

# BRISBANE THIS WEEK

### Death From the Air Barring the Inventor The Republican Odds To Starve Italy

Warfare in Ethiopia consists largely in surprising the enemy in some narrow gorge or valley. Ethiopians have thus surprised Italians on a small scale. Now the Italians have shown that the thing can be done from the air by killing 2,000 Ethiopian warriors, of whom 20,000 were massed in the Mel Mezoid valley, south of Makale. Ethiopians withstood, with fine courage, the attack with machine guns, incendiary and explosive bombs.



Arthur Brisbane

England really has free speech. On your soap box in Hyde Park you may say what you please, if you do not advocate crime.

But England does not like free speech from another country, through the ether. The British Broadcasting company will not let Marconi talk from Rome to Englishmen over the radio. He might convince them that it is preposterous to try to starve out Italy for doing in Ethiopia what England has done in many places. The ruling seems hard on Marconi, considering that he invented radio. Without him there would be no "British Broadcasting company."

Those that make betting a business are often found in their political judgments. They are at least odd, calculating; sentiment does not cloud their vision.

On the Republican Presidential nomination the betting now stands:

Senator William E. Borah, 8 to 1. Governor Landon of Kansas, 10 to 1. Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, 15 to 1. Col. Frank Knox of Illinois, 15 to 1. Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, Ogden L. Mills, Senator David A. Reed, all 20 to 1.

Professional bettors agree that Governor Landon is gaining, and will probably lead the procession at 6 to 1 in a few days. Band wagon climbers are more and more polite to Governor Landon.

The "sanctions" wall thrown by England and France around Italy, smaller nations co-operating, to "suffocate and starve Italy," as Mussolini puts it, is now complete. Two million young organized Italians protest against the effort to punish Italy for doing to Ethiopia what England and France have done to other, more nearly civilized countries.

H. G. Wells, aged sixty-nine, younger and more brilliant than when he wrote "Doctor Moreau's Island" and "The War of the Worlds," now in America on his way to see Hollywood, says, "The film is a finer art than the novel, stage or the opera."

Mr. Wells' open mind proves his youth. The moving picture is greater in its possibilities than book, stage or opera, because it contains all three, plus the marvelous power of photography.

Britain's ambassador is conferring with our State department concerning Japan's plan to seize Chinese provinces, containing 95,000,000 Chinese, 35,000,000 more than the total population of Japan.

If the Japanese could control, arm and use 100,000,000 Chinese in the air and on the ground, that would be interesting. But it would not be our business, and it is to be hoped that the British will not persuade our State department that this country ought to attend to it.

Spiritually, politically and otherwise important is the proposed "merger" approved by bishops of the three branches of the Methodist Episcopal church. Together, the Methodist Episcopal church, Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Methodist Protestant church would number 7,500,000 members, the largest Protestant group.

Young men are coming back into fashion. Dr. Alan Valentine, only thirty-four, former master of Pierson college at Yale, is made president of Rochester university and stands well by denouncing the "ballyhoo" of college athletics, football especially. He speaks with authority, not as a weakling bookworm, for he was a college athlete at Swarthmore, member of the Olympic team at Paris in 1928.

The American Bankers association reveals the interesting fact that our banks hold fifteen thousand million dollars' worth of government bonds—in figures, \$15,000,000,000.

Well might a most important official of the government say: "Inflation? We have it now, biggest ever seen, frozen in the banks. Wait until it breaks loose."

After the Tory election in England prices went soaring on London's stock exchange. Companies that make war weapons and materials were most buoyant. The masses had voted for more, bigger and better battleships, and war, if necessary.

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# CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

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## Sanctions Against Italy Now in Effect

SOMETHING new under the sun is now being tried out—an economic war to put a stop to a military war. Fifty-two nations are united in the imposition of sanctions against Italy, which became an outlaw nation on November 18 by decree of the League of Nations. Four league nations, all unimportant, refused to participate. They are Austria, Hungary, Albania and Paraguay. Indirect support is given the league by two non-member nations, the United States and Germany. Nearly all the world's chief ports are closed to Italian goods, and exports to Italy of arms, war materials and a long list of key products has stopped. Loans and credits for the Italian government, public bodies, corporations and individuals are forbidden.

Should this momentous action succeed, it would seem that the end of Benito Mussolini and the Fascist regime in Italy is in sight. Should it fail, the League of Nations falls, the British communications in the Mediterranean would be threatened, and the peace of the world would be menaced.

