

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Hear Lloyd George
News From the Cosmos
Statesmen and Politicians
Sloan's Fine Figures

Lloyd George, who ran the big war for England and won with the help of old Clemenceau, not sympathetic with France this time, says England is dangerously involved and "we shall send our young men to die, this time on German soil, to punish these arrogant and aggressive Teutons for daring to make preparations for the defense of their own soil against a foreign invader."

Arthur Brisbane

Lloyd George is bitter in his denunciation of the suggestion that England be dragged into another war. "France," says he, "can spend \$500,000,000 on the erection of huge fortifications. We can vote plans which involve expenditure of an extra fifteen hundred million dollars for protection. But if the Germans propose to throw up even a pillbox to guard their famous cities and their greatest industrial area, . . . then 'measures must be concerted' between the general army staffs of Britain and France."

The "fastest" double star is found, and that is the big news. "Twin suns" close together, in the constellation of Ophiuchus, revolve completely around each other in twenty months. The shortest period of revolution for any other "binary" star is five years. Some revolve only once in a hundred years.

Nature is both fast and slow; the electron in the atom revolves around the proton thousands of millions of times in a second. The lens-shaped Milky Way above your head, in which our sun is one of thirty thousand million specks of light, revolves once in 225,000,000 years. No limit to bigness, no limit to smallness, apparently.

That naval conference in London ends, quite to the satisfaction of England, with the situation about as it was when Hiram Johnson of California put the situation in these few words: "Great Britain builds as she prefers; the United States builds as Great Britain permits."

England actually says to the United States, "You must build no more cruisers with eight-inch guns; we do not like them." And the United States humbly says, "All right, then we shall not build any."

It is the old story: England has statesmen, we have politicians; and some of them are Anglo-American snobs.

Big business, like little business, has had its trouble, but here and there it is still big business. In his annual report for General Motors, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., reports net sales last year amounting to \$1,155,641,511, against \$862,672,670 the year before; a gain of more than two hundred and ninety-two million dollars. That means many new cars, and families made happier. The company paid out in wages more than three hundred and twenty-three million dollars, not including wages paid indirectly to thousands of workers producing materials of which automobiles are made.

Sixty of Mussolini's planes have wiped out Harar, Ethiopia's second biggest city, one of 40,000 inhabitants. "Civilized" Europe, England leading, bemoans the fact that a Mohammedan mosque, the Coptic cathedral and a Catholic church were blasted.

"They forget what happened in the big war, at Rheims, Louvain and elsewhere, and the German cannon 'Big Bertha' throwing at Paris shells that might well have wrecked Notre Dame, the Madeleine or the Sainte Chapelle.

War is as ruthless as was nature in the earthquake that destroyed the great cathedral of Lisbon, killing thousands that had gathered there seeking divine protection.

When Pittsburgh is through with the disaster that has almost overwhelmed the city, a monument should be erected in a park, or on the mountainside, in honor of the courage and recuperative energy of the great industrial city. With lights turned off, water flooding the streets, many men and women calmly continued their work, wearing coal miners' light-bearing caps, like so many gigantic glow worms. Americans still possess resourcefulness and can do what they must do.

"To him that hath shall be given," even in Wall street speculation.

Beginning May 1, if you buy \$100 worth of stocks, you must put \$35 of your own into the deal. This will compel small fish to operate on a small scale and get rich slowly, if at all.

It has been suggested here often that airplanes might fight forest fires, possibly by laying down from overhead a soapy layer to shut out oxygen. Utah's officials have planned a new parachute, instantaneously opening, that would land from one to six firefighters and apparatus from planes, wherever desired.

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Use Head in Dance

In the "Pot Dance" performed by groups of native girls of Bechuanaland, South Africa, the head is as important as the feet. The dancers execute the intricate steps in fast rhythm with large, round earthenware pots balanced on their topknots—Collier's Weekly.

