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EVERY FRIDAY

THE 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).

More Light on the Enemy Within

An Outspoken Broadcast

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO Hobart, at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, July 12, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Probably the most important and most vital battle front during the past two years has been the shipping front. On that front England has been employing over one million men, pushing out men and materials all over the world. These shipping lines extend over thousands of miles. The British official figures state that 80 per cent, of Britain's war production is sent abroad.

These great convoys of ships and naval escorts have been steaming through the North Sea, round Norway into Russia; they have been steaming thousands of miles round Africa into the Mediterranean, to supply the armies of the Middle East; and up the Persian Gulf, to supply the Russian armies—taking tanks, aeroplanes, and supplies of all kinds.

These convoys steam day and night, in fair weather and foul, in the tropics and up into the Arctic Circle. Submarines lie in wait for them between ports scattered thousands of miles apart. It is easy for armchair critics, sitting in front of a 1/6 map, to move armies about and to open up new fronts, but the principal job of an army commander is not so much a question of tactics or strategy: it is a question of transport, and the difficulties of supplying an army of over 100,000 men are so great that no commander willingly fights a long dis-

tance from his base unless against a very weak enemy.

The British armies are the only armies in the field fighting thousands of miles from their main supply base.

The British authorities have not published the results of the submarine sinkings, but several statements have been made that our merchant ships are being sunk faster than they can be built. And around the American coast the sinkings have been so heavy that British naval ships, it is reported, have had to be sent to help America.

For two years Britain fought the whole resources of Europe single-handed, and during that time there was no organised shout for a "second" front. With the hint we have had of the present shipping losses, why is there an organised shout for further commitments, and the opening of a "second" front, as it is called?

Why it is not called a 4th, 5th, or 6th front, I do not know.

Who forced Britain to reduce her fleet to ridiculous and inadequate proportions? It was done against all expert advice. And why? I contend that as war was waged primarily for the destruction of the British peoples, Britain was reduced to such a state of helplessness and chaos before this war, so that her defeat was almost certain.

Britain's power to wage war at sea was based on her enormous power to build ships rapidly. This depended on her large number of ship-building yards, and, of course, on an ample supply of highly-skilled technicians.

To-day, the very life-blood of the British peoples depends on England's ability to build ships; but England is working under a tremendous hardship. Not only has she no Japanese navy to protect the most vulnerable parts, but that navy is fighting against her. And her capacity to build ships has been undermined by

the destruction of her ship-building yards before this war started.

In 1920 I was working in one of the biggest ship-building yards in England. Like most industrial concerns in England at that time, the place was a hive of industry; there were, in this one place, twenty ships on the stocks; blast furnaces lit up the sky for miles around. There was a job waiting for everyone who could do any useful work.

And then, suddenly, plague swept that busy island; something happened, something very much worse than the German blitz over England. From one end of Britain to the other, the mighty industries of that country shut down; in a few months three million men were walking aimlessly about the streets looking for work. The shipyards, engineering shops, and blast furnaces shut down; their skilled men were flung out as surplus to requirements—some of them destined to be—
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NOTES ON THE NEWS

As an example of finance obstructing the war effort, the following gem from the Melbourne "Herald" of July 7 is worth stating: "A Canadian force bristling with guns was rushed to Alaska to prevent Japanese bombing Dutch Harbour, but was stopped at the border by American Customs officials who demanded payment of duty on every gun, shell and uniform."

Who said our Yankee friends had licked the Red Tape Brigade?

MENZIES' BLAH: Addressing the Australian Women's National League (the U.A.P. nursery), Mr. Menzies made a very weak attempt to defend the incompetence of the socialistic planners by accusing the public of slackness. He played the tune of "Guns or Beer" for the nice old ladies, but forgot to remind them of men striking because there were not enough jobs to keep them busy at Government munition works.

QUEER AMUSEMENT: The daily press informs us that when Mr. Tunnecliffe, Victorian M.L.A., placed a motion on the notice paper "to abolish State Parliaments" the House registered amusement. If true, such an attitude shows a lack of understanding of the importance of the motion, which constitutes a dangerous attack on our democratic institutions. These amused men are elected and paid by electors to uphold the dignity and sovereignty of Parliament: to safeguard the people from the Hitlerian idea of centralised government—which Mr. Tunnecliffe presumably prefers.

BIG BLUNDER: The waste products campaign is being boosted strongly, while the poor old "bottle-oh," who previously garnered rags, bones, bottles and similar treasures, is out of a job and forgotten. This is a great pity, when man-power, petrol, rubber and cars are so scarce. His historical handcart—without a chauffeur, or even a red cross—did the job quite well: and it is a safe bet that his remuneration was even less than the present petrol expenditure. Why not leave it to the "bottle-oh"?

WOOL WORRIES: The convention of the Graziers' Federal Council has lodged a protest against Government departments formulating policies vitally concerning the pastoral industry. Apparently those vitally concerned are not consulted when international agreements are made. Graziers want to manage their own affairs, which they could certainly do more ably than theoretical planners, who would not know a ram from a lamb.

COWS AND BANKERS: A graphic story is told in the "G & N. Co-Operator" of July 16, pointing out that excellent cows and heifer calves, which should be reserved as future milkers, are being sold for tinning. One dairyman, in appealing to the authorities to stop this disaster, says: "Bankers will not accept the patriot—
(Continued on page 2.)

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED "DIETITIANS BILL."

A protest meeting to discuss the proposed "Dietitians Bill" and its effect upon the general public will be held in the Australian Church Hall, Russell-street, Melbourne, on Monday, July 27, at 7.45 p.m. Prominent naturopathic practitioners will state their case and ask for help in campaigning against the threatened "medical monopoly."

The United Naturopathic Practitioners of Victoria are fighting for these principles:

(1) That citizens shall be free to choose their own health advisers.

(2) That consulting dietitians practising on naturopathic lines shall be registered as a separate body, free from medical control.

Members of the above organisation are urging their patients, and other citizens who wish, to see fair play, to use the democratic, constitutional method of "pressure politics" and write to their respective representatives in the Victorian Parliament. Here is one sample of the letters being sent by such patients:

Mr....., M.L.A.

Dear Sir,

As a voter of your electorate, I ask you to give your personal support to a movement opposing certain Clauses in a Bill to be brought before the House, regulating the activities of Dietitians in this State. In its present form it would wipe out all but a favoured section of such practitioners, who have recently completed a course at the University.

As a free citizen of this Commonwealth, I claim the right to choose my own Health adviser. I have personally experienced the remarkable benefits to be obtained from following the advice of so-called unortho-

dox Dietitians when all previous medical treatment had completely failed to produce results. I am, therefore, in a position to state most emphatically that it would be contrary to public interest that men such as these should be suppressed, or subjected to Medical interference.

From the economic point of view these consulting dietitians are doing a real service to the community by teaching the public how to keep themselves fit and well by the proper use of wholesome foods.

The dietetic treatment which they advocate is inexpensive and well within the reach of the average citizen. In fact, the bulk of their patients are drawn from the working classes, who cannot afford high-priced medical fees. The fact that their practice is based on personal recommendation proves the high standard of their work.

We are to-day fighting a desperate battle for democratic principles. You, as a representative of a free people, cannot give your support to any form of monopoly. Vote against this unfair Bill or demand certain amendments, and you will be assured of my support at the forthcoming elections.

Yours in the Cause of British Justice,
(Sgd.).....



MR. R. G. MENZIES

IDLE MACHINES: Recently 1000 workers from the socialised munition factory met at Footscray to protest against a Sunday shift being eliminated. They claimed that "idle machines and red tape are helping Hitler." Mr. Curtin and Mr. Makin, although invited to attend, did not do so. While this was going on, Mr. Evatt was denouncing complacency from the Wesley Church pulpit. Not by their words, but by their actions, shall ye know them. Incidentally, the socialist agitators attempted to convert the genuine grievance of the above mentioned workers, which was against the effect of socialistic management into a demand for socialism!

THE BANKERS' NEW TACTICS

A WARNING TO MONETARY REFORMERS

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Those readers who are taking the trouble to study the series of articles by C. H. Douglas appearing in these columns must be impressed with his background of facts related to the present world situation and his penetrating analysis of the Bankers' strategy.

In my opinion, Douglas is one of the greatest thinkers ever produced in Britain—and Britain has given the world some remarkable men. A study of his writings over the past twenty years reveals him as a man who always saw the issue confronting civilisation in a crystal-clear light.

One of his statements made in the past, one which certainly attracted very little attention at the time, even among social crediters, was to the effect that the most dangerous period in our fight against the bankers would arise when the bankers started talking some brand of "monetary reform." I believe that to be the case at present; I believe that our Enemy is attempting to harness the rising tide of public opinion, a very vague public opinion, against the "present order," into channels which lead straight to the Slave State.

