

**"EXEMEX"**Clears up Obstinate  
Skin Troubles.

Obtainable only from

RICHARD E.  
BROTCHIE,

45 Brunswick St.,

'Phone: J 1873.  
Eastern Hill, N.6.

THE

## NEW TIMES

**"CATARRHEX"**

Clears Up Catarrh.

A. Nasal.  
B. Pulmonary,  
C. Stomachic.

Obtainable only from

RICHARD E.  
BROTCHIE,45 Brunswick Street,  
Eastern Hill, N.6.  
'Phone: J 1873.

Vol. 5. No. 18.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1939.

Every Friday, 3d

## GIBBERISH PROM PROF. GIBLIN

**"Need For Cut In Nation's  
Standard Of Living"**

Professor L. F. Giblin, the Professor of Economics at the Melbourne University who played a prominent part in framing the infamous Premiers' Plan, which involved such drastic and entirely unnecessary cuts in the living standards of the Australian people, is at it again!

Judging by his reported utterances at the Economic Society on Friday night, April 28, he still adheres to his policy of starvation and sacrifice.

The Melbourne "Herald" of April 29 reports him as saying, when referring to his declaration of the need for a cut in the nation's standard of living, that "this did not imply a general wages cut, but rather a large increase in indirect taxation—probably by means of a huge sales tax."

Evidently the professor is scared of sponsoring his "Premiers' Plan" direct cut on wages and salaries again, and proposes, this time, to arrive at the same result in a disguised manner.

The dogma used by Professor Giblin to prove his assertion that there must be "... a cut in the nation's standard of living" in the event of war, only goes to prove that he is not the man to be occupying an influential position where his advice is sought on economic matters of national importance. He says: "The thing is obvious. You cannot divert a quarter of your productive capacity to defence without reducing by a quarter your production of goods and services for general use."

**WHAT HE IGNORES**

It is not necessary to be an economist to realise that this dogma does not apply. Plainly, a large part of our immediate productive capacity is *not being used at all*. One only has to be reminded that there is at present a "surplus" production of almost all essential commodities, and that Australia has a large army of unemployed, most of which could, *finance permitting*, be readily absorbed into the productive system. Further, during the World War 600,000 of Australia's prime manhood left her shores, and yet, during that same period, production was *increased*, and the period was actually one of the most prosperous in Australia's history. We challenge the supposition that war cannot be avoided and that Australia need be involved, but—for the argument's sake—we accept that basis for a moment in order to draw the Professor's attention to the above points, and to further add, for his benefit, that satisfactory arrangements could be made to meet the situation *without increasing taxation*.

**HARD TIMES A LA PITT**

But probably our suggestions will be as effective as pouring water on a vulture's back. The following quotation may be more acceptable to the Professor as a "sound" contribution to the problem of finding money on a "substantial" scale. William Pitt, one-time Prime Minister of England,

said: "To attempt to levy a direct tax of 7% is a dangerous experiment, and one likely to incite revolt—but there is a system of taxation whereby you can tax the last rags from the back and the last bite from the mouth without causing a murmur against high taxes, and that is to tax a great number of articles of daily use and necessity so indirectly that people will pay them and not know it. Their grumbling then will be of hard times, but they will not realise that these hard times are caused by taxation."

**A MENACE**

Professor Giblin occupies the Chair of Economics at the Melbourne University, a chair that is richly endowed with scholarships by private financial institutions. Professor Giblin is a member of the Commonwealth Bank Board, a Board, which is composed mostly of representatives of private financial institutions and through which private financial institutions, it is becoming commonly known, dictate policy to Governments. The *New Times* is inclined to take the Professor's remarks as an authentic advance intimation that "huge taxation" will shortly be imposed on the community. Professor Giblin is accepted by Governments as an authority on economics, and his advice is sought by them, as witness his prominence in framing the "Premiers' Plan," which resulted in misery and death to many innocent Australian people. Consciously or unconsciously, Professor Giblin is a menace to the well-being of the Australian people, and should be removed from his position of influence. This can be done by electors instructing Parliament (through their respective Federal Members) to bring into effect some specific *result* which they (the electors) want—in this particular case it would be: "*Finance Defence Without Increasing Taxation*." Professor Giblin would, no doubt, be one of the economic experts to be consulted; but as he apparently could

**GEELONG "ADVERTISER"  
SUPPRESSES CHALLENGE TO  
R. G. CASEY****Big Open-Air Meeting Hears Eric Butler  
Give the Facts****"Sleepy Hollow" Not Sleepy Now**

Mr. Casey will find his electors very wide-awake at the next election if the present trend is maintained in Geelong (Vic.). Since the Commonwealth Bank Amending Bill protest-meeting of April 20 things have started to happen.

The first development, since we went to press last week, was that the part of Eric Butler's letter to the "Advertiser" (see last issue "New Times"), in which he challenged Mr. Casey, M.H.R., or Mr. Maltby, M.L.A., to publicly debate the Bank Bill in Geelong, was deleted by that paper. As the "Advertiser" is said to be "very pro-Casey," perhaps this was not very surprising.

However, it was immediately decided that the matter should be followed up; with the result that a group of actionists arrived in Geelong last Friday night, and, with Norman Rolls wielding the megaphone, the crowds quickly learnt that something was going to happen. It did.

*New Times* were sold to the crowds until nearly 9 p.m. An open-air meeting then took place in the main shopping centre. After Eric Butler had been speaking for ten minutes the crowd which gathered was so large that the meeting had to be transferred to a quieter spot. This large audience listened to Eric outline the events which led up to his challenge to meet either Mr. Maltby, M.L.A., or Mr. Casey in public debate. Those present were very impressed, and dozens of copies of the *New Times*, containing the whole of Eric's letter to the *Advertiser*, were sold. It was suggested that all those present write in to the *Advertiser* and protest about the challenge being deleted.

**THE CAMPAIGN MOVES ON**

Geelong has certainly been made aware that a campaign is "on." Ever since the first meeting one supporter has been obtaining dozens of signatures for the campaign against the Bank Bill. Forms have been introduced into the Ford motor works and other quarters. A girl of 16, in an extensive house-to-house canvass, met only one refusal to sign the demand form. This is real action, and it is to be hoped that it proves an inspiration to others. The Geelong sales of the *New Times* have been increased as a result of this activity, and the "push" of the supporter who is getting so many demand-forms signed. Other supporters in Geelong please note.

Whether all this activity was

not supply Parliament with the assistance it would require, would necessarily be replaced by one who could "deliver the goods."

infectious, and responsible for the following incident, we cannot say. However, it seems to be a further indication that there are quite a few young people who grasp the necessity for *doing something* about these matters when they hear about them. Eric Butler spent last Sunday evening at the home of a Geelong supporter. In the course of discussion about the movement, the urgent necessity of selling more copies of the *New Times* was stressed. A girl who was present, and had listened very attentively to all that was said, quietly announced as she was going that she would take 24 copies there and then. She further announced that what she could not sell she would pay for herself. Comment is unnecessary. In spite of all the talk about apathy, there are still some *real* people about. This girl had not previously been a reader of the *New Times*. She took 24. Surely those who are constant readers could, at least, buy two and sell one.

**OBSTRUCTION**

"If our national banking arrangements are to be merely a money-making business for the benefit of bank shareholders, then the English system is, undoubtedly, one of the most successful that could possibly be devised. If, on the other hand, our banking and currency laws are to be regarded as measures for facilitating the trade and commerce of the people, for assisting in the development of our national industries and enterprise it would, I think, be difficult to imagine a system less likely to fulfill these ends with efficiency, or one that would prove a greater hindrance to industrial progress than that created by Sir Robert Peel's Bank Charter Act."—From "*England's Trade Barrier! The Bank Charter Act*," an address delivered by Arthur Kitson to the members of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, 1917.

# "Uncle Sam" Shouldn't Preach at Hitler

## HIS OWN HANDS AREN'T CLEAN!

### Played Aggressor For Worst Possible Reason

#### DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

The only fiction in the following story is the names of the Marine, his pal back home, and the prisoner. Any research into the recent history of Latin America—Nicaragua in particular—will verify the truth of the incidents and consequences herein described.

Andrew Hawkins was twenty years old, born and bred in an Oregon village somewhere between the Rockies and the Blue Mountains, where his grandfather had settled fifty years ago.

Six feet tall, weighing 160 pounds, and in perfect health, Andrew thought it tough not to be able to earn a living through something they called a "depression."