Lightning Rods

Lightning rods of adequate size, properly installed, are a distinct protection. Inadequate ones might be dangerous.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Hitler's Peace Proposals Scouted by France—Big Italian Victory May End Ethiopian War—Lowden for Republican Key-Noter.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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ADOLF HITLER'S proposals for peace in Europe, together with his flat rejection of the plan of the other four Locarno powers for settlement of the Rhineland situation, were handed to British Foreign Minister Eden by Joachim von Ribbentrop, and passed on by Eden to the French and Belgian ambassadors in London. The British cabinet thought the German scheme worthy of consideration, but the French government looked upon it as a "cunning plan" to split the Locarno powers and make Hitler the virtual dictator of Europe. Premier Sarraut and Foreign Minister Flandin were consulting on steps for frustrating the rechs-fuehrer and preserving a united front of the Locarno nations.

Hitler's note made these proposals:

1. A "standstill" agreement to exist on both sides of the German border for four months during which Germany, France, and Belgium would make no troop movements. This "armistice" would be guaranteed by a neutral commission.
2. A 25-year nonaggression pact between Germany, France, and Belgium, guaranteed by an international arbitration court, to be negotiated immediately after the French elections.
3. Negotiation for nonaggression pacts between Germany and her other neighbors.
4. Germany to return to the League of Nations as an equal if the league covenant is separated from the Versailles treaty and with the understanding that colonial concessions will be made.
5. When a general settlement is in sight conferences to be held to secure the prohibition in warfare of gas, poison and incendiary bombs, bombing of civilians, bombing of towns more than 12 miles from the battle zone, and the abolition of heavy tanks and heavy artillery.
6. A general economic and disarmament conference.

FOLLOWING the example of Germany, the Austrian diet has repudiated that nation's military obligations under the St. Germain treaty. By unanimous vote it approved a bill introduced by Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, providing for general national military service "with or without arms." Every male from his eighteenth to his forty-second year is liable to conscription. This move, which has the support of Premier Mussolini of Italy, was not unexpected, and though it aroused the little entente nations to anger, probably their formal protests will bring no result.

The new law is not likely to bring any great change at present in Austrian armaments, for Austria already had disregarded both the treaty of St. Germain's disarmament provision and its restriction of armaments without serious objection from other countries. Tanks, forbidden to Austria under the treaty, were actually paraded around the Ringstrasse some months ago under the eyes of foreign military attaches whom she had invited.

Hungary may now be expected to violate the treaties and rearm, that too, being a part of Mussolini's policy.

PEACE negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia, outside the League of Nations, seem imminent, for emissaries of Emperor Haile Selassie already have been received by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and the Italian undersecretary of colonies is in east Africa to conduct the preliminaries. This news followed closely the dispatches telling of a great victory won by Badoglio's northern troops over 20,000 fresh and picked Ethiopian soldiers whose fight was directed and watched by the emperor himself. The battle, at Mai Cen, lasted all day and the Ethiopians left 7,000 dead on the field as they fled to join the main body of 50,000 troops south of Lake Ashangi eight miles away. Italian fatalities included 16 officers and about 1,000 soldiers, most of the latter being Eritrean Askaris. It was believed Marshal Badoglio would follow up this victory with a smashing blow at Dessye, main concentration point of the Ethiopians, unless peace negotiations stop him.

Just before this battle the Italian air bombers attacked and practically ruined Harar, second city of Ethiopia. Most of the populace had fled when scouting planes gave a warning of what was to come, so the casualties were few. An official telephone message from Harar to Addis Ababa said fifteen incendiary bombs struck the Egyptian Red Cross hospital and others hit the Ethiopian Red Cross hospital.

GERMANY'S men and women to the number of 44,389,140 declared by their votes in the reichstag elections that they supported the policies of Hitler. Only 542,508 had the nerve to vote against the rechs-fuehrer, and a still smaller fraction refused to go to the polls. Among the latter were the former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and his wife.

Hitler's victory was thus extraordinarily complete, and the Nazis celebrated it with wild rejoicings in Berlin and other cities. It was the culmination of a three years' campaign in which the leaders sought to persuade the population of the reich that only

Hitler could save the country from great danger. According to Berlin correspondents, there was a difference of opinion there as to the influence the triumph would have on the rechs-fuehrer. Some said it would stiffen his back and induce him to ride roughshod over the powers which objected to his scrapping of the Locarno pact. Others said the election would make him feel so strong he would be willing to make a concession to his neighbors in an effort to help establish "the new order in Europe" to which he referred so frequently in his election speeches.

