

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

The Bonus at Last? A Little on Account Teagle Will Sell Oil The Oceans Are Closer

Washington reports "payment of the \$3,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus before the end of the next session is virtually assured." Good news for soldiers.

Do you suppose the government will print more of its "inflation bonds," and insist on paying interest on its own money instead of printing new money for the bonus, or do you believe there must be some limits to stupidity?

The League of Nations wants us to "clarify our position." It would be made clear if the President would write to the League of Nations: "Our position is this: We are attending to our business, and advise you to do the same. Also, what about a little cash on account of \$10,000,000,000 you owe us on the last war?"

Walter Teagle, head of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, disposes sensibly of the suggestion that all Americans should refuse to sell oil to Italy. He says Standard Oil is not in the League of Nations and he will continue selling oil through his Italian subsidiary.

This is news, important especially to California, where real estate prosperity grows with improved transcontinental trips.

The Santa Fe railroad, with a diesel engine, hauling nine steel cars and using 3,600 horsepower, has cut 15 hours from the running time between Los Angeles and Chicago.

Queer things happen in Ethiopia. The Daily Express says former War Minister Fitowary Berru, in disgrace with the emperor because he spent too much money, walked, as a penitent, into the presence of the emperor, carrying on his back a heavy grindstone, and knelt down in sign of submission. The emperor rolled the stone off his back, meaning forgiveness, and Fitowary Berru is off spending money again. Some of our baked potato and "little pig" ministers might try that.

You may see a new kind of "Olympic game" with long-distance runners wearing gas masks. In future wars soldiers will wear masks and civilians will wear them. Ability to run in gas masks will be important.

Russia knows that, and "training for the next war" eight men and women of the Osoviakhim (society for aviation and chemical defense) marched 31 miles in gas masks in 10 hours 47 minutes, a world record.

General Smuts, minister of Justice in England's Union of South Africa, says: "Annexation of Ethiopia or its domination by a great European power will mean training one of the biggest, most dangerous black armies the world has ever seen."

General Smuts worries about the conquering power of such a gigantic "black army" unnecessarily.

One pale chemist inventing a better poison gas, or more destructive explosives, and a few first-class pilots could take care of any "black army" that Ethiopia might send forth.

The American Federation of Labor asks American athletes not to attend the 1936 Olympic games, if they are held in Germany. As a reason for "banning German Olympics," the federation says Hitler is crushing labor unions "with blood and fire."

There is a better reason for not holding the 1936 Olympics in Germany.

The chief value of sport is in the fact that manly exercise is supposed, primarily, to develop and inspire courage.

The spectacle of 60,000,000 Germans cruelly persecuting and suppressing 600,000 German Jews is not exactly a picture of courage.

President Roosevelt has said that he intends to keep out of European complications. He will not let Europe complicate our foreign business, making it impossible for American concerns to operate merely to oblige European competitors. In any case our European friends should at least start paying the ten thousand million dollars they borrowed before asking the United States to lose more money for their sweet sake.

Dr. C. H. Mayo predicts that drugs will cure insanity. With the drug now used experimentally, Doctor Mayo hopes to effect permanent cures, by changing the blood circulation in the brain.

© King Features Syndicate, Inc. W.H.I. Service

Giant Washtubs of Grand Coulee Project



These are the clarifiers, or settling tanks, large concrete pools that are part of the gravel washing system at Grand Coulee, Wash., where work was being rushed so that the pouring of the concrete for the dam project could be started in November.

Second Grange? They Say That About Joe

Joe Williams, sensational sophomore halfback on Ohio State's team, is a triple threat player. He is a



fast and elusive ball carrier and also excels on defense. The Columbus gridiron flash is hailed as a second "Red" Grange. His fast, twisting dashes for long gains are reminiscent of the redhead.

