In Boston, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decides, two to one, that the "New Deal"

process tax on cot-

ton is unconstitu-

tional. The judges

decide that "the

power of congress

to regulate inter-

state commerce

does not authorize

it to tax products

either of agricul-

ture or incustry

merely because

their production

may indirectly af-



fect interstate commerce.' This most important decision, if not upset by the higher courts, will upset, decidedly, the plans of the administration in regard to financing bigger incomes for farm-

Universal Service says Abyssinia will not take Mussolini, his airplanes and armored tanks "lying down." Abyssinian sorcerers, dealers in black magic, will work against Italy. What 48 more dangerous than magic. Abyssinian fighting chiefs will use the polsonous tsetse fly against Italian soldiers. These flies, feeding on decayed animal matter caught in the teeth of sleeping crocodiles, get the tsetse germs from the blood of the crocodiles and plant them in the blood of human beings and cattle.

Slow death by "sleeping sickness," leaving the body almost a skeleton, follows the tsetse bite.

Two cats hung over a line must fight. The Kilkenny story proves it. Mussolini has committed himself to war, and once a dictator speaks positively it is unsafe, politically, for him to back down, especially when other nations interfere, as France and England have interfered. To retreat might cost Mussolini his prestige.

Difficult also is the position of Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia. His hold is not firm. Important chiefs, heading various Abyssinian tribes, would like his job. If he should avoid war by yielding part of his territory to Mussolini, as advised by England, resulting complications might include assassination, common in tropical coun-

The United States Chamber of Commerce objects to the income and inheritance tax program, calls it confiscation. The question involved seems

Does the property of the United States, result of thrift and intelligence. belong to the people that created it, or is it only held in trust by them for ablic use by those that for the time being exercise powers of government?

Owners of stock in Paramount-Publix Moving Picture company, once selling on the market at \$100,000,000 and more, now worth about nothing, learn that in some windup proceedings lawvers ask for \$3,600,000. That seems a good deal, but you must remember that one New York lawyer-he will not object to being mentioned-the skillful Louis Levy, once got more than \$1,000,000 for settling a sad misunderstanding between a prosperous gen-cleman and a certain "little lady."

Figures do not lie, but they surprise you. For instance, in the year 1801 the government of the United States had 126 employees. Today it has 700,-000 employees, an increase of 5,000 per cent. The number of congressmen has risen since 1801 from 128 to 531, a little more than 400 per cent, while United States population has increased

The increase in population is due to mothers, the increase in government extravagance is due to politicians.

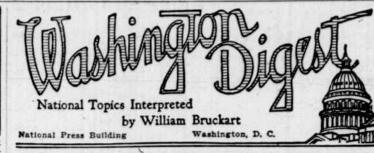
Austria seems not quite certain that she has had enough of the Hapsburg royal family, that has ruled and misruled an intelligent people for so long. The state council cancels a decree that banished Hapsburgs and took their property. Young Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne, may now return to Austria. He and his mother will find themselves rich, the confiscated imperial properties returned.

Young Otto, a handsome boy, with a somewhat peevishly concelted expression, may occupy the throne. Self-govent is not easily learned. Austria, Italy, Germany, have discovered that, not to mention the U. S. A.

Anti-Semitic riots in Berlin included the usual cowardice that accompanies display of religious hatred, no matter by what race or religion. The "proud Aryans" bullied, beat and kicked Jew-ish men and women indiscriminately.

Washington reports a "whispering campaign" concerning President Roos velt's health. It will be a very small whisper if the whisperers stick to facts. The President's friends will be glad to know that his health is excellent, has been better since his Presidential work began. A constitution able to withstand and conquer such an attack of illness as the President has withod need not worry about a few po-

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Washington.-Politics varies little from week to week or from adminis-

tration to adminis-tration. There is much the same re-Are Costly action to smart maneuvers and much the same consequence when a politician makes a bonehead play. Those who make the

mistakes pay the penalties and just now one hears an abundance of discussion in Washington as to whether Roosevelt has made a political mistake that may cost him dearly later

It will be recalled how in 1928 Senator William E. Borah of Idaho exacted a pledge from candidate Herbert Hoover that if Mr. Hoover were elected he would immediately call a special session of congress to deal with the agricultural tariff. Mr. Hoover carried out his promise and in so doing brought about his eventual downfall. He asked congress for a specific thing, namely, revision of the tariff affecting agricultural imports so that American agriculture could live. But congress. as congress does so many times, refused to stay in bounds. It got out hand so badly that when the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill finally was enacted into law it turned out to be a boomerang of the worst kind. It overwhelmed Mr. Hoover and all of those who attempted to justify it.