One day a poster reproduced in four colours in a magazine caught and held his attention; and very attractive it looked, turquoise seas; a silvery beach; and islands with palm trees growing on them; "Work for Uncle Sam" - "Join the U.S. Marines and See the World" ran the captions.

He tried to interest his pal, Ephraim Willet, but Ephraim said: "No, you go if you like and let me know how it pans out."

Andrew went, and he wrote regularly to his friend, Ephraim, telling him how it panned out. Meanwhile, both had become interested in a hunt for what they called the "nigger in the depression woodpile."

Here are some extracts from Andrew the Marine's letters:

"The news that Mr. Secretary Kellogg has been awarded, and has accepted, the Nobel Peace Prize whilst we have been machine-gunning Nicaraguans in the American-owned Banana Trust and U.S. banking interests, strikes me as a grim joke..."

December 1927. "We had a battle three days ago at Las Flores (near El Chipote), and in this particular scrap we accounted for the loss of sixty men in the rebel forces opposing us."

"The more I learn about the business we are engaged on in this country, the less I like it. Just now we have a prisoner about whom extraordinary precautions are taken; he is one of the revolutionary leader's most efficient and trusted officers, and I believe he is held especially for his 'exchange' value. He speaks good English, and, as I am one of the permanent guards who relieve each other sitting with him in the cell of the calaboose, he has told me a lot I never suspected before. He told me of the battle of Ocatel (May 16, 1927), at which he was present, and his story was confirmed to me quietly by one of our chaps here who was also in that engagement.

"Between 200 and 300 of our marines and a handful of Nicaraguan National Guards entrenched themselves in a city block, and in a fight that lasted fifteen hours, this prisoner of ours says Sandino (the revolutionary leader) attacked at the head of only sixty men and though he could have dynamited the provisory barracks of our fellows, as well as the whole town if he had wanted to, he refrained from doing so because he did not want to hurt the townspeople, who were not responsible. At 10 a.m. two U.S. aeroplanes arrived. They bombed and machine-gunned mercilessly the surrounding houses and city blocks, causing many casualties among the defenceless civil population.

"This prisoner of ours asked me if I joined up to shoot defenceless people down in their

own country, and I felt very uncomfortable. . . ."

"When Rufo (that's our star prisoner's first name) told me I and my comrades were doing a lot of dirty work for New York bankers, I got hot under the collar, for the more I try to find out the basic reason for what we are doing in this country the more I realise the truth of what this man says.

"I know, for instance, the peasants and the general population are hostile to us, and that they are friendly and helpful to Sandino, the outlaw leader, he could not keep up his war like he does without the willing help of the people, because of his guerrilla operations, which are on a large scale, and he lives on the country, though I've never heard of ill-treating or terrorising any of the population.

"I tell you this because it bears out the last line of that news-cutting you sent me. \* I let Rufo read the cutting and he has told me a lot, which I have confirmed as true. The evidence exists. He says that between 1909 and 1912 the United States took an active part in the deposition of four Presidents in Nicaragua before it succeeded in finding one who measured up to its requirements. Since which U.S. Government marines have had to uphold a Government here that would collapse in sixty seconds if the American forces retired, because it represents foreign bankers instead of the will of the Nicaraguan people.

"Anyway, Ephraim, can you tell me any law which excuses the use of American marines on Nicaraguan battlefields or of American bombing 'planes for mass murder? . . ."

"In reply to your question about the intervention of the U.S. Gov-

\* "One does not have to spend seven weeks in the Jaguar-infested jungle of Nicaragua in order to answer Will Rogers' question, 'Why are we in Nicaragua, and what the hell are we doing there?' The answer lies in separate documents and in official records of seven years of American foreign loan policy in that country. — "The Nation." of New York.

ernment forces in this country in order to put in a bankers' puppet Government here, I've looked up some history. It appalled me. The people of our great country are being fooled about what's happening here in Nicaragua, and our State departments are really operating at our expense for New York private banks, using us, the Air Force and the Navy to carry out the brutal, dirty work their policy entails.

"Rufo tells me the country was well governed and prosperous until the U.S. Government started interfering in 1909. This intervention brought about the fall of President Zelaya. Rufo says this was done because the President was trying to cancel the concession of the La Luz and Los Angeles Mining Company, in which a U.S. Secretary of State (Philander Knox) was supposed to be the principal stockholder, while a nephew of his was manager of the company in the coast-town of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and was, therefore, also the "boss" of Adolphe Diaz. At that time Diaz was acting as a minor clerk at a salary of twenty-five dollars a week in this concern.

"The revolution of General Estrada, with Emiliano Chamorro as Commander-in-Chief broke out against Zelaya.

"Adolpho Diaz financed it immediately with six hundred thousand dollars cash, which he had apparently saved out of his twenty-five dollar a week salary! Shortly after the outbreak of this revolution, the United States broke off relations with Zelaya, on December 1, 1909. This act on the part of the United States caused the resignation of Zelaya; and the Vice-President, Dr. Madriz, became President. The new President was one of the most popular and respected men in the country, and soon the Estrada revolution showed signs of collapse; his forces were quickly driven back to Bluefields, where they were on the point of capture when the *United States Government declared the neutrality of Bluefields*, denounced the Nicaraguan blockade of that port as illegal, and ordered the American warships to convoy merchant-ships through the blockade.

"Thus assisted by the United States, Estrada's defeated revolutionary forces were able to withdraw. The activities of Wall Street were not withdrawn, however, for more revolutionaries were hired, and on August 10, of the same year, Emiliano Chamorro was able to inflict a decisive defeat on President Madriz, who resigned the following day. On October 27 on board an American warship, an agreement was reached between the American Minister and five Conservative leaders, Estrada, Diaz, Mena, and the two Chamorros. The agreement included provision for the recognition, by the United States, of the new Government and the acceptance by Nicaragua, of an American loan on terms very advantageous to the leaders; and also a provision that the President and Vice-President at the next election should be chosen from among the five Conservative leaders!

"In January, Estrada was recognised by the United States, and negotiations for the loan were at once begun. \* As soon, however, as the terms of the proposed loan became known,

\* The U.S. Department of State offered aid in securing loan from American bankers, and suggested foreign control of customs, and offered the services of a confidential financial agent!

such general indignation broke out in Nicaragua, even among several Conservative leaders, as to endanger the continued existence of the Estrada Government,

"President Estrada attempted to compromise a little, and a month or two after he was elected President, he dismissed one of the members of his Cabinet, an act in accordance with the laws of Nicaragua. The American Minister, Mr. Northcote, resident in Managua (the Nicaraguan capital), objected to it.

"When, on March 9, Mr. Northcote cabled the U.S. Secretary Knox that it seemed impossible to secure the ratification of the proposed loan by the Nicaraguan National Assembly, Mr. Knox cabled a reply that steps must be taken at once for the promulgation of a decree authorising the loan, and for the establishment of a Claims Commission to pass upon American claims against Nicaragua. *Two of the three members of this commission were to be citizens of the United States!*

"Estrada turned over the Presidency to Adolpho Diaz on May 5. On May 17 the above Mixed Claims Commission was ratified, but by this time the opposition to the American programme in Nicaragua had become universal.

"On May 25, 1911, the American Minister notified Washington, Rumours have been current that the Liberals are organising a concerted rising all over the country, with the declared object of defeating the loan. It is difficult to estimate how serious a measure this might be if well organised and led as the Liberals are in such a majority over the Conservatives. (Note this last sentence. Ephraim!) I therefore hasten to repeat my suggestion as to the advisability."

"Mr. Knox replied to this information from the American Minister by instructing him that Diaz should not be permitted to resign, that he should receive renewed assurances of the support of the United States, and that a warship had been ordered to Nicaragua.

"On September 1, 1911, the loan was arranged, a contract was entered into between the Government of Nicaragua, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company (this latter company as trustees) and Brown Bros. Company, and J. W. Seligman and Co. New York Bankers, as *Fiscal Agents . . .*"

" . . . Meanwhile, Diaz issued a proclamation disenfranchising all those citizens of Nicaragua who had supported the Assembly in opposing the loans, leaving only a comparative handful of voters in the country. In Leon, one of the two largest cities in Nicaragua, *only eighty out of its fifty thousand inhabitants were allowed to vote during the election of 1912!* We marines were kept in the country, and, during all the elections since, have not only taken an active part in being stationed at all the polls, but also in active electioneering for the candidates nominated by the New York banker investors!"

"Thanks for the news cutting\* Ephraim; it certainly tells a little of the sad story of the wholesale looting of this country. Personally, I object to being a tool in such a foul business. Every revolution you've heard about in this country since we were boys has been an effort on the part of the oppressed people here to get control of their

own country and their Government.

