SHAW AT 72 **IS VIGOROUS**

Playwright Tells of Movietone Venture and Autograph Book

William Lyon Phelps in Scribner's Magazine

At a small dinner party given by Sir James Barrie in his London apartment overlooking the river we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Shaw.

If I had to describe the temperament of this famous Irishman in one word, I should use the word "happy." He seemed the happiest man I have met this summer, and I have met many cheerful individuals

He is 72 years old, but has the springy alertness of youth not only in his mind, which might be ex-pected, but in his body. As Mr. Service expressed it, he has the mind of a savant in the body of a savage. He is over six feet, spare, active and agile, so that his voluminous snowy beard seems incongruous, as though it were some histrionic mask.

As a rule, beards, unless closely trimmed, look untidy: they are often discolored in various sections, so that the general effect is unat-tractive. Mr. Shaw's beard, like his hair, is evenly white—it is the cleanest beard I ever saw. The whole effect of his clothes, beard, and general appearance is so clean as to look antiseptic, his only resemblance to the members of a pro-

fession he so often attacks. I observed that he ate no meat, drank no alcohol and declined to smoke. Whatever may be true of others, he needs no wine to stimulate his dinner conversation or to elevate his spirit. He is the only person who has ever come any-where near to converting me to vegetarianism. He is a magnificent advertisement of his cletary doctrines. If abstinence from meat, wine and tobacco can make a man in the 70s so radiantly healthy, buoyant and resilient, the experi-ment might be worth trying. Mr. Shaw was interested in the

movietone and spoke of t with animation and emphasis. When he was asked to appear in the movietone, he took charge of the whole sfiair himself, directed it, managed it, used his voice according to his own judgment, and the result was a complete success

He described his method with abundant illustration. "I come for-ward through the shrubbery, blow my nose—" Mrs. Shaw inquired: "And why. Bernard, did you blow your nose?" "Because I wanted to give the effect of naturalness, informality

We asked him if he would be kind enough to sign his name in our copy of the first edition of his new book. "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism." As he drew his pen—a pen drawn in many battles— he asked: "What day is this?" "Well, this is the 12th day of July, a day that any regard as important in the history of Ireland, but to us it is even more Irishly significant, for It is the birthday of our Irish set-ter, Rufus H. Phelps." He gravely pretended to share our emotion and after signing his name, wrote "Rufus' birthday.



O'NEILL FRONTIER

"Isolationists" Moved to Fear By Capper Embargo Resolution

From the New York World.

It is the chief weakness of the Pact of Paris recently ratified by the Senate that while it pledges nations to settle disputes b ypacific means it does not say what will happen if a nation breaks this pledge. Senator Capper has proposed to plug this hole by a new statement of policy on the part of the United States and a new set of treaties. He wishes congress to declare that it shall be 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 nationals "in giving aid or comfort" to such a nation, a statement of policy which amounts to the threat of an economic boycott. He wishes congress, finally, to request the president to negotiate new treaties whereby other

the needle into a container the bis human held.

When only a little blood, a harmless loss to the monkey, had flowed out, the man withdrew his needle, went to another monkey, and so to the rest: then away. The monlays crouched in their cages, amazed confused, ignorant that they suffered from infantile paralysis, ignorant that Dr. William Lloyd Aycock and his colleagues of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis commission had just recently learned how to mix monkey serum with human serum in order to cure infantile paralysis.

Infantile paralysis, so far as is known, occurs only in man and he is the sole source of infection, People catch it by breathing air infected by diseased people. Monkeys may be infected in the laboratory. That fact has been valuable in studying the disease (no one yet knowns what germ causes it) and in getting a new source of serum.

The disease usually starts with

Reliance on Bank Guaranty System Encouraged Laxity in Liquidation

From the Omaha Bee-News.

Whatever the legislature does or does not do in connection 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 will show dollars and cents taken in and paid out and balance 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. These we have carefully and scrupulously avoided. Only the naked facts of each transaction, as disclosed by records or by parties to them, have been published.

Yet these facts point unerringly to one conclusion.

Receivers of these banks have wound up their affairs 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 profits. That one fact alone justifies an unpleasant infer-Ince

Had 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, much more might have been realized from the assets, and the guaranty fund have been relieved to that extent.

