

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Paging Japan Black Gold Best for War The Mighty Airplane Two Kinds of Treasure

When the Japanese plan to absorb a section of northern China with population of 95,000,000 seemed to have been abandoned, chaos broke loose in northern China. Industrious bandits, without fear of Japan's efficiency, began looting stores and Chinese merchants begged Japan to restore order. Eleven Japanese divisions quartered outside the Great Wall are ready to move in, and Japan will hardly have the heart to stay out under such circumstances. Later Japan will not have the heart to stay out of the Philippines. Japanese confidence in the sun goddess seems justified. The drift is Japan's way, with westerners busy planning to kill each other.

There are, California tells you, several kinds of gold: yellow gold that took crowds to California in 1849; another yellow gold that grows on orange, lemon and grapefruit trees; the white gold water power rolling from the mountains, to produce black gold, power and fertility, and the oil in the ground. Mussolini's determination to keep oil flowing into Italy, even at a risk of European war, shows that oil is more important in war now than yellow gold. It moves great tanks, keeps the planes in the air; it means motion, and successful motion means victory.

Mighty is the airplane in northern Brazil, where the "elbow" sticks out into the Atlantic. Soldiers said by the Associated Press to be guided by Communists decided to run the government and make it better. They locked up their officers and were just starting the new "better" government when official airplanes came along with bombs. "Bang" went one or two bombs, aerial machine guns said "rat-tat-tat" a few times. The revolutionary soldiers said, "That will do," and scattered in the interior. It is hard to "rise and throw off your chains" while capitalism is dropping bombs.

In Jacksonville, Fla., gentlemen fitting out an expedition to hunt for pirate treasure think they know where the gold is. They may find it; probably will not. Other gentlemen are figuring out similar treasure expeditions in Wall street, regardless of what happened when they did that in 1923. Men hunting pirate treasure and Wall street treasure will have plenty of excitement, and that probably is well worth the effort. "A dull life is no life."

The great Jonker diamond, biggest uncut stone on earth, is to be cut into smaller pieces, since no one rich enough to buy it now would wear so big a diamond. It might have been sold to a Russian czar, Turkish sultan or Ethiopian emperor for use in a crown, "to increase majesty." But czars and sultans have vanished, Ethiopia's ruler is short of cash. The big diamond will be cut into small pieces and sell for about \$1,500,000. The largest "piece" will weigh 100 carats, the rest from 10 to 50 carats. Interesting opportunity for deserving Hollywood stars.

John S. Ciemiengo, sixteen, sentenced to die next January in the electric chair, helped George H. Hildebrand, twenty-six, to rob and murder an old poultry farmer. Sixteen seems rather young for an electric chair candidate, but the judge and jury felt that by disposing of the young murderer now they would avoid robberies and murders in the future. Recent history of youthful criminals makes that probable.

"Foreign observers" in Ethiopia believe that Ethiopia is fighting a lost cause; also that, as the number of wounded increases and the case looks more and more hopeless, there might be a general massacre of whites. If this should happen the "50 to 1" gentlemen of the League of Nations would have themselves to blame. The "sanctions" and boycott will not prevent Italy defeating Ethiopia, but they do make the Ethiopian ruler over-confident, persuading him to sacrifice lives unnecessarily.

Bishops of England's Anglican church, the archbishop of Canterbury, leading denounce Chancellor Hitler's persecution of German Jews, as they well may, and they hope that Christians in Great Britain and elsewhere will "exert their influence."

If the Italian invaders don't prevent it, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will soon receive this handsome new palace in Addis Ababa.

Air Pilots in Triple Wedding in Mid-Air



High over the watchers at the women's championship air races and stunt pageant at Long Beach, Calif., Municipal airport, three air-pilots took lifetime co-pilots in a triple wedding, held in a transport plane. Left to right: Eoin Philpott, Eva Rife, Farris Smith, Opal Rife, Larry Ghyst, Pearl Clark, and Rev. George W. Cassidy in rear.

Sweden's Royal Taste Leans to Champagne

King Gustaf V of Sweden is always a good sport. Here he is pictured pouring a glass of champagne at the opening of a new restaurant.



New Coal Commission at Work

Should the Guffey coal act not be knocked out by the Supreme court, these men, members of the new coal commission, will have in their hands the welfare of many thousands of miners. Seated, left to right, are Walter H. Maloney, Chairman C. F. Hoxford and George Acret; standing are C. E. Smith and Percy Tetlow.



Students Soldiers Defy Anti-War Meeting



Marching in their R. O. T. C. uniforms as a gesture in support of military preparedness as best insurance against war, the student soldiers of Boston university made a dramatic appearance at the mall, at an anti-war meeting denounced as communitarian by police. This picture shows the head of the university procession carrying flags and banners as it swings toward the common.

Haile Selassie's New Palace



Heads FERA and WPA Social Work Activities

Miss Josephine Brown of New York, who was appointed the new administrative assistant in charge of social work activities in both the



FERA and WPA. For ten years she was on the staff of the Family Welfare Association of America as an assisting field director.

