

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Childhood
Tugwell's Little Girl
Holland Buys Planes
Rev. Webber Knows

Childhood lasts longer in France than in America and it is real childhood. Boys in their teens, writing letters, call their fathers Cher petit papa, "Dear little papa" — imagine that from an American "prep" school.

Little French girls play innocently with Toto, their little dog, hardly knowing that such things as francs exist, when much older than Assistant Secretary Tugwell's intelligent young daughter, Marcia, aged twelve, who, in partnership with her friends, Mary Frances Cottrell and Joyce Helmick, organized "a laundry for washing dogs." They advertised: "Small dogs, 30 cents; middle-sized dogs, 35 cents; groomed and washed. Dogs not good-natured must be sent with muzzles, and we cannot wash large dogs."

Too bad that parental severity broke up the dog laundry. It had announced working hours, "10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturdays," the studious little girls' only holiday, "all hours after school on other weekdays."

What a good example for government enterprises: the little girls really meant to work to "groom and wash" the dogs, not merely stand around and collect the 30 cents.

Plucky little Holland and her wise queen seem to have decided that the 1914 "war to end all wars" did not finish its job. Holland went through the big war safely, selling butter, cheese, eggs, not disturbed, not making any bad \$10,000,000,000 loans.

Now Holland is buying 13 heavy bombing planes in Baltimore, spending \$1,500,000 for the 13, and spending many other millions for other killing machinery.

That means work and wages in Baltimore; it may mean poison gas and death for some of Holland's neighbors.

Foreign countries read everything said about them in America; not that foreign countries care what Americans think, or attach importance to American opinion, as such; but America has money, raw products, and governments that are sometimes whimsical, changeable and boyish.

Europe, Asia and Africa watch with equal interest statements of Americans that count add more numerous Americans that float like feathers in the air.

One simple-minded Russian pointed with pride to the statement of a clergyman in our Union Theological seminary.

That gentleman, Rev. Charles C. Webber, has a plan for a better government, not based on the text about rendering unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. The big idea is to take away what is Caesar's.

Eight hundred young people were told by Reverend Webber: "God, who is not content with things as they are, is a revolutionary Being, constantly seeking to make all things new."

Rev. Webber, "recognizing this," about God being a revolutionist, has a plan to help God in his efforts; a plan as simple as A, B, C. Capitalism, he says, must be abolished. Rev. Webber wants a planned and planning social economy in the United States. Under the Charles C. Webber plan, people would own and manage such things as industry and property; no money would be spent for war, and youth would rule.

Those brought up with the old-fashioned idea of God might ask Rev. Webber, respectfully: "If God really is a revolutionary 'constantly seeking to make all things new,' why does He not carry out His will and 'make all things new' every few minutes? Can it be that He needs the help of Rev. Webber? Lenin and Stalin got along without that help."

Also arises this question: With capitalism abolished, who would build the churches, the Union Theological seminaries, and pay salaries to Rev. Webbers for reading the mind of the Divinity?

Dean Swift should have known Rev. Webber when he wrote his tale of a tub.

France calls Paris the "aerial port of Europe," proudly. In America the still prouder title "Chief Air Traffic Port of the Whole World" is claimed by Miami, Los Angeles, San Diego, Chicago, Cleveland, and with a great deal of reason by San Francisco and Oakland, thanks to the magnificent bay, and to the fact that the greatest air line, running from America to Asia, starts from that neighborhood.

King Features Syndicate, Inc. WNU Service.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Frank Knox Notified of Republican Vice Presidential Nomination—Spanish Rebels Winning Victories—Third PWA Building Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

FACING an enthusiastic crowd that completely filled the big Chicago stadium, Col. Frank Knox received from Senator Steiwer of Oregon the official notification of his nomination for the vice presidency by the Republican party.

National Chairman John Hamilton introduced the senator, who spoke briefly but forcefully and with his customary eloquence. As Colonel Knox stepped forward to deliver his speech of acceptance he was greeted by a roar of applause that continued for many minutes. His fellow citizens were glad to express their gratification for the honor done him, and the thousands from outside Chicago were no less warm in their appreciation of the candidate. In the streets surrounding the stadium was another vast throng of people who, unable to get into the building, listened to the proceedings as broadcast by a loud-speaker system.

