

# BRISBANE

## THIS WEEK

Jane Addams of Hull House  
What Is Reality?  
Ludendorff Said No  
A Woodpecker Sermon

Miss Jane Addams "of Hull House" is dead. She set an admirable example before men and women. She devoted her life and her fortune, all of her time, effort and money, to the welfare of unfortunate women and children. She was one of those that make it difficult not to believe in heaven.



Arthur Brisbane  
and light-years, would be one ghastly joke.

Learned Professor Einstein, with the also learned Professors B. Podolsky and N. Rosen, all of Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, makes a deep announcement that will interest those that can understand it.

This is it, condensed:  
"A scientific theory can be devised which will completely describe reality."

It seems the present scientific theory, supposed to give a description of physical reality by the "quantum-mechanical" method, does not work out satisfactorily, and you are sorry you learned it.

It is pleasant to see scientists on the shore of the ocean of knowledge, playing with one or two little pebbles. Science is far from any "scientific theory" that will completely describe reality, for science cannot tell what "reality" is.

In a universe without limits of time or space, made up of particles of electricity variously grouped, in electrons, atoms and molecules, no man-microbe can hope "completely to describe reality."

Chancellor Hitler of Germany conferred upon the fighting German General Ludendorff the title "field marshal general," highest rank in Germany's army. General Ludendorff, greatest, after Von Hindenburg, in the big war, declined with thanks, announced his retirement to a small hunting lodge in the Bavarian mountains. It is suggested that Germany's most distinguished living general did not feel that his glory could be increased by Chancellor Hitler, who was a corporal in the army of Austria.

"Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

There must be a sermon in the Chicago woodpecker that every morning woke his neighborhood drumming on a copper drainpipe.

The copper resisted, but the woodpecker drummed on until a boy with a slingshot stopped him forever. What is the sermon?

Does it deal with modern efforts to ignore the nature of man, stand old "Supply and Demand" on his head, and prove that super-intelligence can make the world over in ten minutes?

Professor Kemmerer, financial expert, of Princeton, worrying about inflation, "too much money in circulation," says the government is spending money twice as fast as it comes in. "This, he says, is done by 'pumping the banks full of artificial credit.' Having done that, the government borrows its own money from the banks and pays them interest, which seems mildly amusing.

President Roosevelt may be right about professors. An eight-year-old girl missing in New York; all police detectives, plus 60 policemen, especially assigned, and troops of Boy Scouts searched the neighborhood vainly for 61 hours.

Prof. Taylor Putney, Jr., of New York university, said to the police: "I saw boys and girls digging a cave in the sand late on the day of the girl's disappearance; look there," and pointed. There at the foot of the concrete wall the girl was found, apparently smothered by sand that had caved in. There is much in knowing how to look for what you want to find.

In New York city racketeers collect \$10,000,000 a year from poultry dealers, having, by way of persuasion, killed a few of them.

To discourage the racketeering, Police Commissioner Valentine tells merchants to "slug racketeers" at sight and offers to help them get revolvers for shooting.

An old poker player when he "raised" used to say: "The best way to discourage vice is to make it expensive."

Very old is the story of the fish in which was found a precious ring that the tyrant of Samos had dropped into the sea. And now is the story from Sydney about a captured shark that disgorged the tattooed arm of a man. The man had been murdered, his body dismembered, the parts thrown into the sea. The shark swallowed one arm, returned it as evidence and the murderer may hang. Invent something more improbable than that.

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# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart  
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—The senate has again indulged in its favorite pastime of straining at the gnats and swallowing the camels. Its latest camel that was swallowed at one gulp and with the same ease as the man on the flying trapeze was passage of the so-called Wagner labor disputes bill. The consensus seems to be that reformers in the senate reached the highwater mark when they capitulated to the labor lobby and put further insurmountable difficulties in the way of recovery for business.

**Wagner Bill Dangerous**  
Of course, the Wagner bill still must run the gauntlet of house passage. It appears, however, that the labor lobby will drive it through there substantially in its present form unless smaller communities in the United States awaken to the dangers of such legislation. The probabilities are that house members will not hear from home in time to influence their votes and prevent passage of the legislation.

The bill, drafted by the German-born Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) creates a national labor relations board. This body will have almost judicial powers in settling labor disputes and in connection with those powers the board can actually say to an employer of workers that he must not promote an organization among them other than of the type of their own choosing. In other words, a labor agitator representing the American Federation of Labor will be permitted to enter anybody's shop and organize the workers and the employer will be powerless to prevent it. If, however, he sought to have his workers organize themselves into a union not affiliated with organized labor, the proposed labor relations board can order it stopped. Actually, and there seems to be little dispute of this potentiality in the legislation, it is designed to establish the American Federation of Labor in this country as a class strong enough to control the management of commerce and industry.

