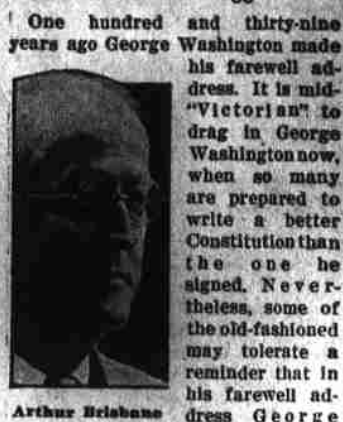


BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Washington Said It Scaring Mussolini Ethiopian War Fever Not Even a Nest Egg



Arthur Brisbane Washington said:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. Also, with apologies to pacifists and high-spirited young college gentlemen who say they would not fight under any circumstances, you are reminded that George Washington said in 1790: 'To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.'"

If Mussolini can be scared by British gestures, he will be scared, with England sending her great battleships to the Gibraltar harbor. Other battleships and thousands of soldiers are sent to her island of Malta, and, imitating real war, she is putting "submarine booms" in the Gibraltar harbor on the assumption that wicked Mussolini might send "submarines" to blow up her battleships; and that is exactly what he would do if it came to war.

Mussolini is not alone in his desire for war. On Sunday in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, according to the Associated Press, "2,000 shrieking Ethiopians," yelling "We want war," gathered before the imperial palace demanding weapons. The Associated Press says: "The scene was so violent that police confiscated motion picture films of it." That was wise, because films might have convinced the outside world that Ethiopians and Italians are much alike "under the skin."

Sewell L. Avery, head of Montgomery Ward & Co., will tell you that the work of the tax gatherers in America is done thoroughly. His company, on its regular business in six months, made \$4,349,766. Taxes on this business amounted to \$4,600,000, or \$251,000 more than the concern earned. You might almost call that "discouraging business." When you take the eggs from the nest of the hen that would like to set, you always leave one egg, or at least a door knob, "to go on with."

Dispatches from Tokyo tell of planning political murder wholesale. The "god-sent troops" that have committed occasional murders in highest places are tired of "occasional" murders, and decided to wipe out the Japanese cabinet in an air raid with bombs, destroy the financial district of Tokyo, assassinate hundreds of industrial and financial leaders and "re-establish imperial despotism."

The burning of buildings to put the throne and Tokyo in a state of chaos was part of the plan.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, who took his giant English-built automobile to the smooth surface of the Great Salt desert, west of Salt Lake City, and drove the car faster than 300 miles an hour, returns to New York advising motorists to "drive carefully."

Sir Malcolm, who has surpassed every speed record on the surface of the earth, selects the right place for speeding. At home he belongs to English organizations established to promote safety.

Sir James Jeans, British astronomer and physicist, whose "The Mysterious Universe" and other books you should read, has changed his mind about the age of the universe, and, like Professor Einstein, when he changes his mind he tells you.

He thinks the universe is about 10,000,000,000,000 or ten trillions of years old. That is a long time to Sir James Jeans and us, but, for all Jeans or anybody else knows, it may mean less than one hour in the life of some "super-universe."

Hitler, talking to his army about "iron discipline," blames Christianity and the Hohenzollerns for the rise of Communism that "I crushed when I came to power." Whether he crushed it or not remains to be seen.

A sailor from an American ship is locked up in Germany for humming "The Internationale," Communist hymn, and making the hymn worse by saying something unpleasant about Hitler.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.—Latin-America seems to be following the example of the administration with respect to utilities—particularly utilities owned by the same general interests in the United States so vigorously attacked by President Roosevelt.

Mexico's president has called for government ownership of telephone, telegraph and railroad lines—the last an extra added feature, not on the New Deal agenda. Chile is making trouble for American and Foreign Power, having caught it trying to smuggle funds out of Chile back to American investors. And so it goes all the way down the line from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, with just a few exceptions, notably Brazil.

Senators just back from Cuba report that not only is there little likelihood that the Cubans will be able for some time to come to pay interest on the big bond issues floated for public improvements, but there is little disposition to pay. Privately these senators think this particular investment has just been wiped out, as far as American bondholders are concerned.

Tons of literature containing the attacks made on American holding companies in the utility fight have been circulated through Latin-America. It is blamed by some students of the situation for stirring up the present movement. Central and South American officials figure that it gives them a splendid excuse for stepping in, nationalizing the utilities, and keeping the profits—if any—in their own companies instead of sending dividends back to the United States.

Latin-American officials are quoting glibly from the attacks sponsored by the administration, demanding why their people should be taxed to pay dividends on watered stock, and to pay service charges by holding companies out of all proportion to the service rendered!