Unlike Governor Landon, Colonel Knox devoted much of his address to the alleged failures of the Roosevelt administration which, he said, had the most glorious opportunity in the history of the nation but ignored its responsibility, failed in its job and defaulted in its obligations.

"From the day that it took office," he declared, "it embarked on a series of hysterical experiments on the economic life of a burdened people. At a time when universal co-operation was a necessity it initiated a campaign of abuse and vilification of business men. At a time when the credit of the country should have been strengthened it inaugurated a policy of credit adulteration and currency experiment that demoralized foreign trade and frightened domestic finance. It set up a system of regimentation of industry that reduced production and prevented re-employment. By coercion of congress it forced the passage of reform measures so recklessly drawn that they hamstrung the revival of enterprise and paralyzed the renewal of investment. It installed a regimentation of agriculture that destroyed food and reduced foreign markets and increased the cost of living and multiplied the expense of relief.

"At a time when private industry was struggling desperately for a new start it set up governmental enterprise to compete with private business. At a time when the burden of taxation was already hard to bear it embarked on a policy of squandering public funds and increasing the weight of taxes. At a time when united effort and mutual good-will would have completed recovery it promoted sectional hatred and class strife. At a time when returning business confidence was ending depression it began a campaign to terrorize business and subjugate the banks. At a time when confidence in the character of government was vital it established a spoils system. At a time when the economic system was worn and emaciated it performed major surgical operations upon the industrial body to see what was inside. It adopted an economic philosophy of scarcity and forced it upon a hungry and distressed people. . . .

"No one can define the New Deal or even describe it. But we know what it means. It means federal control over local business, over local bank credit, over local wages, over local conditions of work. It leads to federal regimentation of the labor, the business, and the home of every American citizen. It leads to price-fixing and production control by federal authority. It leads inevitably to the extinction of the small business man, to the end of free enterprise in America."

Before the ceremonies started there were four big parades, converging at the stadium; and elaborate musical programs were provided both inside and outside the building.

THE WEEKLY crop report and weather summary of the Department of Agriculture revealed that the drought and high temperature were playing havoc with the corn crop in most of the leading producing states. In some sections there will not even be fodder and over a much larger area no grain will be obtained this year. There were good rains, however, in parts of the central and eastern areas and improvement was noted there in both corn and pasturage.

The present drought in Iowa, the department said, has caused greater damage to corn than that of 1934. The summary reported almost complete destruction of the crop in two southern and two west-

ern tiers of counties, with serious damage in some other sections. Threshing of winter wheat revealed expected yields, the report said, but spring wheat conditions were termed disappointing.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ended his 437 mile cruise when his yacht docked at Campobello island, New Brunswick, where he has a summer home. He shaved off the sidewhiskers he had grown to surprise his wife and mother and went ashore for a picnic and a reception with members of his family and friends in the summer colony of the island. Canadian Royal Mounted police joined with the American secret service men in guarding the distinguished visitor.

Mr. Roosevelt remained at Campobello only two days and then took a special train to Quebec, where he visited with Lord Tweedsmuir, governor general of Canada.

GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO's rebel forces in Spain, according to late reports, were pressing the government troops seriously and winning some bloody encounters. This despite the claims of Madrid that the Fascists had been checked. The rebel columns advancing on the capital from the south were reported to be threatening communications between Madrid and the eastern coast at Valencia and Alicante, chief sources of the government's food supplies. Indeed, it was announced by the insurgent radio station at Seville that the garrison at Valencia had revolted and gone over to the rebels. Leaders of the insurgents claimed they held Huelva, important seaport, and all the territory between Seville and the Portuguese border. The loyalists directed a strong attack on Saragossa but advices from the front reaching Perpignan, France, said their three columns were ambushed by the rebels in a narrow canyon and lost perhaps 2,000 killed. General Caballero commanded the insurgents in that action.

General Franco has been quoted as saying the revolution, when successful, will result in a military dictatorship for the time being.

The government, now a red dictatorship, has taken possession of all church property and assumed control of all industry and agriculture. It also has confiscated the merchant marine to form a defense fleet. The loyalists were encouraged by victories in and around San Sebastian.