Standing steadfast against the sanctions, Premier Mussolini proclaimed the day on which they were established "a day of ignominy and infamy," as had been declared by the Fascist grand council. The day was made a holiday, flags flew from all buildings and there were numerous angry demonstrations against the member nations of the league. The frontiers of Italy and its ports were closed to goods of those nations except for certain necessities. Restrictions of food, fuel and light were put in force.

As for the Ethiopian war itself, Mussolini announced an important change in commanders. Gen. Emilio de Bono was recalled with warm praise for having achieved his mission "under extremely difficult circumstances" and was to be elevated to the rank of marshal. Gen. Pietro Badoglio, chief of staff, was appointed to succeed De Bono as commander in chief of the invading armies.

The Italian forces in northern Ethiopia were preparing for a new forward movement, their objective being Amba Alaji, 40 miles south of Makale. It was learned that Emperor Haile Selassie had sent to his men in that region an order not to retreat further, so there were prospects of a real battle. Ten thousand well trained and well armed warriors from the rich province of Walega arrived at Addis Ababa to fight the Italians.

The "sanctions" wall thrown by England and France around Italy, smaller nations co-operating, to "suffocate and starve Italy," as Mussolini puts it, is now complete. Two million young organized Italians protest against the effort to punish Italy for doing to Ethiopia what England and France have done to other, more nearly civilized countries.

## Treaty With Canada Is Made Public

AMERICAN business generally is pleased with the terms of the new trade treaty with Canada, made public simultaneously in Washington and Ottawa. Farmers and the lumber men of the northwest will not like it. High tariff advocates in congress are sure to attack the pact, but its terms cannot be affected for three years, even were congress to repeal the reciprocal trade act under which President Roosevelt acted in negotiating the agreement. It is considered a trade agreement rather than a formal treaty, and goes into effect January 1 next.

Government officials, foreseeing adverse reaction in some quarters because of some of the sliced American duties, sought to show the pact would lead to greatly increased trade and employment which would benefit the country.

President Roosevelt stressed that while duties were lowered on Canadian cattle, cream, seed potatoes and certain kind of lumber, quotas placed on these articles would prevent serious interference with the American market.

An analysis of the pact shows that the United States grants concessions to Canada on 79 major commodities, including:

Tariff slash on four-year-old whisky from \$1 to 50 cents per fifth of a gallon. Reductions in duties on specified quotas of beef cattle (from 2 to 2 cents per pound on animals over 700 pounds); dairy cows (2 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents); cream (56.5 cents to 35 cents per gallon); white or Irish seed potatoes (75 to 45 cents per 100 pounds); Douglas fir and western hemlock (50 per cent).

Reduced duties on lumber and timber of other kinds; cheddar cheese, turnips, apples, hay, maple sugar, live poultry, horses, halibut and some other fish; some leathers and ferro-manganese.

A pledge to keep on the free list Canadian pulpwood, newsprint, unmanufactured wood, shingles, lath, lobster, certain furs, crude asbestos, artificial abrasives and fertilizers.

A promise to maintain the present 10 per cent duty on feedstuffs for animals.

On the part of Canada the duties are cut on 150 commodities, some of the leading concessions being: Reduc-

tions on wheat (from 30 to 12 cents a bushel); off-season fresh vegetables (50 per cent); vegetables imported in marketing season (35 per cent); most classes of farm machinery (50 per cent); industrial machinery (35 to 25 per cent); mining and textile machinery; radios (30 to 25 per cent); electric refrigerators; tinplate manufactures; dressed lumber; building materials; motor vehicles; cotton fabrics, furs, chemicals, silk fabrics, cotton manufactures, electrical apparatus.

Also rate cuts on oranges, grapefruit, nuts, iron and steel manufactures.

Place magazines and potatoes on the free list.

A pledge to grant the United States on 767 articles, the lowest rates paid by any non-British country.

A promise to seek legislation to permit Canadians visiting the United States to carry \$100 in American goods duty free back to their homes each month.

A pledge to liberalize the system of establishing arbitrary valuations on American products.

A promise to keep raw cotton on the free list and to put tractors on that list.