"On several occasions this would have happened had it not been for us, with our warships, machine-guns, bombing planes; all manned with American citizens like myself, who must obey orders. It is obvious to me that the orders are to keep this country as a loot-farm for Wall Street.

"Remember, Wall Street (as a condition of their loans) control the railways (they nominate the Board and the high executive officials, all Americans); our State Department controls and collects the customs: American officers control the police.

"There is a notice stuck up now, on a wall opposite this calaboose, signed by our C.-in-C., and it has appeared in the newspapers, offering a thousand dollars for the capture, 'dead or alive,' of the sergeant, and a hundred dollars for the capture, also 'dead or

\* The news cutting reporting part of the speech made by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, delivered at Ford Hall, Boston, Mass., on March 6, 1927, read:

Reduced to the simplest terms, the Kellogg-Coolidge policy has led to armed intervention in Nicaragua in behalf of an American-made puppet-President foisted upon the people against their own will for the simple reason that he is ready, at whatever cost to Nicaragua, to serve the New York bankers, who are and for seventeen years have been, mercilessly exploiting Nicaragua under the aegis of the State Department.

"In its dual capacity as loan agent and guardian angel of certain New York bankers, our State Department has been using Diaz off and on ever it assisted in fomenting the revolution in Nicaragua in 1909 which resulted in the overthrow of the Zelaya Government. He is one of two handy men. The other was Emiliano Chamorro. Of the two, Diaz is the easier tool to handle. Both are professional revolutionists, or what might be called, in the light of the methods made use of by certain international bankers in their illegitimate methods of dealing with small Latin-American countries, **banker-bandits.**

"There is a closer relationship between the business activities of certain New York banking houses and the banditti business in these little countries than can be really appreciated by one who has never looked into their inter-locking activities . . ."

alive,' of each of the thirty-four Guardias (native police) who deserted from Telpaneca. On enquiry, I find these men deserted because they attributed the death of a defenceless villager to one of their two American officers. I shall have to stop writing any more about these matters; it is too dangerous.

"But I'll tell you all about this shameful business when my service is over."

\* \* \*

**Andrew the Marine is back home now. When he heard Roosevelt on the air, lecturing the world on freedom and speaking about defending democracy against dictatorships, he got up and turned it off quickly as if the sound of the words polluted the air.**

### HORSE SENSE

An Indian down in Oklahoma decided there was oil upon his place, so he went to a Banker to arrange a loan to finance the sinking of a well.

The Banker listened carefully to the Indian's story, and then said: "I think we can arrange to let you have the money, John. How many ponies have you got?"

Later on the Indian struck oil. He went to the Bank, paid off the mortgage against his horses, and started to leave, when the Banker, seeing John's prosperity, began:

"Well, John, now that you've struck oil, just bring us your money and we will take care of it safely for you."

The Indian turned and looked the Banker over, and drawled:

"How many ponies you got?"

—Today and Tomorrow, Canada.

## "CRIME DOES NOT PAY"

By "MacDOUGALL"

In "John o' London's Weekly" of March 3, 1939, it is stated, relative to the United States of America, that: "There was a burglary every one and three-quarter minutes, a larceny every forty seconds, one motor car stolen every two and three-quarter minutes and no fewer than 13,564 murders last year."

America's answer to this problem is to increase the size and efficiency of the police forces, inaugurate a highly-trained Federal Bureau of Investigation, and carry out intensive propaganda by film, radio, and newspaper that "Crime does not pay."

### AN EXPERIMENT

In that wonderful picture, founded on fact, "Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy, as Father Flanagan, asserts categorically that there is no such thing as an inherently bad boy, and Father Flanagan in real life has proved that his opinion is absolutely justified. Hundreds upon hundreds of lads have passed through his "Boys' Town" from the slums of U.S.A., where the four and a half million known American criminals grow up and begin their careers. In his institution these lads receive real love, human interest, care and proper training for their later life, and not one failure has been known from among his "graduates."

What smugness, what hypocrisy it is for those who live in wealth and comfort, both in Australia and U.S.A., to assert that those underprivileged classes, living in want and poverty, despite the bounteous plenty of these two countries, must be content with their miserable lot and make no effort to gain some of life's material good things for themselves!

### CRIMINALS AND CRIMINALS

The records of thousands of wealthy and respected citizens to-

day would show that their fortunes' are founded on exploitation, ruthless action, and diabolical planning, every bit as nefarious as that of the bank robber, and much more harmful to the community.

Here in Victoria thousands of men are locked up in the gaols of our Penal Department; locked up for committing some offence against society, which must protect itself. What have these men done? With the great majority of them their crime has been thieving and small infringements of the criminal law.

### CAUSE AND EFFECT

All their lives they've lived in want and squalor. All their lives the atmosphere around them has been that of outwitting the community. Many men growing up under these conditions remain straight, get an honest job, and struggle along on their miserable basic wage. Others decide on a career of risk, adventure, affluence and gaol. Who can blame them? Blame rather the accursed system under which we live—which considers its citizens worthy only of the smallest possible crumbs which can be thrown to them. Blame this system, which keeps citizens living in want, when they can see all around them abundance, such as history has never before known. Blame this system, whose only solution for crime committed by the under-privileged is to clap them in goal, and whose solution for crime committed by the big, the powerful, and the wealthy is to tacitly ignore it.

# WE MUST NOT CLOSE DOWN

## YOUR DECISION IS REQUIRED

At present the circulation of the "New Times" is still insufficient to carry on without obtaining and spending capital. The Directors consider that this is most unsound and must be terminated.

## WHAT WE MUST HAVE IMMEDIATELY!

- (1) An additional 1000 copies must be sold every week. We suggest that EVERY reader should, THIS week and each subsequent week, buy an additional copy to either re-sell or distribute to contacts. This may mean a shortage of copies at the newsagents'—but **INSIST** on your newsagent procuring the extra copies immediately.
- (2) As the benefit of this cannot be felt for some time, funds are urgently required to keep the paper running in the interim. If you, therefore, wish to see the continuance of the "New Times," you are asked to donate at least 1/- (£1 or more if you can) TODAY. Even 3000 shillings would mean £150.

## THE DECISION IS IN YOUR HANDS

## PROGRESS REPORT

CIRCULATION INDICATIONS LEAD US TO ESTIMATE THE INCREASE TO DATE, IN RESPONSE TO THIS STATEMENT, AT NEARLY 500 COPIES WEEKLY — HALF THE FIGURE REQUIRED. THE FINANCIAL BENEFIT WILL NOT BE APPRECIABLE UNTIL THE END OF THIS MONTH. SO, BOTH THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS STILL CLAMOUR URGENTLY FOR THE ATTENTION OF OUR SUPPORTERS

# The New Times

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., McEwan House,  
Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets, Melbourne, C.I. Postal  
Address: Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Telephone: MU 2834.

Vol. 5.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1939.

No. 18.

## THIS PUNISHMENT PHILOSOPHY

On December 16 last we published an article entitled "Slums and Crime," in the course of which we sought to prove to our readers that crime, as a general rule, arose directly as a result of poverty and necessity. Tuesday's "Argus" contains a leader headed "Crime Remedies," in which it is suggested that Melbourne's record of violent crime, "Probably the worst in Australia, and certainly worse than London when relative density of population is taken into account," may be due to "Judicial leniency in this State being carried to unjustifiable lengths."

Chief Commissioner of Police Duncan, in reviewing the position, says that he proposes to tighten up the system of issuing pistol permits, the reason given being that most criminals obtain pistols by theft, and that such theft is facilitated by the carelessness of persons holding pistol permits.

Commenting on this viewpoint, the "Argus" says "Mr. Duncan's remedy is commendable so far as it goes; but it is only a step." The paper then goes on to suggest that it is the duty of the Ministry to "apply more drastic remedies than lie within Mr. Duncan's administrative ambit."

We are fully in agreement with the "Argus" in so far as it desires to see the crime, disease eradicated from the community, but we quite fail to see that the disease is likely to be cured by an intensification of the punishment, any more than we might expect to cure cerebral meningitis with aspirins.

In America, where many forms of crime are punished with an almost mediaeval savagery, there is a much greater proportion of crime in relation to population than in Norway, where punishment is less severe. There are several causes that lead to criminality in man, the first of which is necessity. To quote from our previous article on the subject:

"Half-fed, ill-clad poor see an abundance of goods stacked behind sheets of plate glass. Some of them, driven by sheer necessity, take the quite natural course of getting behind the glass and helping themselves to the goods. They are called criminals; we punish them physically by confining them within the four walls of a gaol, and torture them mentally by attaching to them the stigma of gaol-bird, with the result that even if the prison system were of a reformatory nature, the outside world would quickly reduce them to the most desperate extremes."