In this respect the law appears to have defeated its own end. It made possible such laxity as would not be tolerated in ordinary business practice.

Favoritism might be inferentially charged. At least 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 should be met. How to meet it is the problem.

Certain conditions confront the legislature. One is 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.

Another of these stubborn conditions is that to undertake 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 prosperity of the state.

And the third is the difficulty that will be met by any effort to charge the deficit to the general public.

All of these matters are squarely before the legislature. Utmost care and prudence must be exercised. Really wise statesmanship is called for. Political advantage should not be sought.

While the problem of what to do is being studied, the 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 caused the trouble and how it can be avoided in the future.

Dig deep into the tomb where so many banks have been interred. Go to the very bottom and find out what happened. Bring everything into the light. It will do a lot of good to have the banking situation well cleaned up for on

60 Years in School

Mr. William Cullen Bryant Kemp A. M., M. D., LL. M., LL. B., Ph. D. C. E., E. E., Mech. E., Phar. Chem. and thrice E. S., is dead in New York, at the age of 78. He is the man who went to college all his life He particularly favored Columbia, university with his studies, because that admirable institution was handy for him.

Why did Mr. Kemp go to college all his life? Principally, he said himself, because he had inherited an anuity of \$2,500 which, by the terms of the will that gave it, he was to receive "as long as he re-mained in school." Not to give up his annuity, he kept on going to school as long as he lived. It is probable that he also had a thirst for learning, for it is apparent that in his progress through the list of degrees, he did not usually choose the easy courses. A person who has yon so many scientific honors as the above designations record must have done a great deal of work. Moreover, a man who was capable of winning all these degrees must have possessed an amount of ability which in the ordinary labors and achievements of life, would have earned for him more than \$2,500 a year.

We may credit Mr. Kemp, there-fore, with a real hunger for knowl-The question then arises, what did he do with it? It does not appear that he was the author of any great scientific work. Adding always to his own store of knowledge, he took no interest in adding to others' wisdom. Penetrating the secrets of medicine and mathematics, he solved no hitherto unsolved problem, and left behind him no record of discovery or invention. In the domain of learning, he was a miser. He piled up the great wealth of knowledge that he occumulated in the strong box of his own brain. Indeed, his case is worse than that of the money miser, for the gold that is amasted in the miser's coffers is passed on to someone else when he is dead, whereas Mr. Kemp's particular particular store of knowledge dies with him. Practical Americans will hardly join in such praises as may be awarded to this man who "remained at school" until he was almost fourscore, Americans respect learning for what it will do and accomplish -certainly not as an unused pos-session. It is not for the Kemps that millions are added to the en dowments of our institutions learning, these are not for men or women who merely magnify their brains, but for those who put them into circulation.

Telephone Talkers. From World's Work.

The average woman undoubtedly utters more words per minute over the telephone than the average man But, according to Dr. J. C. Steinberg of the Bell Telephone laboratories, she talks less distinct-ly. Dr. K. S. Johnson of the same concern comments that the sounds "th." "f." and "v" are always diffi-cult to hear, their blurring account-ting for more than half the errors during the present day commercial telephoning.

Beavers are particularly fond of

governments will agree to the same course of action, so 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 nations to settle any an dall disputes by "a peaceful and orderly process," it is wholly logical now that the United States should attempt to reinforce 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 resolution at the present session. He has offered it now, he says, that it may "bring about discussion and consideration which will result in action at an early date." This is good strategy on his part. For his proposal will lose nothing by being thoroughly debated. It will lose nothing 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 renounce war it is not the duty of the United States to help enforce these pledges. The more such arguments against the Capper resolution are debated the better its chance of adoption will be. For these are frail arguments with which to oppose a logical development of the Pact of Paris, and the same public opinion which forced action on that treaty can, if it chooses, force action to make the Pact of Paris more effective, either through Senator Capper's plan or some modification of it which preserves its essential principle.

Monkey and Man Serum They stared at him, unblinking. He reached into a cage; a monkey side

From Time Sick monkeys squatted in their cages at the Harvard Medical School laboratories last week and languidly, fruitlessly scratched at their fiealess bodies. By and by a man, monstrously big to them and brightly white in his laboratory gown, loomed before their cages.