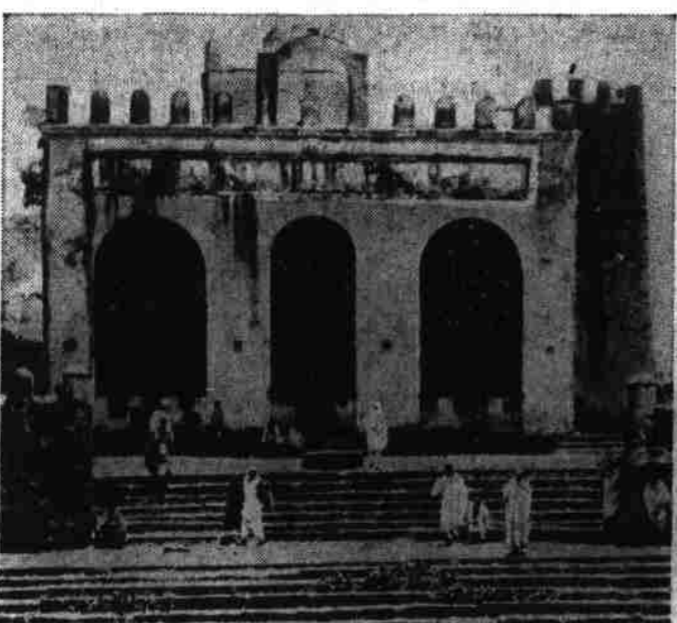
The 85-7 score by which Ohio State beat Drake was the most lopsided count run up by a Big Ten eleven in 15 years.

Dangerous Climbing on Mt. Shuksan



Two death-defying climbers of Seattle are seen zig-zagging their way among the crevices of the upper glaciers of the peak of Mt. Shuksan in the Mt. Baker region. Ben Thompson, at the top, and Orvil Borgerson, are tuning up for the winter sports.

Holy Place Captured by Italians



View of the Basilica, one of the largest churches in Aksum, the holy city of Ethiopia, which was occupied by the invading Italians.

Winner of Indian Baby Show and Her Mother

Winnie Johnson, fourteen months old, shown here riding on the back



of her mother in typical Cherokee fashion, was judged the grand champion of the Cherokee baby show held recently at Cherokee, N. C.

Germany Is Producing Good Submarines



Photograph of the U-J, first of a series of new modern submarines whose construction has been announced by Germany as part of the plan for re-arming the reich. The vessel was successfully tested at Kiel.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington.—Practical Jim Farley will have more to do with President Roosevelt's re-election—if he is re-elected—than all the New Deal brain trusters put together, or than many of the issues which in the last few months have attracted so much attention.

Farley has really built up a national organization. It ramifies down not only to every county, but to every precinct in the 48 states, and it is busy all the time. It has been working like mad in directions that have attracted no attention whatever. For example, it has been conducting a drive lately to get every Democrat, man or woman, who happens to be on the federal pay roll in Washington but charged to New York state, to register. It has run special excursion trains to New York with reduced fares, meal prices, etc., to bring about this registration.

This is a sample of the kind of activity which makes organization or machines (the choice of words depending on whether you are for them or against them) strong. It is the kind of thing that explains, in large part, why Tammany normally elects mayors in New York despite the black eye the Tiger has in most of the country.

It is the reason the Republican organization generally won in Philadelphia, the Democratic in Baltimore, etc.

Much better illustrations are Chicago and St. Louis. The point here being that these two big Middle Western towns have had periods during the last twenty years when the strong organization was with one party, and then the other party developed a better. Thus proving that it is not the normal political inclination of the voters in these big cities which is so important, but the fact that the machine gets the vote registered, and then gets it voted on election day. Not to mention seeing that it is counted—at least once—after the polls are closed.

Started in Early

Farley began his real activities following the election of Roosevelt as governor of New York in 1930. His Tammany background was shocked at the state of the party above the Bronx. There were whole counties where the local Democratic organization was a mere adjunct to the local G. O. P. boss, and received patronage scraps from the local G. O. P. table in reward.