Alarming evidence of this has been seen in many quarters for some time past. Now comes the remarkable (but is it?) information that the London "Times" is giving much publicity to monetary reform ideas. Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts!

Those who may think that so long as we can develop an anti-private-

bank feeling in this country, we are making progress towards our real objective, apparently know very little about history.

The question of monetary reform of some kind was a live issue in America as far back as 1863. From then until just prior to the last world war, a monetary reform campaign was waged, and there was a considerable body of public opinion which was vaguely anti-bank. But, and this is the important point, there were no competent social engineers, such as sound students of this journal, to direct that force of public opinion to the right objective. The bankers got behind the public opinion, supported the suggestion that the banking system should be reformed, and, at the appropriate moment brought forward their Federal Reserve Bank idea. Many people thought the idea splendid. Congress was going to control finance! But we now know that the

RATS IN THE BELFRY

When I invented my germ-proof spat, the newspapers took no notice of it.

When I proved, by sticking pins into barn-owls, that children with bunions should not be put into tight boots, my pamphlet was not mentioned in a single weekly review.

When I—but I will not weary you by multiplying instances. The point I wish to make is this: That the greatest discoveries—those which are destined to change the whole trend of human thought, invariably pass almost unnoticed at the time. I often weep about this.

Let me give you an example. The press gave prominence to the Report of the Industrial Health Research Board, one of the functions of which is to make bored workers think that dull jobs are frightfully interesting.

Another of its functions is to find out, by what is called Industrial Psychology, which kind of workers are able to carry on which kind of footling occupations without running amok and beaming their bosses with a brick.

Now, I am not saying that the Press has ignored all the important findings of the Board.

For instance, there is the great discovery that "one of the most important factors in determining efficiency and pleasure in work is the inclination or will to work, and this, in turn, is largely dependent on the provision of effective incentives."

This discovery alone, I admit, raises Industrial Psychologists to the biscuit-worthy or bun-deserving class.

Till then, of course, Science had been under the impression that an incentive tended rather to put a man off his work. They imagined the child of a worker going to the foreman and saying: "Father can't come to work to-day. He's got an incentive."

But the psychologists did not stop there. Inspired by their discovery, they probed more deeply into the mysteries of the human mind, and set the following startling fact on record in their Report:

"Of these incentives the most potent is probably the weekly wage."

That men cannot develop such powers of deduction without at least one meal a day, consisting exclusively of spinach, will be readily conceded.

Nevertheless, the idea that workers go into industry mainly to get wages

was too startling and revolutionary for the scientific mind to accept without exhaustive experiments to test its validity.

Perhaps they lined all the workers up and offered them wages to test their reactions, noting carefully how many accepted them without surprise, and how many refused them with an exclamation of repugnance, such as, "Sir, you insult me."

Suffice it to say that the discovery has given psychologists a new insight into the mind of the workers, and has refuted their former theory that the main reason why a worker goes into a factory is to get away from his wife.

All this the Press has noted. Yet the most important experiments of all were hidden away obscurely in a single newspaper. Let me give them to the world:

On behalf of the Industrial Research Board, Prof. Bartlett, Director of the Cambridge University Psychological Laboratory, is conducting experiments on incentive with a colony of rats.

Before the rats can reach their food they have to pass through an area where they are subjected to an electric shock.

"We have discovered," said Prof. Bartlett, "that the animals, knowing that they have to face this deterrent, become all the keener on their food."

"From the knowledge we are gaining we may be able to ascertain what are the best forms of incentive for the ordinary worker, and what lies behind human motives of effort."

I need not point out why it is necessary to give a rat an electric shock before you know whether workers want wages or not. The logic of the process is apparent.

It bears out what I have always said—that we cannot over-estimate the scientific value of the Rat.

In our steady, upward climb to Knowledge, the Rat leads the way, shining before us like a beacon on our path. As a great scientist once said, "What we do to rats to-day, we will do to you to-morrow."

The Rat is the Test of modern research. No university ever thinks of buying a new professor before it has asked, "Is he a good Ratter?"

I can only hope that, in order that our Industrial Psychologists may gain sufficient incentive to further triumphs of deduction, someone will find a way of making them pass through

people had a worse tyranny than ever imposed on them. Once again, I warn all monetary reformers.

The New Zealand episode still rankles in our memories. The social crediters were out-manoeuvred in that country. There wasn't a sufficient number who were sound social engineers. The shocking example of the Federal Labor Party in this country is probably the most glaring example of using of the monetary reformers that we have yet seen. There is no doubt that the great educational work which we have carried out over the past years was responsible for the increase in Labor strength at the last Federal elections. Monetary reform was brought forward. Mr. Alex. Wilson, M.H.R., who holds some very definite views about financial policy, although I don't believe that he fully appreciates the real issue, held the balance of power for some time before he finally decided to help put the Labor Party into office. I know that Mr. Wilson thought that Curtin and Co. might do something about the monetary question; and I now know that he is dissatisfied with Curtin. But it was very remarkable how (just to make sure that Curtin was put in control?) Mr. Coles deserted Menzies and voted for Labor at the critical moment. Mr. Curtin proceeded to introduce the Slave State as rapidly as possible.

It is to the credit of this journal that it has never once wavered from its policy against backing parties or of getting "our" men into the Federal Parliament.

When enough INDIVIDUALS in enough electorates stop talking and fuming, and ACT, something will happen. But not before.

Mass meetings, resolutions, beating drums, flying flags and making speeches—even if every citizen in the community is a monetary reformer—are useless unless ACTION directed by the INDIVIDUAL against his local, State or Federal Representative takes place. Just how many people do this? What do you do? Do you write to your representatives on every possible occasion? Of course you don't. I know you answer: "What's the use. He won't take any notice." That's exactly what the enemy wants you to say. The readers of this journal—and I presume that they call themselves monetary reformers—could, without any effort, see that 50,000 personal

**AT U.D. HEADQUARTERS,
17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide,
LUNCHEON ADDRESS
31st JULY.
DR. CHARLES DUGUID,
"A NEW AUSTRALIA."**

letters went to Parliamentary representatives every week.

There are some individuals who realise what is required. I know one young chap in a country centre in Victoria who has made himself thoroughly conversant with the issues involved in the present world struggle; he writes regularly to dozens of country newspapers about these matters. His letters are published. He is taking ACTION which is directing public opinion. Think of 500—yes, only 500—individuals taking similar action all over Australia. The issue would be beyond doubt in this country.

POINTS TO WATCH.

The reader will note that all these brand-new schemes to reform the monetary system aim at regimenting the individual, they aim at centralising all power into fewer and fewer hands.

Never forget that Hitler "reformed" the German money system. He certainly made adequate credits available—but HE decided what they were to be used for. Would you be very pleased if a Central Government in Australia, or, a World Government in

an area where they will be subjected to a shock before they can reach their laboratory.

One question remains: "Is there a limit to the pursuit of knowledge, or will the Industrial Psychologists some day discover the difference between a man and a rat?"

—Yaffle, in "Reynolds News."

Wall Street, New York, told you there was to be no shortage of money after the war, that all money was to be debt and interest free—but, that, in order to obtain some of this money you had to go where you were told and WORK on projects you were not interested in? Remember, there can be just as great a tyranny under a debt-and-interest-free money system as there is under the present system, unless the individual has CONTROL of policy and can decide, voluntarily in association with his fellows, what he is going to do, and what he is not going to do. "Back to work," the bankers shout. "Money for international planning." Yes, and a lot of mugs are falling for it.

Maybe you hadn't thought of this before. Well, you may still have time. Just think it over.

PRESSURE POLITICS IN BRITAIN

"The fresh fruit and vegetables department of the Ministry of Food is largely staffed by representatives of the wholesale fruit and vegetable merchants," said Mr. E. Cooper, who was recently on the staff of the Ministry of Food and is now Southern Regional Organiser of the National Growers' Association.

"They are naturally inclined to the view that growers are only concerned with production and that distribution should be left to the wholesale trade.

"It was only a storm of protests from growers that forced the Ministry to modify that view and to admit that growers have the right to sell at least part of their produce."

U.E.A. Action

The following progress report of the offensive launched by the United Electors of Australia indicates the keen interest of supporters:

Interesting and informative letters are coming in to headquarters' from every nook and corner of Australia; all indicating tremendous interest—and the fighting spirit we need so badly. One stalwart from Queensland with 66 years behind him vows he will stay in the fight until the finish, and he's sure of victory. This warrior has a stout heart and a slender purse, but he sent us 6/- for "bullets." Such actionists inspire us and will perhaps inspire others. There are many others of a similar nature, whom we cannot answer as fully as we would like to—we have to concentrate on answering those who seek specific information. These nights are busy ones at H.Q., but we are able and happy to deal personally with any callers wishing to discuss matters. We wish to thank all those who have responded to the call to action, but there is still plenty of room for more; so if you are unable to call, drop a line to the Hon. Secretary of the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne—and, may we suggest you couldn't do it too soon.

