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Thoughts While Strolling

THE 30th U. S. Infantry, 1400 strong, made quite a showing on the fairgrounds yesterday. The officers looked smart and capable, the men husky and happy, the 150 motor trucks, spic and span; in all, to a casual civilian wandering about, it appeared in case of hostilities, the outfit would give a good account of itself.

Yet in modern warfare, a dozen armored tanks, on the ground, and as many bombing planes in the air, would easily wipe out such a unit, no doubt in 15 minutes, and the report of 1400 men killed, wounded and captured, might well appear in the official communique, under the caption of "All quiet on the western front."

For to have even the start of a modern army that regiment would have to be multiplied by a thousand, and in any world war, with a country like this seriously engaged, that total would have to be multiplied by three or four.

THIS only refers to the man power problem.

This one regiment, relatively speaking only a corporal's guard, on its motor march from San Francisco to Fort Lewis, will consume 466 dozen eggs, 388 cans of milk, 4600 pounds of meat, and 12,000 gallons of gasoline.

Multiply THOSE figures by a thousand, and see what providing for an army of a million men means! Means in money, means in the production of food, and gas, means in the production of mechanical equipment!

IT not only re-emphasizes the dictum of Napoleon that an army travels on its stomach; but more emphatically, that the effectiveness of a modern army depends, upon industrial production, and the possession of raw materials.

So one gains a clearer view of what economic sanctions COULD mean in a modern war, and more important what they could mean, in stopping a war that has started or preventing one.

IT is plain now that England could have forced Italy to withdraw from Ethiopia, if she had been willing to pay the price,—cutting off Mussolini's supply of oil and gas, would have forced him to call off hostilities in two or three weeks.

Yes that might have meant war with Italy and perhaps another world war. But with what is now known, of Italy's fighting spirit, against a modern army,—(not a pack of unarmed and half clothed natives)—and of Il Duce's habit of bluff and bluster,—it might have meant nothing of the sort. Prompt and courageous action by John Bull, might have prevented the armed conquest of Ethiopia, and lessened the probability of a world war, by cooling Il Duce's militaristic ardor, for several years to come.

YOU never can tell. But this stroll around the military encampment yesterday, aroused these and other similar thoughts, in the mind of the present writer. And the total led to the conclusion, that if an overwhelming number of people in the world really WANT peace, and don't want war, there is a way peace can be attained,—and during the present generation.

It's very simple, and wouldn't cost a nickel.

Here is the idea:— Let John Bull and Uncle Sam enter into a mutual agreement to join forces on land and sea, for the maintenance of world peace, and not only impose but ENFORCE economic sanctions against any country, or countries, that threaten to disturb the peace.

The combined fleets of the two countries would control the seas, absolutely. The Anglo-American control of war materials would be almost as complete,—no country or group of countries could wage effective warfare, two months, with the armed forces of the English speaking countries operating actively against them.

And think what that would save in lives and treasure! Great Britain might consider it.

But this country, with that "ancient grudge" reviving, with its delight in isolation, and its morbid fear of entangling alliances, would crush such an effort, in an avalanche of votes, before it started!

What Price War?

SPEAKING OF war.— We wonder how many people have any idea of what the world war cost. Not only cost, but wasted. For shovelling out billions to help people and make the world a better place in which to live, is one thing; shovelling them out to kill people and destroy the world, not only for this generation but for generations to come is quite another.

Well three or four years ago Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, struck a final balance on the world war, and in substance this is what he found out:

If the \$400,000,000,000 which that war cost had been applied to pacific uses and betterment, it would have built a \$2,500,000,000,000 house and furnished that house with \$1,000 worth of furniture and placed it on five acres of land worth \$100 an acre for each and every family in the United States and Canada, Australia, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia.

After doing all this there would have been enough money left to give each city of 100,000 inhabitants and more in all the countries named a \$5,000,000 library and a \$10,000,000 university. Then out of the balance there would still have been sufficient money to set aside a sum at 3-percent interest which would pay for all time to come a \$1,000 yearly salary each for an army of 125,000 teachers, and in addition to this pay the same salary to an army of 125,000 nurses.

