

# BRISBANE

## THIS WEEK

### Wealth Is Wages Most Constant Market Wages and Prosperity Long Wants Chunks

The American Cotton Manufacturers' association, at Charlotte, N. C., promises not to reduce wages or increase hours, an excellent pledge, as important to the employing, prosperous class as to workers. This was well put by W. J. Cameron, speaking for Henry Ford, announcing restoration of the six dollars a day minimum wage, which will cost Henry Ford \$2,000,000 a month!



Arthur Brisbane

"The finest possible method of distributing the nation's goods is through wages. They represent work done and useful wealth created; they never drain or tax the country—they add substance and strength. . . .

"It is impossible to exaggerate the dependence of the country upon wages earned and paid, or the happy effect of a return of wages after a period of decline. . . . The expenditures of the rich cannot support any basic business in this country; for in the first place we have very few people who can be called rich; and in the second place, neither their needs nor their buying power is sufficient to support even a medium-sized industry of any sort.

"The largest, most varied and most constant market in the world is the wage-earning American people. They handle the bulk of the money; it is their needs and standards that keep the wheels turning. If they can't buy it doesn't matter who else can or does and their buying power is wages."

Business men who think wealth can be taken out of the wages of working men, should read those words in Italian, carefully, and they should be read by any workers that have listened to demagogues telling them, "Take it away from the rich. That is the way to be happy." There are not enough "rich" to go around, but with full production, full consumption, good wages and reasonable leisure, affording time to spend and enjoy the good wages, American prosperity for all that has grown steadily in the past would continue to grow.

Have wages and prosperity increased? They have. First, a President of the United States once complained, publicly and without rebuke, that you could not hire a good worker in this country for less than \$100 a year, about 30 cents a day.

Second, McMasters, the historian, tells you that in the early days only one American mechanic, a New England carpenter, could earn as much as one dollar a day.

Third, in 1914, when the automobile industry was young, Henry Ford's minimum wage was \$2.34 a day. It was in January, 1914, that the new minimum was changed to \$5 a day.

The senate rejects Senator Long's proposition to spend five thousand million dollars a year benevolently, and raise the money by taking "chunks" out of large fortunes.

This process, the senator's "share-the-wealth" idea, might last a little while, but after the large fortunes were all gone the "share-the-wealth" gentlemen might begin taking "chunks" out of each other.

J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, who sold valuable pictures here, and sold them well, proving business ability, in London is selling costly miniatures.

Some ask why Mr. Morgan, who is prosperous, sells works of art that cannot be replaced. The reply might properly be "That is my business." Perhaps he sees ahead conditions in which "real money" will be better than miniatures.

Telegram, dated Washington, from Congressman P. L. Gassaway. Try to be as cheerful as he is:

"Just returned from trip through Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Crops are good out there. Prosperity is certain. Couldn't get breakfast in railroad restaurant on account of crowd."

Lloyd George says: "Signor Mussolini is bent upon the conquest of Abyssinia. Lust is in his eye and it makes his speech wild and incoherent. He resents all interference from outside with furious anger."

Mussolini's speech may have been "wild and incoherent," but there was common sense in it when he reminded the British that they didn't invite or listen to criticism while they were building up their empire.

Jackie Kaul, a New York boy, five years old, thought kidnapped, is found in the East river, drowned, by accident, undoubtedly.

After dreadful anxiety, to know the truth brings relief to the parents. The sad death of this child shows how faith and a belief in the hereafter console human beings. Faith that their child is happy in another world, and has been happy and safe ever since they first missed him, makes their grief bearable.

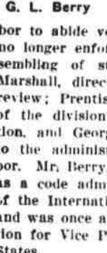
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# CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

## NEW SET OF MANAGERS GIVEN NRA BY PRESIDENT WITH J. L. O'NEILL AS HEAD.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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POOR old NRA, now just a thing of skin and bones, has a new set of managers. President Roosevelt issued an executive order extending the enacted order extending the enacted order until April 1 next, in accordance with the resolution adopted by congress, and then announced that James L. O'Neill, vice president of the Guarantee Trust company of New York, would serve as administrator. Assisting the banker in the effort to persuade the public, business men and labor to abide voluntarily by the codes no longer enforceable, and in the assembling of statistics, are Leon C. Marshall, director of the division of review; Prentiss L. Cooney, director of the division of business co-operation, and George L. Berry, assistant to the administrator representing labor. Mr. Berry, who has been serving as a code administrator, is president of the International Pressmen's union and was once a candidate for nomination for Vice President of the United States.



