

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Fine New Jail
Newspaper Prestige
Easy to Buy
Who Is the Man?

Not much Ethiopian news. You could hardly expect it with our own white-black prize-ring war competing. Whatever happens, Ethiopian tribesmen will benefit. The emperor, Haile Selassie, is working on reforms, doing away with abuses that Mussolini pointed out and promised to cure. He opened a substantial concrete jail outside of Addis Ababa to replace the old jail.

Arthur Brisbane There, according to Mr. von Wiegand's cablegram to Universal Service, "live prisoners sometimes remained chained to those who had died for days."

Newspapers in Pennsylvania, 205 of them, have celebrated "press prestige" this week. Governor Earle tells the editors, presumably shivering with delight and surprise, about "the important part that newspapers play in the lives of our people." It is as important as the part played by the people's eyes and ears, and might be taken for granted by now.

Napoleon knew about it when he said that, if he allowed freedom of the press, his power would not last six weeks. Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini could make speeches about it.

The newspaper is a mirror in which the public sees itself, the newspaper's owner and the civilization of the moment. Interesting reflections of that civilization may appear soon in dispatches from Ethiopia and from London in case Mussolini should send his first 500 airplanes in the direction of Buckingham Palace, the house of commons, Downing street and the Bank of England, with the message: "What do you think of explosive and mustard gas sanctions?"

The pathetic thing in journalism, as in politics, is the lack of names that the people know. Millions of Americans read newspapers with no faintest conception as to the character of the man whose newspaper they read. It might be called "anonymous notenicht." There are exceptions.

The most important and influential newspaper by far, in proportion to circulation, is the so-called "country newspaper," smaller dailies and weeklies.

Their readers know who runs them, and those readers, not living in city apartments, with a can opener, buy everything from the paint on the roof to the cement in the cellar floor, from the piano and radio in the sitting room to the car in the garage.

Berlin says the Nazi party plans, forcibly, to buy out all Jewish firms and businesses, suggesting that "ambitious Aryan business men will get great bargains." One *is* to allow "Aryan" employees to take over Jewish businesses with government backing. They might take it over, but what about running it? Anybody may buy a business; making it pay is another job.

The Republican committee will have an important meeting now, a really big, first-class, "hang-up" meeting in December, to put "pep" into the 1936 campaign.

The question is, "Who is your man?" Americans want to yell for somebody.

They have not been trained to yell for an idea.

Who is your man? What is his name?

An amusing situation in Europe: England sends her gigantic fleet to the Mediterranean, heaviest dreadnaughts, submarines, airships; parks them around the rock of Gibraltar and at the entrance of the Suez canal; sends additional soldiers to the Island of Malta.

Mussolini puts his convenient island, off the coast of Greece, in a state of siege, with submarines, airplanes, cutting the Mediterranean in two, isolating the big English fleet in the western end.

Then England, having shown an ardent desire to fight Italy, sends official word that she really hadn't any war with Italy in mind, her only war with Italy was to drag the pulpit into politics.

On recommendation of the board of directors of war between Italy and Ethiopia, Secretary of State Cordell Hull established an office of arms and munitions control to carry out the provisions of the neutrality act and direct federal control of the munitions traffic.

The office is under the direction of R. Walton Moore, assistant secretary of state. Joseph C. Gandy is chief of the office and has as his assistant Charles W. Yost.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, John Slattery, seventy-one, and at present "on relief," sits in his one-room "shack" covered with tar paper, wondering what he will do this winter with twin daughters, that his twenty-four-year-old wife added to the earth's population ten days ago. He married her when she was seventeen and he sixty-four.

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WNU Service.

Lemons in Early Use

Many years ago, in the days of early sailing vessels, scurvy was a dread disease among the sailors on long voyages. It seemed there was neither an escape nor a cure for it, until one day, quite by chance, a vessel sailed out of harbor, taking lemons in its cargo. They were served the men and lo, not a sign of scurvy appeared.

Earliest Glass Windows

Glass windows are believed to have been first adopted in Italy, next by France, then England.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

League of Nations Council, Still Hoping for Peace, Moves to Curb Italy—American Legion Condemns All Un-American Isms.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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ITALY having rejected the peace plan proposed by the League of Nations committee of five, and Ethiopia having accepted it, the committee reported to the league council that its efforts to solve the problem were futile.