Obviously, our present penal system does not make reform or cure its first objective. Firstly, the State considers that its job is to protect property, and in that regard it will be noted that the sentence for safe breaking or embezzlement is much more severe than the sentence for cruelty to children. It is only in a very secondary way that any consideration is given to the necessity for turning "public enemy number one" into a harmonious unit of society.

It is not desirable for a man to be an enemy of society, and the undesirability is as great, or greater, from the point of view of the criminal than from the point of view of the society in which he has his being.

Our contention is that while it is most desirable that the canker of crime be removed from society, it cannot be done in the way the "Argus" suggests; on the contrary, that would probably have the opposite effect. Statistics prove that the greatest proportion of crime originates from where there is the greatest amount of poverty, and, as we pointed out in our series of articles on the Melbourne slums, it is doubtful whether there is any other city in Australia where there is a greater contrast between the extremes of wealth and poverty. Therefore, we are not in the least surprised that there is a greater proportion of crime; we would, in fact, be surprised if such were not the case.

In view of such facts, we would suggest that instead of wasting time in introducing legislation for the purpose of inflicting greater punishment on the victims of our social order, we could achieve much better results if we introduced legislation calculated to remove the first cause of the evil—POVERTY.

## "SAVE THE PEOPLE'S BANK" CAMPAIGN

**This Week's Report from the Citizen's Committee  
Conducting the Victorian Section of the  
Campaign, is as follows:**

"Increasing activity is in evidence, not only in this State, but throughout Australia. Cuttings from newspapers and periodicals publishing matter in connection with the Commonwealth Bank and the campaign demanding its retention as a public institution, have come from as far away as the north-west of West Australia and the far-north of Queensland. Since the *New Times* took up the fight at the beginning of the year, many thousands of people have been educated to the fact that the Commonwealth Bank is legally a public institution, and the most powerful asset the people of Australia possess. The article by Mr. D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S., in your issue of January 10, clearly exposed the attempt by the sponsors of the Amendment Bill, 1938, to deprive the people of the ownership and control of their own banking and credit institution.

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

"Since that date thousands of public-spirited individuals in every walk of life have striven to make known to all, the correct interpretation of the proposals embodied in the Bill, and though we have been repeatedly asked for our estimation of the strength of the Campaign for its repeal, it would be impossible to gauge it at all correctly.

"It is a PEOPLE'S campaign, being conducted BY THE PEOPLE. It is therefore entirely decentralised. The people are being given the facts—and they are acting entirely upon their individual initiative by the use of common sense and common conscience, and because THE PEOPLE are the greatest POWER in the land, they must eventually emerge victorious from the struggle between RIGHT and WRONG, and TRUTH over LIES. The fight we are engaged in will never cease until that victory HAS been achieved by, and for, the people, for THEY constitute DEMOCRACY.

### OTHER PAPERS TAKE UP THE CUDGELS

"Campaigners express great appreciation of the splendid articles which appeared in recent issues of *Truth* under the headings, "Casey has a Scheme to Mortgage the Commonwealth Bank" and "Sound Finance Gets a Kick in the Pants." The *West Australian Wheatgrower* has given further publicity to the matter. The *Sydney Century* has also given prominence to the dangers of the Amending Bill, and, in an article appearing in a recent issue, Mr. Stanley F. Allen (the well-known Sydney accountant and local Government auditor), clearly indicates the "tremendous possibilities of the Commonwealth Bank helping to lift Governments, industry and individuals, out of financial chaos and insecurity."

The current copy of *Smith's Weekly* carries a similar front-page article.

"The *Australian Left News* has invited us to submit an article for publication in their next issue. A reproduction of Mr. Bruce Brown's special brochure appears in the April edition of the *Municipal Officers' Journal*, and we have been invited to write a special article on the subject for inclusion in their May issue.

### BUT NOT THE DAILY PRESS

"As for the orthodox Daily Press, little or nothing has been published concerning the implications of the Amending Bill, and we can only assume that those who control certain newspapers have given instructions to have the truth suppressed; not only because they may thereby control the minds of (some of) their readers, but because they are linked-up with those who control the private financial institutions whose policy in such matters is in the interests of the one per cent, of Australians and against the ninety-nine per cent. We venture to predict that it will not be long before the latter take a hand in THEIR OWN AFFAIRS, and demand an end to the humbug and hypocrisy which has in the past been so consistently handed out to them in the columns of the daily 'News.' We trust the day is not far distant when the *New Times* will carry the fight for TRUTH and JUSTICE upon any public subject into the home of every intelligent man and woman in Australia.

### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT?

A second letter has been sent to all Members of the House of Representatives and all Senators who have as yet failed to answer our first communication, asking them to grant us a reply stating their attitude toward the Bill, as it is our intention to submit to the *New Times* for publication (probably the week after next), a summary of each Member's attitude, for or against the passage of the Bill.

"News is just to hand that in two of the biggest industrial enterprises in Victoria letter-forms are being circulated for electors' signatures; many other organisations, reticent at first, are now on the job. A number of actionists are collecting one penny per head from people whom they canvass for signatures (a very young lady of Geelong is giving splendid service to the cause in this respect, and winning the hearts of everyone in her splendid effort), and we would urge others to do likewise.

"Those willing to enlist some financial support behind the scenes, should send for a book of "Loyalty Certificates" (20 at 1/- each) to help those in the front line, who are devoting the whole of their time in an honorary capacity.

"Demand-letter forms are available at 1/3 per hundred, plus 3d for postage, and special Broad-sheets are now ready at two pence per copy (3d. posted), or at 1/- per dozen, postage 3d per doz. extra. Send for some at once and help to put Mr. Casey's Bill into the waste-paper basket. It is up to every man and woman to do their share — Liberty is surely worth that much!

"For all advice, literature, etc., write to the Hon. Sec., "Save the People's Bank" Campaign, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, or ring MU 2834."

### THANKS!

The "New Times" wish to convey to "Well-Wisher" their thanks for the gift received. It will be put to good use in the fight for democracy.

## OUR NEW PRIME MINISTER

### Asks For Prayers, But Worships An Idol

Sir, —In the Adelaide "Advertiser" of April 27 we were informed that our new Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies), after outlining his "programme," finished his national broadcast with these words:

"Whether you are of my politics or not, whether you approve of me or not, I beg of you for your prayers, your tolerance, and your support,"

That sounds good, but was it genuine? Each of us must make up his own mind regarding our attitude to this appeal, and, in coming to a decision, we cannot overlook the fact that Mr. Menzies is not a freshman in the political sphere. The same applies to most of the members of his Cabinet. He has been actively and very prominently connected with a certain brand of politics for several years, and was actually deputy to the Leader of the United Australia Party. He has toured the world as a senior member of the Cabinet, and has been publicised more than some of his colleagues with a better record over a longer period. We, therefore, KNOW him, just as a tree is known by its fruit.

#### CHANGE OF WINDOW-DRESSING ONLY

Not once during all this time did he say a word against the financial principles being slavishly followed by his party, and the outline of his "programme," as now announced, gives the clearest indication that he does not intend to depart from those principles now. Indeed, he has always been one of the bankers' high priests, and there is no evidence of any intention on his part to bring about a change in his relationship to them. That being so, neither what he proposes to do, nor all the prayers of all the people in the world, could bring about the results he professes to desire, such as "a fair deal for all," "industrial security," and "social security." These results are a physical impossibility under the financial system, as at present operated, for that system generates prices faster than it distributes money, and, consequently, the people must inevitably go further into debt and be constantly haunted by financial worry.

#### HIS TALK FUTILE

In the face of this FACT, what is the use of his ostentatious talk? As a man repeatedly asserting that his one aim is the welfare of the people of Australia, has he not frequently found himself thwarted in this worthy object by the limitations of finance, just as Abraham Lincoln found himself handicapped by the same circumstance? He has admitted it. It was the great Lincoln who said: "I have two great enemies: the Southern Army in front of me, and the financial institution in the rear. Of the two, the one in the rear is my greatest foe." Although perfectly true, that was a bold thing to say, and it is not surprising that he was afterwards assassinated. Lincoln, however, was true to the PEOPLE, but, unfortunately, Mr. Menzies has so far failed to establish his *bona fides* in the same direction. So we see that when he asks for our prayers without showing any willingness to fight for the God to whom the prayers would be

directed, against the false god from whom he receives his orders, he pronounces himself a mere spinner of words—a man seeking the support of the spiritually-minded under false pretences.