—O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

ism of the farmers in lieu of interest." When anything resembling a disaster occurs it is a safe bet that the bankers will be behind it.

RUBBER MYTH: An awkward situation has arisen in U.S.A. The Government has just removed some rationing contradictions, and persuaded the public that the rubber and petrol shortage is real—when along come the practical men, who are to hold an exhibition to demonstrate that there is no need for the rationing! Their confidential figures are startling, and demonstrate that tyres sufficient for all needs can be produced without interfering with the war effort. Pretty rough on the Government, when mere practical men "blow the gaff" like that? Should be stopped? Probably will be!

O.B.H

FOLLY OF BLOODY REVOLUTION

What Bertrand Russell Wrote in 1920

From his book, "The Practice and Theory of Bolshevism."

(Coming, as it did, from the pen of one who professed Communism, though not "Bolshevism," and written without the lesson of what has happened in Russia during the past 22 years before him, the following is of exceptional interest)

The Bolshevik argument against Parliamentary democracy as a method of achieving Socialism is a powerful one. My answer to it lies rather in pointing out what I believe to be fallacies in the Bolshevik method, from which I conclude that no swift method exists of establishing any desirable form of Socialism. [We are not aware that there is any desirable form of Socialism.—Ed. "N.T."] But let us first see what the Bolshevik argument is.

In the first place, it assumes that those to whom it is addressed are absolutely certain that Communism is desirable, so certain that they are willing, if necessary, to force it upon an unwilling population at the point of the bayonet. It then proceeds to argue that, while Capitalism retains its hold over propaganda and its means of corruption, Parliamentary methods are very unlikely to give a majority for Communism in the House of Commons, or to lead to effective action by such a majority even if it existed. Communists point out how the people are deceived, and how their chosen leaders have again and again betrayed them. From this they argue that the destruction of Capitalism must be sudden and catastrophic; that it must be the work of a minority and that it cannot be effected constitutionally or without violence. It is, therefore, to their view, the duty of the Communist party in a capitalist country to prepare for armed conflict, and to take all possible measures for disarming the bourgeoisie and arming that part of the proletariat which is willing to support the Communists.

POLITICS AND HUMBUG

There is an air of realism and disillusionment about this position, which makes it attractive to those idealists who wish to think themselves cynics. But I think there are various points in which it fails to be as realistic as it pretends.

In the first place, it makes much of the treachery of Labour leaders in constitutional movements, but does not consider the possibility of the treachery of Communist leaders in a revolution. To this the Marxian would reply that in constitutional movements men are bought, directly or indirectly, by the money of the Capitalists, but the revolutionary Communism would leave the Capitalists no money with which to attempt revolution. This has been achieved in Russia, and could be achieved elsewhere. But selling oneself to the Capitalists is not the only possible form of treachery. It is also possible, having acquired power, to use it for one's own ends, instead of for the people. This is what I believe to be likely to happen in Russia: the establishment of a bureaucratic aristocracy, concentrating authority in its own hands, and creating a regime just as oppressive and cruel as that of Capitalism. Marxians never sufficiently recognise that love of power is quite as strong a motive, and quite as great a source of injustice, as love of money; yet this must be obvious to any unbiased student of politics. It is also obvious that the method of violent revolution leading to a minority dictatorship is one peculiarly calculated to create habits of despotism which would survive the crisis by which they were generated. Communist politicians are likely to become just like the politicians of other parties: a few will be honest, but the great majority will merely cultivate the art of telling a plausible tale with a view to tricking the people into entrusting them with power. The only possible way by which politicians as a class can be improved is the political and psychological education of the people, so that they may learn to detect humbug. In England men have reached the point

of suspecting a good speaker, but if a man speaks badly they think he must be honest. Unfortunately, virtue is not so widely diffused as this theory would imply.

DEMONSTRABLE ERRORS

In the second place, it is assumed by the Communist argument that, although Capitalist propaganda can pre-



BERTRAND RUSSELL

vent a majority from becoming Communists, yet Capitalist laws and police forces cannot prevent the Communists, while still a minority, from acquiring a supremacy of military power. It is thought that secret propaganda can undermine the army and navy, although it is admittedly impossible to get the majority to vote at elections for the programme of the Bolsheviks. This view is based upon Russian experience, where the army and navy had suffered defeat and had been brutally ill-used by incompetent Czarist authorities. The argument has no application to more efficient and successful States. Among the Germans, even in defeat, it was the civilian population that began revolution.

There is a further assumption in the Bolshevik argument which seems to me quite unwarrantable. It is assumed that the Capitalist Governments will have learned nothing from the experience of Russia. Before the Russian revolution, Governments had not studied Bolshevik theory. And defeat in war created a revolutionary mood throughout Central and Eastern Europe. But now the holders of power are on their guard. There seems no reason whatever to suppose that they will supinely permit a preponderance of armed force to pass into the hands of those who wish to overthrow them, while, according to the Bolshevik theory, they are still sufficiently popular to be supported by a majority at the polls. Is it not as clear as noonday that in a democratic country it is more difficult for the proletariat to destroy the Government by arms than to defeat it in a general election? Seeing the immense advantages of a Government in dealing with rebels, it seems clear that rebellion could have little hope of success, unless a very large majority supported it. Of course, if the army and navy were specially revolutionary, they might effect an unpopular revolution; but this situation, though something like it occurred in Russia is hardly to be expected in the Western nations. This whole Bolshevik theory of revolution by a minority is one which might just conceivably have succeeded as a secret plot but becomes impossible as soon as it is openly avowed and advocated.

POWER AND ITS USES

But perhaps it will be said that I am caricaturing the Bolshevik doc-

trine of revolution. It is urged by advocates of this doctrine, quite truly, that all political events are brought about by minorities, since the majority are indifferent to politics. But there is a difference between a minority in which the indifferent acquiesce, and a minority so hated as to startle the indifferent into belated action. To make the Bolshevik doctrine reasonable, it is necessary to suppose that they believe the majority can be induced to acquiesce, at least temporarily, in the revolution made by the class-conscious minority. This again, is based upon Russian experience; desire for peace and land led to a widespread support of the Bolsheviks in November 1917 on the part of people who have subsequently shown no love for Communism.

I think we come here to an essential part of Bolshevik philosophy. In the moment of revolution, Communists are to have some popular cry by which they win more support than mere Communism could win. Having thus acquired the State machine, they are to use it for their own ends. But this, again, is a method which can only be practised successfully so long as it is not avowed. It is to some extent habitual in politics. The Unionists in 1900 won a majority on the Boer War, and used it to endow brewers and church schools. The Liberals, in 1906, won a majority on Chinese labour, and used it to cement the secret alliance with France and to make an alliance with Czarist Russia. President Wilson, in 1916, won his majority on neutrality, and used it to come into the war. This method is part of the stock-in-trade of democracy. But its success depends upon repudiating it until the moment comes to practise it. Those who, like the Bolsheviks, have the honesty to proclaim in advance their intention of using power for other ends than those for which it was given them, are not likely to have a chance of carrying out their designs.

NO SUCCESS BY VIOLENCE

What seems to me to emerge from these considerations is this: That in a democratic and politically-educated country, armed revolution in favour of Communism would have no chance of succeeding unless it were supported by a larger majority than would be required for the election of a Communist Government by constitutional methods. It is possible that, if such a Government came in-

to existence and proceeded to carry out its programme, it would be met by armed resistance on the part of capital, including a large proportion of the officers in the army and navy. But in subduing this resistance it would have the support of that great body of opinion which believes in legality and upholds the Constitution. Moreover, having, by hypothesis, converted a majority of the nation, a Communist Government could be sure of loyal help from immense numbers of workers, and would not be forced, as the Bolsheviks are in Russia, to suspect treachery everywhere. Under these circumstances, I believe that the resistance of the Capitalists could be quelled without much difficulty, and would receive little support from moderate people. Whereas, in a minority revolt of Communists against a Capitalist Government, all moderate opinion would be on the side of Capitalism.

The contention that Capitalist propaganda is what prevents the adoption of Communism by wage-earners is only very partially true. Capitalist propaganda has never been able to prevent the Irish from voting against the English, though it has been applied to this object with great vigour. It has proved itself powerless, over and over again, in opposing Nationalist movements which had almost no moneyed support. It has been unable to cope with religious feeling. And those industrial populations which would most obviously benefit by Socialism have, in the main, adopted it, in spite of the opposition of employers. The plain truth is that Socialism does not arouse the same passionate interest in the average citizen as is aroused by nationality and used to be roused by religion. It is not unlikely that things may change in this respect; we may be approaching a period of economic civil wars comparable to that of the religious civil wars that followed the Reformation. In such a period Nationalism is submerged by party: British and German Socialists, or British and German Capitalists, will feel more kinship with each other than with compatriots of the opposite political camp. But when that day comes, there will be no difficulty, in highly industrial countries, in securing Socialist majorities; if Socialism is not then carried without bloodshed, it will be due to the unconstitutional action of the rich, not to the need of revolutionary violence on the part of the

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SACRIFICE—AN ANCIENT VICE

There is a good deal of truth in the claim that vices are exaggerated virtues. The desire for gain arises out of the necessity for supplying our own wants, but when it has become a dominant passion it leads to greed and profiteering. Similarly the desire to triumph over obstacles may develop into a lust for power over others. The evils resulting from greed and lust for power are often pointed out, but it is not so commonly recognised that an obsession for sacrifice can be as disastrous to human welfare.