Farley installed a real fighting organization, with workers in every upstate precinct. That explained Roosevelt's enormous majority in 1930, which made him the logical Presidential nominee. With the opening of the 1932 campaign, Farley started the same sort of organization work for the whole country. He has been at it ever since. The 1934 election, far more sweeping than even the Roosevelt landslide of 1932, was not generally recognized as the fruit of this organization work, but actually it was most potent in bringing it about.

Today the organization that Farley has built up is stronger than in 1934. Whereas the Republican national organization, and the local organization in many doubtful states, is infinitely weaker than at any time since the end of the Civil War.

This is the very little discussed handicap that the Republican nominee to oppose Roosevelt next year will face. For instance, Illinois is admitted by many observers to be apt to go Democratic. Why? Because of the strength of the Kelley machine in Chicago, plus the Farley inspired organization downstate. Were the old Thompson machine in existence in the Windy City, the state would be figured probably Republican.

In Missouri the Pendergast machine in Kansas City, plus the decay of the old "Big Four" Republican machine in St. Louis, makes all the difference. It votes in the ballot box, not sentiment "round the radio, that elects. And machines know how to get them in the boxes.

Back to Prohibition

Most people may laugh at the predictions of dry leaders that this country is headed back toward prohibition—but not the distillers. Behind this attitude of fear is a very curious situation, very obvious to anyone inquiring into it, but not generally realized. It involves the possibility that in the next fight to get prohibition, for the fight is not only coming but has begun, the effort will be to prohibit not any beverage in excess of one-half of 1 per cent, as the Volstead law read, nor even of "intoxicating beverages" as the Eighteenth amendment read—but distilled liquor.

Distillers are keenly aware of that. This explains their caution, as contrasted with the attitude of the brewers and wine makers. There was a great deal of talk, just before prohibition, about "light wines and beer."

All of which is curious, in view of the tremendous prejudice which existed in that long period leading

up to prohibition against the word "beer." It was generally coupled with an even more objectionable word "saloon." In fact, one frequently heard the words jointly—"beer saloon."

That prejudice seems to have faded until little is left of it. When wartime prohibition was being discussed in the senate, Wadsworth of New York, painted a delightful picture of the joys and temperateness of wine drinking. Senator Norris, one of the driest of the drys, rose and asked if the senator from New York would be satisfied if the bill exempted wine. Wadsworth said he would like to save beer, too. Norris and other drys threw up their hands. It was unthinkable. It may be that this original prejudice, so much stronger against beer than wine, though wine contained normally a much larger percentage of alcohol, grew out of the difficulty some religious drys had in surmounting the Feast of Cana, but whatever the truth, the fact will be recalled by anyone in this country at the time that beer was far more obnoxious to the drys than wine.

Hits "Hard Liquor"

But now state after state, including Virginia, home state of Bishop Cannon, makes the sale of beer and wine simple, but throws many restrictions around the sale of "hard liquor." In a way the plan follows that practiced for a long time in Canada. So-called "wine cocktails" are offered in hotel dining rooms, but not martinis or manhattans. Beer is sold everywhere.

Beer and wine are sold in Virginia, Washington, and many other places in this country much more freely than in the old pre-prohibition days. Before prohibition the only places that would sell a customer a glass or bottle of beer were licensed saloons, which were strictly limited as to number. Now there are frequently five in one block. In Washington these are sandwiched between stores which are licensed to sell only packaged goods not to be consumed on the premises.

All of which change in sentiment—if it really does represent a change—is very apparent to the distillers, and their fear of the next fight grows, for their thought is that if the fight is concentrated on distilled liquor, or, any beverage exceeding 15 per cent or 20 per cent alcoholic content, they will not have the brewers, the wine makers and the grape growers with them.

Postal Savings

While there is no intention in the administration of yielding to the clamor of privately owned banks for the abolition or sharp contraction of the postal savings system, there is just as much opposition in official quarters to the elaborate plans for expanding that system, including checking accounts, and going into a general banking business.