Coercion Not Expected

They feel confident that no strong arm methods will be used to coerce them, or to protect these American interests if the plants are taken over by the government. Further, they feel that the Roosevelt administration will not be harsh about it if the values fixed in the condemnation proceedings are very low indeed. In fact, they think it would be rather difficult for Secretary of State Cordell Hull to frame a strong argument against valuations so low that the American investors would think they were being murdered.

But that isn't all the gloom from the investor's standpoint. Plans fairly under way in some of the Latin countries contemplate making payment for such utility plants as may be taken over by governments in bonds, issued of course by the government, federal or local, which takes the plant over.

No stockholder in any of the big American companies with investments abroad would throw his hat in the air over the idea of taking payment for anything in bonds of the foreign country concerned. Market for any such bonds is at a very low ebb, without much prospect of improving. American investors have taken such a beating on foreign bonds in the last few years that they do not banker for any more.

All of which presents a very gloomy picture indeed to a good many American shareholders. And bondholders.

Textile Troubles

A net loss of \$438,062.92 despite the largest sales in the company's history, nearly \$29,000,000 while taxes amounting to \$1,874,765.62 were paid, is alleged to be typical of the entire textile industry. This is the report of the Pepperell Manufacturing company, with headquarters at Biddeford, Maine, regarded as one of the most successful textile concerns in all New England.

These operating results, Treasurer Russell H. Leonard said, are "typical of the industry as a whole for the same period" (fiscal year ended June 30 last), and moved him to ask the stockholders "wherein lie the reasons for an essential industry remaining profitless under a governmental plan presumably dedicated to its rehabilitation?"

Overproduction, Mr. Leonard said, was the major difficulty of the cotton textile industry and the primary cause of its losses. He said that consumption of cotton textiles has not been far below normal.

"This economic principle was, in fact, at work in our industry for some years," Mr. Leonard's report continued. "But the National Recovery act upset the working of this principle and facilitated—indeed encouraged—increased production. Paradoxically, shortening the weekly running time to 40 hours expanded the output. Because the overhead costs of a mill on one shift of only 40 hours weekly operation became increasingly burdensome, mills running one shift per week were forced to increase

to two shifts in order to compete with mills already on a two-shift basis."

A single shift of 50 hours, Mr. Leonard contended, could supply all the consumptive needs of the country.

This statement is highly interesting in view of the fact that the American Federation of Labor is even now preparing to go to battle in the next session of congress for a 30-hour week law, a fight which it abandoned in the last session because the Federation for its own reasons was much more interested in concentrating on the Wagner Labor Relations act.

Great Handicap

Mr. Leonard also paid his respects to the AAA and processing taxes.

"The market prices of cotton goods during the year were so low," he said, "that it was not possible to pass all these taxes on to our customers. This recovery measure therefore was a great handicap to recovery in our industry."

"The floor stock taxes and processing taxes paid by this company since the agricultural act went into effect have amounted to about \$4,000,000."

"Spindle capacity must be reduced or production of existing capacity controlled," Mr. Leonard continued, "if the industry is to become even reasonably profitable over an extended period."

"Possibly some method to solve the later problem may yet be devised, but it becomes increasingly difficult, after surveying the maze of such experiments under the National Recovery act, to determine how even governmental planning, or planning under the sanction of the government, can make economic principles work for any extended period. It is difficult for even an omniscient government to thwart economic law! Assuming that two shifts of 40 hours weekly were continued, the soundest solution that has come to our attention would be to eliminate the surplus spindle capacity. There is some disagreement as to what this amounts to, but the figures are probably around six to seven million spindles out of a total in place of about 31 million.

"A great deal has been said about the industrial problems of New England and inability of its manufacturers to compete with those in some other sections of the country in production of cotton textiles. It is certain that they cannot compete indefinitely the total costs, including labor, are on a competitive basis. The solution of the problem lies with the people of New England. If it costs more to produce a yard of the same cloth in Maine than it does in the South, then, eventually, the goods will be produced in the South."

Guarding Roosevelt

The shooting of Huey Long is expected to result in much more elaborate protection being forced on President Roosevelt by the secret service, whether the President likes it or not.

Present protection, officials say privately, is excellent against cranks, and has proved satisfactory for the most part because as a rule that sort of danger to Presidents comes only from cranks. The man who killed Huey Long may have developed a persecution mania, but he is not classified as a crank under the standards considered when officials are protected.

As a matter of fact, while no secret service official would say this publicly, they do not believe the shooting could have happened—that way—if secret service operatives had been on the job instead of Senator Long's bodyguard.

Had Baton Rouge been Rome, and had Long been Mussolini, the attacker could not have been in the chamber through which Long was passing. It would have been impossible. In fact, best judgment of our own officials, who have studied Mussolini's protective service, believe that he could be killed only by a rifle fired from a considerable distance.