The new reichstag will be the largest in history, having about 740 members. Most of them will be officials of the Nazi party.

For the first time in the history of aviation a polling booth was established in the air. It was aboard the new dirigible Von Hindenburg, whose 104 passengers and crew voted solidly for Hitler. The Hindenburg and the Graf Zeppelin cruised over the Saar and the Rhineland all day long.

LEADERS of both major parties are perfecting the arrangements for the national conventions and picking out the chief orators for those occasions. The Republicans have tentatively selected Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, as temporary chairman and keynoter of the gathering in Cleveland. If this choice stands it is presumed the permanent chairman will be an Easterner, possibly Walter Edge of New Jersey, former ambassador and senator.

Some Western governor is wanted by the Democrats as their keynoter, and the honor may be given to Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, C. Ben Ross of Idaho or Clyde C. Herring of Iowa. For permanent chairman at Philadelphia Senator Robinson of Arkansas is likely to be picked. The speech putting President Roosevelt in nomination for a second term may be delivered by Senator Wagner of New York.

New York Republicans of the Old Guard persuasion scored a decisive victory over Senator Borah in the primaries, and the Empire state delegation to Cleveland will be pledged to any candidate. The triumph of the conservatives was complete. Not only were the Borah candidates defeated in nine congressional districts in which they made contests, but the organization candidates for delegates defeated independent candidates not pledged to Borah in three other districts.

Maine Democrats in their primary pledged their ten convention votes to the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt. The Kentucky state Republican convention instructed the four state delegates at large to vote for Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas for the Presidential nomination. This, with previous developments, assured Landon of 18 of the state's votes.

WHILE a house committee is delving into the financial operations of the Townsend plan organization, its founder, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, announced in Washington a complete reorganization of "Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd." The shake-up followed a split between Representative John S. McGroarty of California, who has pushed the Townsend plan in the house, and the California doctor. Doctor Townsend accused McGroarty of conniving to convert Townsendites in California to the Democratic party.

Townsend said that henceforth the movement would be managed by a board and that he would present to it 90 per cent of the profits of the Townsend National Weekly. The national headquarters of the movement will be moved from Washington to Chicago, which was chosen for its central location and accessibility.

Another new policy of the movement will be the selection of an auditing firm to regularly audit finances and report to the directors of each of the Townsend clubs.

Townsend will remain as president. His board of directors was named as follows: Gomer Smith, Oklahoma City, vice president; Gilmore Young, San Francisco, national secretary; Dr. Clinton Wunder, New York, J. B. Kiefer, Chicago, Frank Arbuckle, Los Angeles, and Nathan J. Roberts, Jacksonville, regional directors; and Alfred Wright, Cleveland, Ohio, manager.

WILLIAM M. McNAIR, the Democratic mayor of Pittsburgh, appeared as a witness before the house ways and means committee and was almost thrown out on his ear.

Unable to halt McNAIR's biting tirade against wasteful spending on the one hand and the proposed new punitive tax on corporation earnings on the other, Chairman Robert L. Doughton threatened to take a policeman bodily to evict the mayor.

"Why all this dignity?" shouted McNAIR. "Good night!"

A committee clerk brought a policeman to the front of the room as the congressmen quickly passed a motion to excuse the witness. McNAIR said he would leave "gladly" and departed.

UNABLE to raise \$3,200,000 to redeem two bond issues reaching maturity, the province of Alberta, Canada, defaulted. Premier William Aberhart, leader of the Social Credit party, admitted he could not get the necessary funds. In last fall's election the Social Credit party won a big victory. One of the planks in its platform advocated the payment of \$25 of social credit "dividends" monthly to every citizen. None of these dividends has been forthcoming as yet.

CITATIONS were issued by the Post Office department against alleged lottery associations operated by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, prominent in New York society, and Alfred E. Smith, Jr., son of Al Smith. They and others associated with them were summoned to appear in Washington and show cause why fraud orders should not be issued against them.

According to the charge, both persons are operating lotteries. Mrs. Harriman heads the "National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries, Inc." and Smith heads the "Golden Stakes Sweepstakes."

