

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Washington Said It Scaring Mussolini Ethiopian War Fever Not Even a Nest Egg

One hundred and thirty-nine years ago George Washington made his farewell address. It is mid-"Victorian" to drag in George Washington now, when so many are prepared to write a better Constitution than the one he signed. Nevertheless, some of the old-fashioned may tolerate a reminder that in his farewell address George Washington said:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

Also, with apologies to pacifists and high-spirited young college gentlemen who say they would not fight under any circumstances, you are reminded that George Washington said in 1790:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

If Mussolini can be scared by British gestures, he will be scared, with England sending her great battleships to the Gibraltar harbor. Other battleships and thousands of soldiers are sent to her island of Malta, and, imitating real war, she is putting "submarine booms" in the Gibraltar harbor on the assumption that wicked Mussolini might send submarines to blow up her battleships; and that is exactly what he would do if it came to war.

Mussolini is not alone in his desire for war. On Sunday in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, according to the Associated Press, "2,000 shrieking Ethiopians," yelling "We want war," gathered before the imperial palace demanding weapons. The Associated Press says: "The scene was so violent that police confiscated motion picture films of it." That was wise, because films might have convinced the outside world that Ethiopians and Italians are much alike "under the skin."

Sewell L. Avery, head of Montgomery Ward & Co., will tell you that the work of the tax gatherers in America is done thoroughly. His company, on its regular business in six months, made \$4,349,768. Taxes on this business amounted to \$4,600,000, or \$251,000 more than the concern earned. You might almost call that "discouraging business." When you take the eggs from the nest of the hen that would like to set, you always leave one egg, or at least a door knob, "to go on with."

Dispatches from Tokyo tell of planning political murder wholesale.

The "god-sent troops" that have committed occasional murders in highest places are tired of "occasional" murders, and decided to wipe out the Japanese cabinet in an air raid with bombs, destroy the financial district of Tokyo, assassinate hundreds of industrial and financial leaders and "re-establish imperial despotism."

The burning of buildings to put the throne and Tokyo in a state of chaos was part of the plan.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, who took his giant English-built automobile to the smooth surface of the Great Salt Desert, west of Salt Lake City, and drove the car faster than 300 miles an hour, returns to New York advising motorists to "drive carefully."

Sir Malcolm, who has surpassed every speed record on the surface of the earth, selects the right place for speeding. At home he belongs to English organizations established to promote safety.

Sir James Jeans, British astronomer and physicist, whose "The Mysterious Universe" and other books you should read, has changed his mind about the age of the universe, and, like Professor Einstein, when he changes his mind he tells you.

He thinks the universe is about 10,000,000,000,000 or ten trillions of years old. That is a long time to Sir James Jeans and us, but, for all Jeans or anybody else knows, it may mean less than one hour in the life of some "super-universe."

Hitler, talking to his army about "iron discipline," blames Christianity and the Hohenzollerns for the rise of Communism that "I crushed when I came to power." Whether he crushed it or not remains to be seen.

A sailor from an American ship is locked up in Germany for humming "The Internationale," Communist hymn, and making the hymn worse by saying something unpleasant about Hitler.

Palmto, Ga., reports negro tenant farmers selling their salt pork and eating chicken instead, because prices for pork are higher than for chickens. The drought, lack of feed and the professor who invented the idea of killing mamma pigs before the little pigs were born are highly appreciated by Georgia's "hog raisers."

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Red Cross—Universal Sign of Mercy



Red cross workers are often as busy in peace time as during a war, as are the nurses shown above transcribing Braille for the blind, and those at the registration desk taking applications for relief in a California earthquake. Inset, left: Henry P. Davison, war time head of American Red Cross. Inset, right: Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

AS DEPLORABLE as, and perhaps even less excusable than, deaths on the field of war are the some 30,000 deaths which result from automobile accidents in the United States every year. If quick aid could be given to the injured along our highways, this staggering annual total could be lessened materially.

In wartime it is the job of the Red Cross societies to see that men hurt so severely that they may die are given quick medical and surgical aid. Now the American Red Cross is going to bring its noble and efficient service along the highway fronts in the war against automobile deaths.

Within a few months, according to the officials of the society, trained members of the Red Cross will be stationed at every possible point along the busy highways, ready to lend a hand to save a life. Just how the campaign will be conducted was not available at the time of this writing, for plans were not yet complete, but it is more than likely that agreements will be reached between the Red Cross and the oil companies which operate gasoline filling stations, to effect some sort of co-operation.

