

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

The Big "Black Legion" More and Better Babies A Worried Empire U. S. Dollars Emigrate

The "ritual" of the murderous secret society called the "Black Legion" contains some old "Know-Nothing" features.

The candidate for admission must be "willing to commit murder, to proceed against Catholics, Jews and Negroes"; he must be "native born, Protestant, white and gentle."

The "Black Legion," which probably will not last long, had ambitious plans. Among other things it proposed to overthrow the federal government, which is not an original idea.

Strange things are done or planned in the name of "liberty" now, as they were when Madam Roland mounted the guillotine platform.

Russia wants bigger families, like Mussolini and others with "plans." Stalin wants plenty of new little citizens.

A thousand million rubles will be set aside by Moscow to "subsidize large families and old mothers." Birth control ladies and gentlemen will hear, surprised, that aid to large families will begin "after" the seventh child.

Chancellor Hitler of Germany joins in the "more and better babies" cry.

The German ideal is no longer the beautiful golden-haired Margaret, spinning her wheel and saying "No." The Nazis demand women who, "above everything else, can become the mothers of several children, and are willing to do so, according to a representative of Chancellor Hitler.

William Philip Simms, English, is afraid the British empire may not survive, on account of "air fleet peril."

Britain is disturbed by the thought that her whole imperial line of communication, stretching 4,000 miles from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Gulf of Aden, is under Mussolini's bombing planes.

Americans investing huge sums in the Bahamas, to escape income tax, says the New York Times, big type, front page.

Americans have been "investing huge sums" elsewhere, outside of the United States. Billions of American money have gone to Canada, England and other "foreign parts."

Needless to say, if enough American money pours in to make it worth while the intelligent British will find a way to tax it.

Germany has proved the "48-hours-from-Europe-to-America" possibility, with America looking on.

Now England is rushing preparations for a line of heavier-than-air planes to fly between England and America, starting in a few months.

Many Frenchmen are disturbed and puzzled by the situation in Europe, and General Mordacq, close associate of Clemenceau in the war, discusses the question, "What would Clemenceau do if he could come back?"

France feels the need of "a man with a flat," an homme a poigne, and Clemenceau was that kind.

Concerning that fine old fighter from the Vendee, it is safe to say that if he came back he would hasten preparations for another war. But he would not have waited until now.

Marshal Badoglio, who cleaned up Ethiopia so swiftly, has been called to Rome, perhaps as part of a wise plan not to let anybody grow too big. Like the tree Igdrasil, supposed to have its roots in hell, its topmost branches in heaven.

A new comet now approaching us, discovered by and named for L. C. Peltier, amateur astronomer, who works in a garage, will be the first comet visible to the naked eye since 1927.

Germany cut off the head of a sixty-five-year-old man convicted of killing 12 boys. Before death, "examined" by Nazi officials who thought he might be a Communist, he admitted many other murders. He used a secret poison that doctors could not detect.

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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Serious Labor Troubles in Many States—Moley Warns the Administration—Municipal Bankruptcy Act Is Held Invalid.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FACTORIES and farms in 15 states, in all parts of the Union, were affected by labor troubles which intermediaries were trying in vain to settle.

Workers in six plants of Remington Rand, Inc., were out on strike after union leaders ordered a walkout at Syracuse, N. Y. They said 6,000 workers in the company's New York, Ohio and Connecticut plants were involved.

Six thousand barbers in lower Manhattan, New York, were ordered to join 3,000 others in a strike which had spread over a wide area of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

Striking seamen in New York were said to number 7,000 and there was a good deal of trouble over their efforts to picket the piers and the home of Mayor La Guardia.

Two hundred office workers and company police in Portsmouth, Ohio, were besieged in the strike-closed plant of the Wheeling Steel corporation; and in Akron, Ohio, employees of the Good-year Tire and Rubber company were arrested for violating an anti-riot law.

In other states the union leaders thus estimated the number on strike: Arkansas—Three thousand tenant farmers.

California—One thousand celery field workers.

Oregon and Washington—Seven thousand loggers.

Wisconsin—Twenty-five hundred workers in various industries.

