

# BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Alas, One Buck Man Only!  
Gasoline Is King.  
All the Ships Are Wanted  
Senator Borah's View

They are coming. Automobiles will be a not inconsiderable number, and they will be in the city.



Arthur Brisbane

What is important today may be nothing tomorrow, what was nothing yesterday may become all important now.

The "last vest" of depression's suit may shed itself around him, endorsed, mourning over his old companions withered and strown.

What is important today may be nothing tomorrow, what was nothing yesterday may become all important now. Once man was helpless without his horse, camel, ox, pig, dog, mule, reindeer, dog sled or man, elephant. Now, in civilization, they mean little, while today George tells you, "Oil is the decisive factor in the Abyssinian campaign."

Japan at the naval conference will consider adding less than a battle fleet as big as any the United States may build, no 35-3 ratio.

No American should object to that. If Japan can afford it, it is not the duty of the fleet that counts. Unfortunately Spanish grandees in charge of the great Armada could testify to that, after they met Elizabeth's small fleet and big sea captains.

Also, there is the fact that if you were started above the clouds and under water, every floating nation would have its battle-ship targets out of airplane sight. In such matters, many battleships or less would make no difference.

Senator Borah tells over the wires, "What the country needs is a program of the Constitution."

Senator Borah says, "I am sure that the American people will support me in my fight for the restoration of the Constitution."

Mr. Hanson at Detroit recycles the chemical and metallurgical engineering needed for the present chemical achievement of the year—the large-scale production of synthetic rubber.

If war had been a crime, this country would be at the mercy of foreigners for its rubber supply, an absolute necessity of modern civilization and war.

The scientific news, gruesome but important, tells you that the virus of the dead can supply transparent tissue from the corpse used in curing blindness in the living. Tissue from dead eyes has been successfully transplanted to living eyes, and there is hope of thus curing certain types of blindness.

England has always, ever since one "walking on eggs" in dealing with Japan, but she does say that Japan's proposed seizure of Chinese territory "harms the prestige of Japan and hampers the development of friendly future relations between Japan and her friends."

Walter C. Teagle, head of Standard Oil of New Jersey, did not make a deal to supply Mussolini with all his oil for thirty years, casually arranging to finance the Italian oil market up to \$300,000,000. Mr. Teagle says so, and it is so. But when the wise John D. Rockefeller once said, "I want to see my managers, their desks cleared and their feet on the desks, studying how to make money for Standard Oil," he had men like Walter Teagle in mind.

In Georgetown, British Guiana, a kindly clergyman sprinkled a tiny negro baby just born, naming him "Roosevelt Selassie Caleb." The boy's parents, descendants of slaves, say the name was chosen to honor "the greatest man in the world, President Roosevelt."

The little baby may wonder later why his parents dragged in Haile Selassie, in whose empire slavery still exists as a major industry.

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# CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

## President Defends AAA and Canadian Trade Treaty

WHILE the United States Supreme court was hearing oral arguments in the Hoosier Mills case in which the constitutionality of the whole Agricultural Adjustment act was attacked and defended, President Roosevelt was in Chicago working to justify the entire New Deal farm program. He addressed the American Farm Bureau federation in the International Amphitheater at the stock yards and was heard and enthusiastically applauded by some 25,000 farmers and as many others as could get into the theater and adjoining wings supplied with loud speakers.

The farm program, the President said, aimed to "stop the rule of Jock and a few that threw farmers into bankruptcy or turned them into serfs." As evidence that it is succeeding, he asserted that farm income "has increased nearly \$3,000,000,000 in the past two and a half years."

Necessarily Mr. Roosevelt deplored the new Canadian trade treaty because only two days before that pact had been bitterly attacked by his late trade adviser, George N. Peck.

"Just as I am confident," said the President, "that the great masses of city people are intimidated, so I am sure that the great majority of American farmers will be fair in their judgment of the new treaty."