Getting and sharing are natural desires in the life of every true Christian, who desires the material and spiritual gifts of God in order to enrich his own life and have more to share with others. Many of the greatest Christians have given up or sacrificed their comfort, their time, and their lives to help others in greater need than they. Many lives have been enriched and made happier by this sacrifice. The Electoral Campaign is greatly indebted to those who have given up their time and personal pleasure for this cause. Such a spirit, however, has little in common with the "sacrifice" propaganda which is so often heard from the press and pulpit, and which implies that sacrifice is of value for its own sake, quite independently of the object achieved.

The obsession for sacrifice has been in existence from the very earliest times, and was originally associated with the idea that sacrifice was necessary to propitiate the wrath of God for human sin. The Christian, however, knows a God of love. Another ancient idea is that suffering and sacrifice are necessary for moral wel-

fare. However, as God has been steadily increasing His bounty to us (with the co-operation of the scientist), sacrifice for its own sake means nothing less than rejecting the gifts of God!

A call for sacrifice still has a strong emotional appeal, because it is felt that there is something noble in sacrifice, quite independently of the purpose to be achieved. This weakness for sacrifice is exploited to the full by that small section who are dominated by greed and the lust for power. Let those who want to sacrifice do something that will make the lot of their fellows happier and brighter. But, if they are prepared to accept meekly a money-shortage, merely because they have been asked to "sacrifice," they might just as well starve themselves and torture their flesh, like the ascetics of old.

—F.E.H.

WHEAT PROBLEM

In reply to a deputation seeking an all-round payment of 4/- per bushel, Mr. Scully rejected the proposal and said "it would be financially impossible for the Government to do so." Once again human needs are to be disregarded, and production restricted to fit the money system. Whether it is Labor, Country Party, or U.A.P., the answer is always the same—"no tokens." It's about time wheat-growers woke up to the relationship between the Money Racket and the Party System. It has been truly said that there is only one Party—with three names!

The New Times

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Will They Ever Learn?

As a working definition, intelligence may be defined as that capacity which enables one to modify actions in the light of past experience. This being so, current official actions would suggest that intelligence is almost entirely lacking.

For some time past, the community's business has in an increasing degree been handed over to a multiplicity of boards, now so great in numbers, and comprehensive in the spheres of their action, that the entire populace is handicapped and irritated by official restraint. The composition and personnel of the boards may vary; but the mode of operation is identical in all cases. In the past producers were comparatively free to produce what they, in the light of their experience, knew to be best; they sold when they wished and for the prices they could obtain.

With the advent of Board control came the era when production fell below capacity to produce. Boards were set up throughout the field of production; regulations and restraints were imposed; licences were issued; forms had to be filled in; inspector followed inspector, complete with official files and figures; and production became chaotic. The sequence is always the same. Innumerable examples exist of official control producing scarcity where before there was plenty. It is doubtful if one case can be cited where plenty followed scarcity, as a result of official interference. If facts are worth more than theories, the evidence overwhelmingly supports the idea that to produce plenty is not the reason for the existence of Boards.

After having produced a scarcity of vegetables by short-sighted policy, the Government has now called a conference to consider the consequences of previous conferences. To anyone familiar with such matters, it is not surprising to read that among those whose efforts are expected to improve the existing shortage, not one practical grower has been included. Military and academic talent is in evidence. Apparently, knowledge of vegetable growing is regarded as a hindrance, or, at best, of no assistance. The exercise of very little intelligence is required to predict that very little improvement in the position will result.

If the Government is so committed to its policy of control by Boards, why not call a conference of men who produce vegetables for a living?

In point of fact, no conference is needed at all. If those in authority, who advertise themselves as democrats, should for once practise what they profess, they will leave the growers to work for themselves. The growers do not even require a guaranteed price, if sufficient purchasing power exists, the consumer will produce the price. What is needed is a guarantee of freedom from official interference. The efforts of the growers, aided by nature, will do the rest.

DEBTORS LAST

"Spitfire," in "To-day and To-morrow" (Canada), quotes from an article by Ludwig von Mises in the August, 1941, number of the New York publication, "The Voice of Austria":

"... If there is any hope at all that foreign capital can be procured for the post-war reconstruction of Europe, then a new legal system for the safeguarding of these investments and loans is essential. No country which stubbornly wishes to maintain, its full sovereignty in this field can expect to attract foreign capital.

"The new covenant of the League of Nations will therefore have to include a rigid limitation on the sovereign rights of every nation, which intends to borrow abroad or to obtain foreign investments. Unilateral measures which affect the essentials of the contractual obligations, the currency system, taxation and other important matters have to be rendered unlawful. The debtor countries should not have any rights which are denied to private debtors. No country should have the right to inflict harm on foreign investors.

"All these provisions will have to be efficiently enforced by international tribunals and by sanctions which the League must apply with a greater measure of success than in the past. Without some kind of international

police power such a plan could not be carried out. Coercive measures are indispensable in order to make reluctant debtor countries pay.

"Of course, this is equivalent to a very rigid limitation on national sovereignty. But there is no other way to make international capital transfers possible again. The nations involved will have to choose between the renunciation of the aid of foreign capital or this abandonment of their unlimited sovereign powers. They will have to renounce a good deal of their sovereignty not for the benefit of foreign capital, but for the benefit of their own economic reconstruction."

Herr von Mises was recently Professor of International Economic Relations at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, previously Professor of Economics at the University of Vienna. He is the author of "Socialism—an Economic Analysis."

"Spitfire" comments that what von Mises says in effect, is that unless national sovereignty is limited by an international police force, the world will not be safe for international finance. So national sovereignty—the basis of democracy—is to be surrendered, and democracy thrown overboard, after a war to preserve it, in order that international finance shall rule.

FRAUDULENT DEPRESSIONS

Will We Take Another?

(A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.)

(Continued from last issue.)

Sir,—Sir Denison Miller's refusal to allow the Australian people to be forced into conditions of depression in the year 1920 was a shock to the international financial oligarchy, and they immediately set to work to prepare the ground for another attempt. Through their agent, the Bank of "England," purchasing power was systematically withdrawn from the people in other countries, and this was continued until the stage was finally set for return to the Gold Standard in 1925.

It is interesting to recall that the legislation to bring this about was introduced into the British Parliament by none other than Winston Churchill, a man who has always been a faithful servant of the financial dictators. To his credit, however, it must also be recorded that he publicly acknowledged in later years that return to the Gold Standard in 1925 had been a serious mistake. What beats me about Mr. Churchill is that, despite the tragic results which have come from the acceptance of the "advice" of the financial wizards, he still has them around him, and has practically committed the Empire to the repetition of "the serious mistake" of 1925 for under the plan sponsored by Mr. Sumner Welles, and adopted at Rio de Janeiro, we are to have "international money based on gold."

Concurrently with the withdrawal of the people's purchasing power through action initiated by the Bank of "England" (the bulk of whose controllers are not "English" at all!) other steps were also being taken to weaken the Empire's position. In 1923, for example, Sir Otto Niemeyer arranged the funding of Britain's debt to America, under which the people of Britain were to pay an annuity for sixty-two years, commencing at £33 millions and rising to a much higher figure. This piece of business was commented upon by a responsible American body as follows:

"When by a strange combination of eagerness and financial or political ineptitude the American so-called debt was suddenly funded on terms which astounded the astute U.S. Treasury officials themselves, this extraordinary faux pas of the British Government, acting through its representatives, not only fastened a colossal burden upon the English taxpayer for this generation and two or three more to come, but also made the lot of every allied nation much harder."

Note the name of the man by whom that was arranged. He is still regarded as the prince of advisers, and we shall hear of him again. This action, combined with that of Sir Rufus Isaacs in 1917, as mentioned last week, played no small part in forcing the greatest of all nations into subsequent default.