SEEN HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL by Carter Field

Washington.—There is more desire on the part of President and Secretary of State Hull to co-operate with the League of Nations in the sanctions against Italy than has appeared on the surface. Both regret exceedingly that the neutrality law passed by congress did not go further. They wish that the word "munitions" had been used instead of "arms, ammunition and implements of war," which phrase is so narrow in its strict definition that it could not possibly be stretched to include oil, or copper, for example, without subjecting the administration to another upset in the courts.

But despite this lack of legal authority, the government has been hearing down hard on exporters and would-be exporters of war materials. One of the latest incidents is that the shipping board bureau of the Department of Commerce—survivor of the old shipping board—warned a certain concern about to ship a cargo of oil to Italy that the proposed shipment was "disapproved."

The excuse here was that the ship and cargo would have to run the gauntlet of the League sanctions, and the government had an investment. It so happened that the ship would be exporter desired to use had been subsidized. As a matter of fact, the only risk involved is that in the time elapsing after the sailing and before the ship reached her Italian destination an actual blockade of Italy might be declared. For up to now there has been no more than a hint of actual blockade. No ships have been stopped by British or French warships in the Mediterranean. No threat has been made that any will be.

Nevertheless, insurance on ships traversing the sea that Mussolini claims the British now dominate, but that the Italians ought to, has jumped tremendously. For example, an American importing firm, which brings cargoes of figs and dates from Persian gulf ports, has been seriously considering sending this freight overland to Atlantic ports, or else around the Cape of Good Hope.

Change World Cruises

Further, most world-cruise ships for the last month or more have been advertising visits to South Africa, and have been eliminating the Mediterranean entirely, although normally most world tourists want particularly to visit Italy and Greece and the Holy Land. So that the government, in this case of insurance rates, which is interpreted naturally enough as a danger signal, is perfectly within its right in seeking to restrain shipments. Yet everybody knows that this is not the real reason at all, but merely an excuse. For the government could be just as much protected in its investment—through subsidy—in ships making the journey through the "war zone" as it is from any other maritime danger.

Questioned about the situation, officials of the shipping bureau replied blandly that the bureau "must conform to administration policy." That is the real answer, although the interesting fact is that the policy has never been stated. It has merely been hinted. The first hint came when the State department, with no hint of publicity, sought to restrain the Standard Oil from shipping oil to its Italian subsidiary. The company made the thing public by giving out its answer. Standard's real point is also concealed. It would be perfectly willing to stop shipping oil to Italy if it were protected by public action on the part of this government against its Italian subsidiary.

Keen observers here figure the government will do something to restrain copper shipments also, perhaps using the same tactics. Copying Wilson President Roosevelt is taking a leaf from the book of Woodrow Wilson in talking over the shoulders of the diplomats to the peoples of the world. The President and his advisers know perfectly well that there is going to be no curtailment of armaments at the disarmament conference to be held in London. It has been a long time since there was the slightest hope of it. Hence the administration's objective has been switched to the future, and from the world's rulers to the world's peoples.

While there is considerable pessimism about this accomplishing anything, no one is particularly disposed to criticize it publicly. Army and navy officers have some bitter words about it in private. They agree with the general feeling that no one now living will be here when the fruit is borne, if ever. But they add that this propaganda will also reach the taxpayers, and through them the congress of the United States. Hence, they fear, the net result may be to make no change what-

ever in the amount spending of any other nation, but to tend very directly to slow down such spending by the United States.

In particular, they point out that the one nation which has given less heed to world opinion than any other, for some years, has been Japan. Naval officers, especially, have always believed, and still believe, that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable.

It is commonly known that the Japanese are oppressed by very heavy taxes to carry their armament load. But there is not the slightest indication that the Japanese people intend to rise in their might and demand that their government curtail its military expenditures. On the contrary, all indications are that the Japanese people approve Nippon's militaristic course, believe it to be essential to their future, and are fiercely willing to make any sacrifice for their country.

Military Role in Japan

Even those most optimistic about America's contention that armament cost should not be increased by any nation concede this. What they hope for is a change of sentiment, perhaps a year from now, perhaps later on. The answer of the army and navy to this is that if the opinions of the Japanese did change, it would not make any difference. It has been demonstrated too often, they insist, that the Japanese people believe what they are told, and are absolutely under the thumb of the military oligarchy.

In this respect, in the American military view, they differ sharply from two of the most military powers of Europe—Germany and Italy. For the present there is no one to oppose the will of Hitler in Germany or Mussolini in Italy. But no one knows what will be the situation in either country ten years from now. Or even one year from now.

Italy and Germany are each dominated for the time being by one strong man. And no one can venture a prophecy as to what would happen after that strong man passes from the stage. There is nothing comparable to that in Japan. In Nippon it is a group of high army and navy officers who dominate.

Canadian Treaty

Down underneath all the clamor against the Canadian reciprocity treaty, expert detectors of popular sentiment here believe the country will approve it. Further, they believe that if the treaty is approved in Ottawa—which incidentally seems by no means certain despite the majority by which Mackenzie King so recently came back into power—the net effect will be a Roosevelt asset to the polls. Should Ottawa reject the treaty, on the other hand, feeling here is that the net effect will be injurious to the administration in the election next year.

