

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Something About Billions
Earthquakes
Marvelous New Cars
News From Ethiopia

Silas H. Strawn, once head of the American Bar association and president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, says the country is spending \$7,000 a minute, and thinks it is too much. Your small boy will tell you how much \$7,000 a minute makes in one year. Once "all the world wondered," or at least we did, 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.

Arthur Brisbane

The world has passed through earthquake week. Earthquakes in Montana, greatest sufferer on this continent. Severe shocks are reported 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. Steison, of Harvard, says the moon causes "sub-surface adjustments of the earth."

The new cars of 1936, now on exhibition, are so extraordinarily beautiful 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 improvement.

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 Ethiopians by Italian bombing planes, "an attempt to assassinate Haile 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 monk." 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 said, 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 leader. 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 "barbarians" to find a ruler.

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 MacDonald, 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 rebuttal for labor," says MacDonald. "The people 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 blindness 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 machine, whereas Milton dictated to his daughters, who, uneducated, found it difficult to write down his Latin dictation.

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Housing Plan Starts, Despite Protests



General view of the site of the \$5,500,000 housing project at Berwyn, Md., with transient workers clearing the land; and Mrs. Alice B. Morris and her daughter, Edna, who were among the many citizens of Berwyn who vainly protested against the project which has been dubbed "Tugwell Town."

May Follow in Father's Footsteps

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Mass., who has formally announced his candidacy 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 statesmen. He is thirty-three years old.



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Death 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 plane, are attached to the undercarriage and released as 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 Mountain. He celebrated his obtaining his discharge by staging a big party at his home in Omaha, Neb.

Hearing Hawaii's Statehood Arguments



Members of the congressional committee seated in the territorial capital in Honolulu hearing arguments for and against the admission of Hawaii as the forty-ninth state in the Union. David L. Crawford, president of the University of Hawaii, is at the extreme right giving testimony.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington—Evidence increases that there will be a real drive for the 30-hour week when congress reconvenes. In fact, despite the bitter opposition of many business men, particularly large employers whose plants require continuous operation to obtain maximum efficiency and economy, the probability is that congress would pass the 30-hour week bill at this session if the union labor leaders were sincerely for it.

Nearly every development is grist to the mill of the measure's advocates. For example, the latest government figures show that staying employment—have advanced to within 71.8 per cent of normal. But production is a result of that employment and these wages has reached 81 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 cash by the purchase of foreign bonds that later defaulted, and infinitely more than the stock market crash, was responsible for the economic 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 expenses 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 Pittsburgh, Gary, Youngstown, Chicago and Bethlehem. The same sort of thing, to a greater or lesser extent, was happening in every other industry, which meant that the buying power of the country was being dried up.

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 30-hour measure, if not that itself, to pass. It did not pass because union labor leaders traded it for the Wagner 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 organization. Thirty hours a week is only five 6-hour days, such a limitation on work hours does not fit in readily 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 generally is concerned over the resentment of housewives in particular and buyers in general over advancing prices.

Stock Rise Too Fast

The stock market has been rising too rapidly to knit 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 administration literally smashed 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 after January 1.

The significance of this is that it knows many business executives plan 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 1.

Of course the administration even then does not want anything approaching a confidence-destroying debacle. It would merely like to see a decline set in 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 ser-

mal setback in the autumn 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 spell" 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.

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 high.

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 corporations must shoulder a much greater load of tax burdens will not be helpful to better dividend prospects.

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 unrelated points together, that the agricultural 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 Dakota. 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 Ohio river, and east of the Mississippi, except Wisconsin, and also lose California, Kansas and Delaware, and still have 269 electoral votes, or three more than enough.

In short, he could lose all New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and California, and still win.

At the time this table was presented by the writer largely to show the tremendous importance of New York, and hence the possibility that Tammany Hall could re-elect Roosevelt 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 England.

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 Dakota. 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 Nebraska up to Minnesota, may be depended upon to go on the intelligent self-interest of their farm population determines.

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The Monday...
annual new table...
begins on a series of...
and southern stations...
to that all of the...
over the party line...
is simply 'overboard'...
the daily activities...
troubles that keep the...
Monticello busy on the line...
The setting of the program...
real community, Monticello...
the home town of Dr. Caldwell...
Syrup Pepsin, sponsor of the...
Adv.

Don't Guess But 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.

He will tell you that before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as bad for the stomach and, often, for the heart. Which is food for thought if you seek quick, safe relief.

Scientists rate Bayer Aspirin among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and the pains of rheumatism, neuritis and neuralgia. And the experience of millions of users has proved it safe for the average person to use regularly. In your own interest remember this:

You can get Genuine Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by asking for it by its full name, BAYER ASPIRIN. Make it a point to do this—and see that you get what you want.

Bayer Aspirin



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



I'M SOLD

It always works

Just do what hospitals do, and the doctors insist on. Use a good liquid laxative, and Aid Nature to return clocklike regularity without strain or ill effect.

A liquid can always be taken gradually reduced doses. *Business success is the real secret of relief from constipation.*

Ask a doctor about this. Ask your druggist how very popular Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has become. It gives the right kind of help, and right amount of help. Taking a little less each time, gives the bowels a chance to act of their own accord, until they are moving regularly and thoroughly, without any help at all.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin contains natural laxatives that form no habit. The action is gentle, but sure. It will relieve any sluggishness or bilious condition due to constipation without upset.

Miserable with backache

WHEN kidneys function badly you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, smarting or frequent urination and getting up at night when you feel forced, or unable to sleep. . . . see Doan's Backache Remedy.

Doan's are especially for people working kidneys. Millions of people are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor.



BACKACHES Headaches

Miserable backaches or headaches relieved by stimulation, neuritis, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago and neuralgia all relieved by Doan's Backache Remedy. The active ingredients make you feel good every day. . . . see Doan's Backache Remedy.

Doan's are especially for people working kidneys. Millions of people are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor.

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