In the same year (1923) the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, Sir Denison Miller, died, and, as Mr. D. J. Amos has pointed out their most formidable adversary had thus been removed from the path of the private banks. They immediately proceeded to use the Commonwealth Government to strangle the Commonwealth Bank, and they had the very men there to do it. Those were the days of the Bruce-Page Government and the three "leaders" were Stanley Melbourne Bruce, Earle Christmas Grafton Page, and John Greig Latham. These selfsame men who have served Australia so badly are still in positions of great trust and influence, the two first-mentioned being overseas in contact with financial circles, and taking part in discussions about post-war reconstruction, while the third man has since been knighted and placed in charge of the High Court. It was Dr. Earle Page who introduced the Bill to amend the Commonwealth Bank Act, under which control was taken from the Governor and placed under a Board whose members were recruited from private financial institutions. In introducing the Bill, Dr. Page admitted that it had been formulated after conferences with representatives of the private banks. Norman Makin apparently sensed what was afoot and expressed himself as follows: "The Government undoubtedly desires to place the bank in subjection to private banking institutions, and to prevent it from

fulfilling the real purpose for which it was established. It is to be prevented, by unsympathetic administration, from functioning in the interests of the general community." Mr. Makin was quite right, and it is difficult to realise that he is the same man, now a Minister of the Crown, who recently spoke so strangely about the people's obligations in connection with Government loans.

The men appointed to control the people's bank were known as financial magnates, representing banks, insurance companies, trustee agencies and mortgage companies. The late Frank Anstey wrote of them as follows:

"They control the 3% agencies in which the people put their savings, and the 6% agencies from which the people borrow. They dominate all loans, flotations, and conversions. They command the channels of investment. They direct currency into channels they desire, cut it off from where they wish, depress or inflate values, and make fortunes on the fluctuations. They are the inner circle of all rings, trusts, and combines; and they are the actual owners of scores of enterprises masquerading, under the names of original proprietors. They own daily and weekly newspapers to defend the interests, and by their power to give or withhold advertisements they dominate the policies of nine-tenths of the Australian press."

The members of the Board of the Commonwealth Bank still represent the same interests, and the Chairman of the Board, Sir Claude Reading, is a director of one of the most extensive Trustee companies. Not long before he died, the late general manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia (Mr. C. H. Tranter) told us that "Australia's existence depends more than ever on its PRIVATE banks. The broad principles of banking in Australia had never changed; it had been found that encouraging industry, rewarding efficiency, and curbing extravagance were the only sound methods. The salvation of Australia lies in the old-fashioned way of living within income." We see from this that it is the PRIVATE BANKS which do the encouraging, the rewarding, and the curbing! THEY fix the national income and then, decree that we shall live within it! And the betrayal of the Commonwealth Bank by Messrs. Bruce, Page, and Latham ensured that they would be permitted to continue in that role.

Australia was thus placed in such a position that it could not expect to be saved from another depression, as had been the case in 1920. The next year (1925) England went back to the Gold Standard, and took Australia with her. According to Mr. J. M. Keynes, who was recently raised to the peerage, this little episode, put a thousand millions into the pockets of the rentier class, and added £750 millions to the deadweight of the British National Debt. It also precipitated the coal strike the most disastrous strike in England's history and spread ruin and poverty in all directions. Mr. Arthur Kitson wrote about it as follows:

"Having created these national gold debts, the conspirators were still fearful lest their hoards of gold might turn to dross if Europe should stick to its paper money and refuse to employ their metal for its internal currencies. This fear was intense as far as England was concerned. The Treasury notes had performed all the functions of money perfectly—far better than gold. Those notes formed the basis of what might have become a perfect elastic currency, admirably adapted to the

(Continued on page 5)

THE BIG IDEA

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor" (Eng.)

(Continued from last issue.)

If I have been successful in presenting the outlines of the picture as it presents itself to me in the light of incidents of which I have direct knowledge, certain conclusions to be drawn from it would appear to be inescapable. They are:

(1) That International Financiers may be said to have a key "affix" the mono-syllable "mon". Money monopoly, monotheism, monarchy (not kingship, but totalitarianism), monstrous.

(2) That International Financiers, the richest body of men in the world, consciously propagate the theory that the are poor because the rich are rich, thus providing a body of uninformed voters always eager to support taxation, so preventing the rise of any considerable body of men with sufficient economic power to oppose International Financiers. (There is, of course, no difficulty in paying taxes when you create the money with which to pay them.) Once admit this thesis and it is easy to transfer the resentment against taxation to an allegedly "Democratic" Government which is as "Democratic" as the Bank of "England." The object of the present fantastic taxation is not to win the war but to ruin the people. The whole theory rests on the patent fallacy, that there is a fixed, insufficient, amount of wealth.

(3) International Socialism is simply world monopoly. It is propagated by International Financiers everywhere, and an elaborate organisation of teaching bodies such as the London School of Economics, is subsidised by them to turn out quantities of "intellectuals" with no practical knowledge of any economies other than the rules of the Gold Standard. No labor Government ever attacks International Finance.

(4) For the better attainment of these ends, the obvious truth that the objective of "Government"- "Industry" - "Employment" is simply increased human satisfaction is perverted to convey the idea that the object of government is to provide employment, with or without satisfaction, and therefore the "Government" should employ everyone. The abolition of private property, which merely means centralisation of economic power, is the primary means to this end.

(5) While all international Financiers are not Jews, many are, and the observable policy of these Jews and of Freemasonry is that of the Talmud. This group can be identified first with Pan-Germanism, and secondly with Pan-Americanism, both of which aim at the destruction of British culture and prestige either by conquest or absorption.

FRAUDULENT DEPRESSIONS commercial and industrial needs of the British public, who had grown accustomed to them, and liked them. Where gold had failed the Treasury notes succeeded. Moreover, these notes admitted of expansion without disturbing international affairs AND WITHOUT THE AID OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS. Hence their destruction became a necessity to the conspirators."

You see, it was quite unthinkable to continue a system which admitted of the expansion of purchasing power for the people without disturbing international affairs, AND WITHOUT THE AID OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS..

The next step was to convert the Commonwealth Bank into one of the world-wide Central banks, to make certain the financial policy of Wall Street would in future be immediately implemented without question and without "interference" from our supposedly sovereign Parliament. That was done in 1927, and it was done through the same faithful servants as in 1924-namely Bruce Page, and Latham.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

Hotham Street,
East Melbourne.
19th July, 1942.

(To be continued)

(6) Since 1917, at least, but probably for much longer, the most dangerous enemy of the British people has been a group of German-American Jews, operating mainly in America, who used Germany first, and the United States later. Had Germany won the 1914-1918 phase of the war, the United States would soon have been put in her place. As soon as it became evident that Germany had lost the first trick, and the Jews had won it by the dismemberment of Russia and the control of the Russian development, along Talmudic lines, the whole weight of this group was directed to obtaining control of the Armistice via the United States. The decline of the British Empire and the rise of Hitlerian (Totalitarian) Germany is the direct result of this control.

(7) The link between the international Jew Financiers and such politicians as can be easily identified as having facilitated this plot (whether knowingly or because it is part of the equipment of a successful

politician) is undoubtedly secret societies such as Grand Orient Freemasonry and the New York B'Nai B'rith. What is the bearing of English Freemasonry on the matter, I am not clear, but I am convinced that it has put the whole weight of its influence in opposition to Social Credit proposals, which I am also quite satisfied offered, at the time they were put forward, the only concrete method of dealing with the menace. The Moscow Government knew it, and said so.

It must be remembered that the essence of Freemasonry is that 99 per cent, of Freemasons don't know what it is about, or what they are doing, if anything.

There is no difficulty in recognising the Masonic group in English politics—it is the group which rushed off to the United States for instructions after the Munich postponement of the second phase of the war. If this war is won by Great Britain, it will be because Mr. Chamberlain delayed it for twelve months, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Baldwin's "white haired boys." If it is lost, it will be partly because of the success of Masonic influence in putting the British Army under the control of a senile incompetent, General Gamelin, and largely by the mass of useless officials foisted on us by the Fabian-P.E.P. agencies of international monopoly. But it isn't going to be, in spite of them.

What bearing, if any, on more recent events, the fairly well established fact that Hitler is the grandson of an

illegitimate daughter of Baron Rothschild of Vienna, has, I do not know. But the naive idea that attention should be focussed on the largely verbal "anti-Semitism" of German, rather than on the Talmudic Jew policy and philosophy which has been steadily pursued equally by Hitler as by the Kaiser with his entourage of Ballin, Rathenau, Bleichroder and many others, ought by now to be untenable.

The very large increase in the membership of the Fabian Society, it is stated, is almost entirely due to German-Jew "refugees," who thus mould the "Planners." I have direct evidence that many of these pre-war refugees worked furiously for war, and hardly troubled to conceal their belief that Germany would win it.

It is convenient to mention at this point, that the present and preceding articles of this series were written without having the advantage of having read Mr. A. N. Field's informative book, "All These Things," although, of course, I was aware of its existence. Various attempts to obtain it from time to time have been met with the reply, "Out of print-Temporarily unobtainable." By the kindness of a friend, I have now been able to profit from it. Mr. Field is evidently informed in much greater detail in regard to, for instance, the Marconi affair, than I am. Such information as I had was derived through entirely distinct channels, and the fact that Mr. Field's

(Continued on page 6.)