G. L. Berry

O'Neill, Marshall and Cooney were made directly responsible to the President. An advisory council of six members was named to help them. On this council are Charles Edison and Howell Cheney for industry; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, for labor, and Emily Newell Blair and Walton H. Hamilton for consumers.

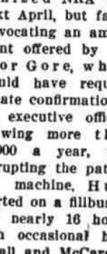
"The administration of the amended act," said the President in signing the orders, "will proceed as rapidly as possible to adjust activities and personnel to conform to present limited objectives."

"So long, however, as there is a possibility of further legislation, it will be desirable to maintain the general structure of the recovery administration in Washington and in field offices and to retain those essential members of a trained personnel who can be usefully employed. There will be lasting values in a careful appraisal of the two-year accomplishments of the NRA and in preserving for permanent use the records of that experience. This can be done by those heretofore engaged in the work of codification."

A steady but gradual reduction of personnel is, therefore, a sound public policy which will also avoid imposing undue hardships on faithful public employees who can continue to render a service of exceptional value to the government. It will be necessary, of course, to retain a sufficient field force to report on the effects of code abolition. This will include information covering changes in labor and fair practice standards."

There are 5,400 employees of the NRA, 4,500 of them in Washington. Reduction of the personnel eventually to 1,500 is contemplated, but it is expected that most of the dismissed employees will be absorbed by other alphabetical agencies.

SENATOR HUEY LONG, the Louisiana Kingfish, made a tremendous effort to keep the senate from adopting the resolution extending the skeletonized NRA until next April, but failed.



Senator Long

Advocating an amendment offered by Senator Gore, which would have required senate confirmation of all executive officials drawing more than \$4,000 a year, thus disrupting the patronage machine, Huey started on a filibuster. For nearly 16 hours, with occasional help from Senators Schall and McCaren, he kept the upper house in session, pouring forth a continuous stream of discourse that ranged from the necessity of preserving the Constitution down to recipes for fried oysters and pot-likker.

At last the senate broke down the filibuster, rejected the Gore amendment and passed the extension resolution by a vote of 41 to 13. One change, to tighten up the anti-trust laws, suggested by Borah, was made, so the resolution was sent back to the house for concurrence.

EWING Y. MITCHELL, one of the original Roosevelt men in Missouri, was rewarded by appointment as assistant secretary of commerce, but he violently opposed some of Mr. Roper's policies in the running of the department and so the President, after asking in vain for his resignation, ousted him summarily, saying he desired for the position "a man of large executive and administrative training." Now Mr. Mitchell has started what he calls "a fight to a finish," opening with the publication of charges that "special interests" dominate the Commerce department. He especially criticizes a government contract with the United States lines for the permanent layoff of the steamship Leviathan, contending it is against the public interest and that "those interested in the company, prominent among whom are P. A. R.

Franklin, John M. Franklin, Vincent Astor and Kermit Roosevelt," stood to benefit by it. The bureau of air commerce and the steamship inspection service also came in for unfavorable criticism by Mr. Mitchell.

ACCORDING to reports issued by the Brookings Institution, there is no justification for indefinite continuance of the wheat and tobacco programs of the AAA.

The wheat report, written by Joseph S. Davis, a director of the food research institute of Stanford university, warns against a tendency to spread a sinister form of political corruption. It credits progress in raising prices and reducing surplus largely to two successive years of drought and lists contributory causes as the influence of the tariff and dollar depreciation.

The tobacco report by Harold B. Rowe states that substantial benefits have been obtained for growers with little, if any, added burden on consumers through higher prices thus far. No attempt is made to appraise the merits of the program as a public policy, although it is pointed out that benefits to producers could not be increased indefinitely.

SECRETARY OF WAR DERN exonerated Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois of blame for the army air-mail fiasco and merely directed that he be reprimanded for making "inexact, unfair and misleading" statements to the house military affairs committee. This didn't suit certain members of the committee who insist the general should be removed from his command of the army air corps.



