

# BRISBANE

## THIS WEEK

Paroles and Ransom  
Vincent Astor's Hotel  
Mussolini Is So Blunt  
The Brain Bath

Waley, the Weyerhaeuser kidnaper, caught after he sent his wife, like a true gangster coward, to change ransom bills for him, has this record:

He had been arrested six times, beginning at eighteen, and sentenced to terms in prison that would have kept him in prison for 75 years if parole boards had allowed it.

He was repeatedly released until at last, thoroughly trained in crime and convinced, probably, as he might well be, that American justice is a mere joke, he went to Tacoma and planned there the "snatch," as criminals call it, of the Weyerhaeuser child.

Highway patrolmen in the western states did admirable work co-operating with the "G-men." The western highway patrolmen are real policemen.

Mr. Vincent Astor of New York has bought in and will operate the St. Regis hotel on Fifth avenue, built originally with Astor money, now repurchased for \$5,000,000.

An Astor running a hotel is nothing new. You need not be very old to remember the gray granite "Astor House," a block long, opposite the City Hall on lower Broadway, where they had roast beef such as you find nowhere now.

Before prosperous Americans learned to be really "aristocratic" with yachts, race horses and divorces, they thought owning a hotel and putting your name on it was almost aristocratic. The Astor House and the Brevoort House in New York, the Palmer House in Chicago, the Coates House in Kansas City, a thousand others prove it.

Mussolini annoys England; he talks so plainly—no diplomatic beating about the bush. Bluntly he says to old Britannia: "When you were building up your empire, killing off the Boers to grab South Africa, taking India from the pot-bellied rajahs, gathering in everything that was not tied down, you did not care tuppence what the world thought about you. Now it is my turn to gather in territory, maybe Ethiopia, and I care less than half of tuppence what you think about it. So mind your own business, please."

Important to the human race is news of the "brain bath," which, according to physicians gathered at a convention of the American and Canadian medical associations, literally "washes the brain," freeing it from the poison of diseases such as infantile paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sleeping sickness and some kinds of spinal meningitis. A solution of salt and water is injected into the vein at the ankle. After it has gone through the circulation and washed out the brain, it is withdrawn with its collected poisons through a needle inserted in the lower end of the spine.

Newsdom, written for newspaper men, says it has questioned all editors and publishers that amount to anything, and finds them "overwhelmingly certain that radical movements are of no serious trend."

The discovery will comfort many, but it is well to be cautious. There is always a possibility of underestimating what looks like "radicalism of no importance."

China, because she cannot do otherwise, yields in full to Japan's demands. That is the news from Tientsin, and it happens because the 400,000,000 Chinese are not prepared for war, whereas the 60,000,000 Japanese are prepared.

"Yielding" probably will not save China from another heavy loss of territory. It is predicted that the young Chinese emperor, Japan's figurehead in Manchukuo, will be moved over and back to the old imperial palace, there to sit again as the Japanese imperial dummy.

All this is not our business, for it is happening in Asia. We have plenty to do here.

"What's in a name?" Some young Republicans want the old Republican party to change its name from "Republican party" to "Constitutional party." Long ago, when the New York Herald, since dead, reduced its price, the late Joseph Pulitzer wrote in a short editorial: "The trouble is not with your price, it is with your newspaper. Change that."

The trouble with the Republican party is not with its name.

A dangerous strike is called off in Toledo, workmen wisely deciding to deliberate before going ahead with a strike that might have thrown tens of thousands out of work.

The steel industry, also setting a good example, decided to continue the NRA wage scale, not reducing pay or increasing hours. The Supreme court's Constitution decision has done no harm there.

# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted

by William Bruckart

National Press Building

Washington, D. C.

Washington.—It is never easy or simple to attempt a forecast of the actions of a nation as large as ours. There are so many cross-currents, so many local influences and factors at work that the popular reaction sometimes, usually in fact, is slow in crystallizing. Thus, it appears safe to say at this writing that the administration's future course on NRA and other New Deal policies concerning which there is constitutional doubt necessarily must provide a basis for the 1938 campaign.

