill to any trader in Australia and demand for it 6/3 worth of goods or services. Not only is Australia in the hands of the private banks, but the currency of the United States of America, created by banks over which we have no control, is also coming in. The Federal Reserve Bank of America, which has the same standing as the Bank of England, must have exerted influence over the Commonwealth Government. We are not getting anything from the United States of America for nothing, but I do not think that that country has any right to demand 6/3 worth of goods and services for its paper dollar.

THE "LIBERTY" LOAN

And a Little Question of Bondage

"The Voice," Hobart, March 7:— "By all means subscribe to the Liberty Loan if you want the safest investment that Australia has to offer. But why call it the "Liberty" Loan? "A loan signifies debt. Debt ultimately means Bondage. Since when was bondage synonymous with liberty? Mr. Chifley may reply that by subscribing to the Liberty Loan we purchase liberty from the Japs. Good! But tell us, Mr. Chifley (if you can) why it is necessary to purchase liberty from the Japs at the price of bondage to the bankers?"

will be that the U.A.P. regard it as a necessary instrument with which to discipline coalminers and other workers, but one which Labour may turn against their interests. As their interests are more or less identical with those of the bank-controlled Labour party, they need have little fear. For safety sake, however, they could stipulate that it apply only to those enjoying the basic wage!

PRESS "SOOLERS": The culminating point of the press campaign for offensive war seems to have been reached; judging from the following statement in the "Herald" of March 12: "The military attitude of the great mass of the British people will have to be to face and endure great bloodshed and sacrifice; there is no other road, no easy way to win." Quite possibly military experts may be called on to make such a decision that when word-spinners, safely out of range endeavour to precipitate such a decision they can only be described as warmongers of the most dangerous type.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

FEDERAL UNION: Mr. Amery, ex-Secretary for the Dominions, is reported in the "Herald" of March 7 as saying: "I do not believe a union with U.S. is feasible even among Anglo-Saxon communities; for our traditions, though kindred have diverged too far in the last 100 years. In any case such a federation, if it, embraced Britain and the dominions of European origin, could hardly include India. It would mean the end of an empire based not on race, but on institutions arid ideals, and would open out a dangerous vista of future racial conflicts." That should be a steadier for surface-gazers.

A.R.P. RED-TAPE: The Manly Council (N.S.W.), urged "immediate control of national emergency services to eliminate frustration and depression caused by the slow strangling of the department in its own red-tape." It appears that they have four tin hats among eleven wardens and that only 10% of wardens are efficiently equipped. Their red-tape must be very sticky—perhaps adhesive.

AMERICAN AID: The following message from the "New York Times" appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of March 16: "American aid is available, including fighter planes in considerable quantity—and Washington, apparently means to hold Australia. Those significant words bring hope, for the present at least. Under present circumstances it is to be hoped that Japan does not double-cross the world-planners' blue-print.

VATICAN MOVE: In view of the reported probability of the Vatican establishing a mission in Japan, U.S. and Britain have protested on the grounds that such action would be regarded by the world as at least not disapproving of Japan's policies and actions. It may be significant that whilst this controversy is raging the horror-stories have been circulating with great rapidity.

REGULATION 77. This statutory rule, described as a blanket provision relating to industrial control, is to be attacked by the Opposition next session. The principal difficulty in the attack will

DON'T BE FOOLED BY THE DAILY PRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

have men of equal calibre in Australia. But, the impression is being deliberately created that, compared with the Russians and Americans, the British peoples are "slow."

The Melbourne "Herald" recently published many instances of the manner in which the Americans are getting things done. It is splendid to know that they are getting things done. But what would happen to Australians if they did some of the things done by our visitors? They would probably find themselves in a serious clash with the law.

On page 3 of the issue of the "Herald" mentioned above, a photograph of MacArthur arriving at Menzies Hotel carries the following heading: "Crowd Applauds New Leader." I can only ask weakly: "What! Another Leader?"