#### GOODNESS AND CORRUPTION DON'T MIX

Nothing would please me better than to find that I was wrong in this, but we dare not shut our eyes to FACTS. Was Jesus speaking the truth when He said this: "Either make the tree good and his fruit good, or else make the tree corrupt and his fruit corrupt; for the tree is known by his fruit?" As a professing Christian, Mr. Menzies knows that Jesus did speak the truth. He also knows that the present financial tree is corrupt, and that that is why there is so much evidence of corruption round about us. More still, he is fully aware that the condition of corruption must continue, whether we pray or not, so long as the tree, which produces those conditions remains corrupt. If he will not make the tree good, then it is no use appealing to God or to us either.

#### FALSEHOOD AND FRAUD

And what are we to say of his urgent appeal for tolerance and support? Surely he cannot be serious when he asks us to tolerate falsehood and to support a fraud! It is true that in making this urgent appeal he assured us that his theme was JUSTICE. But what does he mean by the word "justice"? Is it something different from what he has been advocating and doing in recent years? If it isn't, then we don't want it. Justice, as we ordinarily understand the term, has been conspicuous by its absence from political events during his association with the State and Federal Governments. A change of heart is always to be welcomed, of course, but an examination of what he has said since he became Prime Minister reveals that no such thing is contemplated so far as he is concerned.

#### IS ROBBERY JUSTICE?

Is a policy, which includes robbery of the individual to be described as "justice"? Yet that is what he proposes, one of his outstanding declarations being that "TAXPAYERS MUST BE PREPARED TO PAY MORE." That means you and me, and it means that we must pay MONEY. And taxpayers are required to pay money only because the private controllers of finance demand it. One of his own Ministers has publicly admitted it in a little booklet, entitled "Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report: Bond or Free. Reply by W. M. Hughes." Tax-

payers do not pay the money to themselves. They pay it to the Government, as the agent of the controllers of the Banking System. If it were not for interest on the National Debt, most of the taxation could be cancelled at once. This is one of the corrupt fruits from the corrupt financial tree. Under a sane financial system there would be no necessity at all for the people to be robbed of the money they should be spending on food and the other necessities of life. When the National Government is short of money it has full power to manufacture its own, just as the management of a theatre has full power to manufacture tickets equal to the seating capacity of the theatre. The management would never dream of allowing seats to remain unoccupied merely because there was a shortage of tickets, but Mr. Menzies unashamedly allows the resources of Australia to remain unused merely because the National Government is supposed to be short of tickets called money. How can we conscientiously give our assistance to a man who does that sort of thing? Any public man who increases the burden of taxation, instead of reducing the load of interest, commits a crime, and should be dealt with accordingly.

#### CAN HE BE SINCERE?

These considerations lead naturally to the question: Is Mr. Menzies really sincere, and is he worthy of our trust? My own conclusion is that there are many solid grounds for serious doubt. I regret to say this, but words will not remove the fact that so long as he continues to make the nation subservient to FINANCE all talk of justice on his part is sheer mockery. He knows from experience, just as President Wilson knew from experience, that "some of the biggest men in the United States, in the field of commerce and manufacture, know there is a power, so organised, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it." Our Prime Minister knows the identity of that power, and his determination to increase our subjugation through mounting indebtedness, and to foist National Insurance upon us is proof positive that he is still a tool of the same power. What a different man he would be if he had the courage to expose it and fight it!

#### NOBLE WORDS, BUT IGNOBLE ACTIONS

Seeing that Mr. Menzies has himself introduced the question of prayers, it is fitting to remind him that Jesus of Nazareth had some severe things to say about men of old who spoke noble words but failed to put them into practice. Full particulars will be found in Matthew 23, but the following is a fair indication: "The scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses' seat. All, therefore, whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do. But do not ye after their works, for they say and do not. They bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers. But all their works they do to be seen of men. They make broad their phylacteries and enlarge the borders of their garments. They love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets, and to be called by men Rabbi, Rabbi." We are, therefore, obliged to observe the law, but are warned against the idle words and vain actions of those who sit in the seats where the laws are made.

#### ARE THEIR PRAYERS ANY GOOD?

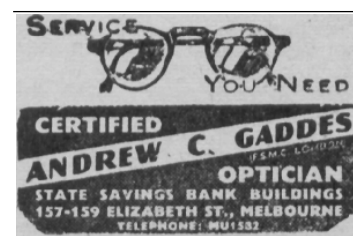
And would it be wise for us to assume that the "prayers" of such avail anything? If they do, what did Jesus mean when He said, "the publicans and the harlots go into the Kingdom of God before the Chief Priests and the elders of the people"? Did He not go on in the chapter quoted to refer to such men as hypocrites, blind guides, fools, whited sepulchers, serpents, and generation of vipers? He was denouncing men who "shut up the kingdom of heaven against men"; who "devour 'widows' houses"; who regard gold as being greater than the temple; who "pay tithes, but omit the weightier matters of judgment, mercy, and faith"; who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel"; who "are clean externally, but internally are full of extortion, excess, dead men's bones, and uncleanness"; who "outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within are full of hypocrisy and iniquity." Strong words, but very timely.

#### WHERE DOES MR. MENZIES STAND?

Have we not seen a lot of the same sort of thing lately? An investigation of Mr. Menzies' activities will automatically associate him with it in some important respects, at least. How can the bounty of God be distributed to people if they have to pay more taxation without, first, getting an increase in income to more than cover the amount of the tax? It can't be done, and yet Mr. Menzies has announced that the people must submit to heavier inroads on their already INADEQUATE incomes. How are we to be freed from the heavy and grievous burdens by making them heavier and more grievous? Yet that is the sort of freedom Mr. Menzies intends to give us. Did he not have the chief seat at the bankers' banquets here and in London, and was his personal vanity not inflated by the scheming adulation of the promoters of the banquets? Was it because of what he had done for his fellow-countrymen that the newspapers were full of fulsome flattery, or was it because of what he gave promise of doing for the financiers who were keeping his fellow-countrymen in a condition of servitude? His actions and utterances must provide their own answer, and that answer is not favourable to his fellow-countrymen. Every action on his part has helped to make Australian conditions worse. He says he believes in God, but continually bows down to Mammon, and a tree is known by its fruit!

If you have no objection, Mr. Editor, I would like to continue from this point next week, referring particularly to Mr. Menzies' maiden speech in the Federal Parliament in the year 1934. — Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN



C. FORD

The Caterer

IS AT

204 High St., Prahran

Telephone: Win. 6066.

**THE PRINTED WORD**  
in  
**Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets,  
Weeklies, Monthlies, annuals,  
Newspapers, Magazines, or  
Books**

EXCELLENTLY AND  
ECONOMICALLY  
PRODUCED

by

**The Advocate Press**  
143-151 a' BECKETT ST.,  
MELBOURNE.

'Phone: F 2673 (3 lines).

## New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE  
ADVERTISERS.  
Their advertisement helps  
your paper. Say you saw it in the  
"New Times."

### GENERAL

**ELECTRO-PLATING.**—Nickel, Silver and Chromium Plating. Highest Grade Work Only. **W. K. SPEAKMAN, 69 Latrobe St., Melbourne.**  
**INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES** Pty. Ltd., 155 Yarra St., Abbotsford, Vic. Cold Glues, Dextrine. **"LEUKOL."** By far the most up-to-date Toothpaste. No Toothache. No Extractions. No Pyorrhoea. 30,000 packages sold without advertising. Send 2/- to W. Winford, 183 Waterdale Rd., N.21.

### MELBOURNE

#### ASCOT VALE.

**A. J. AMESS, 390 Mt. Alexander Rd. (next Tram Sheds). Motor Garage. Just Price Discount-Repairs and Supplies.**

#### BLACKBURN.

**"A" GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS, Station Garage, Whitehorse Road, WX1490.**

**HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Ladies' and Gent's. Wright, 122 South Parade.**

#### BOX HILL.

#### BOX HILL FURNISHING CO.

247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms.  
**CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR, Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station Street.**  
**CHEMIST, F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions, 270 Station Street.**  
**COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes. R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.**  
**ELECTRICAL and RADIO. Holliday, opp. Stn. Sales, Repairs. WX2677.**

**FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX 2073**  
**GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14 Main St. WX1233.**

**HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., opp. Gilpin's. ICE and FUEL. J. Underwood, 440 & 770 Station Street. WX2547.**

**IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE. F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.**  
**RENNIE'S BLUE TAXIS. WX 1946 City Prices. Day and Night Service**  
**WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes. 32 Main Street. Repairs.**

#### BRUNSWICK.

**"FAMOUS FOR BEAUTIFUL WAVES." Miss Townsend, 42 Sydney Road. FW1986.**

**G. W. TOWNSEND. Your Hair dresser and Tobacconist is at 46 Sydney Rd. Look for the Neon Sign.**

#### CITY.

**BLINDS** of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St. **"CIRCULEX"** clears up all Chills. 'Phone Richard E. Brothie, J1873.

**CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home Made "Clovally," The Block, Elizabeth Street. Cent. 255.**

**DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines.**

**DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP, 166 Lit. Collins St. EXCEMEX permanently clears up all skin troubles. 'Phone Richard E. Brothie, J1873.**

**JAS. JENNINGS, 211 Queen St., and 6 Regent Arc, Optician, 73 years est. Testing Free.**

**MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St., Ladies' Hairdressers. OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids.**

**M. L. COLECHIN, Champion House, 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St. F5566.**

**OPTICIAN. J. H. Buckham. J.P., Nat. Bk. Ch., 271 Collins St. C831.**

**P. A. MORRIS & CO., OPTICIANS 298 Lt. Collins St., and 80 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe.**

**PRINTING, E. E. GUNN. Off 600 Lit. Bourke St. Cent. 6021.**

**WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. M. Chapman, comprehensive experience. M.L.C. Chambers, Cr. Collins and Elizabeth Streets.**

(Continued on page 7.)

## CALIFORNIANS DEMAND PLENTY FOR-ALL Technique of Non-Party Voters' Pressure Gains Ground

### A REVIEW OF THE "HAM-AND-EGGS" CAMPAIGN

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

All over the world nowadays there is an open revolt against the money power. This revolt has been conducted on various lines in different localities, but the outstanding feature is the manner in which the people are beginning to realise that they will have to employ a strategy very different to that which they have attempted to use in the past. The lesson to be learnt from all these campaigns is the advantages of Pressure-Politics as compared with and opposed to Party-Politics. Most of these moves of importance are kept from the Australian public or, alternatively, are misrepresented.

This week the writer proposes to deal with a campaign, which he feels, will prove of intense interest to "New Times" readers. Next week it is hoped to give more, interesting information in connection with other significant moves in U.S.A. and Canada

Possibly the most remarkable of all recent campaigns which demand economic security for the people is portrayed in the story of the "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday" plan in California—a campaign which has aroused tremendous interest in informed circles all over the world, and was even given some prominence in the local daily press late in 1938.

#### CALIFORNIANS LISTEN TO "CRANKS"

California always has been noted for progressive and radical views, while Dr. Townsend, Father Coughlin, and the late Huey Long all have had big followings there. Although styled "Utopians" and "dangerous cranks" by financial interests, the fundamental aim of these men was sound—i.e. to distribute ALL the abundant and increasing output of real consumable wealth of the country to its inhabitants.

Needless to say, their ideas conflicted violently with those of the big bankers—in fact, it is very significant that the life of Father Coughlin has been attempted, while Huey Long, though laughed at in Congress when he said that his life was in danger, was brutally murdered the following week. At the time of his death Long had a tremendous following and was suggested in many quarters as a possible next President of U.S.A. This event recalls how Abraham Lincoln was also assassinated after he had waged a terrific war against the money power.

It may be of interest to note a very significant extract from a reply of his to President Roosevelt. This extract is obtained from the *Congressional Record*. He said: "Our President says we are confused, because we cannot see just how this thing is going to look when he gets through making it. Why to be sure! All those millions of hogs they killed; all those cattle they shot down; the milk they poured into the rivers, with the people starving for it; all of the cotton they ploughed-under, and the wool that they burnt up, with the people naked because they could not get it; none of us can just see how this is working out."

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Neither can the sponsors of this new campaign see how these things are working out, and they are determined that something must be done. Although popularly called a pension-plan, the chief advocate of the plan (R. G. Owens) readily agrees that those who direct the movement are

really aiming at social revolution along technological lines. As Frank F. Taylor points out in an article on the campaign, published in the *Readers' Digest* of November 1938, "their ultimate aim is production for use and abolition of prices, with social credit replacing money as we now know it."

The complete outline of the whole scheme is published in a booklet called *Ham and Eggs for Californians*, which has already circulated into hundreds of thousands of homes. A perusal of the booklet gives ample evidence that the authors are familiar with all advanced ideas on monetary reform. The technocrats supply the basic theme of the scheme, with their manifold publications, including the books of Harold Loeb and Frank Arkright. Books by Stuart Chase, Thornstein B. Veblen, William Beard, and others have also had an obvious influence.

Extracts from the booklet clearly indicate that the authors are acutely aware of this age of plenty and the displacement of men by machines. The booklet quotes freely, if fragmentary, from both Howard Scott and Professor G. F. Warren.

"In the past it took nine men to produce an abundance for one man; today one man produces an abundance for ten."

Owens demands, and thousands of Californians are supporting him, that everyone is entitled to participate in the abundance. To quote further: "In response to common knowledge that 'something must be done' to check the rise of national debt, to promote abundant production, to assure mass purchasing-power equal to mass productive-capacity, to end the need for doles . . ."

Bainbridge, who is co-author of the booklet mentioned, also makes some very significant remarks in

connection with the campaign: "This isn't a charity plan. We're just using the people over 50 as a means of distributing credits for the benefit of the entire people." He goes on to state: "Taxes are a relic of the age of barbarism. Why should I tax you? There's enough for all of us to have all we want."

#### PRESSURE OF A MILLION VOTES

Much more could be said in connection with the plan, but, the object of this article is not so much to discuss the plan, but the broad results which the people demanded, and the manner in which they had the issue put on the ballot-paper for the December elections, 1938.

They drafted, their statute in complete detail, under the Californian "initiative law," as a proposed constitutional amendment which demanded "that a proper distribution of goods, services, conveniences, and comforts shall be accomplished without subtracting from the economic status of any person." Pressure by means of over one million letters of demand finally forced the Californian Supreme Court to place the amendment on the ballot-paper. This was real electoral campaign tactics, and is a wonderful object lesson.

Although the amendment was defeated at the polls, the idea of this new move to demand prosperity is rapidly gaining momentum throughout America. As witness the following report, taken from the *Saturday Evening Post* of November 5, 1938: "The eyes of Roy G. Owens are on broader horizons than California's boundary lines. Tension proponents in the States of Ohio and Washington have asked us to come and help them," he said. *Movements are developing in Ohio, Washington, Oklahoma, Maine, Florida, Minnesota, Arizona and Colorado.*"

#### BITTER OPPOSITION FROM THE BANKS

The reaction of the banks to this move is most illuminating, and definitely shows that the campaign is attacking along the right lines. The California Bankers' Association has launched a vitriolic attack upon the whole idea, and when the State Supreme Court certified the initiative petition in November, immediately took steps to crash the market for State and Municipal bonds.

However, latest advice from America indicates that the campaign is still growing, and that the people are starting to realise that they have a right to demand the plenty which can so easily be produced, but which is being destroyed and restricted on a large scale at the present time. Democracy in America looks like speaking soon in no uncertain tones; and when the pressure is applied "it is the job of politicians to yield to pressure," says President Roosevelt.

**Frank Devlin**

**The ONLY Tailor**

To Make a MASTER HAND-  
TAILORED Suit to Measure

New Smart Greys; FROM  
All-wool Fancy Blues, and new "Birds-Eye" 4/10/-  
Worsteds.

"Just £2/2/- Below Shop Prices."

Elizabeth House (2nd Floor).  
340 LITTLE COLLINS STREET,  
MELBOURNE.

Open Friday Night, 'Phone M5177.



## THE STORY OF £6,000,000

### Commonwealth Bank Served the Interests of Private Banks

#### It Could, and Should, Serve the Interests of the People

By STANLEY F. ALLEN, F.C.A. (Aust.)

In the course of an article in an English financial journal Sir Alfred Davidson, General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, asks by implication (says the "Sydney Morning Herald") to what extent did the Commonwealth Bank expand credit by taking up £6,000,000 in the £72,000,000 Defence and Conversion Loan last December.