"If the calamity howlers should happen to be right, you have every assurance that Canada and the United States will join in correcting inequalities, but I do not believe for a single moment that the industry howlers are right."

"We export more agricultural products to Canada than we have imported from her."

"We shall continue to do so, for the very simple reason that the United States, with its larger area of agricultural land, its more varied climate and its vastly greater population, produces far more of most agricultural products, including animal products, vegetables and fruit, than does Canada."

"In the case of the few restrictions that have upon trade goods limitations are set on the amount that may be brought in at the lower rates."

In his analysis of the Canadian agreement, Peck showed that 84 per cent of the tariff concessions which the New Dealers granted to Canada were on agricultural and forestry products. He also showed that the articles on which the New Dealers granted tariff reductions amounted to 36 million dollars in 1925, whereas Canada in return had granted concessions on articles valued at only 24 million dollars.

After completing his speech and eating potatoes with a lot of local apples, the President went to South Bend, Ind., where he received an honorary degree from Notre Dame university and delivered another address.

## Offer Made to Italy at Ethiopia's Expense

ITALY is being punished for starting the war against Ethiopia, and will be well paid for stopping it. That is a nutshell in the status at this writing. Great Britain and France reached an agreement as to the offer to be made to Mussolini before the imposition of an oil embargo, set for December 12. This plan for peace, drawn up by British Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare and Premier Laval, was based on the proposal that Italy should retain part of the territory already conquered in Ethiopia, chiefly in north-western Tigré province, including Adowa but not the sacred city of Aksum; and that the Italian-Somali border should be rectified. In return, Ethiopia would be given a seaport, either in Eritrea or in British or French territory. Thus poor Ethiopia, already declared by the League of Nations to be a victim of Italian rapacity, would be still further victimized with the consent of the two great powers that dominate the league. Presumably, if Emperor Haile Selassie refuses the terms and decides to continue his fight for the territorial inviolability guaranteed by the league covenant, he will be abandoned to his fate.

Should Mussolini show a disposition to accept the proposals, it was expected the oil embargo would be postponed to permit negotiations. If he rejects the plan the embargo would go into effect and supposedly the war in Africa would continue at least until the rainy season next spring.

Italian airplanes bombed the city of Douze three days in succession but Haile Selassie, who was there, escaped injury. However, the American hospital and a Red Cross station were practically wrecked and many persons were killed or wounded.

## Navy Limitation Parley Opened in London

PROBABLY with slight hope of accomplishing anything worth while, representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan met in London and opened the international naval treaty conference. Daily also was represented, but only as an observer and listener. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin welcomed the delegates in a smooth address asking the chief sea powers to lessen some of their demands to "accept the calamity of unrestricted naval competition."

Norman H. Davis offered President Roosevelt's suggestion of a 20 per cent reduction in existing naval treaty tonnage, or failing that, a continuance of present fleet limitations.

Then arose Admiral Osami Nagano, chief of the Japanese delegation, and told the conference that Japan demanded parity with Great Britain and the United States instead of the existing 5-5-3 ratio and requested a "just and fair agreement on disarmament." He said in part:

"A new treaty, in the view of the Japanese government, should be based upon the fundamental idea of setting up a common limit of naval armaments to be fixed as low as possible, which shall not be allowed to exceed; simultaneously, offensive forces must be drastically reduced and ample defensive forces provided, so as to bring about a substantial measure of disarmament, thus securing a state of nonaggression and nonaggression among the powers."

The French delegates were prepared to accept drastic limitation and even reduction of tonnage and gun calibers on individual ships; but they thought land and air-armorament issues must be considered in any discussion of the relative strength of navies. Italy reaffirmed her loyalty to the principle of limitation and reduction of armaments.

The possibility, feeling that prevailed was attributed to the Japanese demand for parity, the rivalry in the Mediterranean between France and Italy, the war in Ethiopia and its sanctions developments and recent occurrences in North China. Any one of which might well wreck the conference.