The council thereupon held a public meeting and adopted unanimously the recommendation of its president, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina, that it proceed under article 15 of the covenant, drafting a report and recommendations for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian embroilie.

As they did once before, the Italian delegates walked out of the meeting, and a spokesman explained that this was because they "would not sit at the same table with Ethiopia." With other prominent Fascists, the Italian representatives repaired to the lobby bar, ordered drinks and rather ostentatiously consumed them and marched out.

In a secret session the council drafted its report and framed its recommendations; but it also asked the committee of five to reconstitute itself so it would be ready to take advantage of any opportunity for mediation that offered in the near future.

A feature of the council's session was an address by Capt. Anthony Eden, British minister for league affairs.

Conversations in Rome between British Ambassador Sir Eric Drummond and Premier Mussolini had led some to think Great Britain was weakening, but Eden announced his government was "steadfastly determined to abide by its policy" as previously declared. He said in part:

"In addressing my colleagues at the council on September 4 I expressed the view that it was our duty to use the machinery of the league that lay to one hand.

"Such is still my view. I therefore support without qualification the proposal of the president of the council, since we are now working under article XV, that the council should draw up a report of the recommendations provided for in paragraph IV of that article.

"So long as the council is engaged in drawing up a report of the recommendation the work of conciliation can continue and it is clear that no opportunity for such conciliation within the terms of the covenant should be missed."

Eden's attitude was supported by Peter Munk of Denmark and Maxim Litvinov of Russia.

On the whole, prospects for settlement of the African affair were very dim. It was reported that Mussolini had said to Count Charles de Chambrun, French ambassador to Rome: "I will invade Ethiopia on the date I fixed a month ago."

Emperor Haile Selassie wired the league requesting that in view of the "increasingly provocative attitude of Italy" neutral observers be dispatched to Ethiopia to establish responsibility in case a clash occurs.

Great Britain informed Italy that her tremendous naval concentration in the Mediterranean was not ordered with any aggressive motive but because of the violent anti-English campaign carried on by the Fascist press of Italy. The massing of the British warships at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria and the Suez canal continued, and Italy responded by rearranging her naval dispositions. Also the flow of Italian troops to East Africa was continuous, and it was announced in Rome that 200,000 soldiers of the classes of 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 had reported for duty. This brought to 1,000,000 the total Italian mobilization, which Mussolini some time ago promised would be the mark reached before October 1.

One result of the supposedly improved relations between England and Italy was the cancellation of the sailing of 10,000 more Italian troops to Libya, which colony borders on Egypt.

PREPARING FOR the imminent probability of war between Italy and Ethiopia, Secretary of State Cordell Hull established an office of arms and munitions control to carry out the provisions of the neutrality act and direct federal control of the munitions traffic.

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The committee did not discuss candidates or the selection of a convention city. The latter will not be chosen until the winter meeting. At present Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are the leading contenders, with the last named in good position because of its new air conditioned convention hall.

Rumors that the Republicans would attempt to hold their convention after the Democratic convention next summer were discounted for the reason that the Democratic gathering will be merely a ratification meeting for the renomination of President Roosevelt.

The veterans commended recent legislation for national defense and called for a larger army, continuation of the officers' training camps, the C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. in schools, and for

GEN. HUGH JOHNSON will soon be out of a job again, for on October 15 he retires from the position of works progress administrator for New York City. This is in accordance with a previous agreement with President Roosevelt. He is to be succeeded by Victor F. Ridder, publisher of the German language newspaper *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* und *Herold* and the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

THOUSANDS of Catholics, from high prelates to lowly laymen, gathered in Cleveland for the seventh national Eucharistic congress. The most spectacular event of the week was the midnight pontifical low mass celebrated in the stadium by the light of a myriad of tapers. Nearly 150,000 devout men and women knelt silently in the dimness as Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States, performed the rite. Later the stadium was again filled for the reception of the benediction of Pope Pius XI, which was broadcast from Castel Gondolfo, Italy.

NORTH CHINA is due for another dose of Japanese medicine, according to a statement by Maj. Gen. Hayao Tada, commander of the Japanese forces there. He said the Japanese army aims to "extend relief and to promote the welfare and happiness of the Chinese masses," and declared the army's policy is based on these points:

First—A thorough removal of anti-Manchukuo and anti-Japanese elements from north China is necessary.

