

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

War Financing
France Pays Piper
Lottery Millions
Ability to Endure

One hundred and fifty-three leading British economists, mapping out a new plan to preserve peace, say "the importance of American co-operation in the work of peace-making cannot be over-estimated."



Arthur Brisbane

It is to be hoped that the part that America will play in future European affairs, such as war financing, may be very easily overestimated.

If those gentlemen cannot abstain from cutting each other's throats without the assistance and money of the United States, why, then let them cut each other's throats.

France is learning that the people always pay the piper, whoever the piper may be—a great conqueror leading them to war, or a clever politician leading them with taxes.

In France, sugar has gone up in price; bread and veal have both gone up; two sous a kilogram for bread, two sous a pound for veal, and the government is held directly responsible by the housewife as regards the bread, for the French government fixes the price of bread as ours fixes the price of postage stamps.

Trailing behind England and the United States the French, with less than 20 per cent of American unemployment, are discussing great public works to absorb the idle.

Billions are spoken of, but the "milliard," French word for "billion," means only one billion four-cent pieces, the franc having been reduced by government fiat to that price. If a billion meant here 25,000 francs, equivalent to the American billion when the dollar was good, the French might well faint away, although they are fundamentally a rich people.

When Bismarck laid on France an indemnity equivalent to \$1,000,000,000, after 1870, he thought he had asked for about all France could raise after a hard war. The French government offered bonds to pay Bismarck, and the French people subscribed to the loan 14 times over. Bismarck had guessed badly. France is far richer now than it was then.

French labor demands the 40-hour week and the government agrees; it also demands wage increases from 12 to 17 per cent, and that makes the country a little thoughtful.

With a shorter week, diminished production and higher wages, bread, sugar, veal and many other things must go up in price. Possibly the French worker, who really works, while he is at it, will manage to produce as much in 40 hours as he has done hitherto in 48 or more; even then increased wages will be added to the price of living and even the worker, who must pay, will growl.

How long will America continue pouring thousands of millions of dollars into gambling, lottery sweepstakes and other foreign enterprises?

It is interesting to read that in the banks of Dublin there are 25 millions of dollars undistributed from the so-called "Hospitals Sweepstakes." Hospitals did not get it—yet.

It might also enlighten this government to know that under the law no mention can be made of the sweepstakes gambling in England. The English are too wise to let their money be drained off in any kind of gambling enterprise, if it is not ENGLISH.

School teachers, business heads, chambers of commerce, even clergymen, might find a good text in Mr. Son, the young Japanese with the determined face who won the long marathon race at the recent Olympic games in Berlin.

Not only could that marvelous Japanese runner go, and keep going, but there seemed no end to his endurance.

Everybody can run, more or less, but that by itself never wins a marathon.

The race for success in life is a marathon race, and real success depends more than anything else on your ability to KEEP GOING.

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Current Events

IN REVIEW

by Edward W. Pickard

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Civil War in Spain; Likely to Be Long

AFTER more than five weeks of desperate fighting, neither the Spanish loyalists nor the rebels were able to claim a decided advantage, and it became evident that the conflict would be long drawn out if the other European nations could keep aloof. This latter eventuality was made more probable by Adolf Hitler's announcement that the German government had ordered an embargo on arms to Spain. He thus lined his country up with Great Britain and France, and Italy had accepted the French proposal for neutrality, though with some reservations.

These "neutral" nations, however, do not intend to be imposed upon and both the British and the German governments made strong protests to the Madrid government against alleged violation of the freedom of the seas. Five British warships set sail from Gibraltar and Hitler sent seven from the Baltic to enforce the demands that interference with shipping cease. The crews of these vessels were ready for immediate action.

Germany's chief complaint was that the steamship Kamerun had been stopped and searched and not permitted to enter the port of Cadiz, held by the rebels. However, the Kamerun proceeded to a Portuguese port and, according to an American correspondent, there unloaded twenty-three car-loads of war material that was sent across Portuguese territory to the insurgents at Badajoz and Salamanca.

Rebel airplanes made their first attack on Madrid, bombing two airports and allegedly destroying a considerable number of loyalist planes. This was in retaliation for the airplane bombing by the government of open cities held by the insurgents.

Merciless slaughter of captives and hostages on both sides continued. Several Frenchmen who were captured by the rebels while serving with the loyalist troops were executed, and word was sent to France that the same fate awaited any other French nationals caught aiding the Madrid government. The rebel leaders are especially enraged against France, insisting that many French planes have been assisting the government and that the loyalist force that invaded Mallorca is composed largely of French and Russian volunteers using French munitions.