DESPITE vigorous opposition, which will reappear on the floor of the senate, the senate committee on immigration and naturalization reported favorably the Kerr-Coolidge alien deportation bill, which Secretary Perkins has been trying to get through congress for three years. It will give her and two other members of an interdepartmental board discretionary power to harbor radical and even criminal aliens, otherwise deportable, in this country. The Nazi party recently was reported favorably by the house committee.

Pending action by congress on the measure, Secretary Perkins has been holding up the deportation of some 2,800 aliens mandatorily deportable under existing law, contending that they are "hardship cases." Some are radicals, some have criminal records, and others entered the country illegally. By "hardship cases" Secretary Perkins means that they would be separated from family ties or put to some other inconvenience.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, Democrat, not long ago attacked the action of Secretary Perkins in holding up the deportations and denounced the pending bill as a "sham and a mockery" and a subterfuge to shield all kinds of radicals, criminals, and dependents unlawfully in this country.

Secretary Perkins refused to produce information respecting the 2,800 "hardship" cases until Reynolds introduced a senate resolution to that effect.

ACCORDING to the committee on government competition with private enterprise, whose report has been made to the President, that practice is wholly destructive except in situations where the public welfare can only thus be served. "The government's function," the report said, "is to protect economic activities of its citizens and not to supplant them."

The committee unanimously agreed that only under the following conditions is the government justified in entering into competition with private enterprise:

1. When required to assure adequate preparation for, and creation of, the facilities for national defense.
2. For the conservation of natural resources.
3. When private enterprise fails to conduct needed scientific research and exploratory activities to advance industrial development, or in the interest of public health and safety.
4. When private enterprise fails to render a service necessary for the general welfare.

FORMATION of a third national party was suggested in a resolution adopted by the Farmer-Labor party convention at St. Paul, Minn., and the delegates noisily welcomed the hint that Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota might be its Presidential candidate in 1940. Just now Mr. Olson is after a seat in the senate. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 368 1/2 to 250 1/2 although several leaders pleaded that the move be put off for four years.

Governor Olson said privately that in his opinion the resolution could do no harm since it does not commit the liberals to putting a national ticket in the field this year. Neither does it authorize formation of such a ticket unless a second convention convenes and ratifies any action a proposed "exploratory conference" may take.

THOUGH Koki Hirota, the new Japanese premier, said a few days ago that while he was in office there would be no war, it is evident his government really is looking for serious trouble with Russia. This feeling is expressed by Elji Amau, spokesman for the Tokyo foreign office, who said: "Japan must prepare for Soviet aggression."

Recent activities indicate the Reds are availing themselves of the critical situation which developed after the recent military revolt in Tokyo and are increasing the strength of their troops along the Manchukuo border. Amau said the "recent Soviet policy has been to fire on every person near the border." He said he regards this as a "friendly neighbor." He said Premier Hirota had protested the alleged action to K. K. Yurenev, Russian ambassador to Japan.

The tension was increased when Moscow learned there had been heavy fighting in Outer Mongolia, ally of Russia, where Japanese and Manchukuo troops had crossed the border. B. S. Stomaniakov, Soviet vice-commissioner for foreign affairs, told Japanese Ambassador Tamekichi Ota that the situation did not permit "waiting passively for development of events."

He declared "serious responsibility" would fall on the shoulders of the Japanese government if the fighting in Outer Mongolia were allowed to continue.

At the same time the Manchukuo government issued a warning that unless the Outer Mongolian government "takes immediate steps to terminate all kinds of provocations against Manchukuo's frontiers, the relations of the two countries are threatened with the most serious contingency."

Hachiro Arita, who became foreign minister of Japan, said he did not think the border incidents would break up relations but a recurrence would be dangerous.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—Some years ago when Reed Smoot of Utah was a member of the senate where he enjoyed a long and meritorious service, he ventured a prophecy. It was this:

"The cost of government has increased every year, and it will continue to increase. I care not what party is in power, that result will obtain."

As I recall, Senator Smoot's statement was made about eight years ago and it was made at a time when the Republicans, of whom the Utah senator was one, were in control in the senate. His statement came as a result of an immense amount of jibes that were being hurled at the Republican majority. The Democrats were having a grand time, kidding the Republicans who were then in complete control of the government.