## Farley Thinks Midwest Safe for Roosevelt

POSTMASTER GENERAL FARLEY, in his capacity of chairman of the Democratic national committee, called that body to meet in Washington January 5, when arrangements will be made for the convention of 1936 and the place of that gathering selected. He told the representatives that the chief bidders for the convention would be Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and San Francisco, and denied the report that the first named city already had been decided upon. He said he thought the highest bidder would be selected, provided it has adequate convention hall and hotel facilities.

Stories that Senator Bonahue of Ohio or some one else would be given second place on the ticket instead of Garner were laughed at by Mr. Farley. He asserted that there was no doubt about the renomination of Garner for vice president. Asked about the two-thirds rule, he said the committee might recommend its abandonment, but that any change was the business of the convention. Commenting on the Literary Digest poll, which shows a majority in the midwest states voting against the Roosevelt New Deal, Farley said:

"So far as the poll relates to sentiment in the midwest states, like Iowa, it is 100 per cent wrong." He insisted that the President was very strong, not only in that section of the country, but in every part.

"The President will carry as many states next year as he did in 1932," said Farley.

## Consumers May Purchase Potatoes Without Fear

CONSUMERS who buy potatoes in regular retail establishments are not liable to a fine as high as \$1,000 if the spuds are grown and marketed in violation of the potato control act. Only the first purchaser of un-stamped potatoes is liable. This is the ruling of the AAA, and the act may be amended later to include this provision.

The bureau of internal revenue regulations require that the producer cancel the stamps, after they are attached, by writing in ink or indelible pencil or by stamping his initials and the date.

## Industry Is Called Upon to 'Save the Nation'

ALBERT P. SLOAN, JR., president of General Motors corporation, was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the Congress of American Industry in New York, and he made an earnest plea to industry to save the country from bureaucracy and possible socialism.

Industry should lead the nation away from the fallacious theory of plenty "to promote the general welfare of all the people," Mr. Sloan told the nation's leading manufacturers. Should big business fail to accept this "broader responsibility," it will bring, he said, the "urge for more and more interference from without—government in business."

Mr. Sloan conceded the gravity and the extreme importance of problems of today—the paramount necessity of charting a sound course for the "long future." He advocated:

- 1—Reduction in the real costs and selling prices of goods and services.
  - 2—A more economic balance of national income through policies affecting wages, hours, prices and profits.
- The meeting of the congress was held in conjunction with the fortieth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the speakers before that body were as emphatic in their condemnation of the economic policies of the administration as was Mr. Sloan.

## Two Provinces of China Are Granted Autonomy

NORTH CHINA autonomists, supported by the Japanese armies, evidently are too much for the Nanking government, of which Chiang Kai-shek has now become the premier. The provinces of Hopei and Chahar, with a population of 30,000,000 or more, have been granted virtual self-rule under a civilian council. The central government made only three stipulations—that Nanking would continue to control the new state's foreign affairs, financial, military and judiciary matters; that all appointments would be made by Nanking; and that there would be no actual independence for the area.

Grave doubts arose over the power of the projected regime to rule, one rift in the northern reorganization appearing immediately with the resignation of Gov. Shung Chen of Hopei. Time, and Japan, march on.

## Supreme Court Refuses Hauptmann Case Review

BRUNO HAUPTMANN, convicted of kidnaping and murdering the Lindbergh baby, lost almost his last chance of escaping the electric chair when the Supreme court refused to review his case. The decision was made through the single word "Denied."

Hauptmann's attorneys had announced previously that, in the event a review was refused, they would seek a new trial if new evidence could be found.

## Christmas Trade Is Far Above That of Last Year

SANTA CLAUS is doing big work this year for the merchants of the country. It is estimated by officials of the Commerce department that the Christmas trade will amount to \$4,500,000,000 or half a billion dollars more than in December last year.