Then there is an article on Mrs. MacArthur by Pat Jarrett. I am sure that Mrs. MacArthur is quite a charming lady and is "showing the strain of more than three months of life in the island fortress." But millions of British women went through the worst bombings of the war. They never get the headlines. The press feeds us on sensationalism of the worst type to build the impression that, in the manner of helpless children, we must be always looking up to those the press desires us to look up to. THIS HELPS TO DESTROY OUR INITIATIVE AND CONFIDENCE IN OURSELVES. On the same page as the photographs of the MacArthurs, the following headlines appear: "Manpower Control On Monday: 38 New Service Offices Open." This move should be responsible for another flood of petty bureaucrats; all getting in the way of those people trying to get on with the job of winning the war.

The crowning gem, on the same page, is the following report from New York:—

"Despite recent American correspondents' statements from Australia to the effect that the Commonwealth's desire for American aid does not affect her allegiance to Britain, Hanson Baldwin claims that 'Australia's request for the appointment of General MacArthur emphasises that the Anzacs look to Washington rather than to London for support and leadership."

Words almost fail me. Curtin and his Socialist group should be asked plainly if they don't think that we have any suitable men in Australia. "Leadership" from Washington is an indication of servitude. We can lead ourselves. We don't seek to lead the Americans. We welcome their help. But this arrogant attitude by some Americans is not calculated to build complete unity. Hanson Baldwin, whoever he is, is one of them. Much more could be quoted from the issue of the "Herald" under, discussion. But the main item of news, real news, was on page 7. It consisted of just three lines:—

"The Russo-Japanese fisheries pact, which expired on December 31, has been renewed for a year."

Fish is the basic diet of the Japanese at present as a result of the rice famine. Did I hear someone say something about Stalin saving us?

MORE INSULTING NONSENSE. Mr. H. S. Wassermann (I don't know how this gentleman's name is pronounced, I am too busy training to keep the Japanese out to listen to the "famous" commentators; it is enough effort to read the "famous" correspondents), who is leader of the United States Lease-Lend Mission in Australia, was reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of March 18, as follows:—

"Australia has got to make a complete effort itself," he said. "This is total war and calls for a total effort — not merely a

fair share, but more than a fair share, on the part of Australia."

Thanks, Mr. Wassermann! We have done a hell of a lot (excuse the French) of fighting in this war in the absence of American troops. If Britain, with the aid of the Dominions, had not stood the brunt of Germany's blitz for the first eighteen months of the war, both Russia and America wouldn't have stood a chance of surviving against Germany and Japan. That's a fact which too many people forget. The real Americans and the real Russians know that, but the leadership-mania is not confined to this country. All the "leaders" and newspapers' "famous" correspondents should take a less prominent place in the Allied war effort.

The British and Australian people are not morons. I repeat what I wrote last week: We fight in co-

COMMUNISM LAND CHAOS

(Continued from page 3.)

who have worked and saved to enjoy those privileges, the Communists seek to destroy capitalism and capitalists, by marshalling an army of the thrifless majority for a civil war of extermination. In this preposterous aim they receive support from fat-headed sentimentalists, who, perceiving that there is suffering in the world, gain masochistic self-satisfaction by worrying about it, grasping at any quack cure, such as Communism, which offers promise of remedial treatment.

Wage-workers are not the only workers in a community; and the overwhelming majority would rather have progress by peace and prosperity than by war and revolution, with its dubious outcome in the bureaucratic paradise of Bolshevism. The Australian Communists can gain support only by concealing their true intentions of pillage organised banditry, and civil war. They must use "Trojan Horse" tactics worming their way into all kinds of "bourgeois" institutions by appeals to humanitarian sentimentality; but the fact remains, whether "Leftists" like it or not, that Communism requires suffering, and batters on it. To this extent, Communists are true decadents, their roots in resentment and hate and destruction.