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N.W.R.M. Advt.

NATIONAL BROADCAST

Five o'clock, and the usual rush to board an out-bound tram, crammed with its human freight. After a supreme struggle, and by the discreet use of the elbow and other portions of my anatomy, I managed to edge my way into the vehicle.

I then proceeded, by means of an act that would have done a contortionist credit, to unroll my evening newspaper. After casually scanning the front page, I turned to page three. My attention was arrested by an item in the centre of the page. In bold type the report stated: "Prime Minister to Broadcast to the Nation. All-Station Hook Up. 8.30 p.m. To-night." My first thoughts were, "What, again!" But I read on—"The Prime Minister will broadcast to the people of Australia, and will make known the future plans of the Government. Whilst no details are available, our political correspondent believes that the speech will cause a sensation, and in many respects will amaze the listeners."

Being forced to surrender my two square inches of floor space, with the intake of another score or so of passengers, I was obliged to give up reading my paper; but my thoughts were very active. I was intrigued. What were the plans of the Government? Were we to hear of more taxes or better and bigger loans? Or perhaps a new series of regulations? Well, 8.30 p.m. would tell its own tale. Home—tea—pipe—fireside—and I awaited the appointed hour. The announcer opened—"Ladies and Gentlemen, this is your National Programme. We present the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister." The Prime Minister began: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I desire to acquaint you with the plans of your Government, plans we feel will enable us to provide a 100% war effort. Such plans are the result of long deliberations, and are the result of the earnest co-operation of Economists, Industrialists and Trade Union representatives. The Government has been severely criticised in the past in regard to its war-time policy on Fin-

ance, Industry and Manpower. As the Leader of the Government, I candidly admit that many mistakes have been made. The electors of this Commonwealth have shown by the pressure that they are bringing to bear on their Parliamentary representatives that they will no longer tolerate mistakes. In view of this pressure, my Government has decided that the time for a drastic overhaul is at hand. Questions of finance had to be reconsidered; regulations issued in panic were not producing the desired results; industrial unrest remained: inadequate pay for the fighting services was producing individual hardships and unnecessary sacrifice. To sum up the position, all was not well. Facts must be faced, and I say to you that they will be faced.

"The scheme of things to come can be divided into three parts: (1) Finance, (2) Manpower, and (3) Industry. Dealing with finance, I desire to state that the Government will make full and proper use of the Commonwealth Bank to provide debt-free credits to finance our war effort, and 'Loans' will be a thing of the past. Price regulation will operate to avoid inflation. Taxation will not be increased, and, as a means to simplify tax collection, the Government will institute a single tax on all taxable incomes, designed to raise the same total tax as at present, but by a direct method. Indirect taxation will be abolished, and each person in Australia in receipt of taxable income will pay a direct income tax. With the elimination of the various indirect taxes it will be possible to effect a decided decrease in the number of persons engaged in tax-collecting. There will be only one return to be made by each taxpayer, and one assessment to be forwarded to the tax payer from the Taxation

office. Prevision has also been made in the financial programme for a considerable increase in the pay of the fighting services—and of military pensioners and dependants in respect to the 1914-1918 conflict, and the present war. Widows, old age and invalid pensioners will also receive considerable increases. The manpower position has been overhauled, and new methods designed to achieve the best results will be introduced almost at once. At present the question of manpower in industry is controlled by the man-power officials in the various centres. This system has proved more of a hindrance than a help, and will be discontinued. The right of hire and discharge will be returned to the employer, and the employee will be granted the right to retain or resign his position. To create initiative in production on the part of employer and employee, it has been decided to replace the cost-plus system with a direct price method. The employer to receive a just price for each article produced. This will ensure payment by results, and will replace the present method, which guarantees profit irrespective of production. In the case of the employee, the various industries and services will be divided into six priorities. Workers engaged in Priority No. 1 will receive award rates, plus 25%; No. 2, plus 20%; No. 3, plus 15%; No. 4, plus 10%; No. 5, plus 5%; and No. 6, bare award rates. This will create initiative with employees, and in a short space of time it will be found that the best workers will be engaged in the higher priorities. For instance, a worker in Priority No. 1 will strive to produce his best effort in order to retain his position in that

grace of God and Mr. Montagu Norman, were permitted to survive, found themselves at a disadvantage in competing with German ship-building yards for orders. Orders for ships were almost impossible to get unless on the time-payment system over a period of four years. Many of the British firms could not get financed to do this. The German firms could get the money from London—by permission and approval of our dear old friend, Mr. Montagu Norman.

And Mr. Norman is still Director of the so-called "Bank of England." He has been there for 22 years; he is a permanent institution, and no man or combination of men seem capable of shifting him. And when you realise that this man undoubtedly dominates British financial policy, and the British Treasury, and when you realise that the permanent chief of the British Treasury is permanent chief of the British Civil Service, you can understand what British industry and the British people have had to suffer these past 22 years.

When we realise the tragic position England was in when the powerful foreign press of the world shrieked for England to enter the war, it is a miracle that she has survived to tell the tale. That she has survived is due to the amazing courage and endurance of her people, who have battled along with every handicap put in their way; battled along still showing their faith in themselves to fight alone, no matter what any other nation does; and for two years England fought alone against the whole power of Europe.

And this nation of 40 million people, which was supposed to be dead and degenerate, is sending 80 per cent, of its munition output in its own ships, escorted by the British Fleet, half way round the world to Russia, who has a population of over 140 million; and has been preparing for war for at least sixteen years.

Britain is also sending key tools and supplies to America, which has a population of 130 millions, and is supposed to be the greatest industrial country in the world.

I make no excuses for these statements; it is high time somebody made them. Surely there is such a thing as fair play left in this world, and however much I dislike the mixture of financial monopoly and socialist bureaucracy which well might have destroyed the spirit of the British nation, I am not prepared to stand idly aside and listen to malicious comments on the war-effort of the English people.

priority in preference to relegation to a lower priority, carrying with it a lower wage, and workers in the lower priorities will be keen to improve their productive efforts, so that they will qualify to fill any vacancies that may occur higher up. Again, we have payment by results. No doubt, many of my listeners will be perplexed by these revolutionary changes, but they will come as no surprise to the many thousands of thinking and acting Australians throughout this Commonwealth. I refer to the electors who have continually applied pressure on their M's.H.R. and Senators, irrespective of Party. If people make sufficient noise and demand certain results they will get these results; after all that is how Democracy operates.

"My Government—" at this stage the broadcast speech of the Prime Minister was interrupted by the persistent ringing of a bell, which completely drowned his words. I moved the controls of my radio, but to no avail. I could not hear his concluding remarks. I asked myself, "Has the Enemy Within adopted the desperate measure of jamming the broadcast?" The bell continued to ring until at last I could stand it no longer. I had to do something about it. But what could I do? I did just the same as you would do—I turned the alarm clock off:

Anyhow, it was good while it lasted.

—E.J.G.

MEMO ON WORK

"All these men were animated by ideals. None of them ever had any money, only a fraction possessed any economic security and all the future held was a tenuous solvency, an obscure retirement or sudden and horrible death at sea. They nursed the popular illusion of their age, that men only work for money and possessions, whereas they actually toiled from principle and often with passion..."

"There are men in the world who are temperamentally unsuited to doing what is called a day's work. It is a strange thing that in books dealing with the problems of labour this fact rarely appears. . . . It is a question not of sloth, but of temperament, possibly of artistry."

—Wm. McFee in "Watch Below."

S.C.M. OF S.A.

The next monthly meeting of the Social Credit Movement of South Australia will be held in the Reichabite Hall, Grote-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, July 30, at 8 p.m. After general business is attended to the chairman, Mr. D. J. Amos, will give his annual report. Then a brief address will be given by Mr. J. E. Burgess on "The Need for a National Dividend." All members are requested to attend with friends to hear the annual report.

THE BIG IDEA.

(Continued from page 5.)

interpretation of the facts and the general situation coincides with my own, is therefore the more significant.

"All These Things" is in no sense a book on monetary reform, which lends additional interest to the following paragraphs:

"If the existing social order is violently overthrown as Mr. (G. D. H.) Cole advocates, it will only be because the mass of people are suffering want and privation. The existing order is capable of producing in abundance all that the people require. If they are unable to obtain all that they require, it is mainly because they lack the money to buy it. The problem is thus a monetary one. But if by monetary reform this state of things were remedied, a violent overthrow of the existing social order would be most unlikely. It is a very striking fact that, taken generally, Communists and Socialists are as violently opposed to monetary reform as is the moneyed interest itself. Their "sine qua non" is not so much the betterment of conditions, as the violent overthrow of the whole present constitution of society. Destruction is the immediate objective."