Will the Red Cross be successful in cutting down this wholesale annual massacre of Americans? Here is a piece from the records which may throw some light on the answer:

Twenty-one years ago, before the Red Cross began its drive to teach swimming and life-saving methods to all Americans who like to swim or bathe, the national drowning rate was ten in every 100,000. During the last 21 years there has been a 450 per cent increase in the swimming public. Red Cross instructors have trained 600,000 persons as life savers. The drowning rate today is only five in every 100,000.

Busy in Peace Times.

The Red Cross, you know, is far from idle when there is no war going on. Rather, there is always a war going on for the Red Cross—a war against the ravages of floods, dust storms, hurricanes, earthquakes and other national disasters; a war against the terrors of eternal darkness for the blind, against demons of discouragement for the disabled veteran, a war against countless things that bar the road to happiness and health for whole communities unless organized battle is conducted against them.

This year more than ever before the battle has been a terrible one. In the average year there are 82 national disasters, one every four days. During the last 12 months there have been 150! That is an all-time record. And the battle of the American Red Cross has been nobly fought.

With all this impressive record the American is one of the younger Red Cross societies. There are 61 of them in as many different countries. Their methods of operation differ surprisingly little for the many kinds of populations which they serve.

In one thing they are completely uniform. Almost no matter where you go on this old globe you will find that the insignia which identifies the angel who relieves the soldier's suffering, is the Red Cross on the field of white.

Rapidly since the World war, the activities of all of these 61 societies have grown to be more uniform. They have proved themselves to be as important in the relief of human suffering during peace time as they ever were at the peak of wartime activity.

Americans Spread the Light.

What has been responsible for such developments? It is good to be able to say that, in large measure, Americans have. For it is Americans who, in less than twenty years, have been the leaders in the work of international cooperation which has been conducted by the League of Red Cross Societies whose modest headquarters stand about 100 yards from the Place de l'Etoile in Paris.

It was dynamic personality of the

late Henry P. Davison, war-time head of the American Red Cross, that effected the agreement-between heads of the Red Cross in France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States, launching the league a few months after the signing of the armistice. Davison was the first chairman of the league.

John Barton Payne, another chairman of the American Red Cross, became chairman of the league to succeed Davison in 1921; when Judge Payne died early this year another American, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, was unanimously chosen to succeed him. And since 1931 another American, Ernest J. Swift, has been the league's secretary-general.

The league has brought about the creation of 20 new Red Cross societies since it was formed, but its influence has gone much farther than that. Almost every one of the 61 member societies is today engaged not only in keeping ready for the emergency of war, but in a regular day-to-day program of health and welfare work, disaster relief and other important peace-time activities.

Plan Air Ambulances.

The highway service planned, and already started in a small way in America, is being worked out along international lines. As aviation develops, the possibility of air ambulance services are interesting the league. Through the league secretariat, health propaganda material is made regularly available to all of the societies.

The league has widely publicized the disaster relief organization perfected by the American Red Cross and has helped other societies emulate it. When a disaster occurs on a scale so large that the society in the nation affected is not able to cope with it alone, co-operation of other member societies is a recognized duty. As a recent illustration, may be cited the earthquake which wiped out the city of Baluchistan, India, in May of this year. Fifteen national societies, in response to an international Red Cross appeal, immediately forwarded contributions to increase the resources of the Indian Red Cross.

The league believes in interesting youth and, with the help of the American Red Cross commission in Europe during the post-war years, it extended to European countries the Junior Red Cross, which originated in Canada and Australia and has been a popular feature of the work in the United States since 1917. Today there is organized Junior membership in 50 different national societies—15,000,000 Juniors, all pledged to a program embracing the practice of elementary health rules, the development of a spirit of public service and the cultivation of international friendliness.

The Red Cross is one of the few humanitarian organizations which have been born in a war. Its origin is traced to the battle of Solferino, in the Italian war of 1859. Henri Dunant, of Geneva, saw that bloody battle, and in Un Souvenir de Solferino described the tragic suffering of the wounded soldiers so vividly and powerfully that his words were read throughout the world. These sufferings, he pointed out, were largely the result of improper care. He suggested the possibility of organizing in all civilized countries "permanent societies of volunteers which in time of war would render succor to the wounded without distinction of nationality."

Dunant's idea caught on with Gustave Moynier, Genevese lawyer and social worker. He appointed a committee of five Genevese to meet and construct a plan of carrying out the Dunant suggestion. At the invitation of the committee delegates from 14 nations met at Geneva on October 26, 1862. They adopted resolutions laying the seed for the formation of the Red Cross as we know it today, although most of the duties with which they charged members were associated with

war emergencies. One of the most important acts of the convention was to declare, concerning the volunteer societies:

Uniformity of Emblems.