"And after having done all this," the report offered by Dr. Butler concluded, "we could still have had enough left of the four hundred billions to buy up all of France and Belgium, and everything of value that France and Belgium possessed in 1914; that is, every French and Belgian farm, home, bank, factory, church, and railroad."

"In other words," as the Akron (Ohio) Beacon recently declared, "the price which the leaders and statesmen of the allied nations, including the United States, made the people of the world pay for the victory over Germany was equal to the value of five countries like France plus five countries like Belgium.

"Citation of these colossal figures of World war cost are lost upon the nations which are plotting another world war and spending \$11,000,000,000 a year on an armament race to support their participation in it.

Personal Health Service

By William Brady, M.D.

Signed letters pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady if a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be brief and written in ink. Owing to the large number of letters received only a few can be answered. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady, 265 El Camino, Beverly, Calif.

THE HAZARD OF SYPHILITIC INFECTION

In everyday life there is a slight but definite risk of contracting syphilis thru direct contact with a person who has the disease or thru the medium of infected articles.



the surgeon uses in the operating room and the physician and nurse in attending the patient isolated with erysipelas or typhoid fever. And we are scrupulous—as indeed every one should be—about the immediate application of iodine to every little scratch, cut or abrasion of the skin, and then whatever protection or dressing may be suitable to prevent subsequent contamination or infection of the trifling wound—a film of flexible collodion, a covering of clean adhesive plaster or a sterile surgical dressing. (Sterile means germfree, such as a freshly laundered and ironed handkerchief, the surface of which, to contact the wound, has not been touched by any unsterilized object such as a finger.)

A syphilitic individual who coughs into one's face may infect one with syphilis. A towel used by more than one person, a common drinking cup, a sketchily washed glass, a spoon and other ware at soda fountains and in eating places where cleanliness facilities are scanty on the local health department's efficiency, implements in barber shops and beauty parlors where amelia and flashy gadgetry are used to divert the customer's attention from the unsanitary practices, a cigar cutter indiscriminately used by smokers who first moisten the cigar in the mouth, a borrowed pipe (some pipe smokers do not mind using such a pipe in a pinch), a borrowed lipstick, a borrowed pencil unconsciously moistened with saliva, may be the means of infection with syphilis.

Bath tubs, wash basins, door knobs and toilet seats, theoretically dangerous, are rarely if ever the source of infection with syphilis. However, it is inexcusable to compel a patron to handle any of these objects, especially after he has washed his hands. Knobs on bathroom or lavatory doors and hand faucets on wash basins or drinking fountains are as objectionable as whip sockets on roadsters and really belong in the museum along with the roller towel. The foot

Ed. Note: Persons wishing to communicate with Dr. Brady should send letter direct to Dr. William Brady, M. D., 265 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

NEW YORK Day by Day

NEW YORK, April 21 — The No Man's Land and Powder Rooms of the night clubs and cafes are becoming the most luxuriously outfitted nooks in the nocturnal spread. Proprietors have found that ladies, who largely guide the evening destinies, want to go where the mirrors and lights are flattering.



"No. 21" is reputedly due to the splendor of the ladies' room. Other successful restaurants, such as The Colony, El Morocco and Stork Club are similarly appealing to women.

The most desirable jobs for colored maids in Harlem are as Powder Room attendants in the classy downtown oases. It gives them, next to a place in the Cotton Club chorus, the greatest social standing of all, although the pay is comparatively small. The receptionist in most instances receives a salary only of her tips, and the fine-feathered femmes who frequent the night clubs and cafes are either stingy or careless about tipping. The most lucrative Powder Room post, indeed, is in the medium-priced places.

No night club, incidentally, has ever seemed to survive a lull, save the old Palace Royale site. It started off with the Paul Whiteman band and a flourish and then was a haven for a succession of costly flops. Nobody seemed to put it over until this winter, when the Cotton Club having failed after a lustrous career in Harlem, moved to the Big Apple and shot into overnight popularity. It has been almost as popular as the original Palace Royale, despite that the night club belt has long since switched from Broadway to the East Side in the '30's.