This is based on a fundamental political factor—human nature. Many business men, economists and experts in international trade have figured that if the reciprocity treaty negotiated with Canada in the Taft administration had gone into effect, the net effect would have been beneficial. Had the treaty gone into effect, it is reasoned, and had the opposition to Mr. Taft promised the country to abrogate the treaty, then every one who was directly benefiting under the treaty would have been driven to Taft's defense, to protect their selfish interests. But there was no possibility, as it appeared when Taft was running for re-election, that the treaty could be revived. Hence there was no selfish element to be driven to Taft's aid, while all and sundry who thought they would have been hurt by the treaty were still resentful at what they thought Taft had tried to do to them.

Lumber Interests Howl

This time the loudest outcries are coming from the Pacific Northwest, where the lumber interests think they would be badly hurt by the treaty. Applying the 1912 chapter to the present situation, if the treaty is rejected the northwestern lumber interests will influence a heavy vote against Roosevelt next year for what he tried to do to them. It is not a question of big special interests affecting the electorate. No one ever accused former Senator Clarence D. Dill of Washington, representing the big interests. He worked for a high lumber tariff because it would benefit his state, and he figured the folks out there would appreciate it. So much has been said by Dill and others that a very considerable segment of the Washington voters are now convinced that Roosevelt simply is not the type to understand their problems.

On the other hand, if the treaty is ratified by Canada, although the feeling in Washington and Oregon on lumber, and perhaps in upstate New York and Wisconsin on that million and a half gallons of cream which may be brought in at reduced duties, will be no different, there will be offsets. For example, the orange growers of California, to say nothing of the producers of other fruits, will want to know if the opposing candidate proposes to abrogate the treaty—to take away the advantages they will be enjoying under it.

what I saw

Our Scotch Neighbor

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—When I first knew him, he was plain John Buchan, writing the best Scotch novels since Robert Louis Stevenson. Then, in 1918, he was Colonel John Buchan of the British wartime press bureau, shrewd, kindly, and deft, handling a bunch of rascally American correspondents as gently as though they were as many new-laid eggs and he, personally, had laid every last one of them. When he became Sir John Buchan, a lot of us said: "Well, he earned his honors but no title can ever swell that Scotch head." Now, at Ottawa, the flags and the cannon roar for Baron Tweeddale. Irvin S. Galt, minister, governor general of our noble neighbor nation to the north, but, if his lordship doesn't mind, I'd like, personally, to go on thinking of him as my friend, John Buchan, a very great gentleman.

They'll like him up there, we're going to like him down here. And, if any of you Canadians has any doubt as to his diversified talents, wait till you see him casting a transfix across a likely pool. Casualties in the News CASUALTIES seem to be almost even as between the New York gang war and the Ethiopian war, but the New York dispatches make spicier reading. They print the names and addresses of the deceased. Boral's hat is in the ring. It may be distinguished from some of the other hats in the ring by the fact that his is not a size six and five-eighths. So there's to be another new "empire" hatched in the Orient, with China furnishing the eggs and Japan the incubator. This certainly is a great year for weaker nations to wake up of a morning under a strange flag. At Panama, a deadly serpent bit an army lieutenant. He took serum and went to a party, and the snake died in 20 minutes. Whereas, heretofore lieutenants have been regarded as comparatively harmless. Fashions for Men TRUE to recent promises, we now offer our winter fashion hints for men. Lounge effects will be in evidence on park benches. Unless prosperity returns mighty soon, expect a continuance of the high polish noted during recent years in connection with the wags of blue serge pants. Elbows also will display a brighter sheen or patina. Trousers may or may not be turned up at the bottoms. It depends on whether wearers are ascetic, about fringes or just naturally don't give a darn. There will be very little change—in many cases, no change whatsoever—in the pockets of business suits. However, the careful dresser will ask the tailor to install a special receptacle for carrying notices in. A favored perfume may be attar of moth balls. The Family Influence SIX members of the Virginia-born Lady Astor's family are now in the British parliament, if you include Lady Astor herself—and you'd better. So hereafter her ladyship can rest the voice occasionally and there'll still be an Astor to carry on. She's not like some equally determined conversationists, though. When she speaks, she has something to say—and says it. On the other hand, only three members of the Lloyd-George household won seats at the recent English election. Maybe it's a good thing to elect a whole family group, by the way, as it were. It saves having to remember a lot of different names. Being an Actor A MAN spends half a lifetime trying to learn to write, and if he succeeds, he's lucky; and if he doesn't, he's like a fellow whose wife is being talked about—probably the last man in town to hear the bad news. But, overnight, you can go to be an actor—at least you can get the actor's viewpoint. For instance, I've just finished a very bitter argument at the studio over the next picture we're going to shoot. There's a director who insists on casting up the show with a lot of other people. He's also very thoughtful about dragging in a plot. I still feel I have the right idea about a proper vehicle for the play of one's theatrical talents. It's a two-hour monologue, interrupted only by tangential episodes. IRVIN S. GALT, © South American Reporting Service

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