Preliminary holiday trade reports from all parts of the country to the Commerce department indicated that retail trade already is running from 5 to 35 per cent higher than a year ago.

## Building Trades Unions Reach Fine Agreement

GOOD news for the building industry. President Green of the American Federation of Labor gives out the word that there will be no more jurisdictional strikes among construction workers. The factions in the building trades department of the federation have found a plan to prevent workmen from delaying construction by strikes over jurisdiction.

In the future the contractor is to decide which union shall do the job when a dispute arises, and then if a joint committee of the unions involved is unable to adjust the difference the question is to be referred to a federal judge as arbiter.

# HOW ARE YOU TODAY

DR. JAMES W. BARTON Talks About

Milk as a Builder  
AN INQUIRY showed that thirty thousand metropolitan school children have a distaste for milk. Head teachers discovered that most of the objectors were "girls who are afraid it will make them fat."

I am quoting an item from London, England, which appeared in a newspaper some weeks ago.

I believe that nothing could do more for the value of milk for children because all small animals drink milk as it has great food value, increases appetite, and puts on the extra few pounds so many children need to help fight the ailments of childhood.



Dr. Barton

Cow's milk is a "complete" food for children as it contains all five of the food stuffs—protein, starches, fats, salts, and water. This is why mothers shouldn't be anxious to get their children eating other foods too early in life and cutting down on, or avoiding, milk. Milk has very little of the coarse waste matter which makes many other foods unsuitable for little children. In addition milk is very rich in vitamin B which stimulates the appetite and the child thus eats more.

It is because milk is given to children free by municipalities that there are now so few "rickety" children. Their bones are stronger and their bodies have more covering of tissue.

## Ages and Milk

The point then is that all babies and growing children should take plenty of milk for growth, development of bone, appetite, and the accumulation of a few pounds of excess fat to be of help in emergencies.

But what about the boy or girl who has attained the age of sixteen to eighteen, who has attained manhood or womanhood? Should they continue to drink milk?

Yes; there is a period of three or four years, while they are yet in their teens, when milk should still be taken daily, for there is still considerable growth and development to be attained to acquire perfect manhood and womanhood.

It is this effort of our young girls to keep slender that tempts them to stop drinking milk just at the time in their lives when they should be growing, developing and putting on the weight needed for the responsibilities in life that will soon be theirs.

Some years ago at the Race Betterment conference at Battle Creek, Mich., it was pointed out by Dr. Augustus Knoff, the great tuberculosis expert, that organizations and physicians interested in preventing tuberculosis and cutting down on its death rate, were having great success in this work except in one type and age of patients.

## Danger of Reducing

These workers found that the occurrence of tuberculosis and deaths therefrom was not decreasing but actually increasing in girls from sixteen to twenty years. They found also that the cause of this increase of tuberculosis in these young girls was due to their desire to keep thin—to have a boyish figure.

Now there is no denying that milk will increase weight—it is a body builder, a growth and appetite producer, and stores a little fat. But all of these properties only show what an excellent food milk really is. Further, as far as weight is concerned for adults, almost any liquid—water, tea, coffee, soft or hard drinks—will increase weight in those individuals who have a natural tendency to store fat in the body. Fat tissue likes or holds water within the body.

After our young folk reach the age of twenty and have acquired their growth and width, is soon enough to begin cutting down on their daily supply of milk.

## Reducing by Simple Methods

A young woman aged twenty-five, height five feet six inches, consulted a physician about reducing her weight, which was 180 pounds.

The physician examined her carefully and found that her heart, lungs, and blood pressure were normal as was also the haemoglobin in the blood.

He advised that she should stand around more at her work as a secretary, walk to and from her work, cut down her starch foods—potatoes, bread, sugar and pastry—by one-quarter, her fat foods—cream, butter, fat meats and egg yolks—by one-quarter, and all her liquids—water, tea, milk, soft drinks—by one-half.

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