Now to bring the parallel to date, Mr. Roosevelt has asked congress for three point tax program. It is another one of those specific things. No sooner had his special message landed at the Capitol than house and senate members began going around to see how it could be expanded. Each member had his own ideas and each member began insisting and continues to insist on having those ideas included in the Roosevelt tax bill. From this tax program will result, a good many observers believe, a flareback on the President and his aspirations for reelection next year.

The efforts to expand the tax billand a good many of them are going to be successful-represent only the beginning. The thing is like a snowball and snowballs have a way of getting too large to manage. Sometimes they roll down upon the boy who started to make them. When the President first tossed his tax message into what was presumed to be the last stage of the session, he explained that the purpose of the new taxes was ultimately to balance the budget and at the same time to lay a foundation for redistribution of wealth. After the first flurry in which the administration spokesmen at the Capitol tried to rush through a bill, examination disclosed that the schedules he had proposed accomplished neither a balanced budget nor the objective of redistributed wealth. The potential yield of the income tax on the greater incomes failed in any way to produce a wealth redistribution Nor did the proposed tax on inheritances and gifts yield a great return because in none of the instances are there large sources of revenue to tap.

When the President offered his tax bill he suggested informally that the probable yield would be about \$341,-000,000 annually. Congressional examination of the schedules developed a conviction among leaders at the Capitol that the yield would not be in excess of \$100,000,000 annually. Then, expressed various and sundry ideas about taxation but made no recommendations whatsoever. That, according to the trained political observers here, was another mistake. It left the door wide open and naturally there was forthcoming a perfect deluge of the tax ideas born among individual members after the President's message was delivered.

While it is too early yet to predict the final form of the tax legislation, Incomes to basis of present cir-

Be Hit Hard cumstances that the new bill will tax the incomes of a great many hundreds of thousands of persons at a heavier rate than they now are paying. They will get the full force and effect of these tax rates next March 15 when the first installment of taxes on incomes of 1935 is due.

Thereby hang the possible political consequences of the President's tax message. People never like to pay taxes, and to pay taxes now, with eco nomic conditions what they are, is much more distasteful than in prosperous days. So, the political ob-servers in their discussion around Washington now contend that Mr. osevelt will have much to answe for if the Republicans and New Deal opposition have the ability to utilize the material made available to them. Previously, in these columns, I have referred to the possible strategy of the President in seeking re-election through an appeal to the masses. This course has been freely charged by those who contend that the \$5,000,000. 000 public works-relief fund which he has available to spend as he sees fit be used to advantage in a political

Now that congress has given every indication of its determination to go beyond the President's tax propo and assess taxes against most all of us, the new phases of a political char-

acter referred to earlier have become much more significant.

Although little blood has yet been shed, there has been a major casualty already in the clash Kellogg Pact between Ethiopia to Be Buried and Italy. It appears that the Pact of

Paris, otherwise known as the Kellogg pact and the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, is about ready to be buried in an East African grave.

With an eye toward the dispute beween Ethiopia and Italy, Secretary Hull of our State department has proclaimed anew America's belief in the sanctity of the treaty arranged during the term of office of Secretary Frank B. Kellogg and Foreign Minister Briand, of France. He has said very definitely that the United States looks to both Italy and Ethiopia to live up to their obligations under that treaty because each nation is a signatory there-

But, while Mr. Hull's pronouncement must be regarded as a most commendable thing and his attitude must be accepted as properly representative of American conscience, the fact that the United States expects the two nations to live up to their obligations does not insure that result. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the Kellogg pact is about to become, if it has not already become, just another scrap of paper.

In frequent conversations, one hears the question asked: Why is the United States taking such interest in the controversy between Italy and Ethiopia? Those nations are thousands of miles away. They represent little that has a direct contact with our economic or political life as they stand today. Why, then, should the American government interest itself in that controversy except on a basis of the American people's natural love for

The answer is simple. One can go back through history and discover where every important war had its beginning over issues of no more coneern to other nations directly than the issues between Ethiopia and Italy.

