

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

A Rogers Highway Our Policy? Here It Is Why Go to Town? To Discourage Vice

From Tulsa, Okla., in which state Will Rogers was born, J. D. Under-



Arthur Brisbane

wood telegraphs suggesting as "the highest tribute and a lasting memorial to Will Rogers," that Highway 66, which runs from Rogers' new home in California to his old home at Claremore, Okla., be extended on to New York, and the whole road named "Will Rogers Highway."

If every American highway with friends of Will Rogers living on both sides from one end to the other were named for him, there would be many "Will Rogers" highways.

Thus run the headlines: "ITALY BARS ALL PEACE TALK." "BRITAIN WEIGHS SANCTIONS, WANTS TO KNOW OUR POLICY."

If she wants to know the policy of 90 out of a 100 ordinary Americans, and 100 per cent of all common sense Americans, it would be this: To mind our own business; let European nations, alternately murdering each other and robbing inferior nations, attend to their business, in their way.

Our policy now, with Italy swallowing Ethiopia, should be exactly what it was when our British friends were busy swallowing the lands of the Boers, absorbing that country with its valuable gold and diamond mines. We did nothing then. Why should we invent a special policy for Mussolini now?

France and England "fear Mussolini may involve three continents in the Ethiopian war." Has Europe heard of the New England farmer who said: "I'm on my way to town to get drunk, and Lord, how I dread it!" He need not have gone to town. European nations need not be dragged into a tri-continental war if they don't want to be dragged.

A very old poker player of the New York Press club, when he "raised the pot," remarked usually: "The only way to discourage vice is to make it expensive." That idea seems to be working in Germany. Doctor Schacht, head of the great German bank, leading financier of the Reich, warns Germany that Nazi individuals indulging themselves in the pleasure of treating defenseless Jews brutally, are endangering German's prosperity. Such wanton brutality constitutes a great menace to German trade everywhere, according to Doctor Schacht, who knows.

Republicans report greatly increased demand for the nomination of Senator Borah, since the announcement that, if nominated, he will run. This will be mournful news for some Republican corporation-best minds, for whether they have to be "lashed with scorpions," or with something else, would make little difference to some of them who consider Senator Borah distinctly in the "scorpion" class.

An old gentleman of eighty-one strolled into a New York police station, remarking: "I have just walked from Kansas City and shall walk back again tonight." He was removed to a psychopathic ward. If he had substituted the verb "fly" for "walk," the police would not have disturbed him, for he could have flown in from Kansas City during the day very easily and flown back again at night. If 25 years ago he had said, "I just flew in from Kansas City," he would have been sent to the dangerous ward. So there is progress.

At Sverdlovsk, Russian government engineers, digging sewers under the city, find gold ore that indicates a rich gold field underlying the town. The government owns practically all the city, and can easily take the rest, and a further increase in Russia's gold production, already more than three times as great as that of the United States, may be expected.

Physicians at St. Vincent's hospital in New York report the extraordinary case of a baby, that lived for 27 days, appearing almost normal but possessing no brain.

Disgruntled "best minds" will tell you there are "babies" in Washington, some of them full-fledged professors, that have lived longer than 27 days "without any brain."

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CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

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Mussolini Won't Give Up His Ethiopian Adventure

MUSSOLINI is determined to conquer Ethiopia, and all Europe is trembling. It duce evidently feels that his personal prestige is at stake, and to him that means the continuation of the Fascist regime. Anthony Eden and Pierre Laval offered Italy what would amount to a mandate over Haile Selassie's realm, but that was not enough, so the tri-power conference in Paris was declared adjourned. The friendship between France and Italy must be ruptured. Great Britain will insist on action by the League of Nations council when it meets September 4. There is no reason to believe that the council will do more than it did in the case of Japan's seizure of Manchuria, but it seemingly will be forced to denounce Italy's action, and that would be enough to induce Mussolini to withdraw his country from the league. If and when Italy defies the league, that pretentious body, previously defied successfully by Japan and Germany, will amount to little. No wonder the statesmen of Europe are jittery.