Yet, certainly it can surely be said that the issue is now drawn and that the battle next year will be between radicals and conservatives; between those who favor constitutional government and those who think our nation has gone beyond the considerations laid down by the founding fathers, and between those who regard American traditions and practices as worth defending and an opposition constituted wholly of those who desire to remake our modes of living.

In these days of swiftly changing conditions in Washington, one can observe certain outcroppings in the numerous controversies and the wild confusion, and these point definitely in one direction. They indicate the break-up, the disintegration, of the old political parties. It is too early to predict whether our two-party system will continue even under the names of Democratic and Republican. Certainly if those two names continue they will shield under their banners eventually an entirely different party leadership and party personnel.

Proof of this contention lies in the numerous statements, suggestions and trial balloons that have floated about—all serving as feelers in the direction of a coalition among opposition to the New Deal. It is to be noted that among those who have put out feelers about coalition have been some very well known names, both among Democrats and Republicans. These moves probably will not develop into important activities but they constitute straws showing which way the wind blows.

All of the above is by way of saying that Mr. Roosevelt as the head and forefront of the New Deal is at the parting of the ways. Soon, he must choose whether he will align himself definitely and completely with the radical element as typified by the Tugwells, the Richbergs, the Wheelers and La Follettes or whether he will turn to the philosophies of the old-line-Jeffersonian Democrats, most of whom come from what used to be the Solid South insofar as Democratic voters were concerned. He must make this choice because it is no longer possible for him to ride two horses, successful as he was in the early days of his administration in keeping the two wings of his party together. When he has made that choice, at that same time begins the development of a new political party alignment in the United States. These conclusions are the conclusions of the most astute politicians and observers in Washington.

The question may be asked: What has brought about these new conditions so suddenly? The answer may not be as apparent as it seems. Off-hand, one would say that the sudden halt of the New Deal program that was accomplished through the NRA decision by the Supreme court of the United States had actually amounted to a major operation. This is only partially true. The Supreme court decision while blocking further expansion of the New Deal in the direction in which it was tending simply provided a focal point around which the main stream centers. In other words, through all the months since the New Deal came into power defections have been increasing. The opposition, growing in strength, at last has been given an anchor. The cumulative character of the opposition and the dissension and dissatisfaction has made it possible for a single incident such as the Supreme court decision to provide what politicians call an issue.

If the Supreme court ruling had not been sufficient to accomplish this purpose, Mr. Roosevelt personally provided the necessary additional momentum. When he spoke in his now famous press conference about the court decision having the effect of pushing American social life back to "horse and buggy days" he set up at one and the same time a circumstance that molded his own supporters in one group and the opposition concretely in another.

So avidly did the opposition seize upon Mr. Roosevelt's statement that many newspapers of influence in the country construed it as a challenge to the Supreme court. Obviously the President, occupying a co-equal status with the Supreme court in our form of government, had no intention of issuing a challenge to the Supreme court in the ordinary sense of the word. What he intended was to explain to the country that the time had come for the nation to consider its future course; the question he propounded in effect was whether the limitations, the maxima and the minima, laid down in the Constitution were sufficiently

flexible to cover life as we now live it. From sober-thinking individuals, I gather that this is the point which must be developed fully in advance of the November elections of 1938.

Consequently, some observers believe the campaign next year ought to be on a higher plane than any in recent history. They point to the fact that determination of the question just outlined above carries with it the collateral determination of whether the United States shall be one vast empire with state lines virtually obliterated. Likewise, determination of the question referred to will bring an answer to a further question, namely, whether the American people desire that their government shall control individual businesses or whether those businesses and the practices of the citizenry shall be permitted to continue as was the desire of the colonists when they fought off the armies of King George.

But there will be some sixteen months of time that must elapse before the American people can express their opinion and their wishes at the polls. In that interim, pressing problems resulting from the New Deal program must be solved.

At the moment, what to do with NRA as well as how to do it stands foremost. Behind it lies troublesome questions centering in the farm policies of the Agricultural Adjustment administration. Permeating the very structure of the New Deal is the broader question of whether it is desirable to continue so many of the alphabetical agencies as permanent units of the government since each of them was created in response to a plan necessitated by desires for economic recovery. NRA will be continued in a skeleton form. Its powers and its functions will be very limited. Some vitriolic opponents of NRA are declaring that its skeleton organization is being maintained solely as a face-saving proposition. They argue that Mr. Roosevelt could not admit complete defeat of this outstanding plank in his recovery platform.