Minnesota—About 500 millwrights, fur and cereal workers.

Indiana—About 175 in various industries.

Iowa—One hundred employees of the Burch Biscuit company in Des Moines.

South Dakota—Three hundred butchers at Morrell packing plant, Sioux Falls.

Nebraska—One hundred highway workers.

Texas—Sixty-two power plant workers at El Paso.

Vermont—Two hundred marble workers near Rutland.

RAYMOND MOLEY, who used to be considered the chief of the "brain trust," fears that his friend President Roosevelt may be destroyed politically by the radicals within the Democratic party who at the same time would "destroy moderation and destroy the very system which he attempted to improve."

In a speech before the National Economy league in New York, Doctor Moley said he saw confronting the Roosevelt administration these dangers:

1. That federal relief agencies will be turned into political machines to perpetuate the rule of state and local politicians.

2. The tendency, "all too prevalent in this congress, to engage in muck-raking, marauding expeditions which destroy the liberty of all of the people while they seek to restrain the abuses of a few. These orgies of public castigation . . . may be means of furthering individual political ambitions, they may be build-ups for those with Presidential hankering, but so far as the public interest is concerned they are simply sound and fury."

3. The tendency "of those in charge of the New Deal to over-emphasize adherence to the belief in the philosophy of the movement and to minimize the importance of competent technical administration."

Doctor Moley defended capitalism; declared that already there has been a wide distribution of wealth in this country, and warned the average man that he eventually must pay the mounting bills for relief—that he is the "missionary being fattened for a cannibalistic feast."

FIVE justices of the United States Supreme court held invalid the municipal bankruptcy act of 1934, declaring it to be an unwarranted invasion of state sovereignty. Four justices dissented, these being Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo. The majority opinion was written by Justice James C. McReynolds. The case was brought by bondholders of a water improvement district in Texas.

The municipal bankruptcy act was designed to permit cities and other political subdivisions which found themselves in financial straits to effect a composition, with the approval of two-thirds of the bondholders or other creditors, whereby the indebtedness could be re-adjusted, scaled down, or, as Mr. Justice McReynolds put it, "repudiated."

THE United States treasury will undertake the biggest peace time borrowing operation in the nation's history, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed in an official announcement revealing that \$2,050,754,416 of government securities will be offered the middle of June. This financing calls for an even billion dollars of new money, in addition to the \$1,050,754,416 required to meet maturing obligations.

SENATOR ROBINSON'S resolution authorizing the continuance of the Florida ship canal and Passamaquoddy tide harnessing projects was favorably reported by the senate commerce committee after Mr. Robinson had told the members the administration wanted the schemes kept alive as work relief measures.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan warned the majority leaders they had better not bring the resolution up in the senate if they really wanted adjournment by June 6, for he had 21 amendments to offer and each one would lead to prolonged debate.

Robinson's resolution authorizes the President to appoint two boards of three engineers each to examine and make reports upon surveys that have already been made of the two projects. They would have to report to the President by June 20 of this year.

FRANK O. LOWDEN of Illinois will be the choice of the Republican convention for President if he will accept the nomination.

That was the confident prediction of a political observer who is usually well informed and close to sources of national party news. He declared there was a steadily growing demand from many parts of the Union for the nomination of the former governor of Illinois, who always has been popular with farmers and whose qualities of statesmanship are recognized generally throughout the country.

Mr. Lowden is vigorous and hale, and he is always actively interested in the welfare of his state and nation, especially in the problems of the agriculturist.

CONGRESSMAN TINKHAM of Massachusetts is one of those Republicans who think the chances of their party for victory in November would be enhanced if a coalition with disaffected Democrats were formed and the ticket shared with them.

"The country is facing as great a crisis as it faced in the Civil war," he said. "This involves the very character of the government of the United States. The question is, 'Are the government and the institutions of the United States to remain American or become European or Asiatic?'"

"This crisis is so great that it should eliminate all party lines, and the Republicans should nominate as Vice President a Democrat. I suggest that they nominate Alfred R. Smith."