One high French official was quoted as saying that Europe "faces a crisis like that of 1914," and he admitted that "France must resign herself to losing Italy's friendship." Others in Paris declared that France is now solidly with England. After Baron Poinel Aloisi had submitted the Anglo-French proposition to Mussolini and had received the duce's reply, he told Eden and Laval that his master would be satisfied with nothing less than "annexation of Ethiopia in whole or in part." Laval was furious and directly accused Mussolini of breaking a personal promise made to him when he visited Rome. Eden abruptly brought the conference to a close.

In Addis Ababa the high priests of Ethiopia conducted a solemn service, in the presence of the emperor, praying for liberty and for deliverance from war with Italy. The head of the church said: "God will confound our enemies, will break their hearts and shatter their staves in their hands." And in every church in the threatened country the natives gathered and repeated these prayers. But in Italy Benito Mussolini was telling his fighting men, as they departed for Africa, to disregard everything but their duty to make war. Said he:

"We are going forward until we achieve a Fascist empire. I know you will do your duty with iron discipline and will not hesitate to make sacrifices until all our goals have been accomplished."

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Will Rogers and Wiley Post Brought Home for Burial

WILL ROGERS and Wiley Post, crushed to death in Alaska when their plane fell not far from Point Barrow, were brought back to the states for burial by Joe Crosson, their intimate friend, in an airplane. And all their countrymen stood figuratively with bared and bowed heads as the broken bodies were laid to rest. None was too great and none too lowly to pay tribute in words and action to those two fine Americans, one a beloved comedian, humorist and philosopher; the other a leader among the world's aviators. They died as they had lived, adventuring gallantly, and the world is the poorer for their passing.

Push President's Program Through to Passage

SENATOR ROBINSON and other Democratic leaders in congress went into a huddle with President Roosevelt on the legislative situation and the possibilities of an adjournment within a week or ten days. They emerged with the knowledge that the Chief Executive still insisted on the passage of his "must" list of bills. These measures were said to be:

The utilities bill, the tax measure, the Guffey coal stabilization bill, the ban against damage suits against the government because of its gold policy, alcohol control, Tennessee Valley Authority act amendments, a bill to impose NRA labor standards

on firms which contract with the government, rivers and harbors legislation, the third deficiency bill, the oil regulation measure to ratify state compacts made at Dallas, railroad reorganization legislation.

Compromises on both the utilities bill and the tax measure were being worked out. The former, it was reported, would direct the federal power commission to decide which companies should be eliminated, but would leave wide avenues through which the companies could carry to the court their fight against dissolution.

About two weeks ago, it is revealed, the Roper council, composed of some 40 business leaders, sent to the President a report urging strongly that the tax bill be deferred until the January session of congress, so that there might be time for the formulation of a carefully considered tax program. The council included a defense of holding companies, asserting they have played an important part in the country's growth and "should not be ruthlessly destroyed." This document was pigeonholed at the White House, which was highly displeasing to the members of the council though they should by this time be used to that treatment of their work.

Republicans Make Awkward Demands in Lobby Probe

MINORITY members of the senate and house committees that are investigating the doing of lobbyists started out the week with the determination to find out why Marvin H. MacIntyre, secretary to the President; Lawrence W. Robert, Jr., assistant secretary of the treasury, and Amon G. Carter of Fort Worth, publisher and friend of the Roosevelt family, were all found in the apartment at the Shoreham hotel of Bernard B.

Robinson of Chicago, chief lobbyist of the Associated Gas and Electric company. Mr. Robinson himself also was there, and it was said when the door was opened at the knock of the sergeant at arms of the senate a "scene of revelry" was disclosed. For a day or two the news of this affair was not sent out from Washington by the news associations, reportedly because of the efforts of Mr. Carter to have it suppressed entirely. This, too, some of the investigators want explained.

Republican members of the house committee also said they would insist on the interrogation of Undersecretary of the Interior Charles West and Emil Hurja, executive director of the Democratic national committee. West is reputedly the President's lobbyist and Hurja acts in a similar capacity for Postmaster General Farley, and both of them were involved with Tom Corcoran in the utilities "death sentence" lobbying that started the whole inquiry.