Quis benefit?

(To be continued.)

LIGHT ON THE ENEMY WITHIN

(Continued from page 1.)

main idle until war again brought them the plenty of war.

There are hundreds of excuses given for the destruction of British industry after the last war, but one thing we do know is that in 1920 Montagu Norman was made Governor of the Bank of England, and in that year he doubled the Bank rate, and even those who were willing to pay the exorbitant rate of 9 per cent, were unable to get loans from the Bank. Credit was withdrawn from industry, so that bankruptcies were the order of the day, and some of the oldest firms in the land met their end.

In spite of protests from industrial, political, and religious organisations, the new policy imposed on England was carried on with unabated vigour, and England, who came out of the last war with one of the most efficient industrial systems in the world, was slowly being reduced to a fifth-rate power.

In 1922, Stanley Baldwin took charge of the British Treasury, and he entered vigorously into partnership with Montagu Norman to carry on the work of removing Britain's manpower from the factory and the farm into the unemployment game.

Nobody who has not seen the results of this colossal disaster can imagine what it was like. These gigantic ship-yards standing idle, representing the genius of the British race; those yards without a person in them, not a sound. The hulks and machines rusting away and the men standing round idle, dazed, helpless, hopeless.

To this day nobody knows who inflicted these two tragedies—Montagu Norman and Baldwin—on England. That question has yet to be answered. And it must be answered if we are going to do anything more than scramble out of one disaster into another.

The British heavy industries never overcame the demoralising blow of

1920; some of them struggled on painfully, picking up a job here and a job there until, in 1930, they were struck another heavy blow. This time these industries were without reserves or funds or any spirit of fight; they were the easy victim of any person who could offer financial assistance.

Mr. Montagu Norman, now that everything was ready, rushed in to rescue the ship-building industry of Great Britain. He formed the Bankers Industrial Development Company, of which he was chairman and controlled at least half the voting power.

The object, of this company was to finance the buying up of shipyards. The shipyards were purchased on condition that they were closed soon and stripped of all useful gear, and a contract signed that they would not be used as shipyards again for forty years.

In this way some of the finest ship-building yards in the world were destroyed. Beardmore's, of Glasgow, was one of the first to go: Beardmore's, that built Beattie's battle cruisers; Beardmore's, one of the few yards in the world which could build a complete ship—it went, along with other yards in Scotland and England.

By 1931, well over 100,000 ship-builders were idle; some of the most highly-skilled men in the world. Not only would many of them never return to their trade, but young men were not being trained in this specialised work.

All this destructive work—work which was striking a deadly blow at the possibility of England defending herself—was carried on in secret. In 1938 the work of buying up and shutting down the shipyards was transferred to a private company, which does not require to reveal any of its transactions, so that the deadly work of destruction could go on in secret.

To make matters worse, the few British ship-builders, who, by the

THEY KNEW WHAT THEY WANTED

There was no "Leader"—no "Party"—no Central Executive—no "fighting" committee—no compulsion—no rules and regulations—no license—no "funds"—in fact, it was accomplished in an amazingly simple way.

Of course, to bring the issue to a successful conclusion, there should have been all of the foregoing, because that's how we always get things done (?) And yet, without those things, what was it that achieved such an outstanding success? It is no secret; readers of this paper have heard of it, talked about it, and, to a large extent, have practised it. It is called "Individual Initiative."

I am referring to the increase in the tea ration—an increase of 60%; which means that tea drinkers throughout the Commonwealth have had restored to them their normal requirements. In other words, the "Plan" to set up a control of tea distribution, that would have resulted in restricted supplies, has been DEFEATED. The Melbourne "Herald" (29/6/42) said:

"NEW TEA RATION." "REPLY TO PLEAS." "So many letters have been written by consumers to Members of Parliament and the Rationing Commission about the present methods of tea rationing, that it will not be possible to make individual replies. The Minister for Trade and Customs (Senator Keane) asks the authors of these letters to accept the new tea rationing plan which will be announced on Wednesday as an answer. Each request and complaint has been fully considered. More than 1000 letters have been received at the offices of the Commission in Victoria alone. Hundreds of others have been received at the offices of the State Deputy Director."

They Knew What They Wanted and HOW TO GET IT.

—E.J.G.

FOLLY OF BLOODY REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 3.)

advocates of the proletariat. Whether such a state of opinion grows up or not depends mainly upon the stubbornness or conciliatoriness of the possessing classes, and, conversely, upon the moderation or violence of those who desire fundamental economic change. The majority which Bolsheviks regard as unattainable is chiefly prevented by the ruthlessness of their own tactics.

PROPHETIC!

Apart from all arguments of detail, there are two broad objections to violent revolution in a democratic community. The first is that, when once the principle of respecting majorities as expressed at the ballot-box is abandoned, there is no reason to suppose that victory will be secured by the particular minority to which one happens to belong. There are many minorities besides Communists—religious minorities, teetotal minorities, militarist minorities, Capitalist minorities. Any one of these could adopt the method of obtaining power advocated by the Bolsheviks, and any one would be just as likely to succeed as they are. What restrains these minorities, more or less, at present, is respect for the law and the Constitution. Bolsheviks tacitly assume that every other party will preserve this respect, while they themselves, unhindered, prepare the revolution. But if their philosophy of violence becomes popular, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that they will be its beneficiaries. They believe that Communism is for the good of the majority; they ought to believe that they can persuade the majority on this question, and to have the patience to set about the task of winning by propaganda.

The second argument of principle against the method of minority violence is that abandonment of law, when it becomes widespread, lets loose the wild beast and gives a free rein to the primitive lusts and egotisms which civilisation in some degree curbs. Every student of medieval thought must have been struck by the extraordinarily high value placed upon law in that period. The reason was that, in countries infested by robber barons, law was the first requisite of progress. We, in the modern world, take it for granted that most people will be law-

BANK OF ENGLAND

The "News Chronicle" reports that the Court of the Bank of "England" is recommending the Hon. Josiah Wedgwood as candidate for a directorship of the bank on the retirement of Mr. Cecil Lubbock. Mr. Wedgwood is managing director of the pottery firm, Josiah Wedgwood and Sons Limited. He is forty-two, and the second son of Lord (till recently Colonel Josiah) Wedgwood, the enthusiastic prose-mite and advocate of Zionism.

abiding, and we hardly realise what centuries of effort have gone to making such an assumption possible. We forget how many of the good things that we unquestionably expect would disappear out of life if murder, rape and robbery with violence became common. And we forget even more how very easily this might happen. The universal class-war foreshadowed by the Third International, following upon the loosening of restraints produced by the late war, and combined with a deliberate inculcation of disrespect for law and constitutional Government, might, and I believe would, produce a state of affairs in which it would be habitual to murder men for a crust of bread, and in which women, would only be safe while armed men protected them. The civilised nations have accepted democratic government as a method of settling internal disputes without violence. Democratic government may have all the faults attributed to it, but it has the one great merit that people are, on the whole, willing to accept it as a substitute for civil war in political disputes. Whoever sets to work to weaken this acceptance, whether in Ulster or in Moscow, is taking a fearful responsibility. Civilisation is not so stable that it cannot be broken up; and a condition of lawless violence is not one out of which any good thing is likely to emerge. For this reason, if for no other, revolutionary violence in a democracy is infinitely dangerous

HOT-HOUSE

Now the price that Russia is having to pay is very great. The almost universal poverty might be thought to be a small evil in comparison with the ultimate gain, but it brings with it other evils, of which the magnitude would be acknowledged even by those who have never known poverty and, therefore, make light of it. Hunger brings an absorption in the question of food, which, to most people, makes life almost purely animal. The general shortage makes people fierce, and reacts upon the political atmosphere. The necessity of inculcating Communism produces a hot-house condition, where every breath of fresh air must be excluded: people are to be taught to think in a certain way, and all free intelligence becomes "taboo." Every kind of liberty is banned as being "bourgeois," but it remains a fact that intelligence languishes where thought is not free.