Communists are grounded in resentment of the present "ruling class," whom they envy. Although Britain is an ally of Russia now, a ceaseless Communist propaganda is maintained against what is called "the old school tie"—a propaganda initiated in Britain by journalists, who join hands with Communists in envy and hate of Britain's traditional ruling class—the class which made the Empire great. If the Empire falls, it will not be because this class ruled but because it failed to rule. The disasters which have overtaken Britain have come under "Leftist," not "Rightist," leadership of the Empire. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who disarmed Britain, was, not a wearer of the Old School Tie.

With their dreams of "internationalism," of pulling-down existing ruling classes and nations, of setting class against class in civil war, of creating chaos as a preliminary to seizing power, and with their ultimate and avowed aim of organised banditry, confiscation, robbery-underarms, and expropriation, the Communists are a menace to this Nation as their counterparts are in every nation. Their trickery, their "tactics," their "infiltration" into Trades Unions, capitalist newspaper offices broadcasting stations, and, even, into semi-religious and charitable bodies have gone much further than is generally realised. By its very nature Communism is an illegal con-

operation with the Russians, Americans, and Chinese. But we don't want alien political and economic ideas surreptitiously forced on us under stress of war. The trouble With the Anglo-Saxon is the fact that they are too trusting. They believe in "playing the game." But they are gradually waking up. Some Australians even discovered, in the columns of the Melbourne "Argus" last week, that our "new leader" MacArthur used the American Army in 1932 to brutally smash the campaign of the ex-service men seeking a little belated post-war justice during the worst years of the depression.

I conclude: For God's sake wake up, Australians! Don't get your views ready-made from the daily press. Challenge the growing "leader-mania," bureaucratic centralisation and internationalism of the worst type—which threaten to submerge this country of ours under the heel of a bunch of Jewish International Banksters.

piracy and the Communist Party, in fact, in Australia is illegal. The ban against this Party has not been removed by the Labour Government, which well knows that, just as Kerensky's Labour Government was forcibly thrown out in Russia, so Australian Labour's greatest enemy is the white-anting power of Communism, which would forcibly overthrow any Australian Government, Labour or anti-Labour, if the opportunity offered.

Attempts to form a "People's Army," ostensibly to fight the Japanese, amount to no more than a Communist effort to organise force for civil revolution. "Aid for Russia" Movements are nothing but a screen for preserving the Communist organisation intact, and for furthering Communist propaganda. In all countries, the constant and irritating trickery of Communist tactics is demoralising the community, spreading mistrust of the Government and of the Law, and waiting—ever waiting—for the Great Chance which might come in a time of chaos in war's aftermath.

Yet for every disease there is a remedy; and Communism in fact is a social disease. After what happened in Russia in 1917 and the following years, no country will ever allow itself to be caught napping, as Russia was then. It is a sobering thought that, directly because of Communism's threat, Mussolini came to power in Italy, Franco in Spain, Hitler in Germany, Petain in France, and the Japanese army entered China. Untold millions have died and suffered in the civil wars and international wars that have originated in the past two decades from Communism's ceaseless attempts to provoke revolutions. The remedy, counter-revolution, may be worse than the disease; but it should be clear by this time that the bourgeois will not allow themselves to be slaughtered and expropriated without putting up a fight, which sometimes, perhaps usually, they will win.

Communism needs chaos as a preliminary to its attempts to seize power. Australian property-owners must be on their guard to ensure that, in the difficult period of exhaustion after repelling the enemy without, they do not succumb to the Enemy Within.

—Rex Williams, in "The Publicist."

[We cannot agree, of course, that "business cycles" are inevitable, or—as seems to be implied in one sentence—that the majority are propertyless because they are thrifless.—Ed., "N.T.")

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From United Democrats, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.

CO-OPERATION. People who read these notes do so because they are interested in Social Reform. Their purchase of this little paper is evidence of that. There have, of course, been reformers for many generations, many centuries; and many of the reforms have been strangled at birth, or are but still half-grown at death.

The reasons for failure may be many and varied; but usually either the method has been wrong or the "reform" itself has been impossible or even unworthy. If reformers have chosen the wrong method, the wrong approach, if they have set themselves against the forces of the universe instead of in line with them, failure is certain.

