

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Adolph S. Ochs
Russia's New Plane
Superstition and Suicide
Cocktail Parties

The death of Adolph S. Ochs, editor and owner of the New York Times, is a great loss to American journalism and good citizenship. Mr. Ochs was a good American, whose life and work set an admirable example to his profession.



Arthur Brisbane

All his life a hard worker, conscientious, indifferent to personal profit, Mr. Ochs often put to his friends the question, "How can I make of the Times a permanent and useful institution?"

Russia, according to Lloyd George, is the world's real flying nation, probably, the world's greatest fighting air fleet. It is certainly the country that takes flying most seriously, with 8,000,000 Russians trained in aerobatics, young Russian girls learning to pilot planes and dirigibles and make 20,000-foot parachute jumps, as our young girls learn new dance steps.

This makes important Russia's outfitting that she is manufacturing airplanes on a mass production basis, using for air power "an ordinary light automobile engine." The planes, very cheap, using ordinary gasoline, will be supplied to collective farms. Russia may be the first nation to do with flying machines what this country did with automobiles. American genius put this nation on wheels. If Russian engineering skill puts Russia on wings it will make some other countries thoughtful.

A young man is found strangely murdered, or committing suicide in an unusual way, hanging from a low tree. His legs were fastened behind his back with chains, chains were around his hands and neck, and a medal that he had won in an athletic contest was fastened with a safety pin to one of his nostrils. The man, thirty-one, who had been employed in moving pictures as a substitute for actors under dangerous conditions, is believed by police to have killed himself in a strange way, through vanity.

Police quote a superstition of certain Malays who believe that evil spirits carry off their souls if they kill themselves. When they commit suicide they exhaust their ingenuity in efforts to die in such a fashion as to make suicide seem impossible that the spirits after inspection may decide that the dead man was murdered and leave his soul in peace.

During prohibition, the habit of drunkenness was acquired by many, particularly young women. They yield more easily than men to the effects of alcohol and drugs, and once "caught" they are caught for life, usually.

American fathers and mothers that give cocktail parties for their sons and daughters, or permit them in their houses, should be told plainly that they are using the money to make drunkards of the daughters and sons, and are not fit to have, or bring up, children.

In addition to moving 60,000 more soldiers to the German lines, France is hurriedly connecting her steel and concrete line of fortresses, with barbed wire entanglements and trenches. Thirty thousand soldiers are digging in as you read.

The French apparently expect the same old thing over again, but they will not see it. Nations in the next war will not squat in trenches, but will fly against the enemy nation's chief cities and kill an impressive number of citizens with poison explosives and gas. Nothing will be more lonesome than a front line trench in the next war.

The latest news indicates that Chancellor Hitler is not as anxious for "war in a hurry" as was alleged.

Sir John Simon, for England, received from Hitler a written proposal: First, a ten-year nonaggression treaty with Germany's neighbors, nobody to attack anybody else.

Second, a pledge to withhold economic and financial assistance from any nation starting a war.

Hitler wrote that, and, if he means it, Lloyd George is correct in his statement: "Not this time."

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POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES A. FARLEY went to New York to study the political and legislative situation there, and it was declared by local Democratic leaders that he would retire from the cabinet soon after the adjournment of congress. Mr. Farley neither affirmed nor denied the story.



James A. Farley

He has been bitterly attacked for retaining his cabinet post and at the same time continuing as chairman of the Democratic national committee and of the New York Democratic committee, despite the offer of the President against such double holding. Mr. Roosevelt wants Mr. Farley to remain head of the national committee and to conduct his campaign for re-election, so he will give up his post office job; but he did not wish to resign while still under fire from Huey Long and others.

JAMES R. BOURNE, federal relief administrator of Puerto Rico, was alleged to have said that "there are criminals in the legislature," so he was arrested on the charge of slandering that body. He denied making the statement but was held in \$200 bonds.

Bourne has been bitterly attacked recently in both bodies of the legislature. The house adopted a resolution declaring him "persona non grata" because of alleged political favoritism to the Liberal (minority) party. The senate approved a resolution calling Bourne an "enemy" of Puerto Rico.

GENE SARAZEN resumed his old place of leadership in the golf world when he won the Masters' tournament at Augusta, Ga., after a tie for first place with Craig Wood.

PUBLIC works officials are said to have approved tentatively the allotment of \$30,000,000 from the work relief fund for the Passamaquoddy project for harnessing the 27-foot tides of the Bay of Fundy to supply power for Maine and the rest of New England. Government engineers have reported that the project is feasible from an engineering standpoint, but they doubted there would be a market for the power to be developed.

TERRIFIC tornadoes tore through several southern states, Mississippi and Louisiana being especially hard hit. The number of dead was uncertain, but included at least 33, and more than 200 persons were injured. Gloster, a town of 1,200 in Mississippi, was practically demolished, most of its residences and stores and the lighting and water systems being destroyed.

Record-breaking floods occurred in California, causing ten deaths and serious property damage in the Feather river valley north of Sacramento and heavy losses elsewhere.