Advocacy of Communism by those who believe in Bolshevik methods rests upon the assumption that there is no slavery except economic slavery, and that when all goods are held in common there must be perfect liberty. I fear this is a delusion. There must be administration. There must be officials to control distribution. These men, in a Communist State, are the repositories of power. So long as they control the army, they are able, as in Russia at this moment, to wield despotic power, even if they are a small minority. The fact that there

is Communism—to a certain extent—does not mean that there is liberty. If the Communism were more complete, it would not necessarily mean more freedom; there would still be certain officials in control of the food supply, and these officials could govern as they pleased so long as they retained the support of the soldiers. This is not mere theory; it is the patent lesson of the present condition of Russia. The Bolshevik theory is that a small minority are to seize power and are to hold it until Communism is accepted practically, universally, which, they admit, may take a long time. But power is sweet, and few men surrender it voluntarily. It is especially sweet to those who have the habit of it, and the habit becomes most ingrained in those who have governed by bayonets, without popular support. Is it not almost inevitable that men placed as the Bolsheviks are placed in Russia, and as they maintain that the Communists must maintain themselves wherever the social revolution succeeds, will be loath to relinquish their monopoly of power, and will find reasons for remaining until some new revolution ousts them? Would it not be fatally easy for them, without altering the economic structure, to decree large salaries for high Government officials, and so reintroduce the old inequalities of wealth? What motive is possible, except idealism, love of mankind, non-economic motives of the sort that Bolsheviks decry? The system, created by violence and the forcible rule of a minority must necessarily allow of tyranny and exploitation; and if human nature is what Marxians assert it to be, why should the rulers neglect such opportunities of selfish advantage?

It is sheer nonsense to pretend that the rulers of a great empire, such as Soviet Russia, when they have become accustomed to power, retain the proletarian psychology, and feel that their class-interest is the same as that of the ordinary working-man. This is not the case, in fact, in Russia now, however the truth may be concealed by fine phrases. The Government has a class-consciousness and a class-interest quite distinct from those of the genuine proletarian, who is not to be confounded with the paper proletarian of the Marxian scheme. In a Capitalist State the Government and the Capitalists, on the whole, hang together and form one class. In Soviet Russia, the Government has absorbed the Capitalist mentality, together with the Governmental, and the fusion has given increased strength to the upper class. But I see no reason whatever to expect equality or freedom to result from such a system, except reasons derived from false psychology and a mistaken analysis of the sources of political power.

"NEW ALLIED LEADER"

"London, Friday. — Prominence is given here to a Washington report that General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, will soon be made commander of ALL the United Nations' military forces."

—Melb. "Sun," July 11.

As General Marshall will have as his subordinates such noted military men as General Wavell, General Auchinleck, General Chiang Kai-shek, General Zhukov, and Marshal Timoshenko, things should begin to happen in favour of the United Nations when General Marshall formulates his plans and transmits his ORDERS to his immediate subordinates!

—E.J.G.

Dictatorship

Addressing the London Diocesan Conference, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) said: "We resisted the demon totalitarianism, which is no more than an extreme extension of activity which is apparent in every country, including our own." This should be of special interest to our war propagandists endeavouring to boost morale, because the truth of Dr. Temple's statement is realised by the people, whose democratic energies are divided by the dictators abroad and at home.

MILK MUDDLE

Following strong criticism of the planners' milk-supply muddle, which had endangered hospital supplies, the daily press announced that one dairy farm has been declared a protected industry to correct the matter. In Victoria, there are normally 56,000 dairy-farmers, milking nearly one million cows; so the selected one is unlikely to materially affect the position. The Army and civilians depend on them for a vital food. To correct the mess, man-power must be released from the Army. If the Army chiefs are shortsighted enough to prefer men to food, the common sense of the people will have to be brought to bear on them through Parliament.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Sir,—In the "New Times" of July 10 a short item on wastepaper appeared. I would like to relate a few particulars on the same line which I have personally experienced in Adelaide. Through a regulation of the Defence Department I had to hand in one pistol and two rifles, all on the same date to the same depot. Two months afterwards I received a notice, consisting of three foolscap forms, giving their valuation of the pistol, five days later another notice for one of the rifles, and three days later again another notice for the second rifle—all containing three foolscap forms. I replied accepting their valuation. Later I received a cheque with two forms for the pistol, and likewise for the rifles on different days. This meant fifteen forms, six envelopes and postage; whereas five forms in all, if sent at one time, would have done the same job, apart from wasting less man-power. I mentioned this to a business manager, and he said, "That is nothing." While I was in his office the mail arrived, and three separate envelopes, each with two forms, and all the same, arrived, giving notice of regulations regarding the use of fibre and such matters.—Yours, etc., J. E. Burgess, Adelaide.

NO PLACE IN THE SUN

Sir,—In conformity with the rule of brevity in its "50-50" column, the underwritten "Sun" was sent to the Melbourne "Sun" about a week ago. I can't see why it is unfit for publication. Can you? "Sir,—Government Boards are N.B.G. The burning question—firewood—not a board to burn. We've got the B.O.—Bureaucratic Order. Nobody loves B.O.—Yours, etc., 'SCRAM."

P.S.—Perhaps the editor of the "Sun" doesn't know that N.B.G. stands for "Not British Goods."—S.

URGENT

Melbourne supporter wants to contact readers able to supply Eucalyptus "Amygdalina" Oil or equivalent, or names and addresses of distillers. Please send information to: "Retailer," c/o Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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G.D.H. COLE ON DEMOCRACY

Mr. G. D. H. Cole is, it seems, undertaking an official enquiry into the Adequacy of our Institutions to Achieve the Aims of Democracy. Speaking on the "B.B.C." on April 7, he made the following points:

Small scale organisations, such as those which arise in war conditions to deal with air raid damage, forced evacuation, etc., are efficient examples of democracy in being.

These consist of small groups of people working with a common aim. This effective democracy can only be attained by small groups, which should find leaders and tell them to get on with it.*

Pre-war progress was making politics more remote; both Parliament and Local Government were out of touch with the individual citizen. Many despised politics.

The ordinary individual ought to have some way of getting his troubles put right; his grievances amended.*

The pre-war units were too large for the purposes of democracy, but large units are necessary to fulfil certain functions.

Both large and small units should exist side by side.

The function of small bodies is to criticise the larger units,* and to demand of them* what is wanted. They should say, "You are not giving us* electric light in such and such a street." They should be able to exert effective pressure on those they have chosen.

No country can be democratic in large affairs unless it is democratic in small affairs.

* * *

So far as could be gathered the idea is for the individual elector to deal only with his small group, and only through them with the larger body, and only through them with the larger counsel, and so on until you get to the spider at the centre of the web; all very much as the practice in U.S.S.R.

But Mr. Cole was not explicit as to this, and if it could be disregarded, his essay—considered as an examination paper—could, I think, receive fair marks, while his errors should be pointed out (as asterisks above) and the comment added, "Promising: there is evidence of study, but the candidate should realise that nothing can replace a working experience in local objectives."

But Mr. Cole continued by recommending (is that the word?) as the steps required to institute democracy, community centres to give advice and help, British Restaurants for cheap meals, and Clubs for games and social activities. He added that people would organise themselves if given these facilities, and concluded:

No way of enabling people to know

what they want exists except by giving people small community service.

This conclusion is plausible, deceptive, and, in its results, the diametric opposite of the development of democratic growth. Such things—if and as people want them—come out of the ability to choose them. You would not try to find out what a child wants to eat by giving it a rice pudding. No. The knowledge which anyone has of what he wants is in accordance with his ability to choose, and will develop along with his experience of the results of that choosing.

H.E. in the "Social Crediter."

BOOZE AND BOSSES

The Melbourne "Herald" of June 27 says it is "informed on sound authority that the Government is withstanding every pressure and inducement to vary the regulation covering the alcoholic content of liquor, and it is also determined to withstand every pressure and inducement to establish wet canteens." Pressure from whom? Irrespective of individual opinions about the merits or otherwise of these questions, the proper issue is: Do the majority of citizens require these things; and if so, would their political employees (politicians) dare to withstand pressure from their employers?

BOOKS TO READ

"Federal Union Exposed": A book you MUST have. By "Barclay-Smith." Price 1/- each.

"Banks and Facts": How to Finance the War for an All-in War Effort. By Bruce H. Brown. Price 6d. each.

"Money": What it is and how the Money System Works. By S. F. Allen. Price, 1/- each.

"Story of the Commonwealth Bank": The Story of the People's Bank and How it Could and Should be Used. By D. J. Amos. Price 1/- each.

"Victory Without Debt": Showing that Victory can be Won Without Creating a Huge Burden of Debt to be Paid Off After the War. By Barclay-Smith. Price 1/- each.

"Answer to Tax Slavery": Explains the Taxation Racket, and shows WHY we Really Pay Taxes. By Barclay-Smith. Price 1/- each.

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, Room 8, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

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MALNUTRITION

This much-used word is not dead yet, as evidenced by the King's Physician when he said: "It will take about seven years for Britain to catch up on war malnutrition." When the cease-fire sounds and the bankers present the bill (and call up and cancel much of the money supply) a lot more will be heard of this word—unless the intelligent people in the community develop a strong anti-depression complex, and expose the bankers' swindle.

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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EXPORT MANIA

The U.S. Government has decided to build a fleet of windjammers (sailing ships) to trade with South America. The report does not connect this development with the war in any way, but several instances such as this have occurred lately, which indicate that the powers-that-be are diverting precious attention and energy to trade war and export markets—things that got us into the mess and will wreck the peace if not abandoned.

TO OUR READERS

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