Officials, both of the reserve board and post office, insist that they do not want to change the present system at all. They do not want to push privately owned and mutual savings banks out of business, and they do not want the government going into the banking business on a large scale. But at the same time they are unwilling to deprive the public of what they regard as a "privilege."

Actually it is rather puzzling that the postal savings system has not made greater inroads on savings banks in many communities, for example, the cities of New York state. In the Empire state the state banking authorities do not permit savings accounts to draw more than 2 per cent, which is precisely the rate paid by postal deposits.

Money is Safe

With the government guaranteeing all bank deposits, they point out, there is no question, so far as well-informed people are concerned, of the safety of their money. So if the private banks pay a higher rate than the postal savings, the private banks should attract savings deposits as never before since postal savings was inaugurated.

Postal savings had the big boom, very naturally, in 1933, the year of the bank holiday. In December of that year they crossed \$1,000,000,000. By the time confidence had been restored, and the government guarantee of deposits set up, the banks had begun to cut their interest rates. So there was no incentive to take the money out of postal savings and put it back in the banks. In most large cities of this country this is still true.

Where there are legal restrictions on the amount of interest that can be paid, as in New York, it is just a question of protecting the banks from getting more deposits than they can profitably and safely invest, considering the low rate of interest paid on government bonds and other investments into which banks can put their funds. With the improvement of business, the state banking authorities could change this limitation overnight.

Copyright—W.H.I. Service

It is interesting to observe some minds seem to be so busy themselves, spritzing the world with their own ideas, and creating a thousand obstacles.—Washington Post

Find Out

From Your Doctor if the "Pain" Remedy You Take is Safe.

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparation

BEFORE you take any preparation you don't know about, for the relief of headaches or the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, ask your doctor what he thinks about it—in comparison with Genuine Bayer Aspirin.

We say this because, before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin, most so-called "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as being bad for the stomach, or, often, for the heart. And the discovery of Bayer Aspirin largely changed medical practice.

Countless thousands of people who have taken Bayer Aspirin in and out without ill effect, have proved that the medical findings about its safety were correct.

Remember this: Genuine Bayer Aspirin is rated among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and all common pains... and safe for the average person to take regularly.

You can get real Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by never asking for it by the name "aspirin" alone, but always saying BAYER ASPIRIN when you buy.

Bayer Aspirin



ITS USE

A frown is said to have no cash value; but it may keep pests at arm's length.



OLD MOTHER HUBBARD HAS FILLED HER BAKE COUPONS WITH GRINDS AND STEAKS AND CHEESE; HER STOMACH FEELS GOOD; SHE SAYS HER TUMS ARE GOOD... SHE EATS WHAT SHE SAYS SHE WILL EAT!

NO ALKALIES FOR ACID INDIGESTION

MILLIONS have found they do not need to crush their stomachs with strong, caustic alkalies. Physicians have said this for years. Bring further acid indigestion. So much more safe and sensible to simply carry a roll of Tums in your pocket. Munch 3 or 4 after meals—whenever troubled by heartburn, gas, sour stomach. Try them when you feel the effects of the night's party, or when you smoke too much. Tums contains a wonderful natural which soothes acid in the stomach, but never alkalizes stomach or blood. At places where as candy and only 10c at any drug store.



True Service Small service is true service while it lasts.

Lady's Painful Troubles Helped By Cardui

Why do so many women take Cardui for the relief of functional pains at monthly times? The answer is that they want results such as Mrs. Herbert W. Hunt, of Haverhill, Texas, describes. She writes: "My health wasn't good. I suffered from cramping. My pain would be so intense I could scarcely move. I would just stay in bed all day and night. My doctor decided to give me Cardui. I began to feel that firm, sluggish feeling was gone and the pain disappeared. I can't say I did too highly because I know I can't do it. If Cardui does not help you, consult a physician."