**It is well to trace the happenings before and since the Commonwealth Bank subscribed to the Loan.**

In August last, Professor T. Hytten, of the Bank of New South Wales, made startling admissions regarding the position of the nine Trading Banks:

- (1) That "the percentage of total cash reserves of the total deposits decreased from 12.37 per cent to 10.48 per cent. All this means that the Banks simply have not got cash to advance, and a restriction of credit is inevitable."
- (2) That "the political position overseas has little or nothing to do with this state of affairs."

A Sydney banker said at the time, "That there are a number of ways the position can be eased if the Governments and the Commonwealth Bank get together. Only the Commonwealth Bank can make more money available, such as by buying the Securities of the Trading Banks or by increasing the note issue."

#### WHAT R. G. CASEY SAID

In October, following this suggestion, Mr. R. G. Casey (Federal Treasurer), in reply to a question put by Mr. Nairn, M.H.R., asking if the Government had considered asking the Commonwealth Bank to provide interest-free money for Australia's defence, said that "Financing of Government expenditure by unlimited issue of bank-credit was contrary to the principles of sound finance and would inevitably lead to inflation."

According to the canons of "Sound Finance" it is perfectly right to create money to lend to the Government only if interest is charged. Credit issued on any other basis is unsound from the bankers' point of view.

Then followed the news of the Commonwealth Bank's subscription to the Defence Loan, and on December 17 the Federal Treasurer (Mr. R. G. Casey) said: "The source from which the Commonwealth Bank would draw the £6,000,000, contributed by it to the recent loan, is not exactly

known to me." Strange that such a high official was not aware of the source of such an important amount!

In the daily press of January 20, however, this same Federal Treasurer made a long statement concerning Australia's financial position and among other things, said: "The considerable cash contribution made to the conversion loan by the Commonwealth Bank will also ease substantially the position of the Trading Banks, and do much to restore their previously-reduced liquidity." (My emphasis.)

#### WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

If the People's Bank can be used in such a manner as "to ease the Trading Banks and to give them more liquidity"—which means that they can make more of their bank-credit available to lend at interest—then the People's Bank can be used to ease the economic position of the people, and it certainly does not need to borrow by way of issuing Inscribed Stock.

Financial credit could be, and should be, made available through the Commonwealth Bank for all national works and services, instead of the nation getting further into debt to the private financial institutions.

This is now becoming generally recognised as our only way of escape from the burdensome effects of increasing debt and taxation.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### TOM MOORE MEMORIAL FUND

#### A Letter from Mrs. Moore

Sir, —May I ask you to be good enough to allow me space in your paper to express my thanks and appreciation to all those good friends of Tom's, who so liberally and spontaneously came to the assistance of myself and family at the time of his death, and who have since, by their greatness of heart, done so much to help establish me in business. I am quite unable to adequately express my gratitude for the many generous acts of kindness extended to us.

It is now twelve months since I embarked upon this small business—made possible by the kind assistance referred to—and I am glad to be able to inform those sterling friends that the result has been most satisfactory, I feel sure they will be glad to know this.

I would like very much to be able to thank each good friend personally, but as that is impossible, I would be grateful if you would publish this letter, which I hope all will accept personally.

There is surely hope for a world in which so much kindness is evident.

Thanking you,  
Yours sincerely,  
GLADYS M. MOORE.  
Cranford Library,  
Surrey Hills, Melbourne.

## A CABLE TO MONTAGU NORMAN

The height of irony was surely reached on Monday evening, when two young enthusiasts (taking advantage of the offer of a free international cable) tendered the following at the G.P.O., Melbourne:

"Governor, Bank of England, London.

"The end of your system inevitable shortly."

This wording, however, was deemed of an un-social character by the officials; but undaunted, the pair tried again, and had the following cable passed for transmission:

"Governor, Bank of England, London.

"Trust Commonwealth Bank remains public institution."

(It is reported that fifteen extra men were engaged in a day and night effort to get through the mass of free cables. Note what happens to business when an increase is made possible. If the people only had the money—but that's another matter!)

## A SERUM FOR COLDS?

*The discovery of a serum, which cures influenza and common cold within twenty-four hours, has been announced by Professor Vladimir Barikin, head of the Moscow Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology.*

The discovery follows a year of experiments and tests, and is regarded as last year's most startling contribution to modern science. The serum has been exhaustively tested, and every case recovered within twenty-four hours without an exception.

—Indian Review, Madras.

## New Times SHOPPING GUIDE

### and Business

#### Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

### MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

#### ELSTERNWICK.

**BRIDGE & SON**, Men's and Boys' Wear. Opp. Station. Phone: L5383.  
**RADIO & ELECT'L SERVICES**, Mackintosh's, 72 Glenhunting Road. L4588.

#### FAIRFIELD.

**BUTCHER**, 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Heath Solicits Your Patronage.

#### FOOTSCRAY.

**BOOT REPAIRS**, A. A. Taylor, Station Ramp, While U Wait Service.

#### GLENFERRIE

**OPTICIAN**, W. W. Nicholls, 100 Glenferrie Road. Haw. 5845.  
**SUITS** to order from 70/- H5813. A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie Road.

#### HAMPTON.

**BOOKSELLER**, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St., for all book needs.  
**CHEMIST**, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW2424.  
**HAIRDRESSER**, Ladies and Gents. **R. STEWART**, 68 Hampton St.  
**TAILOR**, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-

#### IVANHOE

**BOOT REPAIRS**, J. Fraser solicits your custom. 130 Upper H'berg Rd

### P. A. MORRIS & CO. PTY. LTD.

**EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS, PRACTICAL OPTICIANS. "YORK HOUSE" BASEMENT, 298 LITTLE COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE.**  
Phone: Central 8400.  
And at 80 MARSHALL ST., IVANHOE.  
Phone: Ivanhoe 88.

**UPHOLSTERER**, Blinds and Bedding. Duke's, 111 H'berg Rd., Ivanhoe.

#### KEW.

**ANDERSON'S**, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.  
**BUTCHER**, S. Daw, High Street, Opp. Union St. Satisfaction, S'vice.  
**C. KENNEDY**, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.  
**DRY CLEANING**, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H.3733.  
**E. WHITE**, 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes.

**GIFTS**, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto.  
**IMPERIAL DAIRY**, R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243. M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs.  
**MOTOR GARAGE**, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.  
**RADIO EXPERT**, J. G. Littlewood, 267 High St. Also Elec. Applncs.

#### MORELAND.

**BOOT REPAIRS**, J. T. Nolan, Holmes St., 4 doors Moreland Rd.

#### NORTH FITZROY.

**KEITH PARLON**, The Fitroy Tailor, 45 Best Street. JW1555.

#### NORTH CARLTON.

**W. BROWN**, Hairdresser & Tobacconist, 733 Nicholson St., N. Carlton

#### SANDRINGHAM.

**GROCERS**, McKAY & WHITE, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW1924.  
**HAIRDRESSER** and Tobacconist, A. E. Giddings, 18 Station Street.

#### ST. KILDA.

**HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN**. Sweets, Smokes. 227 Barkly Street

#### SPRINGVALE.

**DAIRY**, M. Bowler, Buckingham Ave.  
**R. MACKAY & SONS**. General Storekeepers. UM9269.

#### WILLIAMSTOWN.

**DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN**. 28 Station Rd. Phone: W'town 124.

#### WINDSOR.

**E. COOKE**, 49 Chapel St. W.8044. High Class Butcher (Cash).

#### TO OUR READERS—

You may obtain your copy of "THE NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. (phone M 5384).

If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Ltd.

#### SUBSCRIPTION FORM,

To New Times Ltd.,  
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne,  
Please forward me "The New Times" for.....  
Months, beginning with issue dated,..... 193...  
cheque  
enclose postal note for the sum of \_\_\_\_\_  
money order

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Full Postal Address.....

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please fill in name and address in block capitals.

The subscription rate to "THE NEW TIMES" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months, post-free.

## MELBOURNE CROWDS TREATED TO SOME STRAIGHT TALK!

### Volunteer "New Times" Salesman in Action

The following is an extract from a letter received by us from a regular reader:

"Turning the Bourke Street corner into Elizabeth Street on Thursday night, I had the opportunity of learning how positive "actionists" are getting the truth to the public. Groups of otherwise apathetic passers-by were arrested by the unusual appearance of a live-wire salesman dressed as 'Uncle Sam.' I bought my copy and stopped to hear this determined worker in action:

"*New Times*, on time all the time! The greatest independent weekly in the Commonwealth! The paper that dares to tell the truth! The paper that stirred a nation on the Amending Bill! The *New Times*—non-party, non-sectarian, and non-sectional! The paper that put the CAN in Canberra and the spotlight on Casey! The challenge of youth in the cause of TRUTH and JUSTICE! Twenty-two-year-old orator challenges Federal Treasurer to debate before his own electors! What a story on page two! Every copy another nail in the coffin of Dictatorship! Crime marches on, and Casey winks the other eye! Startling disclosures on Roosevelt's Peace-Plans: the dove of war and the gun of peace! Hypocrisy from over the Pacific! Facts behind the "news"—what the daily papers failed to publish! The *New Times*, the peoples paper, versus the monopolies' mouthpiece, the Press versus the Sup-press! . . .