Ausgespielt.

From Answers.

small fortune when he was engaged

to May

1835.

his means,

means to an end.

First Disgusted Girl: He spent a

Second Ditto: Still, it was a

First Same: Yes, and an end to

Q. Did Andrew Jackson have more than one home called The Hermitage? A. L. M. A. He had three homes named The Hermitage. The present mansion was constructed upon the foundation of the second one. in

him. He tried to bite the huge, imprisoning hand; the man rubbed his face away. Then there was the prick

For a long time the painted sign. "Home Cooking," had hung outside the little restaurant.

hopped away; but the man caught

"I see that the sign's gone," remarked one observant patron to the proprietor ..

"Yes, sir, I took it down." "But what for?"

"Well, you see, I came to the conclusion that it wasn't doing the place any good. I used to watch the passersby and most of 'em would ghance at that sign and then hurry past

cles. But many other diseases show the same symptoms (influenza, for example). After the acute stage a paralysis usually develops, most often in the legs. That is the first definite and sure sign of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis). In epidemics, such the one that terrorized New York City in 1916, 30 out of 100 infected children may die. Ordinarily the death rate is four out of 100. Paralysis has until recently persisted in most cases. Nerves which controlled body movements had been rotted away. Same-times it was (and is) possible to re-educate the paralyzed muscles by long, tedious and intelligent exercise.

Bacteriologists recently discovered that serum taken from a person convalescing from infantile paralysis can, if injected soon enough, prevent or at least mininize the paralysis. Convalescent serum, however is scarce. The Harvard Infantile Paralysis commission, which is doing the most extensive work on the subject in this country, has been obliged to ask cripples for ounces of their blood. The serum derived therefrom was sufficient for doles to only the most promising cases. The new monkey and man serum, of course, amplifies the supply.

Northwestern Expands. Chicago Journal of Commerce.

Recently published reports that the Chicago and North Western railway was contemplating an immense expenditure for equipment have now been confirmed by the railway's own statement. During the first half of this year the North Western's equipment program will cost \$22,000,000. Equipment to the value of \$10,000,000 already has been ordered, this including more than 2,900 freight cars, 10 passenger locomotives, 14 gas-electric cars, 100 steel underframes, 35,000 tons of rails, and the amount of track material which this expenditure for rails makes necessary. The North Western is one of

many railroads which in the last have commenced months three heavy buying of equipment. Almost all of these railroads have been western; the eastern buying is still to be heard from. Though the equipment necessities of the eastern railroads may not be so great as in the case of the western railroads, there is little doubt that the eastern railroads will also have to buy heavily. When the eastern railroads come into the market with their orders the business will be enormous. The steel and lumber industries will be the direct beneficiaries of these huge expenditures. Upon business in general the effect of the railroad purchases will be decidedly stimu-lative.

Turned Tables.

From Tit-Bits.

"Shut that door! Where were you brought up-in a barn?" The man addressed complied meekly and silently. The first speaker observed that he was in tears and going over to the man he apologized.

"Oh. come," he said, soothingly "you shouldn't take it to heart because I asked if you were raised in a barn."

"That's it, that's it," sobbed the other. "I was brought up in a barn and it makes me homesick every time I hear an ass bray."

That's Different

From Milwaukee Journal The farmer has heretofore been greeted by high tariff advocates with smiles and promises. "Why, sure, we'll do as much for you as for anybody." And a duty went on his product, with a "compensatory" duty on menufactures of his raw materials. But the farmer learned one thing-that the tariff wasn't working for him as it did for industry. He asked for relief. As an off-set to giving him what he asked, they promised him more tariffs. And now the farmer is asking for

real tariffs-the kind of tariff the manufacturers have-the kind of tariff that lets the seller set the price and makes the customer pay it. That's different. And now the the farmer sees scowls and hears cry of men really alarmed for fear their game is threatened.

The farmer is asking almost pro hibitive duties on raw materials. The spokesmen before the House committee for glass and chemicals testify that what the country needs is higher duties on their manufactured goods and practically no duties on their raw materials. The dairymen are asking a prohibitive tariff on casein; manufacturers say it will ruin their business.