Senator Smoot recognized that which few in responsible positions in the government recognized, or if they did recognize that, they chose not to admit it. Nevertheless, the senator's statement is true today as it was true when he made it and for many years before.

The Smoot prophecy comes to mind now because of the sudden acceleration of moves to curtail government expenses, to reorganize the scads of New Deal and emergency agencies, to eliminate overlapping functions among these agencies, and, in general, to put the house of government in order.

Two such efforts are underway. One of them was initiated by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat, who succeeded in obtaining senate recognition of his charges that there was tremendous waste, that there were useless agencies and that, in addition, governmental functions were being generally messed up because none except the old-established units of government knew what they were doing. The Virginia senator obtained adoption of a resolution providing for a general survey and recommendations for the clean-up. It was a situation in which even the most ardent New Dealers could not find an excuse for objecting to it. So the senator took the lead.

Subsequently, President Roosevelt reached the conclusion that something ought to be done in the way of untangling the tangled skein of governmental functions so he proposed a survey under his direction. He appointed a committee of so-called experts to go over the problem.

Thus, at the start, at least, it appears that the taxpayers are going to be favored by a break. I think it ought to be added, however, that no one has had the temerity to suggest that either the Byrd survey or that engineered by Mr. Roosevelt will yield very much.

The survey promoted by Senator Byrd will dig up a good many helpful facts but there is every reason to believe that the Virginia senator will find many obstacles placed in his way and that he and his committee will be unable to present any comprehensive statement on their findings to the country in advance of the November elections. The same is true concerning the survey directed by the President, only more so. The cold fact is that there is no chance at all for the President's committee to even approach the stage of making recommendations from their survey until long after the elections are held. Frankly, each of these surveys is permeated with politics, so much so that a straightforward accounting or general description of the affairs of government will not be allowed to become public property and thereby become a campaign issue. Of the two, Senator Byrd's proposal has the better chance, but that is rather small.

Adverting to the Smoot prophecy, it is therefore of no great importance whether a thoroughgoing examination of the governmental structure that has grown up in the last three years under President Roosevelt is made in advance of the elections. These New Deal agencies have been created and these New Deal agencies, like many of the "Old Deal" agencies, are with us to stay and suck up taxpayers' money for quite some time. I need only remind you that we still have in existence the War Finance corporation and the railroad administration that were created as war-time agencies, not to mention a dozen other similar units.

It is possible, indeed, I think it is probable, that there will be a trimming of pay rolls in many of the New Deal agencies immediately after election. There certainly ought to be important curtailment of expenses and of the list of employees, but accomplishing that is a matter much more easily described than done. So, I feel safe in saying that all of this ado about a reduction in governmental swelling amounts to nothing more than just ado.

In making the statement above that the outcry about reducing the government pay roll and untangling the functions is just so much belly-hoo, I think it ought to be said at the same time that New Deal spirits are rising. There was a time a few months ago when the national trend was decidedly against Mr. Roosevelt. It even went so far as to cause many individuals to say that Mr. Roosevelt would be defeated for re-election. The picture around the first of April was quite different. There is in Washington quite a general feeling that the Roosevelt re-election chances have improved and are continuing to improve. This condition is quite evident to observers continuously on the job here for even in the personal manner of the President himself there is an outward appearance that he believes the situation is well in hand.

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As far as I can discover, one reason why the New Dealers feel so much better is that events leading up to the national Democratic convention seem to be cleared of any harassing possibilities.

I am sure that it will be recalled how something like the blues overcame many New Deal stalwarts after former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, 1928 Democratic Presidential candidate, let loose a blast at the New Deal in his Liberty league dinner speech. I happened to be in a position to know that the Smith speech caused all kinds of commotion and fear among New Deal leaders. They know, as everyone else knows, that "Al" Smith has a big personal following. When he threatened "to take a walk," he let loose a declaration that was charged with dynamite and the New Dealers could not calculate how much dynamite.

Now, however, it appears quite certain that much of the danger inherent in the Smith declaration has been eliminated. Notwithstanding the Smith indictment of the President for repudiation of platform promises and his description of the Roosevelt policies as "a national menace," there is going to be a pitifully small number of anti-New Deal Democrats in the Philadelphia convention. The number will be so small, in fact, that however vociferous they become, their shouts will be heard no more than the wall of a child in a storm.