Gen. Foulois

Representatives William H. Rogers of New Hampshire and Lister Hill of Alabama they would carry the matter to the floor of the house and there review the evidence the committee took. In holding that Foulois should receive more drastic punishment than a reprimand, Representative Rogers made public a letter from Secretary Dern to the committee. The letter followed an official War department statement clearing Foulois, whose friends insisted he was being made a scapegoat for the administration air-mail blunder.

"It is affirmatively established," Dern's letter read, "that General Foulois violated the ethics and standards of military service in making statements before your committee which not only were unfair and misleading to the committee itself but which also reflected upon the integrity of his brother officers."

AFTER three bloody riots in Omaha's street car strike, in which one man was killed and nearly two hundred were injured, Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska took charge of the situation. State troops were called out to preserve the public peace and the governor, meeting with representatives of the traction company, the central labor union and the strikers, ordered that the dispute be arbitrated immediately.

Cochran insisted the arbitration agreement be effective for at least one year and hinted his military authority might be invoked to enforce the agreement during that time.

"If either party," his statement said, "in the future fails to observe the conditions set down by the board of arbitration and so is responsible for a return of conditions which will again require military law it must take the full responsibility."

Illinois National Guardsmen were sent to Freeport where strikers at the Stover Manufacturing plant had fought with deputy sheriffs. Gov. Henry Horner intervened and a basis was reached for settling the strike, which had been in force since May 7. The men were granted a wage increase at least until September 1 next.

President Roosevelt succeeded in averting the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners. Both the operators and the United Mine Workers agreed to a truce until June 30, before which time it is hoped a new wage scale can be formulated and accepted.

EDWIN P. MORROW, former governor of Kentucky and a Republican leader prominent in state and nation, died suddenly in Frankfort. He was one of the most popular men in Kentucky and was noted for his oratorical powers. Another death widely mourned is that of Gar Williams, whose cartoons had endeared him to countless thousands because of their kindness, humor and truth.

PLANS for spending the \$4,000,000,000 work-relief fund are coming to the fore rapidly and numerous. Representative Mitchell, Democrat, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill requiring the President to use \$1,000,000,000 to help the durable goods industries. By its terms factories supplying machinery and materials would be reimbursed for losses directly attributable to hiring new men. Mr. Mitchell thinks his plan would aid in the production of \$80,000,000,000 worth of durable goods needed by private industry.

The War department filed a request for \$17,071,358 to finance the construction of 26 army bases in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California and Kansas. The Labor department asked for \$400,000 for research designed to aid the United States employment service in selecting and placing workers on relief jobs and in private industry.

FASCIST leaders of Italy, doubtless including Mussolini himself, are of the opinion that the Italo-Ethiopian arbitration commission will not be able to settle peacefully the disputes between the two nations. Therefore the Rome government is making all preparations for war, one of its most recent steps being a decree calling in all silver money from circulation. Thus silver becomes to a large degree the property of the government. Its export in any form had been previously prohibited.

The expeditionary force in Africa will number about 225,000 men by fall, and since silver is rising in the world market the government may realize a considerable profit.

Nearly a million men have been called to arms by Il Duce, and departures of troops and munitions to Africa are being speeded up. The arbitration commission, one of whose members is an American, Benjamin Pitman Potter, named by Ethiopia, doesn't seem to be getting anywhere with its negotiations.

PRESIDENT CARDENAS of Mexico appeared to have come victorious out of a crisis that was precipitated by Plutarco Elias Calles, who was opposing Cardenas' economic policies. The young president forced his entire cabinet to resign and formed another that would support him wholeheartedly. He has back of him the workers, most of the politicians and probably the army.

The Mexican City Catholics, who are pretty much suppressed, took advantage of the presence in the capital of thousands of Rotarians attending their international convention, and held a monster parade with speeches calling for religious liberty.

JAPAN is moving swiftly to obtain the control over north China which evidently is her main objective at present. New demands were presented to the Chinese government at Nanking, and when some of these were declared unacceptable the Japanese troops and officials began moving into Peiping and Tientsin and all the area between the Great Wall and the Yellow river. The Chinese officials, being helpless, moved out and the branches of the Kuomintang or People's party were closed. The central council in Nanking, though accepting some of the Japanese demands, could see nothing but trouble ahead and instructed Gen. Ho Ying-ching, the war minister, to prepare for eventualities.

