Playwright Tells of Movia tone Venture and Auto graph Book







"Isolationists" Moved to Fear By Capper Embargo Resolution

It is the chief weakness of the Pact of Paris recently ratified by the Senate that while it pledges nations to happen if a nation breaks this pledge. Senator Capper has proposed to plug this hole by a new statement of poliey on the part of the United States and a new set of unlawful to export materials of war to any nation which violates the Pact of Paris. He wishes cognress to declare that the United States does not intend to protect its nastatement of policy which amounts to the threat of an ecenomie boycott. He wishes congress, finally, to request the president to negotiate new treaties whereby other that this pledge may be reciprocal.

It is not a new plan which Senator Capper has brought forward in this resolution. Substantially the same plan was proposed in a resolution which he introduced in 1927; Representative Burton of Ohio has introduced a similar proposal which the house committee on foreign affairs has approved; and the idea of an economic boycott as an instrument of maintaining peace is at least as old as the League of Nations. What gives a new turn
to the proposal now is the fact that the United States has approved the Pact of Paris. Having come this far from a position of isolation and irresponsibility toward world affairs, and having pledged itself with many other na-
tions to settle any an dall disputes by "a peaceful and tions to settle any an dall disputes by "a peaceful and orderly process," it is wholly logical now that the United
States should attempt to reinforee this pledge with something to make it effective. We could not in good faith sell munitions or supplies to a nation which had violated
the Pact of Paris. It will substantially improve the outlook for continued peace if we say so in advance.
Senator Capper does not hope for action on his reso-
tion at the present session. He has offered it now, he lution at the present session. He has offered it now, he says, that it may "bring about discussion and considera-
tion which will result in aetion at an early date." This is good strategy on his part. For his proposal will lose nothing by being thoroughly debated. It will lose noth
ing by challenging the isolationists in ing by challenging the isolationists in congress who are
certain to insist first that this is a plan "to enter the league by the back door," and second that while it is perfectly proper for the United States to make pledges to help enforce these pledges. The more sueh arguments to help enforce these pleages. The more sueh argumen against of adoption will be. For these are frail arguments with which to eppose a logieal development of the Pact of Paris, and the same public opinion which foreed action on that treaty can, if it chooses, force action to make the Pact of Paris more effective, either through Senator Cap per s plan or some

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 What germ causes it) and in getting


 paralysis usually develops, most
often in the legs. That is the first paralysis (poliomyelitis). In epidemics, such the one that terrorizad
New York Clit in 1916, 30 out of 100
infected children may die infected children may die. Ordina-
rily the death rate is four out of
100. persisted in most cases Nerves
whict hach controiled body movements
had been rotted away. Same-tines
it was (and is) possibie to re-eduit was
cate the paralyzed muscles by long,
tedious tedious and intelligent exerccise.
Bacteriologists recently discovered
that that serum taken from a person
convalesing from tinfantile paa-
Iysis can, if injected soon enough Iysis can, ir injected soon enough,
prevent or at least mininize the
paralysis. Convalescent serum, howparalysis. Convalescent serum, how-
ever is scarce. The Harvard
thian
the Paralysis commission, which is doing the most extensive work on
the subject in this country, hork ben the subject in this country, has bseen
obliged to ask cripples for ounces o
their blood. The serum drive therefrom was sufficient for doles
to only the most promising cases.
The new monkey and man serum.
of course The new monkey and man ser
of course, ampilifies the supply.

## Nerthwestern Expands. Chicago Journal of Commerce, Recently published reports tis.

 Recently published reports thatthe Chicago and North Western
Tailway was contempating an im
mense expenditure for
tor equipment have now been contirmed bupment the
rallway's own statement. During the
first hail of this year the North
Wet

 1 will of these railroads have been
westen; the eastern buying is still
to bear from. Thugh the equip.
ment necessities of the eastern rali-




From Tit-Bits.
"shut that door! whe


 "Thats,
other.
avery tume
and

Reliance on Bank Guaranty System Encouraged Laxity in Liquidation

Whatever the legislature does or does not do in eonneeWhatever the legislature does or does not do in connec-
tion with the bank guaranty law, one duty is imperative.
A complete investigation should be made of the administration of the law from its inception. Not an audit that istration of the show dollars and cents taken in and paid out and bal-
will shat
ance due and unpaid. Make such a search as will uncover every transaction. Bring into the light all facts. Disclosures contained in the cases already reviewed by the Omaha Bee-News warrant some definite conclusions Only the naked facts of each transaction, as dise
by parties to them, have been published.

Yet these facts point unerringly to one conclusion. after a fashion that sugests too great reliance on the guaranty fund. Assets of failed banks have been disposed of at
figures that enabled the purchasers to reap considerable figures that enabled the purchasers to reap considerable
profits. That one fact alone justifies an unpleasant inferHad not the depositors relied on the guaranty law, they might not have viewed so complacently the operations of the receiver. If the receivers had exercised as much vigilance in
the matter of collection as did the purchasers of the notes, the matter of collection as did the purchasers of the notes,
much more might have been realized from the assets, and the suaranty fund have been relieved to that extent. In this respect the law appears to have defeated its own
ond. It made possible such laxity as would not be tolerated (n ordinary Favoritism might be inferentially charged. At lese the showing in connection with bids for defaulted notes opens the way to that assumption. A complete and impartial examination of all the facts should be had before any definite action is taken on remedial
legislation. It is easy enough to say the deficit in the fund legislation. It is easy enough to say the deficit
should be met. How to meet it is the problem.
Certain conditions confront the legislature. One in the dependence of depositors on the state to restore them money
lost in broken banks. Whether these people have a legal claim on the state or not, little doubt can be held as to the moral responsibility of the state. take to pay the deficit by assessment against existing banks will cripple, if not ruin, concerns that are otherwise healthy and going. Concerns that are vitally important to the proaperity of the state.
And the third
effort to charge the the difficulty that will be met by any All of these matters are squarely before the legislature.
Utmost care and prudence must be ezercised. Really wise Utmost care and prudence must be exercised. Really wise
statesmanship is called for. Political advantage should not be sought.
record of what has been done also should get attention, The inquiry need not interfere with the work of the committee that is finally to determine what course shall be followed. Facts developed should be of assistance to that
committee. At least in the way of showing what cansed the committee. At least in the way of showing what cansed the
trouble and how it can be avoided in the fature.

Dig deep into the tomb where so many banks have been interred. Go to the very bottom and find out what hap-

pened. Bring everything into the light. It will do a lot of | That's Different | $+t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t+t$ |
| :---: | :---: | From Milwaukee Journal

The greeted by high heretofore been
with smiles and promises. "Why with smiles and promises. "Why
sure, well do as much for you as