Phillips Is Appointed Ambassador to Italy

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, who has been undersecretary of state, has been appointed ambassador to Italy and will sail for Rome on September 9. Mr. Phillips is considered one of the most efficient men in the diplomatic service, which he entered 33 years ago as private secretary to Joseph Choate, ambassador to Great Britain.

Couzens for Roosevelt; Colby for Landon

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS of Michigan, a Republican long noted for his independence of party restrictions and a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket, has announced that he will support President Roosevelt for re-election. His statement was:

"Believing as I do that the most important matter confronting the nation is the re-election of President Roosevelt, I intend to support him.

"The outcome of my own candidacy for the senate is neither important to the nation nor to me, but I believe it is important that my many loyal supporters in Michigan be advised in advance of the primary on September 15.

"The reasons for this conclusion will be advanced from time to time between now and election next November."

Former Gov. W. L. Brucker is opposing Couzens for the senatorial nomination.

On the other hand, Bainbridge Colby of New York, who was secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, announced that he is for Landon, declaring in a published statement:

"Governor Landon's candidacy carries the hopes of every American who knows what America stands for, and who respects the principles which have brought us to greatness

as a nation, and preserved our liberties as self-governed people. "The thoughtful and independent Democrats throughout the country—and their number is formidable—are determined in this election to rebuke the betrayal of their party by the administration in Washington."

Death of Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota Governor

FLOYD B. OLSON, Farmer Laborite governor of Minnesota and candidate for the United States senatorship, died of stomach cancer after a courageous fight. He had been ill for months but had kept up his executive and campaign activities as best he could until the end. Hjalmar Peterson, lieutenant governor, succeeds him as governor, but at this writing there is doubt as to whom the party's state central committee will select to make the race for the senatorship. Francis H. Shoemaker of Duluth announced his candidacy immediately, and two other men were being considered—Senator Elmer A. Benson, now a candidate for governor, and Representative Ernest Lunceen of Minneapolis.

On his deathbed Olson pledged his personal support to the New Deal in the November election.

Believes Crop Insurance Can Be Developed

ROY M. GREEN of the Department of Agriculture, who has been conducting a study of the subject of crop insurance, says he is confident a workable form of all-risk crop insurance under federal guidance can be developed. Secretary Wallace and President Roosevelt are deeply interested in the matter.

At least four ventures by private companies into this field in the last thirty-seven years have met with either bankruptcy or a lack of public acceptance, Green said, but added that a study had revealed flaws which could be avoided.

Green contended these efforts failed because they were "income, not crop insurance." By having farmers pay their premiums in grain, and by paying losses the same way, he argued, the danger of price changes would be eliminated.

Plotters Against Stalin Are Executed

SIXTEEN men, arraigned in Moscow on charges of plotting the assassination of Dictator Josef Stalin and the seizure of power in the Soviet republic, calmly pleaded guilty. Two of them, Gregory Zinoviev and Leo Kamenev, were members with Stalin 13 years ago of a triumvirate that governed Russia and are well known to the outside world. The confessions did not end the trial, for the defendants contradicted and accused one another until the case was in a jumble. Some of them, like Zinoviev, proudly accepted responsibility for the plot, which was said to have been engineered by the exiled Leon Trotzky.

All sixteen were declared guilty and executed by a firing squad.

Twelve more men and one woman, the government announced, were held for examination and probable trial. Some of these were involved by the confessions of the sixteen conspirators.

Prosecutor Vishinsky said Gregory Sokolnikoff, former ambassador to the court of St. James, and M. Szredyakov, a former vice minister of communications, were under criminal charges. Under investigation, he said, were Nicolai Sukharin, editor of the government publication Izvestia; Karl Radek, prominent soviet commentator; M. P. Tomsky, former chief of trade unions and now head of the state publishing house; Alexei Rykov, commissar of posts and telegraphs, and Gregory Pyatakoff, assistant commissar for heavy industry.

In the case on trial the defendants revealed the fact that not only were they plotting the assassination of Stalin and four others, but planned also to betray Trotzky and place Zinoviev and Kamenev in supreme power.

Gregory Zinoviev

Bainbridge Colby

Gregory Zinoviev

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for September 6

TURNING TO THE GENTILES

LESSON TEXT—Acts 14:8-13, 19, 20; Romans 10:8-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—I have set thee for a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the uttermost part of the earth. Acts 13:47.

