

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

If Russia Joined Japan
Not Heroic Action
Lloyd George Hopeful
England Still Safe

Editors talk about Asia, led by Japan, conquering the world. They might speculate on a union between Japan and Russia.



Arthur Brisbane

You see photographs of Russia's amphibian tanks, mounted with machine guns, rolling over the land and swimming rivers; you read about intensive training of tens of thousands of Russian air pilots, parachute jumpers, etc., and see even the broad-shouldered young Russian women drilling with rifles. Western Europe may have a problem closer at hand than Japan.

Our British cousins in the Revolution cheerfully let loose howling, scolding Indians on their cousins in the American colonies, and bolshevism might cheerfully turn Asiatic killing efficiency against western "capitalism."

You remember how cheerfully the great historian Gibbon predicted that, in the American war, "with firmness all may go well," because "Scotch Highlanders, Irish, Hanoverians, Canadians, Indians, etc., will all in various shapes be employed."

There is no reason why Russia of 1936 should be more squeamish now than England at the end of the Eighteenth century.

Lloyd George, who ought to know about Europe and war since he and old Clemenceau won the big war, tells Universal Service this present war is "off." France having learned that "even her most ardent friends in Europe shrink from war."

Lloyd George declares that peace "without derogating from the dignity of any of the powers" will be preserved, if France does not make it impossible.

Lloyd George says not 1 per cent of Englishmen would vote for war, and not 10 per cent for employing sanctions against Germany.

If enough rich Americans go to England to "escape kidnapers" the kidnapers may move over after them, as professional gamblers follow on big ships. London police arrested Alfred Molyneux, thirty-one, trying to extort \$1,000 from the Countess Barbara Hutton Haugwitz-Reventlow, offering to reveal a plot to kidnap her baby. Police knew by the moderate price it could not be an American "snatcher" or confederate. Easily caught, the young man confessed he had invented the plot.

With "visibility cut to zero," street lights burning by day, not visible across the street, dust storms are blowing over parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

By such displays of nature's power, for which man's foolishness is responsible, fertile areas of the world have been changed to deserts.

A bill that would have limited work to five working days of six hours each, or thirty hours a week, is dead in congress for the time being. It would have given workers twenty-four hours off on Saturday and Sunday, eighteen hours off on every other day—eight hours for sleep, "ten hours for what we will." All that will come some day, but not by discouraging improved machinery.

An intelligent young man who fought well in the big war speaks of "the 2-to-1" advantage which modern methods give the defense over the attack. To let the other man or nation come at you, if you are prepared, has been wise in the past.

It might be different in future wars, if the attacker, with a couple of thousand airplanes, dropping explosive bombs and poison gas, should surprise the enemy. "Defense" would have no 2-to-1 advantage over that sort of attack.

Lloyds, the great English insurance concern, at first refused to insure against war at any price. Now Lloyds will insure, otherwise "bet," nine and a half to one against war within six months. Wall Street wanted that news and of course cheered up.

A mother of Fort Worth, Texas, offered her body to Chicago's Cook County hospital for dissection after natural death, if the hospital would provide a free operation for her son. The hospital declined the body, performed the free operation. Now twenty, all women but one, offer to sell their bodies, "delivered after death."

The governor of Campeche in Mexico, after keeping all churches in his state closed for more than a year and a half, now permits all to reopen.

A fight against religion often starts violently, to wind up feebly.

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UNCLE SAM EASES PANAMA PAIN

New Treaty Emphasizes Isthmian Sovereignty; Paves Way for Western Hemisphere Peace Parley This Summer.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

AN ENTIRE new era of permanent peace and "good-neighborliness" may be opened up between the countries on the two American continents when and if the senate ratifies the new treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama which was signed in March.

Old differences which have existed between America and her isthmian neighbor for a third of a century have been ironed out to a great extent by the new pact. So heartening has been the news of the new document through the Latin Americas generally, it is believed that the proposed "extraordinary conference" between 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere this summer will be assured.

Shortly after the start of the year President Roosevelt voiced a suggestion that a conference of these republics be held, to work out means of assuring for all time the peaceful relations that now exist between the United States and the countries of South and Central America. Since it began to be apparent that in the negotiations with Panama that the United States was exhibiting a liberal attitude that had been largely absent in former bickerings (which have been going on since 1903), many messages of approval from other governments have been understood to have been received in Washington.

Conference Looms Likely.