Second—In order to extend relief to the masses in north China, the finances of this area must be removed from the control of the Nanking government.

Third—Sovietization must be prevented.

R. EICHENBISHOP LUDWIG MUELLER and his Christian church administration in Germany are about to be abandoned by Hitler and the government, a new church directorate will be established and a new national synod will be summoned. In this way the reichsfuehrer hopes to settle the bitter quarrel that has been raging among the Protestants of Germany. The plan was announced by Hans Kerrl, minister for church affairs, through his commissar, Doctor Stahn, to the Prussian confessional synod meeting in Berlin. Probably Bishop Mueller's successor will be Rev. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, who was elected reichsbishop by the Orthodox protestant clergy two years ago and forced to resign by the government within a month of his election.

AUBREY WILLIAMS, first assistant to Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins, said in an interview that the unemployment problem will not be solved by a business pick-up unless industry "shares increased business with the workers." He asserted that the present gain in business has put few more people to work, and explained this fact by attributing it primarily to increased efficiency which permits employers to produce more goods than before with fewer employees.

Williams said there had been a drop in the number of people on relief, but he attributed this largely to a "hard-boiled" policy under which the rolls were combed ofineligibles.

"As fast as they go from relief to jobs, we get as many new ones on relief who have exhausted their savings," he asserted. "We have become pretty darned hard-boiled on relief."

"Even the National Industrial Conference board says there is more unemployment now than a year ago," he continued. "Business absorbs new business without increasing employment. They get a dividend out of it, but no new jobs are given. We are not feeling any benefit as far as most of our clients are concerned."

By executive order the President allotted \$800,000,000 to the sum which Harry Hopkins has to spend as PWA administrator, making the total at his command \$1,375,000,000.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT cleaned up most of the official business on his desk and started on his vacation trip to San Diego, whence he will return through the Panama canal. Mrs. Roosevelt and a large party of officials accompanied him on the special train to the coast. At the last minute the President decided to speak to the mid-west farmers, and this address was delivered Saturday at Fremont, Neb. The program called for a set speech at Boulder dam, another in the Hollywood bowl at Los Angeles, and one at San Diego. In addition the Chief Executive talked to the gathered crowds at many of the operating stops made by the train.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sent identical letters to a large number of the more prominent clergymen of the country asking for "counsel and advice" because he felt no group could give more accurate or unbiased views of conditions and needs in their various communities. His letter said he was "particularly anxious" that the new social security law be carried out as conceived and added that the technical training of the officers be intensified. He said:

"Beyond all doubt, any major war of the future will see every belligerent nation highly organized for the single purpose of victory, the attainment of which will require integration and intensification of individual and collective effort."

"But it will be a nation at war rather than a nation in arms. Of this vast machine the fighting forces will be only the cutting edge; their mandatory characteristics will be speed in movement, power in fire and shock action, and the utmost in professional skill and leadership."

"Their armaments will necessarily be of the most efficient types obtainable and the transportation, supply and maintenance systems supporting them will be required to function perfectly and continuously. Economic and industrial resources will have to insure the adequacy of munitions supply and the sustenance of the whole civil population. In these latter fields the great proportion of the employable population will find its war duty."

IF PLANS now in the making are carried out, New York will hold in 1939 and 1940 what it figure will be "the greatest world's fair in history." It will commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration in that city of George Washington as the first President, and it is expected it will represent an investment of \$40,000,000. Many distinguished citizens are on the steering committee, of which George McAneny is chairman.

Gen. MacArthur

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington—I believe the trend of recent developments begins to indicate rather definitely that President Roosevelt is going to be able to hold a rather united Democratic party behind him in his next campaign. The chances of a split in his ranks are very small, indeed, and barring changes of which there are at present no hints at all, the New Deal will encompass the Democratic party which nominated and elected Mr. Roosevelt as President.