SENATOR GERALD P. NYE'S munitions committee, which has spent seven months investigating the doings of the manufacturers of arms and



Senator Nye

armament, reported to the senate its measure designed to take the profits out of war and provide for the conscription of industry in the event of another armed conflict involving the United States. The bill is decidedly drastic, giving to the President in war time powers that are practically dictatorial, permitting him not only to fix prices but also to license all industry and control raw materials. It also has taxation features that will arouse considerable opposition. It would raise individual income taxes to 6 per cent in wartime, levy surtaxes up to 34 per cent on incomes in excess of \$10,000, and seize profits of corporations in excess of 6 per cent return on invested capital.

The Nye bill gives the President very broad powers to fix prices of commodities, to license industry, to engage profiteering and to prevent the hoarding of goods. It provides for the drafting of industrial leaders, who would be permitted to remain with their companies, subject to military law.

Meanwhile the house military affairs committee reported the McSwain bill, similar to the senate measure but without the tax features. This lack made the more radical members angry but when they tried to amend the bill they were routed, 258 to 71.

The Nye senate committee, after reporting its bill, continued its inquiry. It heard a rather sensational bit of evidence to the effect that Roger S. McGrath, an insurance company agent who was described as a friend of the President's son, James, had sought successfully to obtain two naval building contracts for the Bath Iron Works up in Maine.

HAVE FACE "AS YOU LIKE IT"

Plastic Surgeon Can Make It to Order.

When a man sustains injuries to his face, the result of an accident on the road or at his job, there is now no need for him to be constantly reminded of his misfortune. The skill of the plastic surgeon offers a way of escape from disfigurement. Ten months ago a twelve-year-old Buckinghamshire girl received terrible facial injuries in an accident, but today she is well and happy, for modern surgery has given her, literally, a new face.

In another case a young society girl, dragged unconscious from a blazing car, was so severely burned about the face that to her nearest friends she was unrecognizable. After recuperation, she was treated by a plastic surgeon. He began by making her new eyelids, nostrils, and ears from grafts taken from her legs. Then he removed a portion of her scalp and fashioned a new pair of eyebrows; while to her back he went for a skin flap to build a new upper lip. Finally, he filled in the gaps in her face with grafts from her arms.

Today this girl, as a result of twenty-five separate grafts, is considered even better looking than before her accident.

Besides offering a release from the scars of industry and accident, plastic surgery is taking its place in the treatment of disease. When Dr. Wilroy Blair, a leading practitioner, was confronted with a case of cancer centered in a man's jaw he boldly removed the malignant tumor. His next step was to transplant flesh from the man's chest and restore his features in their entirety. A plaster cast of the patient's face, modeled

before the original operation, was used as a guide.

No damage is suffered by the parts of the body whence the raw material for such operations is taken. The chest, most prolific source of supply in a man, will yield a continual harvest, until he reaches his dotage, and actually grows stronger with each transfusion. The secret of successful graftings consists in replanting the material at a pressure consistent with that which normally encircles the face. Otherwise, with air pressure on the chest lower than on the face, the perfect fit may be lacking.

Condemned, it seemed, to a lifelong term of poker-face despair, the nerve controlling his facial muscles having been shattered, another man was set free by a plastic surgeon's skill in replanting a nerve from his thigh on the site of the old one in his face. It began to function after thirty days, and now he is able again to laugh with the best.

There is practically no form of body-juggling too intricate for these experts. With exquisite precision, the plastic surgeon takes a rib and moulds it into a jaw-bone, or "waltzes" off a roll of skin of the thickness of tissue from his patient's back, or borrows a cartilage from a leg to rebuild a nose.

His latest triumph is to regraft a fingernail, taking the middle third of

a good one, and planting it on the nailless finger, where it soon grows to full size. Meantime, the old nail regains its shape.

Through the first practical treatise on plastic surgery appeared so long ago as 1537, written by Tagliacozzi, modern applications of the science owe their origin to the World War. On behalf of the thousands who were shot in the face, many of the nation's greatest surgeons set to work to heal their scars. At the Hospital for Facial Injuries at Sidcup, famed for the pioneering work of Sir Harold Gillies, 19,000 men have been given new faces.—London Tit-Bits.

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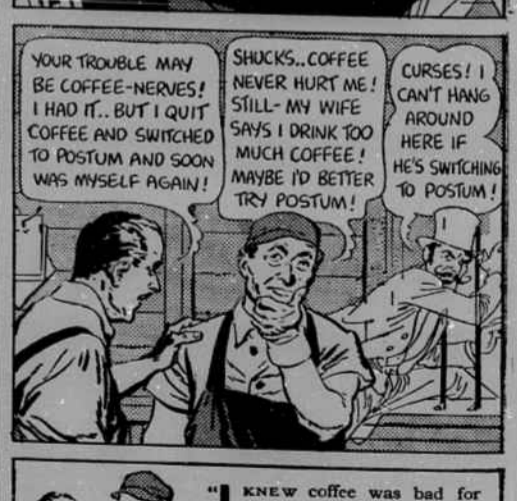
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