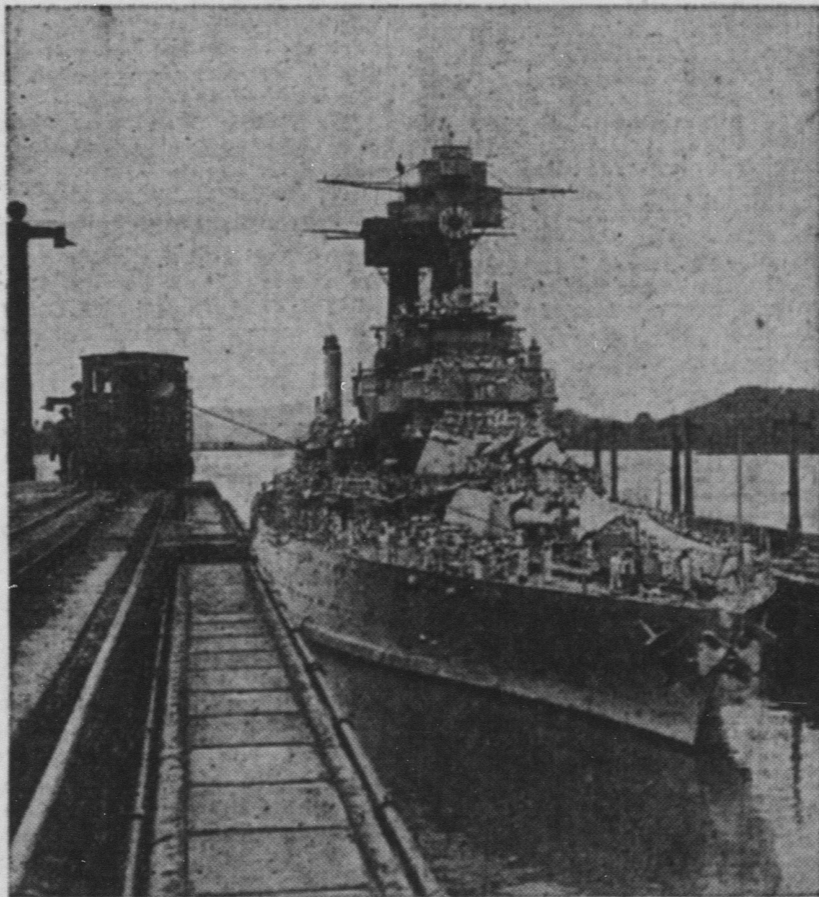
None of the replies to the President's suggestion have been made public at the time of this writing, but in governmental circles it is considered virtually certain that the peace conference will take place this summer in Buenos Aires.

The attitude of Panama, as well as that of several other Latin-American

States was ready to loosen a little came in October, 1933, when President Roosevelt and President Arias of Panama conversed in Washington. It was there that the plans were laid for the new treaty, which is characteristic of the administration's policy of liberal treaties and free trade. The exact terms of the new pact have never been released to the newspapers, but it is known that the theme underlying the entire document is the renunciation of the misconception that Panama is a protectorate of the United States.

Points of Accord.

Actually, the changes brought about by the new treaty will be paper ones, largely, with the exceptions of an agreement to construct a new highway across the isthmus and of certain commercial concessions by the United States. Should the time ever come when Panama's independence needed protection the job would more than likely fall to Uncle Sam for Panama has no army, merely a police force trained by American officers.



The U. S. S. Texas Gets a Lift Through One of the Locks.

countries toward the United States has, for the last two or three decades, been something similar to that of the strapping youth who feels that he is being "minded" altogether too closely by his older brother, when he is perfectly able now to look after his own interests. The Roosevelt administration evidently feels this attitude is justified, it appears from the provisions of the new treaty.

Three points, particularly, have always been sore spots in the relations of the United States and Panama. They grew out of the agreement of 1903, under which the United States constructed the Panama canal, and they are:

Our right to intervene when necessary to preserve the peace in Panama, our exercise of the right of eminent domain in acquiring auxiliary lands, and our guarantee of Panama's independence. It is this latter provision which has been the most provocative of "little brother" objections; Panama citizens have always regarded this assumed guaranty of their independence as an outright statement of protectorate.

Although the new treaty is the third attempt to straighten out the differences between the two nations it is the first which has not been a dodge of these three points.

The first attempt was a series of five executive orders, known as the "Taft agreement," which was intended to interpret the original treaty of 1903. It went into effect in December, 1904. By May, 1924, it was decided that the real effectiveness of this expedient had disappeared with the completion of the canal, and the agreement was abrogated.

1926 Pact Failed.

For two years the diplomats of the two countries bargained and in July, 1926, a new treaty, intended to be permanent, was signed. But when it came up for ratification in the Panamanian assembly, it went down under a deluge of adverse votes. It had failed even to mention the points of sovereignty, possession of land and paternalism which for 23 years had so grated upon the Panamanian soul.

