nething About Billions Earthquakes Marvelous New Cars News From Ethiopia

Silas H. Strawn, once head of the 'American Bar association and pres-ident of the



when there was talk of spending one-quarter of a billion on the Panama canal. Now, any professor could spend that, after three minutes' thinking, and news that the nation's deficit has increased fifteen hundred millions in the past few weeks startles nobody.

The world has passed through earthquake week. Earthquakes in Montana, greatest sufferer on this Severe shocks are recontinent. ported in Slam.

Earthquakes in Buffalo, N. Y.; Ottawa, Toronto, Guayaquil, Ecuador: a busy seismographic week.

And the moon is partly to blame. Its power of gravitation exercises a strong pull on the earth, as it shows in lifting the ocean tides. Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, of Harvard, says the moon causes "sub-surface adjustments of the earth."

The new cars of 1936, now on exhibition, are so extraordinarily that every American should see them, regardless of intention to buy a new car. Most encouraging is the determined energy that business men and engineers of the automobile industry have shown in fighting the depression, while improving that which seemed beyond

Rome gives confirmation of the slaughter of six thousand women and children by Ethiopian warriors taking vengeance on the fathers of the children who deserted to Italy. Rome also reports the killing of five hundred Ethlopians by Italian bombing planes, "an attempt to assassinate Halle Selassie by an unnamed American negro,"

Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has "flung the last available man into the battle line," relying on old men, young boys and women to run his government, reminding you of the late czar's announcement that he was going to send "his last monjik." He did not live to do that.

The national effort to "buy ourselves out of the hole" encounters difficulties. The President, to make his four billions cash spread as far as possible, announced top wages of \$93 a month. But union labor says, No: you must pay us full union wages," and New York may have a state-wide strike to back the demand. President Roosevelt, it is sald, refuses to concede that public relief is a branch of union labor, and, even with 1936 looming ahead, may insist that two governments in the country are one too many.

Greece is ready to take back her king and many Greeks are growing "spike" mustaches like his. Many Germans grew mustaches, curling upward, to imitate their former kalser. There is not much in imitating mustaches.

You wonder why the Greeks cannot find a Greek for king, if they must have a king. In days of "the glory that was Greece" it wasn't necessary to go outside among "bar-

You may want to know that in England, where good times have really come back, the Tories have made heavy gains at the present election and the Labor party sustains heavy losses. Ramsay Mac-Donald, head of Britain's first Labor government, rejoices openly at labor's downfall. His work as prime minister seems to have changed his opinions. Experience often changes our minds.

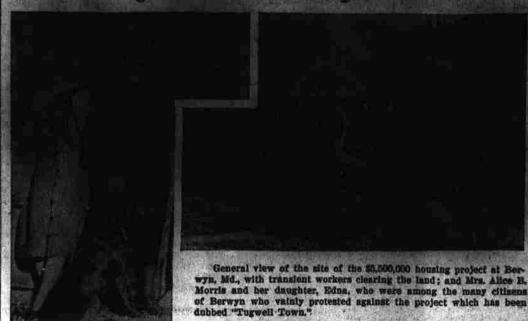
"It is a very great rebuff for labor," says MacDonald. "The peo-ple are not being taken in by wild and reckless promises which they know cannot be carried out, in municipal or national government."

Ed Howe, an able writer of Kansas, is expected to "put aside his pencil and pen forever," because his doctor warns him that blind-

ness is approaching.

Perhaps Mr. Howe will tell his doctor: "Milton did much of his important writing after he was totally blind, and I can do the same." Mr. Howe can use a dictating ma-chine, whereas Milton dictated to his daughters, who, uneducated, found it difficult to write down his Latin dictation.

Housing Plan Starts, Despite Protests

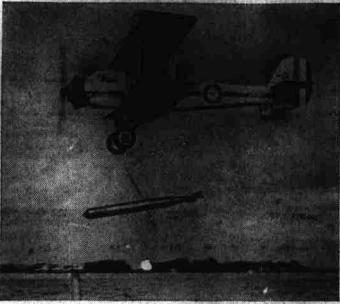


May Follow in Father's Footsteps

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Mass., who has formally announced his candid-



acy for the Republican nomination for United States senator, an office held for many years by his grandfather, who was one of the commonwealth's most distinguished senDeath Dropping Out of the Sky



An unusual picture made just after a torpedo was launched by a Royal Air Force plane near Gosport, England. These torpedoes, almost as long as the machine, are attached to the undercarriage and released as ators. He is thirty-three years old. the planes are in position over their objective.