It was to be expected, as I have reported to you before, that the routine type of Democratic politician will forget any differences he has with the New Deal and be regular at convention time and during most of the campaign. That type of politician, he be Republican or Democratic, cannot afford to bolt. If he bolts, he cuts off his own nose and most politicians do not enjoy being de-nosed for that is tantamount to being politically dehorned. So, while the Philadelphia convention of the Democrats may have some seething underneath the surface, it is without the realm of possibility that there can be any important revolt against renomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Likewise, it is just as far-fetched to think that the platform which that convention will adopt for the campaign will not be exactly as Mr. Roosevelt dictates it. Actually, there is nothing on the horizon now to indicate any changes from the way I have just described it.

Inasmuch as the New Dealers can properly regard their situation pretty well in hand, they naturally can feel a bit cocky over the difficulties in the Republican ranks. First, the Republicans are at a disadvantage in that their convention in Cleveland is to be held at an earlier date than the Democrats meet. This, however, is more real than apparent. It is thus because of the intra-party battles that appear certain to come to the surface at Cleveland. The Republicans are not together, not unified, on anything. A half dozen candidates with appreciable followings are snapping at each other and two or three factions are announcing almost simultaneously what the platform is going to say. It just cannot help leading into a beautiful mess at Cleveland unless the Republican leaders show more intelligence than they have shown thus far.

In the meantime, the Democrats are making note of the various battle charges. You can be sure they will use them. Whoever the Republicans nominate at Cleveland necessarily faces a big fight but as the situation now stands, I think the Democrats will be able to make it an offensive campaign whereas ordinarily the party in power must give over much of its campaigning to a defense. This is true unless the Republicans can get together and take the offensive themselves by criticizing and attacking on a united front.

Of course, much water can run under the bridge before the November election. It is always possible that the party in power can make mistakes, can be led into a blind alley under the political guns of its opposition. The Democrats have made many mistakes already but the anti-New Deal opposition shows no indication of plans to take advantage of those mistakes. So the circumstances, as of this time, give every reason for the New Dealers to feel satisfied with the campaigning up to this time.

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Only Slight Difference Between Dove and Pigeon

There is no sharp distinction made between the dove and pigeon, although the former term is used for the smaller type of both tame and wild species. Homing or racing pigeons have slender bodies, very pointed bills and their eyes are surrounded by bare skin. For the most part, states a writer in the Los Angeles Times, they are seed eaters and drink much water. Two or three at a time are hatched and are called squabblers when young. Both parents take an interest in their young, sharing the stay on the nest and in the feeding.

The use of birds carrying messages is as old as Solomon and was often the sole means of sending communications. It is classed as a sport, and is found in England, France, United States and Belgium.

Training starts around the age of four months. The bird is first taken a short way from the loft and tossed into the air. This distance is gradually increased until the bird is able to find its way home from a neighboring town. Trainers are very careful to send the birds in the same direction at the start. At the end of the season, one hundred miles is the distance for one of the tests. When thoroughly trained, they may be flown over great distances, their speed depending upon the atmospheric conditions.

Ambulance Speeds Laundry but Siren Worries Driver

The driver of a Baltimore laundry truck, bound downtown recently, was startled to hear a siren whine just behind him. He looked into the rear-view mirror and saw a municipal ambulance. Sensing an emergency, he stepped on the "gas," and pulled to the side of the street, but the ambulance kept dodging to the rear. After passing several intersections, he decided to get out of the way completely and turned to the right at the next corner.

The ambulance, with its siren going full-tilt, followed. A block farther he pulled to the side and stopped. The ambulance drew up directly behind. "I tried to get you to stop," said the ambulance driver. "This bag of laundry dropped out."

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It is one thing to want Truth to be on our side, but quite another to want to be on the side of Truth.

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YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained. Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, puffiness under the eyes, feel nervous, miserable—all upset. Don't delay? Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. They are recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

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WNU—A 15-36

BEFORE BABY COMES Elimination of Body Waste Is Doubly Important

In the crucial months before baby arrives it is vitally important that the body be rid of waste matter. Your intestines must function—regularly, completely without gripping.

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