Wheat Acreage Reduction Put at 5 Per Cent in 1936

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wallace has changed his mind about the reduction of wheat acreage for 1936. Instead of asking the farmers for a cut of 15 per cent, as was announced recently, the figure is now placed at 5 per cent.

Wallace told reporters that the change was decided upon after the government's August 1 survey of crop conditions indicated that total wheat production this year would amount to only 608,000,000 bushels as compared with domestic requirements of 635,000,000 bushels.

The step was taken, he asserted, to assure ample supplies for domestic consumers.

Victor Over New Dealer Takes His Seat in House

WHEN Charles S. Risk, the Rhode Island lawyer who defeated the New Deal candidate for congress recently, entered the house on the arm of Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader, and was escorted to the speaker's rostrum to take the oath, he was vociferously greeted by the Republicans as a hero whose victory they thought presaged great things for the party next year. Mr. Risk took his seat on his thirty-eighth birthday.

Lobby Probers Quarrel Over Witness Hopson

RIVALRY in the matter of publicity, the house and senate committees on the activities of lobbyists got into a tangle that certainly didn't enhance their dignity. Howard C. Hopson, the long sought head of the Associated Gas and Electric Utilities system, permitted the emissary of the house committee to find him, and Senator Hugo Black flew into a rage and had his committee threaten Hopson with contempt proceedings unless he appeared before it. Chairman O'Connor of the house body was angered by this and declared: "Hopson is in my custody. I've got him. Nobody else has got him. Nobody else is going to get him."



H. C. Hopson

The elusive, chunky utilities magnate told the house committee about his various companies and related the saga of his travels while he was being sought. But he politely refused to answer questions concerning the sources and amount of his income. He testified that he "believed" the Associated Gas system had spent "eight or nine hundred thousand dollars" in opposition to the Wheeler-Rayburn utility control bill.

"That's just a small fraction of the \$300,000,000 equity in our companies which would be destroyed if the bill becomes law and remains law," he declared.

Late in the day Hopson calmly walked into Black's committee room and asked: "Is some one here looking for me?" Black and his committee then questioned the utilities man for an hour or two and got mighty little out of him except smooth sarcasm that made the chairman quite furious.

Schacht Scolds Nazis for the Persecution of Jews

DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT, economic dictator of Germany, is a brave man. Once more he has dared to speak out strongly in reprobation of the Nazi persecution of the Jews in the reich, and of those who are attacking Christian churches. He declared such individuals were doing great injury to Germany's economic condition and retarding her recovery, and this is especially his interest as he is president of the Reichsbank as well as minister of economics. His strictures were applied to Julius Streicher, chief Jew-baiter, and Paul Joseph Goebbels, minister of propaganda.

"There are certain contemporaries of whom one can think only with the prayer in mind, 'O Lord, preserve us from our friends,'" Schacht asserted scathingly. "These are the people who at nights heroically smear paint on shop windows, who brand every German who buys from a Jewish shop a traitor, who call all former Free Masons scoundrels, and who are unable to distinguish between religion and the abuse of the pulpit.

"Their aims are worthy. Secret societies have no right to exist in the third reich. Pastors and priests must minister to the soul and not dabble in politics. Jews must resign themselves to a realization that their influence is broken in Germany once and for all.

"But all these problems must be solved under the guidance of the state and cannot be settled through sporadic actions which seriously disturb business."

"It is absolutely essential for the offices responsible for German recovery that the world keep faith in Germany as the state in which law is respected. According to point four of the Nazi program, Jews cannot be citizens. Point five of the program provides that special legislation be prepared for them. This legislation is being worked out. Until it is published, existing laws must be respected.

"The same attitude applies to the church problem, which is of definitely greater importance to Germany than the Jewish question."

Just before this speech was delivered, Streicher had ordered his henchmen to arrest on the spot all Jews seen in public with German girls, and directed the vendors of his newspaper to investigate in their areas and report all "Aryan" domestic servants who are working for Jews.