WARFARE between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Gran Chaco, which has been going on for three years, came to an end after representatives of the two nations signed an armistice agreement in Buenos Aires. The truce was the result of conferences between representatives of Paraguay, Bolivia and six neutral nations—the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile, and Uruguay. An attempt will now be made to settle the disputes by direct negotiations.

THE British government, it is believed, has accepted in principle the German demand for restoration of the German navy up to 35 per cent of the British strength. This is exceedingly irritating to France, and Premier Laval is likely to send a note to all signatories to the Washington treaty protesting against the revision of the multilateral treaties by bilateral agreements, and proposing a new naval conference, including Germany this time, to revise the Washington and London ratios all around.

REINSDFORF, a German town 52 miles southwest of Berlin, was virtually destroyed by the blowing up of a great munitions plant and the ensuing fires. Because of rigid censorship it was impossible to learn the number of casualties. Nazi officials admitted there were 52 dead, 79 injured seriously and 300 slightly hurt.

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS' big Clipper ship made a second successful flight to Honolulu, and continued thence to Midway Islands. Capt. E. C. Mueick and his efficient crew encountered no difficulties on the long trip, which was made in preparation for the establishment of transpacific service. Before starting home the plane made a four-hour flight over Kure Island and beyond the international date line. Observations were made of possible landing places on the route to Wake Island, which will be the next station west of Midway Islands.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH may not be a receptive candidate for the Presidential nomination next year, but anyhow his friends in Idaho have grabbed his hat and thrown it into the ring. They are organizing "Borah-for-President" clubs all over the state.

MAX BAER lost the heavyweight championship of the world, being defeated by James J. Braddock at Long Island City in a 15-round battle. There were no knock-downs and neither man was badly punished, but the referee and judges unanimously decided that Braddock was the winner on points. Baer's chances were injured by a number of unintentional fouls.

TAXES totaling \$475,000,000 would go out of existence before July 31 if not extended, so a resolution providing them two years was being hurried through the house in accord with the wish of the President. Among them are the 3-cent postage and the 1-cent-a-gallon federal gasoline charge. A second resolution was being prepared to plug loopholes in existing tax laws and to adjust present rates found to be unreasonable or unproductive.

# BRUTALITY IN JAILS IS LAID TO AUSTRIA

## Women Political Prisoners Beaten by Police.

Prague.—An account of callous treatment of Austrian young women and girls arrested for distributing forbidden Socialist party literature or attending party meetings is given by a woman who was an Austrian prisoner, in the current number of the Austrian Socialist organ Arbeiter Zeitung, which is printed by Socialists in exile in Czechoslovakia.

Your correspondent is privately assured that the account is absolutely reliable. It contrasts sharply with Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's denial in a speech in Vienna that Austria treats political prisoners barbarously.

Describes the Conditions.

The Arbeiter Zeitung article gives the following picture of conditions in Vienna:

Young women, when first arrested, are detained one or two weeks in police stations, which have only one cell for women. The political prisoners there are herded together with criminals and prostitutes, to whose professional anecdotes young women, whose only offense is their political attitude, are obliged to listen throughout the day and night.

Washing is practically impossible, only about a cupful of water being allowed to a prisoner. Sanitary conditions are indescribable. The cell contains no ordinary beds but only plank beds, with thin coverlets even in winter.

From the police stations prisoners are transferred to the central police prison, which is so overcrowded that cells built for one woman always contain two or three. Straw sacks are provided for beds, and these are removed from the cells in the day and interchanged among the prisoners so that all run the constant danger of contracting diseases.

Beaten by the Police.

The women were allowed only two fifteen-minute periods of exercise in fresh air weekly until a recent hunger strike. Since then they get a half hour of exercise thrice weekly. Women political prisoners unlike men political prisoners are not beaten by the jailers, but in many cases they are brutally beaten by the police immediately after arrest.

Even children are sometimes imprisoned for political offenses. Recently a boy of fourteen and a girl of eighteen were locked in the same cell and treated as adult prisoners. Recently a girl, sixteen, the daughter of a Czechoslovak citizen, smuggled copies of the Arbeiter Zeitung into Austria. She was arrested and sentenced in each of two different courts to six months for the same offense.