By those statements, it is not meant that no defections will take place. There always are some disgruntled and dissatisfied party men who break away. They have done it with Republicans and Democrats with equal abandon. There will be some in the 1936 campaign, but not very many. These statements are made by way of discounting offshoots of consequence under radical leadership and offshoots of equal consequence behind old-line conservative Democratic leadership. It is, of course, just possible that William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, and Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state under Woodrow Wilson, may succeed in development of a conservative alignment with major support but the situation is not one likely to cause the New Deal leaders any particular embarrassment. Likewise the death of Senator Huey P. Long removes what might possibly have been a radical party wedge. The late Louisiana senator was making some progress in development of a radical party but with him removed from the scene there is no longer any possibility of that group attaining a place of importance in the political structure. They are fighting among themselves and it is apparent now that the group will be split into a score of factions, none which will have any capacity to accomplish the purposes which Senator Long had outlined.

Judged impartially, the death of Senator Long ought to enhance the Democratic prospects in 1936. This certainly is true unless the administration between now and the next election decides to court the conservative vote in the country and in doing so offends the progressive segment of voters to which Mr. Roosevelt largely owes his 1932 election. To reiterate, it is possible, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt or his party advisers may make mistakes which will throw the whole party machine out of gear, but they are not now in evidence.

The reason the passing of Huey Long is important from the political standpoint is pictured most reliably in the history of third party movements. While it is obvious that Senator Long could never have been elected President—and I believe he was too smart a politician to think that he could have been successful—there was the danger from the Roosevelt standpoint that he could alienate some part of the vote which elected Mr. Roosevelt in 1932. If he had been able to do this, it is certain that Republican chances would have been enhanced because the Republican vote would have remained solidly behind the Republican candidate.

Governor La Follette, then a senator from Wisconsin, ran for the Presidency on a third party ticket. He polled about five million votes. This happened at a time when the country was reasonably prosperous. Surely, the economic conditions were of a character that bred less discontent than those of this depression era. So, astute political observers tell me that it takes little stretch of the imagination to conceive of a radical party, led by a man of the dynamic characteristics of Huey Long, being able to poll as many as ten million votes throughout the country despite the difficulties that always face the organization of a new political party.

Whatever criticism may have been or may be voiced of the late senator from Louisiana, everywhere one goes among political leaders, he obtains the same expression of opinion respecting the senator's ability. He had a smart mind, one that grasped situations, particularly in politics, with great speed and he was always ready at a moment's notice to capitalize on those situations. Thus, if Mr. Long had lived, it is easy to imagine what he would have done in case the New Deal was made operative. The Democratic state committee which was empowered to choose the method of selecting the candidate was determined to have a convention and it was after this determination became known that Mr. Roosevelt participated in dictating the course the party should follow. Senator La Follette arrived in his home state bearing a letter signed "Franklin D. Roosevelt" urging the primary, and while Governor La Follette was out of the state attempting to convince national leaders that his candidate for the Democratic nomination was the right one, Lieutenant Governor Chandler called a special session of the state legislature and put through a law compelling the selection of the candidate by the primary. Mr. Chandler won the nomination in the run-off although Thomas S. Rhea had polled more votes in the original primary than did Mr. Chandler.

So it is apparent beyond a doubt that Mr. Roosevelt recognizes the necessity for electing a Democrat, and New Deal supporters in Kentucky say that he is prepared to battle to the last ditch to accomplish it.

Nevertheless, the fur will fly in Kentucky in November. It cannot be avoided. If the administration wins, undoubtedly New Deal stock will be enhanced in value. But, if the Republican nominee should win the Kentucky test, the whole New Deal must be prepared to wear an unusual black eye.

So, while the national capital was started by Senator Long's death and appalled at the manner of his going, it is not a violation of any confidence to say that New Deal politicians are resting easier. They enjoyed Huey, the man, but they recognized in him an adversary decidedly dangerous to their cause.

Now, as to other factors involved, factors that might withdraw support from Mr. Roosevelt. I said above that Hearst-Colby movement is doomed to defeat. The real effect and probably the only effect that movement will have will be to force the Roosevelt leaders to realign their strength in some states. Mr. Hearst, with the great power of his string of newspapers behind him, has yet to succeed in creating a potent political group. He attempted it when he was the Warren Harding of Ohio was the Republican nominee and James M. Cox of the same state was put forward by the Democrats. It was my good fortune to be assigned as a correspondent to the convention of Mr. Hearst's new party. It was evident then as it later was proved by the votes that the enthusiastic delegates to that convention repre-

Old-Time Texas Longhorns Rank With Game Animals</h2