Advertisement for Old Spears Brandy, featuring a bottle image and text: "You'll like—OLD SPEARS BRANDY... QUART \$1.25... PINT 65c... VERY LOW PRICES... SPEARS MFG. CO. KANSAS CITY MO."

Harlem and Greenwich Village, the chill factor does not catch on in New York although some of the most expert fashioners of the fiery potions from Texas and Mexico have tried their hand. In the southwest and far west, easterners will rush to the chill joints, but they do not seem to care for it on home grounds. Reuben's is about the only classy cafe that is plus it on the menu. Among the notable chill fiends have been Will Rogers, Will Hogg, Tex Healy, George Olsen, Walter Catlett and W. C. Fields.

The most startling of the city's status is not really in New York, but directly across the Hudson in New Jersey. In the Palisades park, to be exact, it is the heroic figure flung up in bronze of the beloved Walt Whitman. Palisades park, when it was merely a wild scramble of brambles and trees, was a Whitman stamping ground on his prowl. The statue, set ground level, shows Whitman pushing through the brush, life size, and pluckers coming upon it suddenly stop and gasp. The monument is the work of Jo Davidson and the gift of W. A. Harriman to the park.

Optimism: One of the dance studios sends a certificate offering 50 free lessons and a promise to make me a tap dancer. If they can teach me a simple breakdown in 250 lessons, I'll not only pay the full price but build them a new hall. (Copyright, 1937, McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Comment on the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

BY an overwhelmingly decisive vote, the house of representatives passes the anti-lynching bill that for years has been a bone of contention in congress.

The fundamental purpose of the bill is to deal with negro lynchings in the SOUTH, although of course it is general in its nature and refers to lynchings all over the country.

NEGREO lynchings are a southern problem, arising out of the race situation that exists in the south.

There is a faint indication, too, that the most gigantic of the skyscraper flops—the Empire State building—may survive its failure and fulfill the hopes of builders. After all, Radio City turned the trick. The Empire State not only opened in two days of a depression, but at a time when the district in which it was built underwent a sudden change.

Incidentally, the World's Fair in 1940 is already having an appreciable effect on apartment house and private home leases. Shrewd real estate appraisers believe rents will go soaring with the fair and the year of preparation preceding it.

THE political point involved is that the traditionally Democratic south has been decisively out-voted by the New Deal Democratic north on an issue on which white public opinion in the south feels strongly. State rights have been over-riden in a way that is pretty sure to cause the south to feel that it has been injured.

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know that we have in this part of Oregon one of the most beautiful trees that the Creator has made. I lived near God Hill for 14 years without making this discovery, but after living for several years in southern California where I saw many imported species that I had been living almost under the boughs of a most desirable tree, but didn't have sense enough to know it.

When we set a tree in our yard it is not for the lumber it may yield some day, probably not for its fruit, but for beauty and shade. The best species I saw in California for these two purposes was the pepper tree. But the pepper tree drops dirt all the year around, a feature not very desirable on the lawn.



(Continued from Page One)

Farley postmasters "who have satisfactory records" that is "satisfactory" to Mr. Farley. Its fate in the senate is problematical. As a rule, however, senators usually leave these appointments to house members on the theory they are in closer touch with local needs. The real reason is that, for each person made happy by a postmaster, a dozen or so enemies are made. Consequently, many are not loathe to give Farley this power.

The Green craftsmen of the A. F. of L. have discovered that their foe, John Lewis, got a preferred position out of the Wagner Labor Act. They are crowding congressmen in behalf of the Dies-Walsh amendment (which they wrote) to correct the situation.

Seattle syndicate purchases tin claims in the Grants Pass district, and will develop, it is reported.

Situation in the Mississippi flood belt becomes serious. From the Coolidge in appeal urged people of nation to contribute to Red Cross funds for relief.

Forty blocks destroyed by fire in Atlanta, Ga.

Herbert Hoover urges Americans to conserve food for war needs.

Hope is abandoned for life of Sen. Harry Lane of Oregon, suffering from a nervous depression.

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