BRISBANE THIS WEEK

War Possible, Four Kinds 10,000 Million Questions

Knows Too Much at Four Russian newspapers, speaking offi-

Our Large Gold Pile



Stalin's warning to Japan that a continuation of these incidents "may have serious consequences in the relations of Russia and Japan, and peace in the Far East.'

If Russia and Japan should have a Arthur Brisbane serious disagreement, Russia's equipment in the way of submarines and airplanes, all with-

in 400 miles of Tokyo, would probably enable other countries to stop worrying about Japan's military plans. England does not approve of Mussolini's plans in Abyssinia, and the question arises, Would England close

the Suez canal, the short cut for Ital-

ian troops and supplies to Abyssinia?

Will Italian airplanes be forbidden to fly over the Suez canal area? The answer as to closing the Suez canal by Britain would probably be no. England would not voluntarily provoke hostilities with Italy. She really wants peace. But, how easily war could come-French against German or English against Italian or Japanese against Russian!

Germany undertakes to establish a "family tree" for each of its 66,000, 000 inhabitants, which means asking, answering, writing down ten thousand million questions.

The sensible answer would be, "I descend from Adam, with heaven knows how many mixtures in my blood on the way up," but Hitler would not accept that. Young couples getting marriage licenses are questioned: "What were your eight great-grandparents like? Did they have any Negroid or Jewish blood?

"Were they fond of telling the truth? Did they have imagination,

driving power?" Ten thousand million foolish questions would seem to set a new record.

The "greatest" country in the world, supposed to be the most intelligent, owns some tons of gold, called

"worth" nine thousand million dollars. We do not use the gold, or even invest part of it in adequate national defense, that would protect it. We are afraid some one may come, with better airplanes and submarines than ours, and steal it; so the government will dig a deep hole, far from the coast, put in it a huge safe, and hide away the gold lump, that is used only to impress the financial imagination of the world and keep foreigners from knocking down our currency.

Dolores Anne Diamond, only four, surprised teachers in a Schenectady kindergarten. She said the games for little children bored her, and she could recite the alphabet backward.

Dolores was moved to the first grade, and could have gone higher. She has the intelligence of a child of

Usually it is better for a child to develop slowly and normally. The infant prodigy is usually dull later. Perhaps little Dolores will be an exception, like Mozart, and, at eighteen, as wise as Hypatia, with a happier end-

Lloyd George, in spite of his seventy-two years, returns to active politics. He hates the "arid atmosphere of political controversy" and returns to active politics only because he believes that world conditions are growing worse, and "from the point of view of peace are worse than before 1914."

Miss Koutanova, Russian, twentyone years old, jumped 25,426 feet from an airplane without oxygen apparatus and landed in a cabbage field after turning over four times before he parachute opened. She claims the fe male record.

Russia is teaching millions of youn people to use parachutes, the first step in curing nervousness in flying. Here we have only a small handful of excel lent pllots, but the masses of our popu lation know as little about aviation as they do about "geometry in space."

Mr. Werner Kahn, district leader of "Hitler Youth," says Nazl doctrines have become Germany's real religion. and "the time must come when entry into the Hitler Youth organization will take the place now occupied by Catholic or Protestant confirmation." Furthermore, the young gentleman says. "I declare to all enemies of Hitler Youth that the fuehrer is our faith and national socialism is our religion.

Millions of us go through life getting little sunshine, rarely if ever looking at the stars, our interests not unlike that of the entomologically interesting tumblebug, that spends its life in the field, rolling little balls of manure into a barrow. He doesn't even realize that there is a sun, or stars, and many men are like him, although they may 'own fine country places."

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Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1-Flags of the thirteen original states carried as the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution dedicated at Valley Forge a replica of one of the huts occupied by Pennsylvania troops in the winter of 1777-78. 2-Single women of Boston peacefully picketing emergency relief headquarters. 3-Vice President Garner administering the oath to Rush D. Holt of West Virginia who took his seat in the senate on reaching the constitutional age of thirty years.

BANNERS

of Colonies Revived: Today's Jobless Women

PARADE

The thirteen bright flags of America's earliest days unfurled to the breeze once more at the scene o one of history's most noted spectacles when Pennsylvania Son: of the Revolution met at Valley Forge.

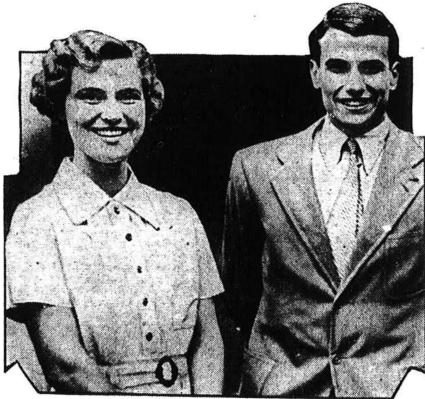
It was the 157th anniversary of the evacuation of Philadelphia during the Revolutionary war. Pennsylvania's men of today uedicated an exact replica of one of the rude log huts occupied by the brave soldiers from that colony during the winter of 1777-78.

