

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Land Ho!
The Changing Ocean
Safety and Speed
Much for Science

On Board Steamship Normandie.—
Four nights from New York and the
ship is at Southampton. The Isle of
Wight is on your right. Passengers
are landing for England. On your
left is France, across the water.
You land thereafter. On old crossings
passengers watched eagerly for the
first land. Now crossing and landing
are about as exciting as a trip by rail
from Chicago to Lake Forest, or
from Wall street to Forty-second
street by subway. You are in Europe
before you realize that you have started.
The poetry of travel has departed
with fast ships on the ocean and
automobiles instead of camels on the
desert.



Arthur Brisbane

No matter how often you cross this
Atlantic ocean, or the North American
continent, the crossing is always different
and interesting. The ocean, like the wide
plains, is forever changing.

Two days ago the waves looked like
playthings for children. Last night
the ocean changed its mind and rolled
the waves up high with a shrieking
wind. The steward said, "We shall
have to fasten the arm chairs tomorrow,"
but the heavy ship paid no attention
to the waves. The ocean changed its
mind again and calmed down.

A speedometer telling how fast the
ship moves is operated by a mechanism
below the keel that records the speed of
the rushing water. Burning oil produces
steam; steam power is converted into
electric power, and that drives the ship.
The captain always knows how deep
the ocean is beneath him; an electric
contrivance sends a sound-wave down
through the water to the bottom, which
sends back an echo.

Knowing the speed at which sound
travels through water, it is easy to
calculate the depth. The machine does
it for you. It is a feeble sound—one
hundred and sixty thousand vibrations
to the second. No human ear could
pick it up, but the machine records it.
Twenty-five thousand vibrations per
second is the limit of your ear, and
that is not bad for a primitive
contrivance like a human being.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war
in the "big" war, tells graduating
students of the Massachusetts Institute
of Technology it is their duty to
"carry science into politics." Scientists,
Mr. Baker thought, must seek for
"the solution of world problems when
the great international crisis comes,
as it surely will come."

A sufficient "great crisis" seems to
be here now, with many countries
wanting to fight each other, different
classes already fighting each other,
and in this richest country in the
world—ten million human beings living
practically on charity.

If that is not a real crisis, few
would care to see one.

George Bernard Shaw, not yet eighty,
says, "I must give up public speaking,
I am too old." That surprises you from
a Celt and an Irishman. At eighty
many men have been vigorous in
thought and body; for instance, Pope
Leo, Von Moltke, Gladstone, Michel-
angelo.

Not one of those, however, suffered
from handicaps that have aged George
Bernard Shaw prematurely; he is a
vegetarian and a teetotaler. Youth
and strength reside in a saddle of
four-year-old mutton and good, light
claret, greatly diluted with water.

In spite of England's pitifully weak
and belated backdown on sanctions,
due to London's fear of Mussolini's
air fleet; a backdown denounced as
cowardice by Lloyd George, Britain,
for face-saving purposes, will main-
tain a great fleet in the Mediter-
ranean. Mussolini will welcome such
convenient air and submarine targets
near home as a sort of British hos-
tages to fortune.

Returning to the real American in-
terest, the defeat of Joe Louis, young
gentlemen and old will observe that
it is most important in all undertak-
ings not to be afraid, worn out or
cowardly. Fighters that Louis had
encountered saw before them "an in-
vincible conqueror of men."

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Current Events in Review

By Edward W. Pickard

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74th Congress Adjourns After a Long Session

THE Seventy-fourth congress ad-
journed after a session lasting five
and a half months during which it ap-
propriated nearly \$10,000,000,000 and
was faced by some unexpected legis-
lative complications.

In the closing hours the emergency
tax bill which is expected to produce
\$800,000,000 in revenue was passed.
Supreme court invalidation of the AAA
and Guffey coal bills and the passage
of the cash subsidies bonus over the
President's veto upset the budget plans
and made such a bill necessary.

Although it was passed by the house,
the amended Guffey coal bill designed
to remove the objections of the Su-
preme court failed of passage in the
senate. Similarly, the Wagner slum
housing bill, which had passed the sen-
ate, failed in the house.

Larger than normal appropriations
for governmental activities were
passed. The bonus, farm payments, re-
lief and the greatest national defense
program in peace time history helped
swell the total.

Funds for continuing the present re-
lief program were voted; the public
works revolving fund was amended to
permit more heavy construction pro-
jects. But congress failed to approve
the Florida ship canal and Passama-
quoddy tide dam.

Invalidation of the AAA brought a
revised and expanded soil conservation
and domestic allotment act; the rural
electrification administration and elec-
tric farm and home authority were
both placed on a permanent basis; the
Commodity Credit corporation was ex-
panded; two flood control bills were
passed. Labor received attention
through the Walsh-Healy bill dealing
with working conditions on govern-
ment contracts. A compromise ship
subsidy bill was rushed through in
the closing hours. Financial legislation
included expansion of the jurisdiction
of SEC. Important among business leg-
islation was the Patman bill amend-
ing the Clayton anti-trust act regard-
ing price discrimination.