PRIMARY TOPIC—What Happened in Lystra.

JUNIOR TOPIC—When the Gospel Came to Lystra.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Trials and Triumphs of Missionaries.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christianity Facing Other Religions.

The progress of the first missionary journey into gentile territory had brought Paul and Barnabas from Cyprus to Antioch of Pisidia in Asia Minor, where Paul preached with great power. Persecution by leading Jews then led them to go on to Iconium where they tarried for a long time preaching "the word of grace" in the face of many difficulties. Next they came to Lystra, in which city we consider first the experiences of

I. The Messengers (Acts 14:8-13, 19, 20).

They were immediately faced with the case of a man crippled from birth—outwardly hopeless, but having that inward faith which Paul at once recognized. He speaks, and God works in mighty

1. Power (vv. 8-10). Faith releases the unlimited power of an infinite God. It did in Lystra almost nineteen hundred years ago. It does today wherever men believe God. The miracle of healing which took place created a sensation which resulted in great

2. Popularity (vv. 11-13).

The heathen people were looking for an incarnation of their gods. The supreme god in their mythology was Jupiter, and his chief attendant was Mercury. In Paul and Barnabas they thought they saw these two gods, and began to give them acclaim and honor.

The flesh loves popularity. Few temptations are so appealing and so treacherous to the Christian worker as a desire for popularity. Paul and Barnabas might have argued that such public esteem would help them in their later proclamation of the gospel. Or they might have fallen into the specious fallacy of those who say that the approach to the heathen is by way of an appreciation of their religions, and by an adaptation of gospel truth to their philosophies.

True servants of God like Paul and Barnabas were not to be misled into either of these pitfalls. They vehemently turn away the false popularity and earnestly urge the people to "turn from these vanities to the living God." Such faithful and self-denying witness to the gospel is greatly needed.

There followed at once a startling change in the attitude of the people. The fanatical Gentiles are joined and stirred up by equally fanatical Jews who had followed the missionaries, and we soon find them meeting

3. Persecution (vv. 19, 20).

Fickle and short-lived is popularity with men. Let us labor to please God rather than men.

Paul was stoned and left for dead. But God had not forgotten him. He never forsakes his own. It is believed by many that even while being stoned and near to death, Paul was having the experience which no other man ever had, and which he describes in II Cor. 12:2-5. Be that as it may, God miraculously brings him to life and full vigor at once, and the messengers go on their way to Derbe. As they continue their ministry we turn aside for a glimpse into one of Paul's epistles to consider

II. The Message (Rom. 10:8-15).

The carrier of a message is important, but of far greater import is the message that he carries. The word which Paul preached, and which you and I must teach and preach if we are faithful to our calling is "the word of faith."

It is the glorious good news that "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Reader, have you called on his name? Have you admitted your need of salvation, and in your earnest desire to be saved have you abandoned every trust in self-righteousness or self-improvement and believed on him in your heart as your personal Saviour? If not, "Now is the day of salvation." If you have, it is your privilege and your duty to confess him "with the mouth," telling everywhere by faithful life and testimony that Jesus still saves.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I like the trimmings of the world The sunset-colored skies, And night time all bespangled With stars and fireflies.



WNU Service.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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The Completion Test

In this test eight incomplete statements are made. Each one can be completed by adding one of the four suggestions given. Underline the correct one.

- The most populous country of South America is—Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay.
- The leading corn producing state is — Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois.
- "La Tosca" was composed by — Verdi, Puccini, Beethoven, Liszt.
- The popular name for Nebraskans is—Wolverines, Gophers, Corn Huskers, Hawkeyes.
- The sixteenth President of the United States was — Grant, Tyler, Buchanan, Lincoln.
- The River Jordan flows into the—Gulf of Ob, Bering sea, Dead sea, Indian ocean.
- "Childe Harold" was written by — Robert Burns, Lord Byron, William Wordsworth, William Shakespeare.
- Columbia is the capital of—Oregon, South Carolina, North Carolina, West Virginia.

Answers

- Brazil.
- Iowa.
- Puccini.
- Corn Huskers.
- Lincoln.
- Dead sea.
- Lord Byron.
- South Carolina.

Costly Trek

The most spectacular and costly trek in history took place between 1922 and 1924 when 500,000 Moslem Turks in Greece and 1,500,000 Christian Greeks in Turkey were returned, under an exchange agreement, to their respective countries. This compulsory intermigration took a toll of 300,000 lives through disease and exposure and cost more than \$100,000,000.—Collier's Weekly.

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