Women's War

Almost at the same time another kind of warrare, serious but more peaceful, was going on in another city replete with memories of the Revolution-Boston, Unmarried women, 11dly in need of jobs, picketed the headquarters of the emergency relief administration in the home of the brown bread and beans.

Their plea was for a revolution in employment that would prohibit marof jobs, from being given work.

Noted Runner Catches a Bride



William A. Bonthron, former Princeton track captain and one of the outstanding middle distance runners of the century, and his bride, who was



ried women, prosperous and in no need | Marion McLennan Lineaweaver of Montreal, Que. They were married at

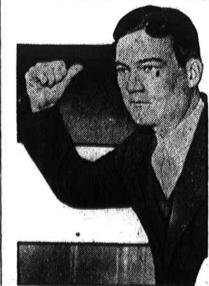
Naturally Milk Is Their Favorite Beverage



Here are the officials of the National Dairy council photographed at the annual convention at Old Point Comfort, Va. Left to right, they are: M. D. Munn of Chicago, president of the National Dairy council; Cliff W. Goldsmith of the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy council; C. I. Cohee, secretary of the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy council; E. R. Quackenbush of Hudson, Ohio; Carl F. Deysenroth, executive secretary of Milk Foundation, Inc., Chicago; N. D. Rhodes; and Robert W. Balderston of Chicago, general manager of the National Dairy council.

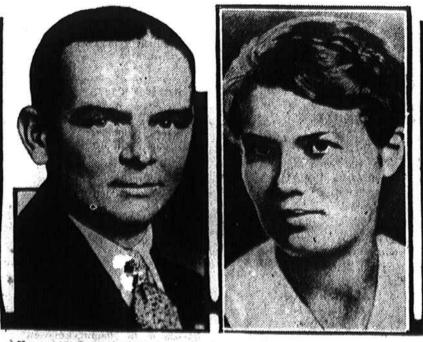
Diamond Star Goes "Left"

Fred "Firpo" Marberry, glant former American lengue pitcher, used to yell bloody murder when the "umps



called a close one against him. Now he'll have a chance to hear such squawks from the other side. league has made him an umpire!

Win Agricultural Scholarships



Here are Ruth Lohmann of Zumbrota, Minn., and James W. Potts of Asperment, Texas, winners of the Payne Fund fellowships for 1935-36. The award consists of \$1,000 each with which they are to study for nine months at the Department of Agriculture in Washington. These fellowships are awarded each year for outstanding 4-H club achievements.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.-Grave concer- is felt by high administration officials over the lack of eagerness of so many people, all over the country, to get off relief rolls, even when fairly good jobs are offered. It is impossible to obtain accurate figures about this phase of the situation, all the bureaus, administrations, agencies, etc., being very much publicity shy about this disturbing development.

It is known, however, that reports from all over have been received, and that President Roosevelt's hopes of getting everybody off the relief rolls as speedily as possible have run up against a very stiff resistance.

In many cities young men eligible for the CCC camps are refusing to take the examinations. In one large city families are insisting they do not want their boys to be trained as soldlers-that they hear beer is sold at the camps-that their boys would have to associate with low characters.

Professing entire ignorance of the situation in that city, the CCC officials here insist they do not believe the objections cited by the parents are genuine. They say that the talk about military training was very widespread when the camps were first started, but that it broke down of its own weight a long time ago. They believe the sole and only reason is unwillingness to get off relief rolls.

In other cities, in fact in most cities, enrollment in the CCC camps has been way below what was expected, and the answer is believed by officials here to be just unwillingness to get off relief. But in every instance officials say to inquiring reporters from the city in question: "Please don't mention that you talked to me about this."

Incidentally the Veterans' bureau has been having its troubles along the same

A Real Problem

The whole question brings up the point whether the United States is now going through what England went through a few years back. In England the dole brought some interesting consequences, and, as they occurred before the depression hit this country. there was quite a self-righteous feeling in this country that Britain was bringing her troubles on her own head by pampering the dole collectors.

Then came the depression, and the New Deal. Whereupon it became progressive in this country to insist that it was the duty of the government to take care of the cold and hungry, and reactionary to point to Britain's troubles on the same sort of problem.

Now it is being realized that it is a problem involving fundamental traits of human nature, and that the United States is not very different in the character of its people from Britain. No one, not even the most bitter critic of the administration on Capitol Hill, is advocating that people should be allowed to starve or freeze. But a very interesting mental transformation is becoming apparent in New Deal cir-

For example, a high official of the Federal Emergency Relief administration was told that his agents in a large middle western city had threatened to take families off relief if they refused to permit their sons to go to the CCC camps, or if able bodied men in the familles refused to take Jobs which were offered.

"I have not heard about that," he said shortly. "You see it is a purely local problem. The man on the ground handling the relief situation has authority to handle the matter in any way he sees fit."

"You mean if he turns families off the relief rolls for such reasons as that, it is entirely up to him?" he was asked.

"Exactly," he replied. "Would the local officials make a report to headquarters here about it?" the questioner persisted.

"Nothing of the kind need be ported," he replied.