## Time Is Turned Back 15 Years by Operation

Los Angeles.—Dr. Serge Voronoff, rejuvenation specialist whose monkey gland operations make people look 15 years younger, believes man should live 140 years.

"Every animal on earth should live seven times the time it takes to reach first maturity," he explained. "Man is mature at twenty. Therefore, I give him 140 years to live."

Doctor Voronoff made the surprising estimate that nine out of ten times monkey gland seekers are men, rather than women.

"The glands restore mental as well as physical power," the specialist related. "Many men still must work at sixty-five or seventy, and need new mental strength."

"But the women—they come for coquetry. That's why there are few of them."

For three months after the gland operations, no effects are felt, he related, and then—

"For seven months the improvement is continuous. A man sixty-five finally takes on the appearance of a man of fifty."

"The effect lasts ten years. Then it can be done again, but I think that the patient will get the benefit of only about six or seven years the second time. We never have made a third operation."

## Autogiros to Land Mail on Post Office Roofs

Washington.—Anticipating changes in the aviation industry, the federal government has decided to equip all new central post offices in large cities as airports.

Post office officials disclosed they expect within five years autogiros will be delivering air mail right on the roof of post offices.

The new post office buildings at Chicago and Philadelphia already have facilities for landing mail and passengers via their roofs. Others will be built in New York and in key cities throughout the country.

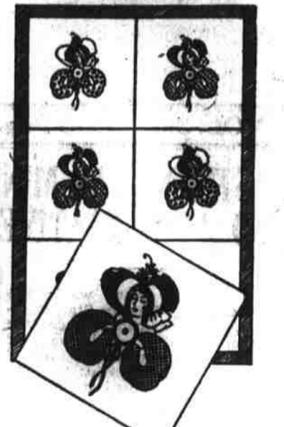
Important savings in time and cost are expected from the new method, which government engineers have declared entirely practical.

## Ohio Woman Was First to Hold Federal Office

Troy, Ohio.—Mrs. Harriette Drury, who served as Troy's "postmaster" from 1877 to 1875, is believed to have been the first woman in the United States to hold a federal office. Records of her service have just been uncovered here. Residents of Belvidere, Ill., had believed that a woman postmaster there from 1871 to 1875 was the first woman office holder.

# COLOR AND LIFE IN "POSTER GIRL"

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



If you want to make a quilt with lots of color and life, the "Poster Girl" will be your selection. The quilt shown above is made from block number 95-A, which is one of the six different girls in which this assortment comes. Make the quilt either by using all the blocks of one design or assorted. The blocks are stamped on white 18-inch squares, and the applique material is stamped with the necessary designs and cutting lines. Twelve 18-inch blocks are generally used for one quilt. With twelve 18-inch blocks, 4-inch strips between blocks and a 9-inch border all around, allowing 1/4 inch for seams, the finished quilt will measure about 77 by 98 inches. Four yards of 38-inch material is sufficient for border and strips.

Send 15 cents to our quilt department for one block No. 95-A like the above. Make this up. You will like the beauty of design and can then decide what designs you want. A picture of the six designs will be mailed with your order, from which to select. Price per set of six stamped blocks with applique patches 75c postpaid.

Address—HOME CRAFT CO.—DEPT. D.—Nineteenth & St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

## How About It, Parents?

A physician decided to help the unemployment situation the other day by giving his young nephew, who had just passed his bar examination, some of his bills to collect. He instructed him to make a report on each of the debtors.

One morning the physician found in his mail the following note: "Dear Uncle—I went to see Mr. X yesterday to collect the \$20 he owed you. I found that he had five children but no assets. Bill."

—New York Sun.

for Billousness Sour Stomach Gas and Headache due to Constipation. 50c a week with a Kodak. Particulars free. Dept. C. Service Sales Service, Box 413, Portsmouth, Va.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Removes Dandruff—Stops Itchy Scalp—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Grows It and Keeps It Soft. 15c. Parker Bros. Co., New York, N.Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 25 cents by mail or at drug stores. Hiseor Chemical Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SORE EYES. Dr. Sebor's Eye Lotion. Relieves and cures sore and inflamed eyes in 15 to 30 hours. Heals the weak eye, cures without pain. Ask your druggist or dealer for S.A.L.E. Eye Lotion. Front Belton (Maryland) P.O. Box 11, Atlanta, Ga.

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