Honorable Discharge Long Delayed



Harold J. Vanness, an officer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is shown as he handed George H. Meyer, eighty-six, his honorable discharge papers, declaring him eligible for pension, after Meyer waited years for the official release. Meyer joined the Union army at the age of fifteen, saw considerable action and was wounded in the Battle of Lookout Mounttain. He celebrated his obtaining his discharge by staging a big party at his home in Omaha, Neb.

Turkish Strategist to Aid Selassie's Forces

Wehib Pasha, who was one of the outstanding military leaders of the Turkish empire during the World war, is now in command of the

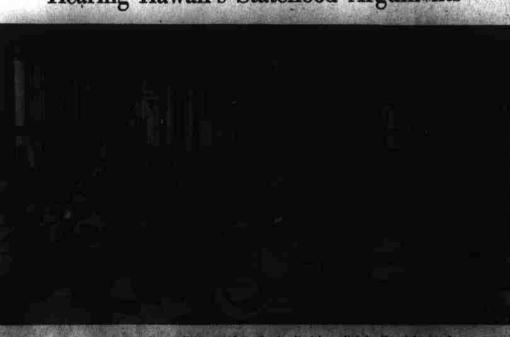


trained warriors of Ethiopia on the alliand frontier. He is a mas-

Somaliland frontier, He is a master of tactics and strategy.

Many European soldiers of fortune are said to have joined the Abyssinian forces, including some well known leaders of the World war. As a rule these have not been actively engaged in fighting, but have been drilling troops, establishing systems of communications, and in general building the complex organization demanded by war. ganization demanded by war,

Hearing Hawaii's Statehood Arguments



Members of the congressional committee sexted in the ferritorial expited in Honolulu bearing arguer and against the admission of Hawaii as the forty-ninth state in the Union. David L Crawford, preof the University of Hawaii, is at the extreme right giving testimony.

By Carter Field FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

that there will be a real drive for the 80-hour week when congress re-convenes. In fact, despite the bit-ter opposition of many basiless men, particularly large employers whose plants require continuous op-gration to obtain maximum afficien-cy and economy, the probability is that congress would pass the 80-hour week bill at this session if the union labor leaders were sincerely for it.

for it.

Nearly every development is grist to the mill of the measure's advocates. For example, the latest government figures show that wage payments—a rough way of stating employment—have advanced to within 71. pr cent of normal. But production as a result of that employment and these wages has reached 91 per cent of normal.

It's technocracy all over again—the constantly recurring problem of how to pass the work around—how to keep enough consumers in funds to purchase the products of the decreasing number of workers.

Many experts still think that this cycle, far more than the loss of

cycle, far more than the loss of cash by the purchase of foreign bonds that later defaulted, and in-finitely more than the stock market crash, was responsible for the eco-nomic troubles which began in this country in 1929.

No better illustration of this theory has even been advanced to this writer than what he discovered in Birmingham, in August, 1929. Just a year before, the steel mills of that district had employed 42,000 men. In August, 1929, they were employing only 24,000 men. But they were turning out more steel!

Down the Line

In short, 18,000 well paid men had lost their jobs, had stopped buying at the local department store and other stores, were wearing old clothes and squeezing their pennies. Newspapers were forced to cut ex-penses because the stores had been forced to cut their advertising. And so it went all the way down the line-more than two months before the stock market crash. And the same thing was happening in Pitta-burgh, Gary, Youngstown, Chicago and Bethlehem. The same sort of thing, to a greater or lesser extent, was happening in every other indus try, which meant that the buying power of the country was being

But virtually nobody realized it! In the last session of congress so much sentiment developed for the 30-hour bill that, in the early stages leader after leader told a group of editors inquiring into the general legislative situation that they expected some modification of the 30hour measure, if not that itself, to pass. It did not pass because union labor leaders traded it for the Wag-ner labor relations bill. They far preferred that.

There are two major objections to the 30-hour proposal, one by the big employers, and the other by some of the very people who believe that the type of thing illustrated by the Birmingham steel mills not only caused the depression, but has held back the return of prosperity. The objection of the employers is

that it will disrupt their organizations. Thirty hours a week is only five 6-hour days. Such a limitation on work hours does not fit in readi-ly with shifts. And of course there is always the objection to a blanket raise in wages, boosting production costs. This last phase is especially true now because business general ly is concerned over the resentmen of housewives in particular and buy ers in general over advancing prices.

Stock Rise Too Fast

The stock market has been rising too rapidly to suit the administration. Information to this effect comes from the same sources that enabled the writer to make this same statement in June, 1933, when it may be remembered, the adminis-tration literally smacked the market down and took considerable pleasure in the process.

The administration does not want

any such crash at the moment. In fact, all it wants is a small decline, and it does not want that until aft-The significance of this is that it

The significance of this is that it knows many business executives pian their budgets around the end of December and at that time lay out their plans for expenditures and expansions during the year. For this process the administration wants the business leaders of the country to have all the encouragement possible. Hence it will make no move to interfere with the boom so evident in the market until after January I.