There has been, we understand, an Industrial Revolution, an Industrial Reform. It developed because it was based on methods that worked. If one closes an electrical circuit by throwing a switch something happens. Under certain set conditions certain results are inevitable. By the use of the correct method in known circumstances, it is possible to produce very definite results. The conditions may be varied, the results changing accordingly; but always the method is to so control natural forces, which, working in harmony—in cooperation—bring about the desired result.

But perhaps the more certain cause of failure has been inherent in the very nature of the "Reform." There has, by the very choice of objective, often been a tendency to restrict rather than liberate the forces within the individual. (We have heard of oil companies sealing oil wells to suit their convenience. But petrol is only effective as a source of power when used in an internal-combustion engine.)

The ancient Egyptians were to be found making God in their own image. For quite a time now Man has been at that game—making gods and men, instead of lifting the restrictions that prevent men from making themselves. Most of the reforms have had that in view; they have sought to place Man in a mould, variously called Utopia, Brave New World New Order, etc. But we remember a Great Reformer who said: "The Kingdom of God is within you"—it is yours, not for the asking, but for the doing of the right thing in the right way—the way that works. The only way that works is the way that is taken by the forces of the universe.

And so, Co-operation. It means working together. It means much more than the setting up of cooperatives, though that may be a step in the right direction. It means all reformers getting together and asking themselves why they cannot work together. It must be because (1) they have chosen the wrong method, or (2) they have chosen the wrong objective.

C. H. Douglas has said that we can only co-operate fully on those things common to all humanity—the desire for food, clothing and shelter. Things other than those are not common to all humanity. There is a divergence of tastes and talents; and the farther we go in that realm the more diverse we become. From being in a majority we rapidly find ourselves in a minority; and for any reform to work, it is essential for the majority to be considered, for when the people are united, nothing can stand against them.

—M. R. W. Lee, Hon. Secretary.

A LETTER FROM A REALIST

(Continued from page 4.)

tion for the one objective. They reached their objective.

Their major strategy was based on facts ascertained by accurate observation by Whympier.

If we are to achieve our goal, political and economic democracy, we must bear the above analogy in mind. We must first observe all the facts from every possible viewpoint. We must check those facts against experience. Social crediters have been doing this for years. They have built up a mass of facts which they have suggested as a basis for a general broad strategy. But we are not attempting to conquer the Matterhorn; we are attempting to defeat the International Money Power.

Whympier showed by careful observation that the commonly-accepted view about the Matterhorn was wrong; careful observation of the forces governing society reveals that the so-called conflicts between National Socialists, Socialists, Communists, Financiers, Federal Unionists, etc., are really a camouflage of the fact that all these groups seek to impose their will upon the individual. The general view is wrong.

If, therefore, you are desirous of climbing our Matterhorn, you must associate with those who are attempting this task. As I have mentioned on another occasion, this means submitting yourself to functional discipline for this task. There is no question of conscription in the group of social mountaineers seeking to show the individuals in society how they can master the institutions which oppose them to-day. It is voluntary. And all the great achievements in history have been accomplished by this spirit of voluntary association for a certain objective.

Those who have carefully observed and checked their facts will not be alarmed at the shouts of fear on all sides. They are realists. Columbus was one of the world's greatest realists. He observed facts and checked them for a number of years. He reached the conclusion, opposed to the conventional view, that the world was round. But he didn't sit down and just produce a theory. He acted. He set out to demonstrate, like Whympier, that his conclusions were correct. You are familiar with the story of how Columbus and his men sailed on and on into the unknown. His men became alarmed and afraid. But there was one man who was unperturbed. He had faith in his observations over years.

Columbus was not swayed by the conventional views about geography.

Are you sufficiently confident of all your facts, in relation to the critical era we are now passing through? Do you know where we are going? Do you know where you want to go? These are questions which you might think about.