FOR the third time Norman Thomas is the Presidential nominee of the Socialist party. He was selected at the national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, and George Nelson of Wisconsin was put in second place on the ticket. There was a great demonstration after the vote, but it was not joined in by the right wing leaders from several eastern states who were angered by the seating of a leftist delegation from New York. The disaffected ones threatened to form another party.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT starts on his trip to Arkansas, Texas and Indiana on June 8, and he told the correspondents it would not be a political tour. His speeches, he said, would be historical, dealing with early days in the three states. He has no slightest intention of stealing the show from the Republican national convention.

Mr. Roosevelt planned this trip some time ago so that he might take a cruise along the Maine coast line late in June with his sons.

ARABS of Palestine, rebelling against British protection of Jewish immigration, are causing Britain a lot of trouble. English soldiers fought real battles with the Arabs in several localities, and Jews throughout the Holy Land were arming themselves in self-defense. Casualties in the fighting were few, but the situation was so serious that Sir Arthur Wauchope, British high commissioner, asked the government for more troops.

EDWARD A. FILENE, Boston merchant, announced his withdrawal from the United States Chamber of Commerce, severely criticizing its failure "to study business in a business way" and "to substitute fact-finding research for opinion as a guide to decisions concerning the needs of business in general—even as opposed, possibly, to the ambitions of special interests."

Mr. Filene has been a consistent supporter of President Roosevelt's administration, and the Chamber of Commerce has been increasingly critical of the New Deal.

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

Hot Political Campaigns.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—They say this will be the liveliest fight for years and years, with glee clubs gargling and the boys out with brass bands—and brass-knucks; and batteries of college professors firing on opposition professors.

But they'll never reclaim the glorious ancient spirit. We're too tame. Take '36. Now, there was a campaign for you. When Bryan was a discovery instead of a chronic recurrence.

Two life-long friends would meet. "What d'ye think of this here free silver thing?" one would ask. "I think it's the greatest notion in history," the second fellow would say. "What do you Irvin S. Cobb think?" "I think you're a dirty such-and-such!" The first man would yell, and then everybody would start bouncing those old-fashioned brass cuspidors off of everybody else's dome.

J. Edgar Boulder.

OWING to recent developments over which it had no control, I believe the Interior department temporarily has shelved the idea of changing J. Edgar Hoover's name to J. Edgar Boulder, as was previously predicted in these dispatches. But now certain critics at Washington insist on accusing that gentleman of over-advertising in connection with his latest activities. Well, he has the advantage over some press agents. When he promises a show he certainly puts it on upon the day and date announced, with the band playing "The Alcatraz Drag"—and every cage full.

Funny Foreign Names.

WORD from Warsaw is that the incumbent, the Hon. Marjan Zydram Koscialowski, having resigned, the President of Poland has picked as the new premier none other than Gen. Felcyan Slawogskiadkowski. The latter gentleman has already been installed up to and including his first five or six syllables, the rest of the name running as a second section.

So what you mistook for stattle on the radio night before last was just the news broadcaster trying to pronounce him as a whole.

Ever Rising Taxes.

ANYBODY who fondly believes that, regardless of which outfit wins in November, taxes won't keep right on going up and up has a thinking apparatus that dates back quite a spell. I'd say it dates back to the climax of the big rise, as set forth in the Bible, and is a direct inheritance from the skeptical folks who wouldn't harken to the prophetic warning.

Remember the scene, don't you? The forty days' rain still beating relentlessly down, the freshest climbing higher and higher, the animals marching in two by two.

And with the old ark starting to move and Father Noah yelling, "All aboard," and with the waters closing over their heads, those know-it-alls still gurgling through their valedictory bubbles, "Shuckin', there ain't goin' to be no flood."

Honoring Lee and Jackson.

WHEN the Post Office department includes among the gallery of the greatest Americans, to be pictured in the new issue of memorial stamps, the faces of the Confederate chieftains, Lee and Jackson, what happens?

Why, nobody waves the bloody shirt. Nobody ennobles the sorry word "traitor" by applying it to the memories of those two gallant soldiers and simple Christian gentlemen. Nobody in the name of patriotism drags the moldering bones of sectional rancor out of the ground. Nobody beats the "Rogue's March for Rebels" on hate's snare drum.