Not only did real hard feelings develop between the United States and Panama, but other Latin-American countries openly threw their sympathies with Panama.

First indications that the United

The new agreement was consummated under the principle that the protection and operation of the canal is vital to the interests of both nations, and can best be assured through friendly co-operation. The accord reached in 1933, and which it is reasonable to suppose is contained in the treaty, embodies the following chief points:

The United States will use, occupy and control the Canal zone only for



President Roosevelt Meets President Arias.

the purpose of maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the canal. Panama is recognized as the sovereign nation, and as such is entitled to enjoy whatever commercial advantages its juxtaposition with the canal shall bring it, provided that these do not prejudice the purposes of the operation of the canal zone by the United States.

Economic questions which do not in any way affect those purposes may, if they cannot be solved through direct negotiation, be submitted to arbitration.

The original treaty held that while Panama was the sovereign nation, the

United States was to have jurisdiction over the ten-mile-wide strip that is the Canal Zone, and would possess and exercise all rights just as it would "if it were the sovereign of the



Dr. Alfredo J. Alfaro, Panamanian Minister.

territory." The confusion arising from this clause is not hard to understand. For many years Panamanians have felt that it gave the United States sovereign power; and in the Pan-American conference at Havana in 1928 the Panamanian delegate, Dr. Alfredo J. Alfaro, strenuously objected when it was intimated that this was the truth. It was he who signed the new treaty for Panama, where he expects to run for president in 1937.

U. S. Must Buy Land.

Under the old treaty the United States could acquire by right of eminent domain lands and waters outside the Canal Zone "which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection" of the canal. Technically, of course, this could have been regarded as giving the United States the right to take over any territory in the isthmian republic. Such a "lien" could hardly allow the nation a clear title to its own property, and certainly would have made territorial agreements with other nations embarrassing. The new arrangement takes away the United States' right to acquire territory by condemnation, but gives Uncle Sam the right to acquire it by purchase.

At present the Panamanian city of Colon is separated from the rest of the republic by the Canal Zone, but the new treaty provides a corridor of connection across the zone.

By the treaty of 1903, the Panama Railway company, whose shares are owned entirely by the United States government, was given the sole right of communication across the isthmus. Panama itself was forbidden to build an automobile highway to cover the 47 miles from Panama City to Colon; under the new treaty, such a highway will be constructed.

The railway company has been operating commissaries along its right of way; these were originally intended to serve only American employees, but Panamanian merchants claim the commissaries have been doing a thriving tourist business and want the business themselves. Now they will get it.

Terminate Gold Payment.

Now that the American dollar has been devalued, the treaty will allow the United States to make its annual payments to Panama in balboas, the Panamanian unit of currency, instead of in gold coins. The 430,000 balboas which constitute the annual payment are worth a little more than the \$250,000 in gold formerly paid every year.

To date it has not become known what the United States army and navy think of the new pact, but this will come out when it is placed before the senate for ratification. It can be construed as weakening American control over the canal, and for that reason may fail to make the grade.

The Navy department, under the new agreement, already has turned over two radio stations to the Panama government, and new agreements for the regulation of radio communication have been reached.

May Remove Customs Collector.

The United States still maintains a collector of customs in the Dominican republic, to assure that the Dominican debt to this country is properly serviced. This officer is something of an irritation to the citizens there.

When the conference of American nations gets under way this summer, there is little likelihood that the purposes of preserving the peace will be carried so far as to establish a "league of nations" for the western hemisphere. What is more likely is a joint treaty which all nations can rely on to aid settlement of disputes.

Any agency so created would probably be given the right to investigate the causes of disputes, to try to effect conciliations and, if necessary, to sit as a board of arbitration. It is improbable that any real instrument, such as sanctions, for enforcing decisions will be agreed upon.

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Wit and Humor



ALL IMPORTANT

The undersized husband was trying on the overcoat his wife had bought him for Christmas.

"You know, dear," he said, gazing at himself in the mirror, "this is a nice present and all that, and don't think that I'm ungrateful. But really, isn't it much too big for me?"

"I know, my dear," she returned. "But we can't help that. You must remember that it's got to cover the radiator of the car in cold weather. We have to consider that first, haven't we?"—Answers Magazine.

SUREST CURE



"How's your wife's hysteria?"
"Much better."
"What did you do for it?"
"Got her a new hat."

The Best Way

A doctor was called in to see a very testy and irritable patient.

"Well, sir, what's the matter?"
"That," growled the patient, "is for you to find out."

"I see," said the doctor, thoughtfully. "Well, if you'll excuse me for an hour or so I'll go along and fetch a friend of mine—a vet. He's the only chap I know who can make a diagnosis without asking questions."