Mr. Channing of the gypsum in-Ar. Channing of the gypsum in-custry grew quite frank in tellin-the committee what manufacturers think "essential." It is, he says, his understanding of "republican tariff philosophy" to have "high protec-tion of manufactures and no pro tection for raw materials."

There, in a phrase, is what is really thought of as the farmer's share. The famous formula of "protection" to make everybody pros perous is revealed again as a formula for one class. The time honored custom has been to cover this up with apparent benefits for the farmer. But when the farmer begins to insist upon real benefits, he sees the scowl and hears the growl. According to Secretary Mellon in

is the farmer's priceless privilege to feed industry with cheap raw materials and labor with cheap focd. And on Sundays he can sing the old hymns to the accompaniment of the old cabinet organ with clear conscience. But it seems the farmer is really out for a bit of his own in this year of grace and highest protection

Not Pleasing to Fried From Omaha World-Herald Captain George Fried, hero of the Antinoe and Florida rescues, is a brave and capable sailorman. He apparently as modest as he courageous and able. A north Atlantic gale may hold no terrors for him, but public exhibition of himself on a sort of vaudeville tour of American cities proved too appalling to be undertaken, even under

How About Sodas? From Der Gemutliche Sachse,

Leipzig. "Do you think medicines are any good

"My uncle derived a lot of good from drugs."

"What was the matter with him?" "He was a druggist."

In England nearly 5,000,000 Hems of correspondence for places abroad are posted annually with insufficient postage, and over \$200,-000 a year is collected in surcharges from the addressees.

KING OF DISTILLERS PREFERS FRESH WATER 4 Paris. -Jean Hennessy, world famous distiller of bran- + dy and cognac, is a tectotaler. . + He is the new minister of agri- + + culture in the Poincare cabinet. . The man, whose family name + was famous before Poch, Clem- + + enceau, Joffre or Petain were + + heard of, has been a deputy + since 1910. He is an expert in . + questions of political economy + + and was one of the French del- + + egates to the League of Nations + + in 1922. He is a sportsman and + + owner of a large racing stable. + M. Hennessy is of Irish er- + traction. His fore athers emi- 4 + grated to France after the ov- * + erthrow of the last Stuarts.

orders of the United States shipping

board, his employer. The shipping board ought to have known better than to ask Captain Fried to do this thing. Its inten-tions doubtless were good. Its mem-bers may have thought it would be good for him to see what Amer-icans think of his kind work, but their chief concern doubtless was to exploit and advertise the American merchant marine by shuving the kind of stuff its persony is is composed of just as the Lindy tour was meant to give impulse to the progress of aviation.

Captain Fried's refusal to take his triumph, to attend numerous testimonial dinners and parade up and down Main streets while the crowd cheers, may be put down not to churlishness but to reticence.

The Florida rescue is one of the finest of the many fine staries that have been born of the perils of the sea. It is too bad that the names of the men who shared equally with captain in making it have not been made as familiar to the Ameri public as his. He furnished the public as his. He furnished the sea-manship and the splendid leader-ship which could inspire such a feat. First Mate Manning and his crew of picked bully boys furnis the personal daring to come to grime with death, to match their streng against the sea's strength that made it possible to carry out the plans of the captain.

The fineness of the exploit will not suffer because the outstanding figure of it refuses to become a pat-ry to using it as an advertisement for the shipping board fleet.

The Death's Head moth, now rarely seen, emits squeaks abuses as loud as those of a mouse.

None o' That. From' Life. First Author: You remember that article I wrote some time ago in which I mentioned the Nugget ei-garet? Well, yesterday the manu-facturers sent me a carton of them. Second Author: What a wonder-ful idea! I'm going right sway to write an article on the Ziegfield Follies girls!

Q. What propertion of the peo-ple listed in Who's Who in Ameri-ca were born in the United States? H. A

A. Of the persons included in the volume, 89.77 per cent are of ma-tive birth.

of a hollow needle through the monkey's skin; the monkey squeakeed and hissed, his mouth wide open; blood ran out through Took No Chances. From Answers.