## United States Will Not Interfere in Mexico

REQUESTS made by the Knights of Columbus that the United States government make an investigation of alleged religious persecution in Mexico have been denied by President Roosevelt in a rather sharply worded letter to Supreme Knight Martin H. Carmody. Mr. Roosevelt said: "I decline to permit this government to undertake a policy of interference in the domestic concerns of foreign governments and thereby jeopardize the maintenance of peaceful conditions."

## Baldwin's Government Wins Elections

PRIME MINISTER STANLEY BALDWIN and his Conservative government party won an impressive victory in the British parliamentary elections, although the Laborites succeeded in increasing the Conservative majority in the house by about 60 seats. Baldwin himself was unopposed for re-election, but Ramsay MacDonald, lord president of the council and former prime minister, was badly defeated, as was his son, Malcolm, who has been minister of colonies. The elder MacDonald left the Labor party to form the national government, and the Laborites had been after his scalp ever since. The government party will have a majority of about 250 in the next house of commons.

"It was a splendid result," Baldwin said in a statement. "The country has renewed its support of the national government. It has expressed decisively its confidence in our will and ability to continue our work for national restoration and world peace."

The newly elected members of parliament meet at Westminster on November 26 to take their oath of allegiance to the crown. This procedure will occupy three days after which commons will adjourn until December 3 when King George will open the new parliament.

## Clash in North China Is Imminent

WITH everything prepared for the proclamation of autonomy of North China, there was almost the certainty of serious fighting in that region between the troops of the Chinese National government and the forces of autonomy movement leaders. It was reported in Tokyo that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, virtual dictator of the National government, had mobilized 300,000 soldiers in the northern provinces, chiefly along the Lughnal railroad in Shantung. The Japanese officials would not say what action Japan might take if Chiang Kai-shek should move his forces farther northward, but they admitted there probably would be a serious battle.

Shanghai heard that several Japanese troop ships had reached Taku, 27 miles southeast of Tientsin, to block the approaches to that city. Japanese forces already were massed at Shashikwan, main gateway to northern China at the east end of the great wall.

## Farm Mortgage Amendment Is Declared Illegal

LEGISLATION designed to replace the Frasier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act after that law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court, was itself declared illegal by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago.

The judges found, in effect, that the amendment adopted in August of 1935, reducing the moratorium period from five to three years, exceeded the powers of congress as did the original measure invalidated last May.

## Bar Committee Upholds Liberty League Lawyers

NO CANON of ethics was violated by the lawyers' committee of the American Liberty league when it offered to defend gratis the constitutional rights of any citizen unable to pay fees for such defense. Moreover, the lawyers' committee is justified in preparing and disseminating "opinions upon legislation with particular reference to the constitutionality of such legislation."

Such is the opinion of the American Bar association's committee on professional ethics and grievances, given in response to a complaint made by C. N. Davie of Atlanta, Ga. The bar committee emphasized that it expressed "no opinion as to the soundness of the conclusions reached by the national lawyers' committee," and added: "This group has organized and appears on the one side; a similar group may well organize and function on the other side. Such an eventuality is more to be desired than feared."

## Filipino Commonwealth Is Established

SELF-GOVERNMENT became a reality for the Philippines on November 15, according to schedule, and it is now up to the islanders to utilize their independence wisely and safely, with only general supervision by the United States. In the presence of a great throng of distinguished persons in the magnificent legislature building at Manila, Manuel Quezon, veteran advocate of independence, was inaugurated as the first president of the commonwealth. Representing the United States were Vice President Garner, Speaker Byrns and a large party of senators and representatives with their wives. Many foreign governments sent unofficial observers, and the leading statesmen of the islands were present.



Manuel Quezon

After Quezon had taken the oath of office, Sergio Osmena, vice president, and the members of the new unicameral legislature were sworn in. President Roosevelt was personally represented by Secretary of War Dern, who made a pleasant speech and read the proclamation, simultaneously issued in Washington, terminating the old government of the islands and establishing the commonwealth government which is to lead to complete independence of the archipelago in 10 years. A cablegram of congratulation also was received from Mr. Roosevelt.

## Business Is Encouraged by Secretary Roper

THE SECRETARY ROPER in addressing the Associated Grocers Manufacturers of America in New York was speaking with authoritative knowledge of the intentions of the administration, business may feel considerably reassured. He said "the breathing spell which we are now enjoying is to be the end of governmental regimentation."