This writer attended a session of the Italian senate, back in 1927, which Mussolini attended. The writer rode to the building in an American embassy car, with the late Warren Delano Robins, then counselor of the embassy, and later minister to Canada.

Although the embassy shield was on the door of the rather distinctive car, guards about the senate entrance were not only nervous but impatient when the chauffeur attempted to stop.

How Italy Does It

The first consideration of Mussolini's guardians was that this street must be kept open. No chance for the first car to start a block was tolerated. So even an embassy car, driving up to the normal entrance to the diplomatic gallery of the senate, was not permitted even to pause. Shouted directions, moans or less menacing, kept it moving.

Thus we traversed three streets leading to the chamber. Every one of them was lined with soldiers, police, and men so obviously plain clothes operatives that the most experienced of crooks would have recognized them for what they were.

Moreover, on the roofs of the houses lining these three streets, men were on guard. It is an old Latin custom. It goes back through the ages. And it is very effective. (Copyright—WNU Service)

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Florida National Guardsmen firing over the coffins of war veterans killed in the recent hurricane before the bodies were cremated. 2—Two companies of South Carolina militiamen guarding the plant of the Peiser Manufacturing company in Peiser after a strike riot in which a woman was killed and more than a score of persons were injured. 3—Democratic Representative Michael K. Reilly of Wisconsin and his wife, who was Miss Mary Isabel Hall of Washington and New York, a noted concert soprano.

British Prince and His Fiancee



H. R. H. Prince Henry, duke of Gloucester, thirty-five, third son of the king and queen of England, and his fiancee, Lady Alice Scott, thirty-four, whose engagement was announced in the official court circular. Lady Alice is the third of five daughters of duke and duchess of Buccleuch and Queensbury.

Ecuador Shuns Dictator; Names Pons President

When Jose M. Velasco Ibarra, president of Ecuador, tried to set



up a dictatorship, there was quick revolt and he was ousted. Antonio Pons, shown above, was then made provisional president. He formerly was premier.

Army Men Accuse Publisher of Libel

Nelson Rounsevell, publisher of the Panama American, who was ac-



cused of criminal libel because of articles concerning the suicides of four American soldiers stationed at Fort Clayton in the Canal Zone. Complainants were army officers.

Chiefs of the Young Democrats



Here are the president and vice president of the young Democrat Clubs of America who were elected at a meeting in Milwaukee, Wis. They are Frank Wickham of Stout Falls, S. D., and Mrs. Louise Galleher of Leedsburg, Va. If the party needs youth and pep, here it is.

"Traveling Family McDaniel" Fills the Deck



Here's the line-up of the "Traveling Family McDaniel." Getting the R. B. McDaniel family on board the Matson liner Lucania at San Francisco for Honolulu was something like loading the ark. Noah wasn't there to do the checking but they came by two and two from Ardmore and Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Athens, Texas. They were not all McDaniels but they were related one way or another. And when they assembled on the deck they occupied the major portion of it.

CARE OF THE TEETH

"By the time most persons are old enough to think much about their teeth, they have been brushing their teeth for years. So they take the matter for granted and continue to brush the brush around with a fine display of action but with no thought, and frequently the only remaining virtue of the brush is that of being a faithful servant." This is the judgment of David W. McLean, D.D.S., who writes on "The Art of the Tooth Brush" in Hygeia and outlines the proper method of tooth brushing.

The operation of tooth brushing should require not less than three minutes for each jaw, three times a day; on rising, after luncheon and before retiring, and the last is the most important of the three.

Dentifrices to be used on tooth brushes should be regarded as cleaning agents and not as medications or cures.



Same Thing The meaning of tantamount is equivalent.

FOUND!

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CAPUDINE

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Let's be frank—there's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste material that causes acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts. Your intestines must function and the way to make them move quickly, pleasantly, successfully, without griping or harsh irritants is to chew a Miltexia Wafer thoroughly, in accordance with directions on the bottle or tin, then swallow.

Miltexia Wafers, pure milk of magnesia in tablet form, each equivalent to a tablespoon of liquid milk of magnesia, correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source, and enable you to have the quick, pleasant, successful elimination so necessary to abundant health.

Miltexia Wafers come in bottles at 50c and 90c or in convenient tins at 20c. Recommended by thousands of physicians. All good druggists carry them. Start using these pleasant tasting effective wafers today.

China Plans 48,986 Schools

China will establish 48,986 mass education schools next year.

Refreshing Relief When You Need a Laxative

Because of the refreshing relief it has brought them, thousands of men and women, who could afford much more expensive laxatives, use Black-Draught when needed. It is very economical, purely vegetable, highly effective. . . Mr. J. Lester Robinson, well known hardware dealer at Martinsville, Va., writes: "I certainly can recommend Black-Draught as a splendid medicine. I have taken it for constipation and the dull feelings that follow, and have found it very satisfactory."

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