And his whole manner indicated. what some of his underlings told the writer in confidence, that he did not want any such reports!

Cut Huge Fortunes

President Rooosevelt's objective is to reduce al! large fortunes to a maximum of \$7,000,000-all large incomes to a maximum of \$60,000 a year. He said this in a conversation a few days ago with a very rich Democrat, who incidentally had been a big campaign fund contributor, and the gentleman is still sputtering about it.

In another most interesting conversation with a Wisconsin man who had backed him when Roosevelt really needed backing. In the pre-convention days, the President advised his caller to "go back to Wisconsin and make your peace with the La Follettes. They are our kind of people.

Which of course is purely corroborative of what the President has been saying about his tax program-that it has two objectives, a better social order, as well as revenue.

Meanwhile business men as a whole are agiast at the prospect, for they see in the drive against bigness almost surely further boosting of the rates to apply against all corporations which have big carnings.

Most business men do not agree with the wisdom, entirely aside from their selfish interests, of this policy. Most of them admit that there is some merit In the contention so often made in private conversations by Justice Brandels against bigness in privately owned corporations. Frequently, they admit, many of the faults which characterize

all large scale government operations creep in when a corporation attains unwieldy size. They even admit that instances can be cited where the mere size of the corporation increases the cost of whatever unit it may manufacture, or the item of service it may render

Take the Automobile

But they insist that for the most part these instances are the exceptions, and not the rule. A favorite illustration of the reverse is the automobile. Anyone who knows anything about manufacturing admits that if the automobiles of this country were produced by say 200 manufacturers of fairly even size, the cost per automobile to the purchaser would be more than double.

The best illustration of this is the Ford car now manufactured by a fairly good sized plant in Strassburg, France. That car costs the purchaser in Paris about \$1,700. This is not due to the protective tariff, for the car is made in France. Actually of course, if the cars were made in the big Ford plant at Dearborn, they could pay 100 per cent tariff and still save the purchasers a good deal of money. is the French quota system on imports which forces their manufacture on a small scale at Strassburg.

Manufacturers contend that if Ford cars were produced by separate plants of small size in this country, each owned by a different owner and operated independently-in short if the policy desired by the administration in this use of the taxing power against bigness were forced into effect-the cars would cost purchasers in this country more than the \$1,700 charged in France. For it so happened that wages in the Strassburg plant are

lower than in the Dearborn plant. All of which helps to explain what some critics of the plan mean when they insist it is a "distribution of poverty" not a "distribution of wealth."

One Real Danger

Only one phase of the huge "share the wealth"-level off the big fortunes" and "pass prosperity around"taxation program of President Roosevelt seems in any real danger. This is the sliding scale tax aimed at big corporations. There seems no doubt whatever that the big levies on inheritances, and the boosts in the upper income tax brackets, will be approved by congress substantially as desired by the President.

Already a trickle of protests has begun arriving from holders of common stocks in the big corporations. A few of them have already realized that heavier taxes on the companies in which their savings are invested hits them, and them alone. For the bondholders, and the preferred stockholders, will continue to get their interest and dividends, if they are earned. Additional taxes will hit the equitles, not the debts, of these corporations. Except of course such as are not earning enough to pay dividends at present, and have no prospect of paying any in the near future.

If the hig companies should do anything like as thorough a job in rousing their stockholders as the utilities did, there is little doubt that this phase of the program would be in serious danger. For there is nothing like the spontaneous appeal to this levy that there is to the proposal to tax big fortunes, both when in estates and in incomes.

Some lawyers are contending, however, that the big inheritance taxes are unconstitutional. They contend that the object of the tax is not to raise money for the needs of the government, but is purely social in character, with the object of leveling off fortunes. This, they contend, runs counter to the Constitution.

Not much attention is ant to be paid to this by the senators and representatives. "Soak the rich" has always been a popular slogan, politically, and the theory that it is good politics to vote for such legislation is strongly

Question of Politics

Lots of men in both house and senate will vote for these levies who do not really approve of them. Hence the comparative certainty that they will pass. Opposition to them might prove very hurtful at the next elec-

The opposition is based chiefly not on any theory that It is a bad ideato cut down the big fortunes-though there are a few who insist that many blg fortunes have proved far more beneficial to the public at large than If the same amount of money had been spent by the government-but on the old Mellon theory of Belency.

Andrew W. Mellon, when secrets of the treasury, frequently content that lower percentages of taxes for the high brackets would bring more money into the treasury than higher percentages. He pointed to the fact that every time taxes were reduced on blg incomes, receipts from blg incomes increased. Critics of the Mellon regime always insisted that the reason for this was merely that it occurred during a rapidly rising tide of prosperity.

As there was undoubtedly such a rising tide during that period, there is no conclusive method of demonstratin that Mellon was right. But there is a strongly held view that he was. This theory—and it is the one entertained today by many men in congress who will vote for the new levies despite their views is that when tax rates are too high, ways of evading them will

be found. Those holding this view insist that hose with blg incomes are either smart themselves, or have smart lawyers, and that they will have no scruples whatever about finding methods of evading both inheritance and incomelevies if they regard them as confis-

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