Are you like Columbus, confident of the course you are charting, and oblivious to the alarm and confusion growing everywhere? If so, you will not attempt to compromise with those who have a different policy. No great explorer would have reached his goal if he had compromised with all those who made other suggestions—suggestions not based upon careful investigation of facts. And we haven't time to enter into arguments with these people. We have to demonstrate by achievement. We must experiment,

TASMANIAN A.L.P. AND NATIONAL CREDIT

The Annual Conference of the Tasmanian Section of the A.L.P. was to assemble in Hobart on Friday, March 27, but has been postponed "on account of the war." The Agenda Paper includes a recommendation from the Executive itself that Conference should pass the following resolution:—

"Recognising the great practical importance of a reform in the present financial system, this Conference is of the opinion that the time has arrived for the Federal Government to utilise National Credit, operated through the Commonwealth Bank only, in accordance with the National Credit planks of the Federal Labour Party, both for a considerable portion of the Federal revenue requirements of the nation at war, and also in connection with a large proportion of the capital expenditure on public works, authorised by the Loan Council, and which is now met by the issue of burdensome interest-bearing bonds."

—"The Voice," Hobart.

We have it on the best authority that this resolution was regarded as certain to be carried unanimously—unless, indeed, it was replaced with something stronger originating from the Conference itself.

This means trial and error. It is hard. We gave a practical demonstration of our strategy during the National Insurance campaign and the Common-minor campaigns could be named. Yes, there have also been failures. The great Australian explorers who helped lay the foundations of this Australia of ours had some terrible failures. Some lost their lives. But, if they had sat down at the few coastal towns and just theorised about the interior, nothing would have been done. Trial and error was the **only** way. And so with us, although we are attempting to limit the possibilities of error by correct observations.

You are young, and, therefore, swayed to some extent by sentiment. But this is war. No matter how nice and charming a person may be, if he supports, consciously or unconsciously, the enemy forces, his views must be ruthlessly challenged. If you refuse to do this, you are yourself supporting the enemy. Do you think that men like Columbus, Drake, Cook, Sturt or Eyre would have achieved anything by adopting a policy of compromise?

I would like to contribute my quota to our effort for real political and economic democracy. I am, therefore, forced to adopt a no-compromise attitude towards many people on these issues. I trust that you understand this. If not, you may care to analyse what I have written and write down your conclusions. I am only trying to assist you.—I am, your sincere friend, John Clifford.

"SOUND FINANCE"

The anonymous monthly review known as "Sound Finance" is published in the interests of orthodox finance and the private banks. Even this monthly sometimes tells the truth, perhaps accidentally, or because compelled to do so by inescapable fact.

In its most recent issue it states that "the grand total of the loans to be raised and spent in the twelve months ending in June next will total approximately £160,000,000." This "grand total" will, it considers, involve "an expansion of central bank credit" to the amount "of not less than £50,000,000." This expansion is not an issue of genuine national credit. It is merely an overdraft arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank, which, according to orthodox finance and prehistoric practice, must be liquidated later by Public Loans and the issue of burdensome interest-bearing bonds.

—"The Voice," Hobart, Feb. 28.

PEOPLE'S CHARTER

Copies of the People's Charter for Responsible Government, published in the last two issues of the "New Times," are now available at 1/6 per hundred from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.1.

Call or write for a hundred TO-DAY. Urge each of your acquaintances to sign and forward one. This is important!

THE PACIFIC WAR AND THE ENEMY WITHIN

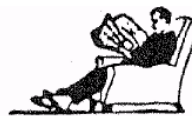
Under this heading in our issue of December 15 appeared an open letter to Federal Members from Eric Butler. Many people believe this to be the clearest, most damning, and hardest-hitting piece of writing ever directed against the Money Monopoly and its political "yes-men." There is a challenge in every sentence. A copy was sent to every Federal Member.

At the request of many people, and in the interests of a really free Australia, we have had thousands of copies of the above letter reprinted for mass distribution.

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