Although the senate action in passage of the bill was overwhelming, it was not accomplished until the Democratic Senator Tydings of Maryland shouted over the din the warning that the measure would ruin chances of business recovery. The Maryland senator sought to amend the bill with a provision prohibiting coercion and intimidation of employees by "anyone whatsoever." Then Senator Tydings told the senate:

"If you do not accept this amendment, talk of freedom for labor is a farce."

Senator Hastings (Rep., Del.) was another opponent of the measure who fought vigorously until the bill was called for a vote. He declared it made him feel that the senate was passing legislation "to force every man in America to join a particular union whether he wants to or not." The amendment was killed.

The Wagner bill is an outgrowth of attempts to develop through the national industrial relations board a policy covering all policy compelling employers to bargain collectively with their employees. That is, the famed section 7-A was intended to make it impossible for employers to enter into an agreement with their employees except by dealing with a committee selected by a majority of the workers. It was the assumption when this provision was written two years ago that the American Federation of Labor would have a majority in all of the important industries. It developed, however, that company unions, not affiliated with any other organization, constituted a majority in scores of factories and plants. Thus, the A. F. of L. encountered an unexpected obstacle.

Now Senator Wagner, whose radical tendencies are well known, has attempted to give the Blue Eagle some claws by enactment of the labor disputes bill and the creation of a separate labor relations board.

The measure as it passed the senate makes it "unfair" for employers to do any of the following things:

1. To interfere with, or to coerce employees, in the exercise of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing.
2. To dominate or to interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or to contribute financially or aid in the support of it.
3. To encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination.
4. To discriminate against any employee for filing charges or giving testimony under the proposed act.
5. To refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of their employees.

No prohibitions against labor agitators are to be found in the legislation. From all of the debate and committee hearings which I have examined, it appeared that business interests were fighting the legislation not only because of the handicaps it places upon them but as much for the reason that it represents an entering wedge for labor agitators in all commercial lines. There seems to be no doubt that when an employer is prohibited from driving labor agitators away, he is handicapped in attempting to maintain industrial peace with his own workers

on whatever terms they deem proper.

If the legislation creating the labor relations board is bad for big employers of labor, it seems likely to be worse in the smaller communities where employers of a small number of workers constitute the majority of industrial lines. I mean by that, there is usually more skilled labor available in larger industrial communities than in small towns or rural areas. That being true, the employer in a larger community has an opportunity to replace workers who are dissatisfied or who have yielded to the influence of labor agitators, whereas the small town employer of labor cannot always replace workers who would rather be idle than accept terms which labor leaders tell the workers are not proper.

Further, the legislation will put organized labor deeper into politics than it has ever been. It will make elections depend largely instead of just partially on the attitude of a congressman or a senator toward labor questions. In addition, the discussion I hear indicates definite fear on the part of some political leaders that the paid organizers in labor circles will themselves become political as well as economic dictators.

In some quarters, there is doubt that the bill will do for organized labor all of the things the paid leaders claim. It begins to appear that the farmers' march on Washington may bring a flareback on the administration. Certainly, opponents of the administration are not going to let President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace, and Agricultural Administrator Davis forget very soon their feeling that the march was not of the spontaneous sort.

No sooner had the farmers arrived here than an ugly rumor was spread around that the visit of the forty-five hundred was financed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The rumor spread so fast that it broke out in senate and house debate and demands were made for an investigation. In fact, a resolution to that effect was introduced in the senate. The Department of Agriculture and the Adjustment Administration paid no attention to the rumor until the resolution was offered on the floor of the senate, whereupon a vigorous denial was forthcoming from Mr. Davis. He said that the farmers had expressed the desire to come to Washington as a demonstration of their approval of AAA policies and frankly stated that his organization was happy to see such an endorsement. But as to expenses, Mr. Davis said and repeated that none of the funds used for the trip came from the federal treasury.

On the other hand, observers and writers in Washington noted that the farmers were equipped with highly decorative badges; they were provided with a meeting place, a great auditorium which rents for considerable money, and when they went to the White House the President spoke from a prepared speech. They stopped at good hotels and the majority of them had traveled to Washington in pullman sleeping cars.

I do not assume that it is of world wide importance what the total cost was. I am reporting only the reaction which Washington had. Thus it can be mentioned that all of the badges worn by the delegates bore the large letters "AAA" and the names of the respective states represented. The bill as I have said, rents for a substantial amount and the hotel bills are never small. Railroad fare from distant points costs enough that the depression conditions have cut down passenger traffic and the march on Washington was concluded with a banquet. So, naturally, those who were curious concerning the expenses of the trip freely stated that there are at least four thousand, five hundred farmers in the country who are not as destitute as professional friends of agriculture have been claiming.