The truth seems to be that Mr. Roosevelt, while unwilling to admit defeat in this direction, is waiting until he can determine what the wishes of the country are and how far the majority of the population will go with him in rebuilding the structure on lines within the limitations prescribed by the Supreme court. Thus far, certainly he has had considerable evidence of benefits accruing from the NRA experiment. No other view can be taken of announcements by many industrial leaders to the effect that they intend to continue hours of labor and wage levels to which they had subscribed under the codes of fair practice—all of which were thrown out the window by the Supreme court as illegal.

To the extent that important industrial lines are continuing to observe the code conditions on a voluntary basis it is believed Mr. Roosevelt can take credit for having moved general business to a plane against which even the social theorists can offer little complaint. The President has termed those who have been guilty of unfair and unjust treatment of labor and the consuming public "chiselers." There is chiseling going on now. Probably, there will be more of it. If it becomes too widespread, it seems reasonable certain that there will be a strong reaction among thinking people. This reaction will strengthen whatever moves the President makes to revise the constitutional limitations about which he has complained.

There was an incident of historic importance in the Capitol building the other day. The Supreme court of the United States met as usual in its chambers under the dome of the Capitol on June 3. As far as outward appearances go it was simply another session in which the nine dignified and learned justices met to publicly render the conclusions of law they had reached. But it was more than that. It was the last time the court was to convene in that chamber, and today it is dim in the sallow light of shaded windows for the first time since 1860.

When the court convenes next October after its usual summer recess, the justices will climb marble steps into a gigantic new ten-million-dollar structure—the permanent home of the court for the future. It is a building ornate in its simplicity. The court chambers and the private offices of the justices represent architectural masterpieces. Equipment of the most modern type has been installed. Convenience is everywhere. Yet one of the older members of the court whom it has been my privilege to know remarked with just a touch of pathos in his voice that he believed he would prefer his old office and the old bench and bar where he had served so long.

The chamber that is now deserted was used in the earliest part of its history as the meeting place of the United States senate. It was there that the voices of Calhoun and Webster were heard

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

# Cottons of New Style Importance

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



SUMMER cottons were never so lovely as they are this year, when their new fashion importance has caused them to be styled as carefully and as beautifully, and often as formally as the most expensive silks. They have blossomed forth in the stores in such alluring array that even if you have forgotten how to thread the bobbin of your sewing machine, you will find yourself buying dress-lengths for your own sports and daytime summer clothes and for pretty frocks for your little girl.

With cottons being declared so really high-fashion this season, at the same time so practical and inexpensive, it is no wonder they are creating such a furore in the style realm, they are simply irresistible. Then, too, they include such a wide variety of weaves to choose from, there is not the slightest difficulty in finding a proper kind for any pattern you may have selected.

Seersuckers are of course big news—and there are several types that merit attention for street and sports wear. The shiroshaker plaids, in very fine-creaked seersucker, are equally attractive in two tones of one color or in vari-colored designs in bold or small patterns. The sports dress, to the left in the group illustrated, is made of this sort of plaid seersucker. It buttons all the way down the back and proves its practicability in that it may be worn separately or over a play suit of halter bodice and shorts. The ensemble is smart for beach, bicycling or tennis. Anyone who can sew even a little bit can easily make this simply though effectively styled dress.

Lighter in weight are the crepecord seersucker variations with corded lines emphasizing the color stripes in either pastel or high shades. You will have a difficult time choosing between these colorful stripe and the gay seersucker plaids. A dress of each is the best solution to this problem.

Flaxon batistes, which you probably wore in rosebud-sprigged prints when you wore braids and hair ribbons, are just as cool and sheer and dainty as ever. This year they are especially chic in new lively plaid and floral designs. The best of it is you can depend on them being in reliable fast colors.