January 1.

Of course the administration even then does not want anything approaching a confidence-destroying debacie. It would merely like to see a decline set to which would carry security prices, stocks in particular, down to a level from which a slow, creeping progress could be made next summer had fall.

Politics is behind all this. The New Dealers fear if the present boom continues, well through the winter, there is likely to be the nor-

mal seiback in the summer and fall.

The effect of this on the country would be precisely opposite to that desired.

The most encouraging sort of stock market movement to the country, the New Dealers figure, is the creeping advance. It indicates improving business prospects, not speculation. But it cannot occur, very well, after a big bull movement.

There's the Rub

Now that is where the rub comes in. For despite all this talk about "breathing speil" and reassuring business, every one close to the administration knows that there are going to be more taxes—after election—and that these taxes, assuming the New Deal is continued by the voters next November, will fall on business. Especially big business. Although this is absolutely clear to anyone, no matter how remote from touch with the White House, who carefully studies the President's official utterances (he pointed out in the "breathing spell" statement that no more taxes should be imposed on the little fellow, already burdened by processing taxes, etc.), it has not been generally appreciated. Now that is where the rub co

But by next summer, the New Dealers figure, the gentry who buy and sell securities in large quantities, and therefore come pretty close to controlling prices, will realize it. Hence they will be inclined to liquidate their stock holdings, if stock prices at the time happen to be

It is well known that stock prices are controlled by what the buyers and sellers regard as future prospects, rather than past performance. Hence the conviction that the corgreater load of tax burdens will not be helpful to better dividend pros-

Hangs on Farm Plank

The most significant point about the recent poll taken by the American Press association, which shows a considerable fading of the Roosevelt popularity, is the clear demonstration, by putting certain unstated points together, that the agri-cultural plank of Roosevelt's opponent may decide whether the New Deal is to have four more years, or is to die on March 4, 1937.

Most important in the poll is not the fact that the Northeast has turned against President Roosevelt. This has been known for some time —been generally accepted since the Rhode Island by-election. Nor is the fact that New York state is included. The big point is that the poll shows sentiment against the President, apparently strong enough on the returns so far in and as of today, to indicate the President might lose the electoral votes in Kansas Nebraska, Minnesota and South Da kota. Also Wisconsin.

To appreciate the significance of this, a resort to electoral votes is necessary. In these dispatches some months back it was pointed out that Roosevelt could lose every state north of the Mason and Dixon line, and the Ohlo river, and east of the Mississippi, except Wisconsin, and also loss California, Kansas and Delaware, and still have 289 electoral votes, or three more than

In short, he could lose all New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indi-ana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and

ana, lilhois, Michigan, Kansas and California, and still win.

At the time this table was pre-sented by the writer largely to show the tremendous importance of New York, and hence the possibility that Tammany Hall could re-elect Rooseveit by straining every nerve to get out the vote, or defeat him by mere apathy. This was on the theory that upstate New York would probably be about the same in sentiment as its neighboring states in New Eng-

Loses New York

This emphasis on New York is abundantly justified by the recent poll, which indicates New York is against the President. Also two of the trans-Mississippi states included in the anti-list in these dispatches—California and Kansas.

So that the important new point is really involved in the additional Middle Western states—Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Diskota, Wisconsin may be left to one side. No political observer believes that Wisconsin will buck over the traces if the La Follette organization sets out to deliver it to Roosevelt, Further, no one has much doubt at the moment that the La Follettes will do just that, if there should be any slip-up there, and there should be no material change otherwise in the lineup, it will be just too bad for Roosevelt. It would make the New Deal battle line so long and vulnerable that breaks would be sure to occur somewhere. But these farm states in question, from Nobraska up to Minnesota, may be depended upon to go as the intelligent self-interest of their farm population determines.

Corright—WHU Service.

Don't Guess B Know

Whether the "Pain" Remedy You Use is SAFE?

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

THE person to ask whether the preparation you or your family are taking for the relief of headaches is SAFE to use regularly is your family doctor. Ask him particularly about Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

ibout Genuine BAYER ASPIRIT

He will tell you that before tiscovery of Bayer Aspirin me "pain" remedies were advicagainst by physicians as bad for asomach and, often, for the head which is food for thought if yeek quick, safe relief.

Scientists rate Bayer Aspiramong the featest methods per covered for the relief of beades and the pains of rheumatism, ir ritis and neuralgia. And the cay ence of millions of users has per it safe for the average person to regularly. In your own interest member this.

Bayer Aspirin

"When money talks it is in form of a money-logue."



It always works