Secretary Hull of the Department of State is being heaped with praises these days on his diplomatic accomplishments and is receiving at the same time vigorous criticism on the basis of results thus far accomplished on his reciprocal tariff policies.

With regard to the Secretary's diplomacy, I believe it can be said he has established better relations with South America than any secretary of state in recent years. As regards the reciprocal tariff policy which Mr. Hull fostered, the country is witnessing a sharp exodus of dollar capital into new investments in lines made profitable by tariff changes complete or pending.

The information I gather respecting the reciprocal tariff policies indicates, however, that the movement of capital into South American investments results partially from Agricultural Adjustment Administration activities. But it seems that the agricultural crop reduction plans would not of themselves cause as large an outflow of dollars for industrial investment in South America as has taken place if they were operative alone.



Giant Cinnamon Trees Were Felled to Make a Jungle Home.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

**R**ANCH life in the wilds of Ecuador was the dream of an adventurous American couple. Together they have created a delightful home in the middle of an equatorial jungle. The Hacienda Rio Negro is located on the eastern slopes of the Andes, about two degrees south of the equator, at an altitude of some 5,000 feet, on the north side of the Pastaza valley.

The site itself is a tropical paradise. A broad, beautifully wooded valley rises in range after range of hills on each side of the falling Pastaza in a series of table-lands.

The most delightful feature of this equatorial Eden is the fact that there are no mosquitoes, and all noxious insects seem to be reduced to a minimum.

The nearest town, post office, and general supply depot is Banos, whose white-walled, red-roofed houses cling with a stoical, and several times misplaced, trust to the base of the Black Giant, Tungurahua, a beautifully shaped volcano.

Leaving the lava-swept base of Tungurahua at Banos and the semi-aridness of the Andean cradle, one progresses down the valley of the Pastaza, past the Falls of Agoyan, higher than Niagara, and finds oneself getting gradually deeper and deeper into the fringe of the jungle.

At last, descending from El Mirador, where one sees a large section of the Pastaza river valley spread out, partly occupied by the hacienda, one emerges from the gorgeously orchid-lined trails into open pastures.

Years before, an Ecuadorian had partially cleared some of the land and had built a four-roomed house in what he proudly called the "American style." The heavy tile roof had fallen in; the rotten timbers which supported it, sagging with fatigue, had finally given up the struggle. A bamboo shack attached to one end of the house was alive with cockroaches.

**Keep in Touch With Radio.**

Everything had to be done with what resources were at hand. Immediate purchases were impossible, for there were no convenient shops. Consequently they learned to improvise, even when it was a question of creating such things as a forge, a blower, an efficient water heater and pressure tank, a water wheel to run the dynamo to charge the radio battery, a power-transmission belt, dressing for the belt, or kitchen drainboards out of roofing zinc. The whole hacienda, with its house and furnishings, may be put down as a one large improvisation.

Radio links the jungle clearing with a remote world. During one small political uprising in Guayaquil they heard the news broadcast from New York, before the newspapers in the mountains had published it.

The natives regarded the set with superstitious awe; but were more impressed by being able to hear programs from the mountain cities of Riobamba and Quito than they were by European or North American programs. All things outside Ecuador were foreign to their experience, but to hear music from towns which many of them had visited was something at which they could really marvel.

Fortunately the special osier fiber known as mimbre was found growing near the ranch. It was readily adapted to the making of wicker furniture. In an incredibly short time strongly built, comfortable chairs, a chaise longue, and a table were fashioned by a native cabinet maker.

Passing Indians brought sacks of kapok, which made soft cushions for the chairs, mattresses for the beds, and pack blankets for the mules. The scarlike shawls, woven by the Indian women of the mountain region are used as cushion covers and curtains. These shawls, hand-woven of white cotton with a geometric design in indigo last indefinitely and can be washed as often as necessary.

**Making Their Garden.**

There is no glass in the house windows. Heavy shutters of wood can be closed when the rains beat down too heavily. The temperature is so constantly mild that no further protection is needed. By dint of much hard work, a complete water system was finally installed. A flume of hardwood and bamboo brings water from a stream on the hillside back of the house to a pressure and settling tank, also built of wood. From this tank the water is piped into the house.

An efficient system for heating the water was made from two 50-gallon

drum. The bathroom is lighted by candles set in sconces made of hollow bamboo stems.