That smart tailored budget frock which we are picturing to the right is made of one of the fashionable flaxon batistes in very sheer yet firm stripes. You will enjoy a dress like this for summer daytime and spectator-sports wear. One of the fascinations of stripes is they make up so effectively. The gown illustrated is no exception to the rule. This striped batiste comes in red or blue with white or yellow, also brown with orange. The tie and belt of organdie in a matching shade add a pleasing trimming touch. Pleated short sleeves and buttons all the way down the front are nice details.

The little girl is wearing a pretty frock which is made of lightweight crossbar cotton seersucker in red and white. The collar and pocket are piped with bright red.

## FLOWER JEWELRY

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



The new gold flower-jewelry is so attractive you will fall in love with it at first sight. The centers of the flowers are of turquoise, coral and pearls. The clips fastening this charming black lace-and-net cape with matching halo hat which has a large clip at the back, the bracelets and the ornaments on the lace bag show how decorative and flattering a touch these pretty jewel-centered gold flowers impart to midlady's costume. With the now-so-fashionable white chiffon evening gowns you couldn't think of anything more pleasing to wear than a gold flower jewelry ensemble as here pictured. This stunning lace cape-and-hat ensemble was shown in the style revue in connection with the Lace ball recently given in New York.

## FASHIONS HAVE NEW ACCENTS OF COLOR

White is still the top, but there are some new notes creeping into the song. They will never be able to steal the place that pure white accents have held for so long, but they are a great boon to those whose skin doesn't take kindly to white. With navy, with black or with brown a deep shade of pink, called desert rose is used. In pique or silk it makes gilets and collars and bunches of flowers for the neckline of a frock.

Chamois is the other color that is stealing into the accessory picture—the real thing or rough silk that is dyed the same tone. When the leather is used it makes belts and ascot scarfs, to be worn with navy or gray when matched to chamois gloves and bag.

Just as there are new colors in accessories, so are there new colors in hosiery. There is a coppery shade that blends beautifully with brown or tan ensembles, to be worn with brown shoes.

## Peasant Influence Noted in Various Dress Items

The peasant influence is felt in all sorts of angles of female attire this season. Blouses go in for great big sleeves that are banded tight at the wrist, embroidery of peasant motive is used on dresses and good-looking sports oxfords have thick soles stitched in hump.

One of the smartest results of the "back-to-the-soil movement" is a two-piece Paquin daytime dress in a soft shade of blue. The straight skirt is given fullness by small kick pleats in front. The rounded high neck is formed by a sunburst of wide tucks and is edged by a band of blue pearls and metal which continues on the left shoulder to form an epaulette.

Chiffon Blouses  
Gay blouses of chiffon in such shades as turquoise, chartreuse, mauve, beetroot and coral are going to look awfully smart with white crepe suits this summer.

## CROCHET COLLAR OF MEDALLIONS

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



No matter what state you live in, you will find the women interested in crocheted collars. They are becoming more popular every day, and we know our readers will be interested in the ideas we have to offer. The round collar shown above is made of twelve assembled medallions, No. 30 thread and size 8 hook.

Package No. 719 contains sufficient white "Mountain Craft" crochet cotton to complete this collar, also instructions how to make it.

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## Sausages and Bombs

That a machine in a confectioner's shop at Cork, Irish Free State, made sausages by day and bombs at night was revealed recently. The innocent-looking appliance produced bombs for the Irish Republican army during the Anglo-Irish trouble, but eventually was discovered by the police.

## 44 PREMIUMS

Clabber Girl's Record for perfect baking results at the Indiana State Fair, 1934.

## CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER



## FOUR TIME BELTS

The eastern time belt extends from the Atlantic ocean to a line drawn, roughly, through Toledo, Ohio; Norton, Va.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta and Macon, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla. The central time zone extends from this line to another drawn through Mandan, N. D.; Pierre, S. D.; McCook, Neb.; Dodge City, Kan., and along the westerly lines of Oklahoma and Texas. The boundary between mountain and Pacific time is the westerly line of Montana, then the Salmon river, then the westerly boundary of Idaho southward, and the southerly boundary of Idaho eastward, to a line through Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, and Parker and Yuma, Ariz.



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