Wouldn't Chance It Again

"You never told me, dear," said Mrs. Jones, "what was your real reason for giving up drinking?"

"Well," said the husband, after some hesitation, "it was like this. The last time I came home tight your mother was here. I saw two of her and the shock cured me."—Stray Starling Magazine.

The General Demonstration

"Opportunity," said the ready-made philosopher, "knocks at every man's door."

"Yes," replied Mr. Growcher; "but there is so much knocking going on these days that it's hard to make distinctions."

Completing the Job

"Are you a self-made man?" asked the lady with a note book.

"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "I am the master of my fate up to a certain extent, but I'd never get to a party if my wife didn't tie my necktie for me."

Always Lacking

First Bilgediver—The old ship ain't what she used to be.

Second Mucker—Naw, and she never was.—U. S. S. Marblehead Light.

Tired of Waiting

Dick—Was the boss annoyed when you told him I was leaving next week?
Mick—Yes, he thought it was this week you were going.

HAVE AND HAVEN'T



She—If it hadn't been for me you'd never have had a penny.
He—If it hadn't been for you, I wouldn't have needed any.

Man's Place Is in the Home
"Where have you been?" asked Mr. Meekton.

"To a lovely automobile show," said Henrietta. "And how have you spent your quiet evening at home?"
"Looking at the department store pictures showing the latest designs in baby carriages."

Dances Cut Short
"Every time I dance with you, the dance seems extremely short."

"It is. My husband is the leader of the band."

Happy Solution

Passenger—Conductor, we are like saildines here. Can't you prevent our being crushed?

Conductor—Certainly, sir. Number off the passengers and then make the even numbers breathe in while the odd numbers breathe out.—Milwaukee Journal.

The Real Job

"And has your baby learned to talk yet?"
"Oh, my, yes. We're teaching him to keep quiet now."

Do You Ever Wonder

Whether the "Pain" Remedy You Use is SAFE?

Ask Your Doctor and Find Out

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

THE person to ask whether the preparation you or your family are taking for the relief of headaches is SAFE to use regularly is your family doctor. Ask him particularly about Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN.

He will tell you that before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin most "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as bad for the stomach and often, for the heart. Which is food for thought if you seek quick, safe relief.

Scientists rate Bayer Aspirin among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and the pains of rheumatism, neuritis and neuralgia. And the experience of millions of users has proved it safe for the average person to use regularly. In your own interest remember this.

You can get Genuine Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by asking for it by its full name, BAYER ASPIRIN. Make it a point to do this—and see that you get what you want.

Bayer Aspirin

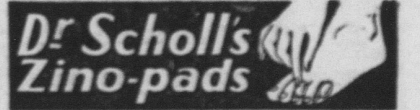


Make Probabilities

The method of the enterprising is to plan with vigor; to sketch out a map of possibilities, and then treat them as probabilities.—Bovee.

CORNS QUICKLY SAFELY Removed

To instantly relieve pain, stop nagging shoe pressure and quickly, safely loosen and remove corns or callouses—use Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. These soothing, healing, cushioning pads prevent sore toes and blisters. At drug, shoe or dept. stores—only 25¢ and 35¢ a box.



The Reason

If Justice were not blind, she would act much more promptly.

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Next Time You Need a Laxative

For constipation, take a dose of Black-Draught as soon as you realize the condition you are in.

"If I am bilious, have headache or a cold, I take a dose of Black-Draught at night," writes Mrs. R. D. Thaxton, of Lexington, Ga.

"If I have a bad feeling after meals, I take just a pinch of Black-Draught. It relieves me. I recommend it very highly—a good family medicine. I give my children Syrup of Black-Draught. I find both good."

Black-Draught paves the way for the relief of many such symptoms as those mentioned above, when constipation is at the bottom of the trouble.

Crochet Hooks—New, different, colorful! Free samples to those wishing to crochet. Write: CRAYTON CO., Charlotte, N. C.

HELD BACK BY DIMPLES

Don't be disheartened. Obtain real relief from pimples, rawness, rashes, burning and itching of eczema and other skin outbreaks of external origin. Cuticura's super-cleansing emollient and medicinal properties soothe, comfort and promote healing. Begin the Cuticura treatment today. Soap only 25¢. Ointment 25¢—at drugstores everywhere.

CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

WNU-4 13-36

Rid Yourself of Kidney Poisons

Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; backaches, headache, dizziness, loss of energy, leg pains, swellings and puffiness under the eyes? Are you tired, nervous—feel all unwell and don't know what is wrong?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly for functional kidney disorder permits excess waste to stay in the blood, and to poison and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They are recommended the world over. You can get the genuine, time-tested Doan's at any drug store.

DOAN'S PILLS