A number of important bills failed
of enactment. Among these were the
Pettingill long and short hauls bill,
stockyard regulation, Frazier-Lemke
farm mortgage bill, and bills on the 30-
hour week, extension of the railroad
co-ordinator's tenure, anti-war profits,
alien deportation, enlargement of the
federal trade commission's power and
treasury agency service.

Smith Asks Roosevelt "Be Put Aside"

CALLING upon the delegates to the
Democratic national convention to
"put aside Franklin D. Roosevelt" and
to nominate "some genuine Democrat"
for President, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith
and four other anti-administration Demo-
crats charged the New Deal with failure.

The demand came in
the form of a tele-
gram and was signed
by Smith, Bainbridge
Colby, secretary of
state under President
Wilson, James A. Reed,
former senator from
Missouri, Joseph B. Ely, former gov-
ernor of Massachusetts, and Daniel F.
Cohalan, former justice of the Su-
preme court of New York.

Former Governor Smith and his col-
leagues indicated that they will not
support President Roosevelt in the
forthcoming Presidential campaign,
fulfilling Smith's previous threat to
"take a walk."

Pro-Roosevelt delegates from every
section of the country prepared for a
concerted attack upon the "bolters."

Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York
turned his back upon Mr. Smith and
predicted President Roosevelt would
carry New York by a substantial ma-
jority in November. He declared:

"I have read the statement. I am
confident that the views expressed by
the five signers of statement represent
the feelings of only a handful of Dem-
ocrats."

Death Takes von Buelow Noted German Diplomat

THE death of Bernhard W. von Bue-
low, secretary of state for foreign
affairs in the Hitler cabinet, removed
one of the most skilled of Europe's
diplomats. Von Buelow, who was fifty-
one, was an expert on the League of
Nations and gave his country valuable
counsel when Germany began to con-
sider rejoining the league. He was
noted as a studious and hard-working
official, with a vast amount of detailed
information always readily available.

A "blueblood" of the German nobil-
ity, the diplomat was a nephew of
the late Prince Bernhard von Buelow,
imperial chancellor. He was one of the
first of the German nobles to associate
himself with the republican regime af-
ter the collapse of the empire in 1918.
Although different in background from
Hitler, he nevertheless enjoyed the
chancellor's confidence.

In Russia, Maxim Gorky, early foe of
the czars who became a hero of the
Soviet regime and its outstanding
writer, died of influenza at the age of
sixty-eight. Although not a member of
the Communist party, Gorky had a
preeminent position in Soviet life and
was a former member of the central
executive committee. Moscow honored
him with a public funeral.

Rep. Lemke Will Be Presidential Candidate

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM
LEMKE of North Dakota an-
nounced that he would run for the
Presidency as candidate of a new po-
litical group known as the Union party.



Rep. Lemke

Mr. Lemke made
public a 15-point plat-
form embodying demands for re-
financing of farm mortgages, old age
security, a living wage for all work-
ers, limitation on individual incomes,
the establishment of a central bank,
the issuance by congress of all cur-
rency and its regulation of the value
of all the money.

Plans were made for the new party
to hold a national convention some
time during August in Cleveland.

Mr. Lemke said the Union party has
the support of farm unions, labor, the
National Union for Social Justice es-
tablished by Father Coughlin, the
Townsend old age pension movement
and "all other liberals who have been
driven from the old parties."

Packers Seek Recovery of All Processing Taxes

A BATTLE to recover all the pro-
cessing taxes paid to the govern-
ment under the invalidated AAA was
undertaken by the "big four" of the
packing industry—Swift and Company,
Armour and Company, Wilson and
Company and the Cudahy Packing
company.

Having won back \$45,000,000 when
the AAA was declared unconstitutional
by the Supreme court the packing in-
dustry has decided to attempt to re-
cover from the government more than
\$200,000,000 paid before injunctions
against the tax were granted and sub-
sequent payments impounded.

The meat packing industry as a
whole paid a total of \$271,000,000 in
processing taxes from the inception of
the AAA. The packers are basing their
claims for recovery on the ground that
as the Supreme court ruled the pro-
cessing taxes invalid, payments made in
accordance with that law were illeg-
ally collected and should be returned.

U. S. Revokes Sanctions Imposed on Italy

FOLLOWING the lead of Great Brit-
ain, the United States formally re-
voked all sanctions imposed against
Italy during the recent Italo-Ethiopian
conflict. A proclama-
tion by President
Roosevelt declared all
previous communica-
tions dealing with the
sale of munitions of
war, loans and travel
by Americans on Ital-
ian ships was revoked.