"They shall wear, in all the countries, a white band around the arm, with a red cross upon it, as a distinctive and uniform badge."

The first of the new Red Cross societies was organized in December of the same year at Wurtemberg. In a convention at Geneva in 1864 delegates from 12 nations signed a treaty providing for the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals and adopting the red cross as the emblem and distinctive sign of the sanitary service. Virtually every civilized nation has since acceded to it. The Hague peace conference of 1869 extended its terms to naval warfare.

Although the convention, of course, had to be international in nature, the Red Cross society in each country is entirely national and independent. It makes its own laws and is directly responsible for the work in its own country. The international committee, comprising 18 Swiss residents of Geneva is the official medium of communication between the national organizations, an important function in time of war, when it becomes the neutral channel for relief of prisoners.

When the first convention was called at Geneva, the United States was in the throes of Civil war, and the people of the North, the recognized government, were caring for the wounded. It was not until 1869 that the real foundations of the American Red Cross were laid.

Miss Barton is Founder.

An American, Miss Clara Barton, in that year met the founders of Red Cross in Geneva and they prevailed upon her to foster the work in the United States. She interested President Garfield and James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, in 1881 and steps were taken for the United States to ratify the treaty. In the same year the American Association of the Red Cross was organized with Miss Barton as its president. President Garfield was assassinated, but in 1882 President Arthur signed it and the senate confirmed it.

The American organization has been clarified several times. Its charter now calls for a yearly audit of Red Cross accounts by the War department and for federal supervision through official representation on the Red Cross governing body.

During the World war, the American Red Cross distinguished itself in a manner never to be forgotten. It organized and completely equipped 54 base hospitals, of 1,000 beds each and each with a personnel of 265, for the army medical corps, and for the navy seven more. The society spent \$3,000,000 on this work. It assigned 19,577 nurses to active military duty and equipped 10,000 of these for overseas duty at a cost of \$2,000,000. It cooperated in health and hospital work both in this country and abroad. Canteen workers served refreshments 40,000,000 times to troops in transit and 15,378,000 times to soldiers in France. Financial aid was given to the families of 500,000 American soldiers. All in all, in the years from 1917 to 1923, the Red Cross spent \$163,000,000 on American soldiers and their families.

In addition, a total of nearly \$100,000,000 was spent by the American Red Cross in bringing relief to sufferers in foreign countries during those years.

With Americans leading the work of the League of Red Cross Societies, the number of members of the Red Cross has steadily increased, even through the depression years, until today there are in the world 15,000,000 adult members and an equal number of Juniors.

And perhaps no sign is so universally recognized as the sign of the Red Cross.

HITCH-HIKING FLY SPREADS DISEASE

The common house fly is a hitch hiker. However, the fly doesn't bother to jerk a thumb and ask a ride; it flies into moving autos or even trains or airplanes without permission and often travels hundreds of miles before leaving its chosen vehicle.

This habit of flies traveling great distances on other power than their own has made local fly eradication campaigns less effective than the campaigners hoped. Cases have been found where a fly carried disease germs on its legs and body for miles and infected people in the community where it settled. No previous cases of the disease were in existence in the new community and health authorities could find no other source of infection than flies.

Repeated warnings of physicians and health officials have apparently failed to instill a proper fear of the house fly in the average mind. However, a more thorough knowledge of the habits of a fly would increase the respect for this tiny insect, according to authorities on the subject.

Decent cleanliness in any home requires protection against the menace of flies. Whether a fly is home-born or a hitch-hiking visitor, he is a danger. Fortunately, an effective fly-killing program can be conducted in any home by the use of a reliable fly spray containing an ample quantity of Pyrethrin, a product derived from Pyrethrum flowers, which is death to flies when sprayed in a fine mist.

Distress Money

During the war and after the collapse of the Austrian monarchy, when coins disappeared and were largely hoarded, many different kinds of paper notes, so-called "distress money," were issued by various towns, villages and provinces. In addition to primitive slips of paper, pieces of wood, parchment, leather, lacquer, and even porcelain were used as money. All these are on show at a remarkable exhibition at the Bagenbund gallery at Vienna. The exhibition shows that not only societies, but also innkeepers, newspapers, and political parties issued money tokens.



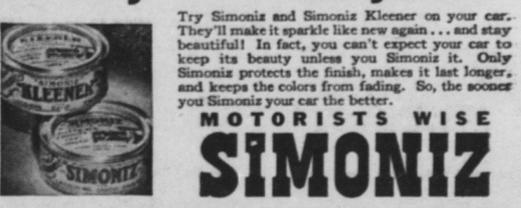
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