One must become a bit disturbed in xamining the political structure obtaining throughout the world today. It is in the nature of a keg of powder. Japan and Russia are at bayonet points because Russia feels Japan is expanding in the Far East and is seekng eventually to take over a portion of the territory so long under control of the Russian Bear. Besides there is Chinese question in the Far East with the Japanese encroachment upon Chinese affairs. This condition has left a bad taste in the mouths of many statesmen and it will be influential if and when there is a realignment resulting from the crisis in Africa.

President Roosevelt has taken some notice of the plaint of members of house and senate who have been feel-"Must" List ing the effects of

Washington's intense leat. He has partially redefined the list of "must" legislation that he wants passed before congress adjourns. Headng this list, of course, is the tax legislation and it is more than intimated that he will not agree to an adjournment until a new tax law has been passed and signed.

Mr. Roosevelt also is inclined to insist that congress enact the bill which will deny corporations or citizens the right to sue the federal government on account of losses allegedly sustained through the government's gold policy. This legislation, from the administration's standpoint, is imperative because unless courts are denied jurisdiction in such suits it is an undoubted fact that there will be many of them filed before congress reconvenes next January. Thus, if the administration desires to avoid serious court battles in the face of the Supreme court's decision in the famous gold cases, it must prevent the filing of these suits. Once they are filed. an act of congress cannot prevent the rendering of a final decision and the adjudication of damages if any are

Another measure which the President wants enacted is the banking act of 1935. It has undergone consider able revision at the hands of the senate sub-committee, presided over by Senator Glass of Virginia, but the latest word from the White House is that the administration will not insist upon the radical provisions originally written into the bill by Governor Eccles, of the Federal Reserve board. The Eccles plan, it will be recalled, was regarded by many as certain to result in placing control of the banking structure in a politically minded Federal Reserve board. The Glass revision is considered to have eliminated that danger.

The President has encountered a seflous obstacle in the banking bill, however, that is related to political questions. As the bill now stands, banks would be permitted to under-write issues of corporate securities, that is, to act as agent for the sale of those securities. Mr. Roosevelt seeking to find some way by which the underwriting bank can be prevented from investing its own funds in those securities, a danger he regards as

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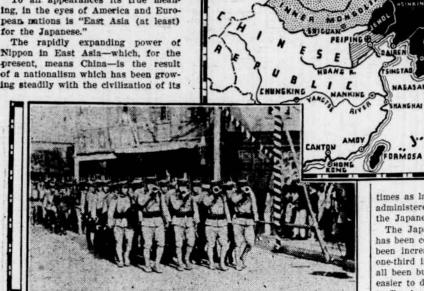
## Where Will Japan Strike Next?

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

MERICA for Americans, Europe for Europeans-and Asia for Asiatics. That is the marching song, figuratively, of the Japanese army in eastern Asia, and the theme song of the drama of imperialism that is unfolding today in the vast theater of the Far East.

To all appearances its true meaning, in the eyes of America and European nations is "East Asia (at least)

Nippon in East Asla-which, for the present, means China-is the result of a nationalism which has been grow-



Japan Backs Demands in China With Troops.

people and came to a full awakening | but platonic. Certainly, although dewith the realization of those people that they had "gotten away with" the complete subjugation of Manchuria; the ever-increasing pressure of a spir ited population to make room for its existence by enlarging its boundaries. and the self-discovery of a people's genius for making all manner of com modities for which there is a demand at a cost low enough to get the busi-

Japan has conquered Manchukuo and Korea. She has an eye, it is generally believed, upon the islands of the South Pacific. And she has already established a virtual protectorate over North China. How far she will go and how soon, are the answers to question which all the rest of the world would give a cookie to know.

If the Japanese have gained control over the "heathen Chinee" they have certainly also bewildered him. For while the Japanese ministry of foreign affairs shakes his hand with an attitude of paternal benevolence, the Japanese army sneaks up behind him and kicks him in the pants.