Although the sanc-
tions were against
both Italy and Ethio-
pia, in practical ap-
plication they were
used only against
Italy, since the United States did not
supply the African nation with any
war materials and the empire of Halle
Selassie had no ships of its own.

The French cabinet agreed to abide
by any action which the League of Na-
tions may take in cancelling sanctions
against Italy.

The British government's decision to
abandon sanctions was defended in an
address by Prime Minister Baldwin as
the only alternative which would pre-
vent a suicidal war plunging western
civilization into "barbarous anarchy."



Stanley Baldwin

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
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Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for July 5

THE COMING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN POWER

LESSON TEXT—Acts 1:6-9; 2:1-11,
22-28.

GOLDEN TEXT—But ye shall receive
power, after that the Holy Ghost is
come upon you; and ye shall be wit-
nesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and
in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto
the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts
1:8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Keeps His
Promise.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Promise Made a
Kept.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR
TOPIC—New Power Through the Holy
Spirit.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT
TOPIC—Empowered for the World Task.

1. The Missionary Program (1:6-8).

The work incumbent upon the Church
is witnessing to Christ's gracious sal-
vation to all the nations. After this is
done, there will follow the preaching
of the gospel of the kingdom by con-
verted Israelites (Acts 15:14-17; Cf.
Matt. 24:14). This was not clear to
the disciples, therefore they put the
question, "Wilt thou at this time re-
store the kingdom to Israel?" The
Davidic kingdom shall be established,
but not until after the gospel of the
grace of God is preached and the body
of Christ is completed.

1. In Jerusalem (v. 8). This was
done by the twelve immediately fol-
lowing Pentecost.

2. In Judaea and Samaria (v. 8).
This was done by the disciples after
the hands of the persecutors were laid
on them. Not only the twelve but
many others took part in this.

3. Unto the uttermost part of the
earth (v. 8). Beginning with the first
foreign missionary enterprise, this
work has been carried on till the pres-
ent time.

II. The Coming of the Spirit (Acts
2:1-11).

The power of the early Church was
the Holy Spirit. The watchword of
God's mightiest men throughout the
centuries has been "not by might, nor
by power, but by my spirit, saith the
Lord of hosts" (Zech. 4:6).

1. The time (v. 1). It was on the
day of Pentecost. By "day of Pen-
tecost" is meant the feast which was
held fifty days after the wave sheaf
was offered (Lev. 23:15, 16). It was
observed by presenting two loaves made
of the new meal (Lev. 23:17). These
loaves were baked with leaven, while
heaven was rigidly excluded from the
passover feast (Lev. 23:6).

2. Upon whom the Spirit came (v. 1).
Cf. 1:13-15. The twelve and others to
the number of 120. The coming of the
Spirit was not merely for the twelve
but for all believers, all the members
of the body of Christ. They were in
one place with one accord waiting for
the fulfillment of the Father's promise
(Luke 24:49). If the church would
be with one accord in one place, won-
derful blessings might still be expected.

3. The marks of the Spirit (vv. 2-4).
These marks were external and in-
ternal.

a. External. (1) The sign of a
mighty wind. There was no wind, only
the sound thereof, suggesting the all-
pervasive, life-giving influence of the
Holy Spirit. (2) Tongues of flame.
Each of the 120 was crowned with such
a tongue. The tongues show the prac-
tical purpose of the Spirit's gifts and
the fire indicates his purifying energy,
purging away the dross and making fit
his witnesses. (3) Speaking in for-
eign tongues. For these humble Gal-
ileans thus to speak caused great
amazement.

b. Internal. This is seen in the
transformation wrought in the dis-
ciples. They now have great cour-
age and self-possession. Peter, who a
little while before was cowering be-
fore a Jewish maid, now with bold-
ness stood before the thousands of
Jerusalem, and a little later before the
chief rulers of the city, and declared
that they had murdered their King.

III. The Converting Power of the
Holy Spirit (Acts 2:37-42).

Many people were convicted of their
sins—about 3,000 repented and were
baptized. This revival was real be-
cause

1. They continued steadfast in the
apostles' teaching (v. 42). They did
not grow cold or run after every new
teacher that came along.

2. They continued in fellowship with
the apostles (v. 42). The surest way
to grow is to keep in fellowship with
Christians. Spiritual indifference is
sure to follow the neglect of the fel-
lowship of the brethren in Christ.

3. They continued in the use of the
means of grace (v. 42). They broke
bread together.

4. In prayer. The apostolic church
was a praying church. The Christian
life cannot be lived without prayer.

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pleases another, but first-rate
painting pleases all a little, and
intensely pleases those who can
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—Ruskin.

Time is a cobweb; men are the
spiders and the flies.



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YOUR kidneys are constantly filter-
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their work—do not act as nature in-
tended—fail to remove impurities that
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urination, getting up at night, puffiness
under the eyes, feel nervous, miser-
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tralize stomach acids if you would sleep
soundly all night and wake up feeling
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