"Or words to that effect.

"I bought two more copies and hurried to catch my train, feeling that the sincerity behind 'Uncle Sam's outstanding publicity must eventually win the day. (If only such advertising could be carried on in every city!)

"As I am leaving for the country tonight, I shall be unable to call at your offices, but would be glad if you would have two extra copies sent to me each week. Wishing the *New Times* increasing success. . . ."

## HOME MEETINGS ARE EFFECTIVE

The meeting held at the home of Mrs. J. Allen, 6 Harold Street, Thornbury, provided the opportunity for ten persons to get together and discuss the Bank Bill, and to decide on what action to take on the matter. As a result of the meeting, these actionists are now at work with demand forms, and have the satisfaction of knowing they have joined the ranks of the thousands of other individuals who are working on the same lines. Speakers for Home Meetings are available. All that is necessary is to ring MU 2834, and make your request. Don't be long about it, and don't leave it to the other fellow.

### ARTHUR W. JONES OPTICIAN.

Green's Building (4th Floor),  
62 SWANSTON STREET,  
MELBOURNE.

(9 doors from St. Paul's)

Same Address since 1908

Consultation Daily.

Phone: Cent. 6613.

## U.E.A. YOUTH SECTION

### Speakers' Class Every Tuesday Evening

There is an ever-growing demand for speakers. We must be prepared. It is no use wishing you were a good speaker; hard work and practice will make you one. Now, as never before, is the time to prepare. This class is for young and old—9 to 90. Every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Next class on May 9, in the new rooms, 5th Floor, Chartres' House, Collins Street (next to the "Metro").

## ADELAIDE UNITED DEMOCRATS

### Monthly Luncheon of Women's Division

The next luncheon will be held on Wednesday, May 17, 1 p.m., at 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide.

The speaker will be Dr. D'Arcy Cowan, and his subject, "Pensions." Dr. Cowan has taken a prominent part in exposing the inadequate provisions, or even consideration, for sufferers from tuberculosis. He advocates the payment of reasonable allowances by the Government to enable those suffering from this dread disease

## PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

### Have you ordered that EXTRA copy of the "New Times" yet?

in its early stages to be free from worry and to secure the necessary rest and diet to effect a cure. He is especially interested in young women sufferers, who are the possible mothers of some of the next generation.

Some members of the Women's Division feel that the matter is decidedly a national one, and presents an excellent opportunity, under the leadership of a very worthy champion, to apply "pressure politics" to securing the issue of debt-free money for the necessary allowances.

## PLANITIS

The P.E.P. is as busy as ever. It has now produced a report on the location of industry.

*The Times*, London, of March 9 says:

"The report proposes the establishment of an industrial development commission, whose task would be to promote dispersion, diversification, and devolution. The commission would take over, for wider use, the powers of the Commissioners for the Special Areas to establish trading estates, and to induce undertakings to go to particular areas, and would help in the provision of capital.

"A further power would enable it to submit to Parliament schemes for the total or partial evacuation of an area. It is estimated that a town the size of Merthyr Tydfil would be transferred, as a community, at a total cost of £15,000,000, involving a charge for interest and sinking fund of £800,000 a year, against which could be set savings on unemployment and other grants of £600,000 a year."

## TASMANIAN LABOR CONFERENCE OPPOSES BANK BILL

The following resolution was carried unanimously at the Tasmanian Labor Conference, held in Hobart last month, when 130 delegates attended:

"That this Conference of the Australian Labor Party, Tasmanian Section, representing 63,000 electors in Tasmania, views with alarm the action of the Federal Treasurer, Major Casey, in trying to dispose of the Commonwealth Bank to private bankers, by introducing a Bill to amend the Commonwealth Bank Act to provide for the issue of debentures and inscribed stock, which, if passed, will permit private and overseas bankers to secure a controlling interest in the Bank; and resolves that a very strong protest be forwarded to the Federal Government against any interference with the People's Bank."

## ERIC BUTLER TO BROADCAST

Eric has received an invitation to give an address on "Democracy" over Station 2RG, Griffith (N.S.W.), on Sunday morning, May 7. Although the exact time has not yet been finalised, it is expected that the talk will take place at approximately 10 a.m. Get your friends to listen.

## BUTTER IN GERMANY

A letter in *The Times*, London, of March 11, 1939, reads:

"I have resided in Germany since September 28 of last year, and I am happy to be able to assure Mr. Richard Jebb that I have always been able to have all the butter I wanted. People here are provided with 'butter-cards' to equalise the distribution of butter during occasional spells of shortage, but they tell me that there is seldom any need to show these cards. German friends in Konigsberg, Thuringen, and Berlin have always had all the butter required for their households. —Miss Annette M. B. Meakin, Wurzburg, Germany."

## WHAT CAN WOMEN DO?

Reports are to hand that many women are inculcating the pressure-on-members idea into movements such as mothers' clubs, auxiliaries, and peace movements. Resistance is sometimes met from executives; but, with a little knowledge and a few friends supporting, such executives are prevented from dominating the meeting.

## Send-off to Eric Butler

To be held in the U.E.A., Youth Section, Rooms, 5th Floor, Chartres' House, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Thursday, May 18, at 8 p.m. Take this opportunity of saying "cheerio" to Eric before he leaves on his Queensland tour.

## U.E.A. Youth Section OPEN-AIR MEETING

Friday, May 5, at Carnegie.

Potential Speakers and "New Times" sellers are invited to help in this excellent way of reaching the public.

Meet at the corner of Koornang and Rosstown Roads, Carnegie, at 7 p.m.

Printed by H. E. Kuntzen, 143-151 a'Beckett Street, Melbourne, for New Times Limited. McEwan House, Melbourne.

## OIL IN ALBERTA

Evidence is rapidly accumulating to prove that the Turner Valley oilfield in Alberta will eventually become one of the major producing districts of the world. Recent discoveries have considerably extended the area known to be oil-bearing, and it is now believed that the field is about thirty miles long and two miles wide. If these dimensions are correct, the field already embraces 38,000 acres, and its fecundity can be measured from the statement made by experts appearing before the Tariff Board a year ago, that each acre should yield approximately 20,000 barrels of oil. Crude petroleum has been recovered in the Turner Valley for a number of years, but it was only in 1936 that the most productive horizons were tapped. Since then the increase in Alberta's output has been spectacular. In 1936 total production amounted to 1,320,000 barrels; in 1937 it rose to 2,797,000 barrels; and in 1938 it jumped to 6,668,000 barrels. Thus, in two years output increased by over 400 per cent. Even this expansion, however, does not do justice to the progress made, as production has been deliberately curtailed owing to lack of markets. Because transport costs are relatively high, the market for Turner Valley oil is practically confined to the three Prairie Provinces, but when the building of a pipeline or a reduction in railway rates makes other markets available further substantial increases may be expected. An exceptional feature of the Turner Valley field is the extent of the "productive closure" (vertical height of oil and gas in the same porous geological horizon). This is so great that it may be safely assumed that the source of materials required to fill it are not confined to the Turner Valley, and prospects are, therefore, favourable for the production of petroleum in other districts. In these troublous times any expansion in Alberta's output will be doubly welcome, as it will reduce the Empire's dependence on foreign oil supplies.

—From *The Times*, London, March 4, 1939.

## 1000 Demand Forms Wanted as Result of Gippsland Meeting!

Eric Butler addressed a well-attended meeting on the Bank Campaign at Narre Warren last week, on Thursday night, April 27. Many questions were asked and answered satisfactorily. The result of the meeting was the establishment of a committee to deal with the matter. 1000 demand forms were ordered. Two dozen copies of the *New Times* were sold. The campaign advances on all fronts.

## THE END OF THE PAPER!

But only until next week, providing we get the financial support asked for on page 3.

If you haven't already assisted during the past few weeks, will you see what you can do—without delay?

Even if it isn't very much, remember the old Scotch saying: "Many mickles make a muckle."

We leave it to you—but ask you not to leave it to "the other fellow."