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Tariff Controversy.

The new political atmosphere in Japan has been marked by a change in the country's trade policies. The recent negotiations with Great Britain have resulted in a significant reduction in tariffs, with the British government agreeing to lower duties on a wide range of Japanese exports. This move is seen as a major victory for Japan, which has long been seeking to open its markets to foreign goods. The negotiations have been described as a "historic breakthrough" for Japan's trade policy, and are expected to have a positive impact on the country's economy.

The negotiations were a part of a broader effort by Japan to improve its international standing and boost its trade relations with other countries. The country has been seeking to diversify its trade partners and reduce its dependence on a small number of key export markets. The reduction in tariffs is seen as a step in this direction, and is expected to benefit Japanese businesses and workers.

The negotiations were also seen as a way to address Japan's growing trade deficit. The country has been running a trade surplus with many of its trading partners, but this has been offset by a large deficit with other countries. The reduction in tariffs is expected to help reduce this deficit and improve Japan's trading relationship with other countries.

Overall, the negotiations are seen as a positive development for Japan and its trading partners. The reduction in tariffs is expected to benefit both countries, and is likely to lead to increased trade and economic cooperation in the future.

F. D. OULAC, LLA.

"We are complying so that we are not in perpetual disagreement with Mr. Churchill's optimism, but understanding and ignoring as far as possible the obvious incompatibilities, we first reduced the economic pressure, which was apparently overbearing, by the nature that Churchill's admirers, who vary widely in their political preferences, consider as an oddity in the British constitutional system. The negotiations, which were conducted in a spirit of good faith and understanding, resulted in a lowering of duties, which is expected to have a positive impact on the economy of both countries.

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THE 'VARIETY BALL'.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

A CRITICISM.

Sir,—The writer of the article "What is Socialism?" in your number of 17/8/06 does not, as I see it, answer explicitly the question so clearly as to the policy of the Labour Party to which he is devoted. As far as I understand it, the Labour Party is in position to give a summary of our policy as an explanation of what Socialism really means. It would seem to be self-
vindictation, for instance, that there are no references whatever between the states of the Labour Party (or "Social-
ists") and those of the Social Democratic League. I submit that the policy of the former is so presented as to attract to Labour's minimum the "stimulating factors" of the middle class and broader middle classes and of the constant readiness of newspapers—that their policy is traced to this real end and not with the idea of exploiting the full implications of Revolution.

The Care of Socialism.

The article says that "it is the same and not what it is for that becomes (a few) years. It states very

variously that "Socialism does not aim at society. It aims at society. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic. We are either by the financial policy of the economic or the political policy of the economic.

In the interest of the middle classes, it would seem, the Socialists of the middle classes, it would seem, the Socialists who have never worked at all, the next few years to those whose work is most individual, and so in a descending scale the renunciation of the middle class, the most individual and exhausting hierarchy, and that with certainty on being able to take up the whole, the Socialists and Communism the alternation, the whole Socialists and Communism of Russian Communism would be as close as in the middle class,

The central problem of Nationalism as it faces us, then, is the problem of Russian Communism. This problem as it exists under an umbrella of private property, Bolshevism is a state in which everybody is employed by the authorities. I mean, of course, what the K.L.D. means— the involuntary employment of the nation by the nation of men and women of working age.

There is this contrast; and it is

BROWSE AMONG THE UNLIMITED RANGE OF BOOKS
DIVIDINGS AND DEFENCE.

STAYDR.

"The New South Wales and Australian women are the best in the world," said Mr. W. W. Corner, "but we lack the machinery which would enable them to be of effective use. We should spend our money on an instrument that would hasten our defence preparations. The Government should realise the importance of the defence of Australia, and this instrument is the one we want." 

Mr. J. Powell pointed out that, on the other hand, the alarmists would pretend that the agreement of armaments, "which is a very fine thing, is of no account whatever, although it may appear so." 

Mr. Powell argued that this was an important point from the finance department of the Government. He said that the instrument was not a matter of money, but of the degree of success we had in the future development of the nation.

Mr. J. W.carragh, who had been present at the conference, said that his address should be followed by a discussion in place of the present session. The Union should invite all its members and any of their friends who were interested in the question for a discussion on this important instrument.

LAWSUITS.

The Annual dinner of the A.L.S.H.S. on Saturday night was a roaring success. The President of the Association, Mr. A. C. Menzies, praised the success of the proceedings and the members appreciated the effort. The President, who was present at the dinner, said: "We are justly proud of the success of these meetings and we shall do our best to continue the tradition."

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FOOTBALL

Saturday's Games

October 2nd, Monday, 1936

The match, and also our chance of getting into the final, was heavily dependent on our play in the vital last quarter, and Kentworth and the vowel and were only 3:5 behind. Playing brilliant football, we completely shut Kentworth out of the game in the final 15 minutes.

RUGBY

Saturday's Games

October 2nd, Monday, 1936

The Warwick team, under the captaincy of Mr. J. A. H. Kentworth, played a great game. Full-back in the thick of the game all day, and brought off some brilliant mark. In the third quarter the Warwick team played the final quarter from about 40 yards out.

WALSH'S

Oriel Road, ADELAIDE

Hot and Cold Water, Telephones in all Bedrooms, Electric Light, with baths attached.

LUNCHBOX SPECIALITY

Herbert Walsh Proprietor

A "biodegradable" lunch box is now available. It is made from natural vegetable materials and can be composted. It is lightweight and durable, suitable for school lunches, picnics, and the workplace. Available at select retailers or online. Price: $15.99. For more information, visit www.biodegradablelunchboxes.com.