One of the first things the young pioneers did on arriving at their new ranch was to look for land which had good drainage and which was not too far from the house, to clear for land for the planting of a vegetable garden. They found a shelf of good land overlooking the river and set men to chop down trees, clear away brush, and free it as far as possible from roots. Carrots, beets, beans, spinach, and radishes thrive, but lettuce and cabbage grows very tall—into small trees, in fact—and develops disappointingly small heads. Tomatoes flourish. Even stray seeds dropped around the kitchen door grow into strong, healthy plants. The small pepper, ají, so popular in Ecuador, grows equally well.

Papaya trees give delicious melons for the breakfast table. Bananas, of course, were planted immediately. Orange and tangerine trees grow nearby; also lemon and lime trees. Wild guava trees bear fruit just over the fence.

There is also the naranjilla, which is an orange-colored fruit covered with a prickly, hairy coat. The inside of this fruit is a greenish-yellow color and is filled with tiny seeds. One species is tasteless, but the juice of the other, when ripe, has a delicate, distinctive aroma and flavor, which may be indicated vaguely to the sense of taste by mentioning a combination of orange, pineapple, and strawberry. It makes a refreshing hot-weather drink, and also a delicious pie similar to a lemon meringue. Perishable foods are kept by means of a homemade, water-cooled, balsawood refrigerator. The mountain stream which is diverted over this refrigerator box keeps butter hard and vegetables fresh and crisp.

Since the ranch is located nine miles from the end of the automobile road, of necessity transportation is by horses and mules. The tortuous trail, sometimes very muddy and rocky in spots, is everywhere spectacularly beautiful, as it winds around the spurs and ravines of the Pastaza Valley gorge. Flowers are always in bloom, sometimes orchid, wild guava blossoms in their season, or lilies.

Brilliantly plumaged birds fly overhead, their calls echoing in the canyon walls, and occasionally a startled wild animal darts across the path. Beyond the few scattered little huts and settlements immediately on the trail, the unknown wilderness stretches on either side of the Pastaza for hundreds of miles. There are hidden valleys and wooded peaks where no white man has ever been and very few Indians have penetrated.

**All the Comforts of Home.**

In this wilderness two modern Crusoes have achieved the comforts of the white man's civilization. Their dinner is served on a hand-rubbed mahogany table. China is native-made and hand-decorated in a single design which resembles that of Italian pottery. The shawls are effective as curtains and stand out brightly against the soft, satiny gleam of the cinnamon-board walls.

Against the dark wall of the living room, the paintings of a Quito artist emphasize the rich, bold tones of native scenes and native faces. Between the book shelves which flank one end of that room is a built-in divan designed by one of New York's foremost stage designers. It is upholstered in the downy kapok of the woods and covered with the weaves of nimble native fingers. A wide veranda incloses the front and sides of the house, and another of generous proportions outlines the U between the rear wings.

Outside, in the "working" grounds, is a blacksmith shop, with an improvised forge and blower, to which the stubborn little pack mules and the riding horses are led for shoeing. Across the driveway is a peon shack, made of split bamboo and covered with thatch. Near the big gate is a corral built on the western style, by using whole bamboo poles instead of pine timbers.

The big gate which leads to the hacienda house from the Pastaza trail was an achievement in hand labor. To the top of the huge lignum-vitae posts, 15 feet high and 20 inches square, the men hauled up on runners a cross-beam weighing 1,700 pounds. Sheer manpower, lacking the assistance of machinery, tugged and sweated that massive lintel into place all one afternoon. There it is now, etched in the moonlight, proclaiming to the jungle and the trail the results of two years' effort.

## Color Dictionary Lists 220 Standardized Tints

A dictionary of colors has recently been published by the British Color Council. It consists of two volumes—one containing 220 silk ribbons each distinctly colored, named and tabulated; and the other presenting a history of each color, including the names which have described it in the past, and giving the authority for the present standardization.

While the primary purpose of the dictionary is to supply industry with a standard reference for colors, the work is expected to give valuable aid to artists and writers through an appropriate and accurate vocabulary for the description of shades and tints.

Colors have been "scientifically measured" and graded, making possible the inclusion of new shades, should they be developed in the future, into a definite and orderly system. Imagery, history and industry have combined to find names, some of the words having a fascination and delight of their own. Taken at random from the pages are Cyclamen pink, nettle gray, battleship gray, bee-eater blue, Courtreuse green, buttercup and banana.

## Week's Supply of Postum Free

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## KINDERGARTEN VALUE

One of the great contributions of kindergartens is the freedom provided in school work. They have provided a homelike atmosphere in the school that has enabled the child to readjust himself to a new environment in a happy way.—William S. Taylor, Dean, College of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Free publicity literature on the kindergarten may be obtained for use in any effort to secure a public school kindergarten. Write to the National Kindergarten association, 8 West Fortieth street, New York city.

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