Claude G. Bowers, American ambassador to Spain, was cut off from communication with the summer quarters of his embassy at San Sebastian for several days, being himself at his summer residence in Fuentarrabia, close to the French border. He finally got in touch with the embassy and removed the staff to his villa. Mr. Bowers also provided safe haven for a number of other foreign diplomats and their families. He said he had ascertained that not a single American had been injured in the civil war. American warships and liners were utilized to evacuate all the Americans in ports where their lives were in danger.

Later Ambassador Bowers and his staff went aboard the cruiser Cayuga, taking with them some of the American refugees.

TWO MEMBERS of the American Olympic boxing squad failed to take warning from the fate of Eleanor Holm Jarrett and broke training rules soon after their arrival in Berlin. Roy Davis, manager of the boxers, advised that they be sent home, and the American Olympic committee so ordered. The two delinquents were Joe J. Church, featherweight, of Batavia, N. Y., and Howell King, welterweight, of Detroit. Their places on the team were filled by Theodore E. Kara and Chester Ruttecki, both of Chicago.

EMPHASIS is placed on smaller scale projects to be completed speedily, in the third building program of the public works administration, which was opened by the allotment of \$22,742,034 by President Roosevelt. It includes 352 projects in 37 states, and the largest of these is a courthouse for New York city to cost the government \$4,835,000. The average allotment is only \$64,322.

Secretary Ickes, PWA administrator, said that, in addition to 45 per cent donation, PWA will lend \$2,142,000 to help communities defray their 55 per cent share of the cost. President Roosevelt has ordered that all projects "be commenced by October 1, 1936, reach a peak by the end of the year and be completed by October 1, 1937."

UNOFFICIALLY, Germany admits that she is re-fortifying Helgoland, the Gibraltar of the North sea which was demilitarized by the treaty of Versailles. The report that the Nazis were taking this action was brought up in the English house of commons and Foreign Secretary Eden said the government did not intend to deal separately with the question, hoping for a fresh effort for European peace "in which Germany would play a full part." He hinted that Great Britain would let the affair pass without comment as one of Germany's "minor affronts." It was believed France would take the same stand.

SENATOR VIC DONAHEY of Ohio, while fishing in Chesapeake bay, was struck by lightning, and painfully but not dangerously injured. The bolt hit and split the mast of his launch, ran along the rail and burned the senator's hands badly.

Another senator, Robert Reynolds of North Carolina, was among a group of tourists who were robbed by bandits near Taxco, Mexico. The victims lost their money, watches and jewelry but were not otherwise abused.

IOWA Republicans nominated Barry Halden of Chariton, editor and American Legion leader, for the United States senate seat made vacant by the death of Louis Murphy. His Democratic opponent is Guy M. Gillette.

The state Farmer-Labor party delegates met in Des Moines and named former Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart as their candidate for the seat. Until recently he has been connected with the New Deal farm organization.

In Oklahoma's runoff primary young Representative Josh Lee won the Democratic nomination for United States senator, badly defeating Gov. E. W. Marland. Lee's Republican opponent is Herbert K. Hyde.

SIR HENRY WELLCOME, who was born in a log cabin in Wisconsin 83 years ago and who became one of England's greatest scientists and explorers, died in London following an operation. His scientific achievements ranged from the establishment of physiological laboratories to pioneering in the field of archaeological survey through the use of airplanes. He won the Royal Humane society life saving medal in 1885 and as late as 1927 founded the Lady Stanley Maternity hospital in Uganda, Central Africa.

MORE than 100,000 persons stood in silence at Vimy, France, as King Edward VIII of England unveiled the magnificent memorial built by France to commemorate the heroic capture of Vimy Ridge by the Canadian forces in April, 1917. After greeting President Lebrun of France in French, the king said:

"We raise this memorial to Canadian warriors. It is an inspired expression in stone chiseled by a skillful Canadian hand of Canada's salute to her fallen sons. It marks the scene of feats of arms which history will long remember and Canada can never forget. And the ground it covers is the gift of France to Canada."

The dedication culminated ten years of labor and an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 on erection of the memorial. The work was completed after earlier delays in construction because of difficulties in finding the 7,000 to 8,000 tons of special stone required.

Walter S. Allward, Toronto architect and sculptor who designed the monument for the Canadian battlefields memorial commission, supervised the preparations for the unveiling.