He declared business was the "scapegoat" of the depression and he upheld the profit system of Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of a "breathing spell," the secretary said:

"This declaration of the President is clear-cut and concrete. It means specifically that the basic program of reform has been completed. It means that business no longer needs to feel any uncertainty as to what may come in the future with respect to governmental measures."

According to a Washington dispatch in the New York Times, informal orders have been issued by President Roosevelt to administrative officials to cut federal expenditures under the 1937 budget to \$500,000,000 less than the newly estimated total for 1938.

As a result, the dispatch says, the lives of many federal bureaus and agencies were reported to be hanging in the balance.

The economy wave is heightened by signs of better business, the Times says.

## Some Industries Won't Be Co-Ordinated

MAJ. GEORGE L. BERRY, industrial co-ordinator of the New Deal, is having a hard time co-ordinating industries. An industry-labor conference has been arranged for December 9 in Washington, but it is evident that some very considerable industries will not be represented. First, the Ford Motor company refused curtly to send a representative; then the Automobile Manufacturers' association objected to the affair, announcing its opposition to any revival of the NRA, though most of its members signed the old NRA code; and next came a sharp letter from the National Hardware Lumber association, one of the country's oldest and largest trade associations, flatly refusing to attend the conference. The letter, written by J. W. McClure of Chicago, secretary of the association's board of directors, labeled any attempt to impose a new NRA on industry as "impractical, unworkable, unenforceable, a menace to respect for all laws and therefore opposed to public interest."

Nevertheless, the conference will be held, and representatives of labor are expected to advocate a plan for licensing industry; a proposal that all government contractors comply with code provisions and the 30-hour week.

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## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, © Western Newspaper Union.

### Lesson for December 1

EZRA'S MISSION TO JERUSALEM

LESSON TEXT—Ezra 7:1-10; 8:1-23, 31, 32.

GOLDEN TEXT—The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek him. Ezra 8:22.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Bringing Gifts for God's House.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Ezra's Long Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How God Helps.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Purposeful Prayer and Courageous Action.

I. Who Ezra Was (7:1-10).

1. A priest (vv. 1-5). He was from the line which was to stand between God and the people. The leader of the first company was Zerubbabel, a sort of military governor. The great need now was for a religious leader, for the people had gone far from God, as we see from the noble reformation which Ezra effected.

2. A ready scribe (v. 6). He was a teacher of the law of God.

3. His high ambition (vv. 7-10).

a. He set his heart to seek the law of the Lord (v. 10). He set out definitely with the purpose to know God's Word. No one who purposes in his heart to seek the law of the Lord can fall.

b. He set his heart to obey the Lord (v. 10). He was not only concerned with knowing God's Word but obeying it. God's Word cannot be known in its fullness by the intellect; it must be experienced. An essential qualification for a teacher of the Bible, a preacher, or Sunday school worker, is obedience to God's Word.

c. He set his heart to teach in Israel God's statutes and judgments (v. 10). He not only had a love for God's Word but a desire to implant it in the hearts of others.

II. Ezra's Commission (7:11-26).

Ezra went forth backed by the decree from King Artaxerxes. The king gave him a copy of the decree which authorized him to lead a company back to Jerusalem. This decree empowered him to:

1. Collect funds (vv. 15, 16);

2. Levy tribute (vv. 21, 22);

3. Appoint magistrates and judges (v. 25);

4. Execute penalties (v. 26).

So great was the king's confidence in Ezra that he delegated all these powers to him. For this great favor Ezra lifted his heart to God in thanksgiving (vv. 27, 28). He was mainly concerned with the fact that he was to beautify the Lord's house and acknowledged that God had put his purpose into the king's heart.

III. The Company Which Returned With Ezra (Ezra 8:1-20).

This company was comparatively small, only 1,754 males, but including the women, children and servants there were perhaps 6,000 or 7,000 people. Before proceeding on the journey Ezra was careful to find out as to whether any of the Levites, the ministers of God, were with them (v. 15). He knew that the success of their enterprise depended upon the spiritual condition of the people. Temporal blessings and prosperity of the individual and the nation depend upon the people's attitude toward God.

IV. Ezra's Prayer and Fasting (8:21-23).

The first thing that he did was to seek God's guidance. The reason Ezra sought the Lord's help was that as far as possible he desired his mission to be free from human dependence. He did not minimize the dangers attending his journey, but since he had assured the king that the hand of the Lord would be upon all for good who sought him, he was ashamed to ask the king for a military escort to protect them from the marauding Arabs. His desire was to prove the reality of God's help, as God's honor among the heathen was at stake.