Foreign Minister Hirota eulogizes the Chinese leader, Gen, Chiang Kaishek; army leaders immediately dub him a fake and a fraud. Hirota honors China by making an embassy of the Japanese legation in China; the army immediately declares it's all news to them. While Japan on one hand speaks of co-operation and the common good, Japan on the other hand goes right ahead with methods of out and out coercion.

As an excuse for direct action, the Japanese army cited banditry, supposed to have been encouraged by the Chinese, and the assassination of two Chinese editors who had been friendly toward the Japanese policy. The army of Gen. Yu Hsueh-Chung has with drawn south of the Yellow river and the Japanese army has moved in.

#### Japs Will Dominate.

Whatever government finally-emerger in the North China area, it is certain that it will be "guided" by Japanese policy and expediency. It is doubtful, however, if any kind of political union with Manchukuo will ensue, for the two areas combined in one would be a package mighty unwieldy to carry; the Japanese believe that it will be easier to adminster them separately.

Under the provisions of the Tangku treaty of two years ago. China north of the Yellow river has been declared a demilitarized zone, but it seems the only demilitarization has been carried out by the Chinese in moving to the south and west. The Japanese army is still there and is completing occupation of the province of Chahar, which is rich in iron ore. This, with the other three North China provinces, Hopel, Shantung and Shansi, will unite to form a new territorial unit, completely divorced from the Chinese national government and distinctly favorable in its relations with Japan and Manchukuo.

Chinese coal and iron, and the opportunity for cotton planting, particularly in Hopel and Shantung, have been the incentive for most of the Japanese action; however, it is pointed out that the loss of trade in other parts of China as a result may offset these advantages. This becomes doubly important when it is considered that Great Britain, America and other powers may extend financial aid to

Where Japan's imperialism and expansion will carry it next is open for conjecture. Japan is, or was, an "island empire," and to its south in the Pacific are many islands in which it has enormous commercial interests.

After a statement like that we in stely of the Philippines, but more important to Japan are the Netherlands East Indies, which buy more goods from Japan than does even China Japan has an annual balance of trade these heavily-populated islands that is more than \$35,000,000 in her

As to the Philippines, Japan makes horrified gestures at the suggestion that her interests there are anything fending the Philippines from Japanese attack would be a man's-sized job for America, the Japanese would venture no aggression there so long as the Islands are under the wing of American protection. But in 1945, according to the present

agreement, the Philippines will get their complete political independence. With American domination will go the privilege of free trade with the United States: in fact during the next 10 years the tariff on Philippine goods coming into the United States will be annually increased. If the economic burden becomes too great for the Philippines-and there are plenty of those who say it will-the islands may he forced to enter some sort of union that would give them trade advantages with another large power. That would be Japan.

#### Consider Russia.

It must be remembered that there is mother great power which has some thing to say about the reapportionment of territory in East Asia. That power is Soviet Russia, which has 200,000 fighting men and a far superior air force north of Manchukuo and across the Amur river. The con flicting aims of these two powers was not so serious when Manchuria existed between them to absorb all the shocks. Now their borders have moved right up against one another. Already, border skirmishes, allegedly provoked by Japanese guns, have caused vigorous protests from the Soviet ambassador in Tokyo.

That the status quo is likely to be maintained for some time between these two nations is due not to a mutual sympathy of interests so much as to the unwillingness of both nations to take any action that would provoke a war between two forces which are so evenly matched that such a war might result in economic, if not physical, annihilation of both.

The Siberian army is far better mechanized than the Japanese, its airplanes are modern and double the Japanese strength, and the Island of itself is a perfect set-up for aerial destruction.

To offset this, Japan will be moving from interior lines, and administration of a Japanese army campaign would be possible on a much more concentrated basis, for Siberia is on the outside of a great, curving, northern fron-tier of Manchukuo. While Japanese re-enforcements could be moved in with comparative celerity, because of the proximity of the homeland and beof far superior rail facilities. It would take a much longer time for the Red army to move replacements from Russia proper into eastern Siberia. These replacements would have to come over one lone railroad which is notoriously inefficient and easily susceptible to crippling by an enemy

While Russia would like to reach an agreement of non-aggression with the Japanese, Japan has so far avoided it. The possibility of having to defend itself from Russia is always a good excuse for keeping the military budget high. Japan is also a trifle wary over making It easier for communistic propaganda to filter into Manchukuo. North China and even Japan itself,