DIRECTOR ROBERT FECHNER reports that nearly 13,000 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps left that organization during June to accept private employment, and he said this was largely attributable to the general improvement in business conditions, and in part to the practical education given the men.

The exact number discharged in June was 12,995, the largest group to quit since the corps was reduced to a maximum of 350,000.

THE Queen Mary, Cunard White Star line's great liner, set a new transatlantic record in her latest crossing to New York, taking the blue ribbon of the sea from the Normandie of the French line. Her time from Cherbourg breakwater to Ambrose lightship was four days, eight hours and thirty-seven minutes. This beat Normandie's record by three hours and five minutes, but Queen Mary's course was somewhat shorter than that taken by her rival, and the latter still holds the speed by hour record.

ACCORDING to announcement by a Polish news agency which is generally considered to be the mouthpiece of the Polish foreign office, an accord has been reached between Berlin and Warsaw on the policies to be followed in the Free City of Danzig. The Nazis are said to have agreed to give explanations that will take the sting out of recent incidents in the city.

Captivating Daytime Frock



Pattern No. 1916-B

This clever dress features a flattering yoke which dips to a point in front and is equipped with twin slashes a few inches below the neckline to accommodate a ribbon bow of any color you wish to use. Most women like several different ones to which they match their accessories. Radiating tucks at the yoke and waist contribute a smooth fit and flattering effect, while center seams in front and back terminate in two kick pleats for reserved fullness where it will do the most good. The pointed pockets with shaped turned over flaps are novel. You'll want to make more than one dress, because the pattern is so easy to follow and the fabrics so numerous to choose from. How about seersucker, novelty cotton, linen, crash or silk.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1916-B is available for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Send 15 cents in coin.

Send for the Summer Pattern Book containing 100 Barbara Bell well-planned, easy-to-make pat-

Practical Youth Is Sadly Misunderstood

"We're having stew for dinner," said the scoutmaster to the tenderfoot, "and I want you to run and fetch me a turnip from Farmer Brown's field."

"Do you want a fairly big one?" asked the tenderfoot.

"Oh, pick one about the size of your head," was the reply.

The tenderfoot started for Brown's field. About twenty minutes elapsed, then Brown came rushing into camp, greatly excited.

"Come quick with me!" he gasped. "One of your lads has gone mad, and he's pulling up all my turnips and trying his hat on them."—Tit-Bits Magazine.

terns. Exclusive fashions for children, young women, and matrons. Send 15 cents for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third St., New York, N. Y. © Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON
© Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

The Famous Men Test In the following test there are ten problems. In each one a man's name is given, followed by the names of four professions, vocations, or avocations. Cross out the particular occupation or pursuit in which the man is or was most famous.

1. John Bunyan — composer, writer, marathon runner, inventor.
2. Frank B. Ellogg—golfer, lawyer, manufacturer, physician.
3. Elias Howe—poet, opera singer, inventor, explorer.
4. Victor Herbert — football coach, composer, lawyer, financier.
5. Gerhart Hauptmann—composer, kidnaper, dramatist, golfer.
6. Noah Webster — lawyer, statesman, inventor, lexicographer.
7. Eli Whitney—statesman, inventor, lawyer, actor.
8. Ferdinand Magellan—inventor, navigator, artist, pianist.
9. George W. Goethals—lawyer, engineer, composer, historian.
10. Henry Clay—physician, historian, statesman, explorer.

- Answers
1. Writer
 2. Lawyer
 3. Inventor
 4. Composer
 5. Dramatist
 6. Lexicographer
 7. Inventor
 8. Navigator
 9. Engineer
 10. Statesman

KEEPS EYES CLEAR
ALIVE
MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES

NEW YORK Bound?

The WOODSTOCK

nationally famous as a "good hotel" is just a step from the amusement center of New York... TIMES SQUARE... just minutes from all places of interest.

Write for booklet "W."

Room and Private Bath

\$2.50 SINGLE • \$3.50 DOUBLE

HOTEL WOODSTOCK

43rd St., EAST of TIMES SQUARE, N. Y.

FOUR TEASPOONFULS OF MILK OF MAGNESIA IN ONE TASTY WAFER

MILNESIA WAFER
MILNESIA WAFERS
THE PERFECT ANTI-ACID
the pleasant way to take Milk of Magnesia

The Original Milk of Magnesia Wafers