FDIC Reveals Great Losses Written Off by Banks

FROM THE Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation comes a report showing that in 1934 the banks of the country wrote off their books a total of \$1,131,000,000 in losses accumulated during the depression. The FDIC added that this was made possible because the banks received \$650,000,000 net in new capital, which was supplied largely by the government's Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Despite these losses, the FDIC figures disclosed, the banks' assets rose from \$40,610,000,000 to \$47,370,000,000 during 1934, and that deposits increased from \$31,300,000,000 to "about \$39,000,000,000."

Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

AIR CONDITIONING

Almost everyone has had the experience on a hot summer day of going into a movie picture theater that has had a sign announcing, "70° COOL INSIDE." For the first few moments we have a grateful sense of comfort. The air seems delightful after the sizzling blasts on the street. Then gradually it dawns on us that we are cold. If we have a wrap, we put it on. But most of us don't carry wraps when the temperature is near the hundred mark. Moreover, we have discarded every article of clothing that our sense of public decency will permit us to discard. We debate whether we should go out and get warm, but we remember the unbearable heat. Eventually, though, we leave, and as we reach the sidewalk, the hot air makes us gasp for breath. We feel suffocated; we become cold, clammy. We may even have a strong feeling of nausea. A few of us may collapse entirely.

Obviously, this is over-refrigeration. The purpose of air-conditioning is to make us comfortable, and if we are uncomfortable when we go from the outside hot air into the inside cooled air, and acutely uncomfortable, almost to the point of sickness, when we go from the inside cooled air into the outside hot air again, then something is wrong.

The skin is the largest organ of the body. If it were spread out on the floor, it would be the size of a rug seven or eight feet square. When the outer air is cooler than the body, the skin tries to prevent heat loss by reducing the amount of warm blood flowing through this body covering layer. While it is impossible for the body to prevent loss of heat by this mechanism, still excessive dissipation of heat is avoided. But the skin loses heat and acts as a radiator in spite of all that the body can do. During cold weather we lose two-thirds of the heat value of food through our skins. Sixty-five cents of every dollar we spend for food is used to heat the air in which we live.

On the other hand, in the summer the skin acts like a refrigerator. We secrete water into the outside skin and the evaporation of this water cools us.

When you go from the street to an artificially cooled room during a warm summer day, your skin has to change in a moment's time from a refrigerator to a radiator. On the street your skin is working to keep your inside organs from getting too hot, for when the temperature of the air is above normal body temperature, the skin works hard to keep the body from being heated up to the air temperature.

The only health problem in artificially cooled theaters, restaurants, office buildings and homes is the difference in temperature and comfort between the outside and the inside air. There are several separate points to be considered. The sense of comfort is the desirable end point. This is a combination of three factors; namely, temperature, humidity and air movement. When the air is saturated with moisture, it feels hotter than air of the same temperature with lower humidity. Some recent work tends to show that there should not be more than 10 degrees difference in temperature of the air inside artificially cooled rooms as compared to the outside air. But there should be 40 per cent less moisture in the air in the refrigerated rooms. There should be some air movement, but not a draft or wind, sufficient to keep still air pockets forming around people sitting in these rooms. The greatest factor, however, according to these investigators, is in the humidity of the air.

Some restaurants and theaters maintain a 20 to 30 degree Fahrenheit difference in temperature between inside and outside air. Upon entering such a room—maintained at, say 70° F.—from a street temperature of 100° to 105° F., one feels a sense of coolness and well-being. Then adjustment of the body to the temperature takes place, and this sense of well-being disappears. Return to the street after an hour's sojourn is like stepping from northern Canada to southern Louisiana in one step. The skin tries to make this rapid adjustment as best it can. This is sometimes hard to do quickly.

The internal temperature rises in spite of all the skin's valiant attempt to change itself instantaneously from a radiator to a refrigerator. That is why dizziness, nausea and even collapse may accompany this rapid change from a November to a July day.

We do not know enough about air-conditioning of rooms in the summer time to make rules as yet.

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