#### The Test May Come.

Soviet-Japanese relations may come a little more nearly to a head next year when new contracts will be discussed to permit Japanese fishing off the Siberian and Kamchatkan coasts. Only 10 per cent of the fish taken from these waters bit on communistic hooks in 1927; now half of them do. Perhaps the red bait is more enticing. At any rate Japan now wants to pay its rental of fisheries in yen instead of gold rubles and wants to base the entals on the number of fish actually caught, instead of on the "standard catch" as it is now. Maybe the answer will depend upon who counts the fish. By consenting peaceably to the

waiver of its ownership rights in the Chinese Eastern railway, Russia indicated that it was willing to let Japan have something of a free hand in Manchukuo. The area, which is three

times as large as Japan itself, is now administered-and very ably, too-by the Japanese army of occupation.

JAPANESE CONTROL

WILL THIS BE NEXT?

The Japanese policy in Manchukuo has been constructive. Railroads have been increased in mileage more than one-third in three years. These have all been built where they will make it easier to divert to Japan much of the traffic in goods which has passed through Siberian cities, particularly Vladivostok, which now must depend almost entirely upon Inland Siberia for its trade. New railroads planned for construction will make even the far reaches of Manchukuo readily accessible to Japanese commerce. Japan also built 4,500 miles of roads in Manchukuo in 1933 and 1934, and schedules call for 2,500 miles annually in the years to come

Last year Manchukuo became Japan's biggest export market, taking 18 per cent of the exported goods. The value of these exports grew from more than 75,000,000 yen in 1931 to more than 400,000,000 yen in 1934. This has confronted Japan with a serious economic problem, however, for if exports of goods to Manchukuo have grown, so have exports of capital. Japan's capita, investments there were 99,000,-000 yen in 1932, 176,000,000 yen in 1933, and 237,000,000 yen in 1934. The cost of military occupation in Manchukuo is about 150,000,000 yen annually. A balance of trade will have to be effected if Japanese investments are to be secure.

It is not merely Manchukuo's 4,800,-000,000 tons of coal reserves, and the area's iron which Japan wants. She is honestly desirous of maintaining more peaceful and civilized conditions in Manchukuo, where the preceding rule was corrupt and oppressive, While she has admittedly improved the country, she is not so popular with the native population, probably because of her desire to acquire more high posts in the administration and in business than is seemingly necessary.

#### America Chagrined.

Naturally, America has been chagrined by the Japanese abrogation of naval, treaties and insistence on naval parity, and has been offended by the Japanese policy of forcing out foreign oil companies in Manchukuo We along with Great Britain and other nations, have been provoked at her interference in China and visualize the suffering of our trade. But Americans have only about \$200,000,000 invested in China. Great Britain has six times as much, Japan a little less than Great Britain.

Our export sales to China in 1933 amounted to nearly \$52,000,000 or approximately 3 per cent of our total exports. We exported \$143,000,000 worth of goods to Japan in the same year. If we were to go to war with Japan the value of our Chinese export business would vanish in no time. The expense would paralyze Japan economically and destroy our best customer in Asia.

The Japanese people are probably much more excited over our recent naval maneuvers in the Pacific than we are over their policy in Asia. Influenced by a press which speaks only with the voice of Tokyo, they feel that we plan to carry out our Far Eastern policy with an armed force, and that the fact that we demand a stronger navy than Japan's is evidence that we want to be equipped to carry on an offensive in the Pacific and have no intention of fostering world peace by limitation of armaments. Japan, with her withdrawal from the

League of Nations and her abrogation of armament treaties, has openly showed her disgust and disinterestedness in European affairs, and her intention to devote her activities entirely to Asia. But she cannot forget Europe entirely, because of the interests of European nations, particularly Great Britain, in her vicinity. More than anything else Japan fears

an Anglo-American agreement which would form a potential union of the two greatest navies in the world. The great puzzle is whether such action would avert or bring on a serious crisis. Trouble which is brewing in Europe

may come to a head, and if it does, this will command most of the attention of European powers. Japan will then pursue her aggressive Asiatic policy more intensely, as she did during and immediately following the war,

But Japan harbors no illusions of roling the world. All she is concerned about is Asia, particularly eastern

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