V. The Successful Journey (8:24-32).

God heard their prayer. The treasure entrusted to them was great. Perhaps the entire value of money and sacred utensils was nearly five million dollars. For a small caravan to go through a country infested by these robber bands carrying such an amount of money was most perilous, but Ezra knew that God was able and would protect them. Observe:

1. The care and honesty (vv. 24-30). The money was weighed out them at the start and was to be weighed when turned over to the authorities at Jerusalem. The incentive to honest and strict accounting of the trust was that they were holy men and were entrusted with that which belonged to God.

2. Their safe arrival (vv. 31, 32). Some four and one-half months were required to make the journey. God brought them safely to their destination, thus proving that he is faithful to those who put their trust in him.

Perfect Love

Perfect love is distinguished by the character of its enjoyments. It craves the spiritual, the holy and divine. Its enjoyments are purely religious; they are sought by prayer, reading the Scriptures, pious meditations and acts of Christian duty and usefulness. The enjoyments of a pure heart are sweet, rational and unswerving.

Objections

Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome.—Johnes

## More Humble About Our Opinions in New Kinship

At the moment, many people are deploring "a lack of leadership" in religion, says Lloyd C. Douglas in Cosmopolitan. "In my opinion, the confessed bewilderment of the churches is a sign of health and progress. The recent use of the soft pedal has made the prophet of more value to the people. They sense an intellectual kinship with the honest man who admits he is a bit at a loss to know exactly where we are."

Editors who were used to saying the last word necessary for the adequate instruction of their constituents are writing in phrases tempered by a new shyness. Statesmen, teachers, parents, even half-grown children are no longer laying down their beliefs with a bang. We are all becoming humble about our opinions. This is the type of kinship we have needed more seriously than any other. It is somewhere along this road that we may find our peace."

## In Which Politician and Economist Are Defined

An economist is a man who knows a great deal about a very little, and who goes on knowing more and more about less and less until he finally knows everything about practically nothing.

A politician is a man who knows a very little about a great deal and who goes on knowing less and less about more and more, until finally he knows practically nothing about everything.—Tit-Bits.

## Civil Concord

The cottage, no less than the palace, enjoys the blessings of civil concord and social harmony. Human life, in every sphere, becomes easier and happier and more fruitful, as men recognize the ties which bind them to each other, and learn to dwell together in mutual affection and helpfulness.—Van Dyke.

## May Be Arrogance

A forceful man may need to give his forcefulness an education.



LITTLE JACK HORNER SAT IN A CORNER AFTER EATING A LARGE PIECE OF PIE HE STUCK IN HIS THUMB, AND PULLED OUT A TUM, (WHICH HE ALWAYS KEPT IN HIS VEST POCKET FOR JUST SUCH EMERGENCIES)

## WHY MILLIONS CARRY TUMS!

MILLIONS now know the smart thing is to carry a roll of Tums, always. Heartburn, gas, and other symptoms of acid indigestion have a habit of occurring at unexpected times. You don't have to drudge your stomach with harsh alkalies which physicians have long warned may make the tendency toward acid indigestion worse. Tums, a real scientific advancement, contains no soda or other alkalies. Instead a wonderful antacid that simply neutralizes stomach acidity, the balance passing out of the body inert. Pleasant to eat in candy. Only 10c a roll. Put a roll in your pocket now.



## Ringworm on Head. Child Cried All the Time

Cuticura Relieved

"Ringworm started with a white crust on my little boy's head. Then it turned into eruptions and his head was in a terrible way. These eruptions itched and when he scratched them they would burn, and more broke out. He could not rest, but cried all the time.

"I tried different remedies, but the eruption lasted one year. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and now my boy's head is relieved. I will never be without Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Carter, 840 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1935.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. One sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass."—Adv.

## Break up that COLD

Perhaps the surest way to prevent a cold from "catching hold" and getting worse is, at once, to cleanse internally with FREE Cuticura.

Do it the pleasant tea-cup way. Wash the system with a hot cup of Garfield's COLD-BREAKER, mild, easy-to-take tea. It's the only cold-breaker that's safe. It's the only cold-breaker that's safe. It's the only cold-breaker that's safe.

Garfield Tea

Garfield Tea

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