Instead, all over the Union, men and women applaud this generous but merited gesture. A leading paper of Boston—Boston, no less, once the mulching bed of abolition and the breeding ground for anti-southern sentiment—editorially commends the idea.

IRVIN S. COBB Copyright.—WNU Service.

Railcar Popular in France

The railcar, or "automotrice," as it is known there, is becoming one of the most popular means of rapid passenger transport in France. At the same time great efforts are being made to increase the speed of these railcars. Every few weeks a new record is established by one of the rival constructing companies. Record was attained by M. Jean Bugatti, who drove a Bugatti railcar from Strasbourg to Paris in 3 hours 31 minutes, averaging 89.4 miles an hour.

Seventy-five Bugatti railcars are now running on the French railway system. M. Jean Bugatti considers that railcars run on petrol are particularly useful for ultra-rapid transit transport over distances of three or four hundred miles.—London Sunday Observer.

Fine to Kill the Appetite

Mayne—Dearie, did you ever try smoking a cigar?

Jayne—Once, and for a week after I didn't have any trouble sticking to my reducing diet, darling!

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

Say to yourself every morning: "Here is another day. What am I going to do with it?"

Full Speed Ahead Map out your plan of action before you start. If some job was left unfinished yesterday take it up, and get done with it. Then turn to the next job on hand, and make at least a start on that.

Go into a business establishment or a factory and you will never find anybody wondering what to do next.

In a war the commanders must count on the enemy. And there he finds a problem.

But in peace he may look a good way into the future and be ready to meet it.

Doing a job carefully is not enough. It must be done not only carefully but rapidly.

That factor of time must always be taken into consideration.

In every large and prosperous business speed is mandatory.

But speed does not mean hurry. It can only be attained through knowledge of the job, and sufficient experience to enable you to get through it without blunders which may send you back to the beginning for a new start.

Those second starts are always expensive.

Make it a rule, when one day's work is done to think about the next day.

It is quite possible that unforeseen contingencies will force you to alter your plans.

But get back to them as soon as soon as possible.

Don't let your wits wander. Don't try to do one job while you are thinking about another.

Neither will be well done if you do.

The person of average intelligence, willing to work, and with a fair supply of ambition ought to get on in the world, and he will if he keeps his head and his temper, and doesn't look out of the window too much.

In war the leaders must count on what the other fellow may be doing just over the hill.

In peace you are able to make pretty shrewd guesses about what is likely to happen, and be ready for it. When the day's work is done, think it over and check up.

Then turn to something else. You

A Man's Task

TO BE honest, to be kind, to learn a little, and to spend a little less, to make, upon the whole, a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same condition, to keep friends with himself; here is a task for all a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Let us believe neither half of the good people tell us of ourselves, nor half the evil they say of others.—J. Petit-Senn.

can't get along without some sort of recreation. Keep away from office politics. Don't try to shoulder the man ahead of you out of the way.

He may be more expert in the shouldering business than you are. Use your abilities and your endurance to their full capacity, and you will find the going easier and the prospect of success more probable every day that you spend on your job.

Slenderizing Coverall With Many Features

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LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOTEL CHATTANOOGA, TENN. (On Top of the World) Greetings From the PLAYGROUND ABOVE THE CLOUDS... LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOTEL announces its reopening in May 1936... Modern, fire-proof, every room with private bath, offering the greatest degree of comfort and luxury to be found anywhere. • Dance, swim, golf, ride horseback to the musical roar of the mountain breeze. • Come live and enjoy the refreshing luxury of this world famed resort, where life runs the gamut of stimulation, enjoyment and relaxation. • A dining salon of unsurpassed beauty... cuisine of excellence. • Our new PATIO with dancing beneath the starlit skies to DOHERTY'S celebrated PALM BEACH orchestra. • Beauty and gown shops... swimming pool. • RATES: \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 daily including meals. (Special FAMILY and seasonal rates.) • We urge you to make your vacation an unparalleled adventure by coming to the LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOTEL this summer. Write, wire or telephone SAMUEL J. LITTLEGREEN, Manager, Chattanooga, Tennessee