

Gay Colors Doffed by World's Armies

France Last Nation to Discard Bright Uniforms.

Washington.—War sheds its last domino. French officials have recently decided that members of the French artillery were proud figures but easy targets in sky-blue uniforms. In the future, they will march in khaki. A few blue uniforms, already made, will be utilized, but all new ones will be dust-colored.

"The French army is one of the last military powers to abandon its colorful uniform and join the world's drab-clad ranks," says the National Geographic society. "Although a few countries, notably Spain and Japan, still retain elaborate full dress uniforms, most of the world's armies are now clothed inconspicuously to avoid detection from snipers and airplanes.

Khaki Favorite Color.

"British, Belgian, Polish, and Japanese soldiers wear khaki uniforms which blend with the earth. American soldiers wear olive drab. Germany's uniforms are field gray; Spain's, gray; those of Switzerland,

Italy and the Netherlands, gray-green to blend with fields and woods. Endless weary processions of these cheerless-looking battalions, grotesque in gas masks, and with steel helmets to ward off shrapnel, are visible proofs that war's grim business no longer masquerades as adventure.

"Uniforms are worn for many reasons beside that of avoiding detection. One of their chief uses is the apparently contradictory one of being a means of identification. In early warfare, save for a few exceptions, such as the Roman legions, and Hannibal's Spanish troops, clad in red and white, armies were clothed helter skelter and were assembled and identified by flags and decorations.

"In the Revolution, before the New England troops acquired uniforms, there was much confusion because officers couldn't be distinguished from privates. Orders from headquarters made differentiation possible by making field officers wear red or pink cockades in their hats. In 1779, Moyal's Continental Light Dragoons, wearing 240 blue and red coats captured from the British, were in danger of being mistaken and shot for British dragoons. Washington avoided this catastrophe by ordering the American dragoons to wear linen hunting shirts as distinguishing marks.

"That uniforms provide one of the easiest means of picking certain people out of masses is demonstrated by the ubiquitous use of them for waitresses, shop clerks, ushers, messenger boys, and many other workers.

Badge of Authority.

"Uniforms, as every one knows, have a strong psychological effect on beholders. Football coaches have demoralized the opposing team's morale by merely sending on the field a hundred reserves in uniform, suggesting unlimited strength, or a player in a light track suit, suggesting speed and fearlessness. "Shakos, busbys and other formidable tall caps were probably in-

vented to add height to soldiers and make them more impressive.

"Prior to the Revolution, frontiersmen gained quite a reputation for marksmanship. In the war, Washington advocated that all Continental troops wear hunting costumes with fringed tunics, leggings, and large powderhorn, so that the British would judge members of each encountered detachment frontiersmen, and consequently good shots.

"The uniforms of surgeons, nurses, mariners, chauffeurs, and policemen inspire the public to place added confidence in their skill or authority. Policemen have been distinguished by uniforms from early days. One of the first uniformed groups of policemen in England were known as 'Robin Redbreasts,' from their red waistcoats.

"England is a great country for uniforms. She provides them for everyone from the gentleman usher of the black rod to his majesty's swan keeper; from judges in wigs and black velvet suits to her famous Horse Guards at Whitehall, in their dazzling metal cuirasses and helmets with flowing horsehair crests. England has 33 specified days known as collar days, beside several specified days, on which collars of Orders of the Garter are supposed to be worn by their possessors."

Tables Turn, Older Men Now Get Jobs!

Cleveland, Ohio.—The old complaint of the older men that "young fellows are always given the preference" when jobs are given out has given way to the exact opposite.

That was the conclusion reached here by the Y. M. C. A. officials after an employment survey of the city.

Those making the survey reported that the older men are now being given first choice. Reasons given by employers for the change in the trend were listed as follows:

The fear that young men may be radical; the desire for older and experienced men, and the difficulty of training youths who never have had steady jobs.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—One thing absolutely certain in the new congress just elected is the enactment of unemployment insurance. Not only is the President in favor of it, but apparently there is an overwhelming favorable sentiment among the newly elected senators and members of the house.

As a matter of fact, must business men seem to favor it. Nearly all the answers to recent inquiries sent out wholesale by the Department of Commerce, which were answered at all, favored the new idea. Though it must be admitted that barely one-fifth of all the letters were answered.

Some of the big corporations are strongly opposed to any nationwide plan. They infinitely prefer for each company or employer to handle his own. They make the argument that conditions vary so much that any other scheme would be manifestly unfair not only as between different industries, but between individual workers.

The administration, the writer is in a position to state very positively, will not stand for this modification of the plan. The unemployment insurance bill passed by the next congress will be national in scope. New Dealers cannot conceive the advantage to the country as a whole of several hundred thousand different unemployment insurance funds.

But that is not the main objection to the "company union" system of unemployment insurance. The main objection is that while it probably would afford excellent protection to employees of these same big companies, it would not work well in instances where small concerns fail or curtail or encounter other difficulties.

In such cases, New Dealers point out, the employees would become a public burden at once, and the big companies and their employees would all have to help through taxes.

Encourage Idleness

Another objection urged by opponents of the national unemployment insurance idea is that it would encourage idleness—that men or women who knew they would draw unemployment payments would not be much concerned over whether they worked or not, or at least would not be in too much of a hurry to get another job when they found themselves out of work.

There are two answers to this. One is that the plan will very probably follow the European system, though no details have been definitely approved by the President. This provides a waiting period, of from two weeks upward, between the time the job is lost and the payments from the unemployment fund begin. There were two original purposes in this when it was adopted by most of the countries now using unemployment insurance. One of these was to lighten the burden on the fund, and the other was aimed at the very objection that immediate payments would encourage loafing.

There is another answer, but this is purely in the discussion stage. It is being strongly advocated by Col. Robert G. Elbert, of New York, prominent recently in NRA, and who has close relations with New Deal circles in various ways. Colonel Elbert would set up an employment agency in connection with the Unemployment Insurance administration.

Whenever a worker who had been paying unemployment insurance premiums (and having them paid for him in addition by his employer) should lose a job, he would at once file application for payments, of course. Because the payments would not start for two weeks after such application. This insures promptness. But such filing would automatically put him in touch with the re-employment bureau of the insurance administration, and it would be the duty of the head of that local office to get the worker a job as quickly as possible.

Might Be Upset

Certain radicals in the Roosevelt camp are due for a sad disappointment in the next moves of the President, unless some usually accurate advisers of the Chief Executive are very much mistaken.

Naturally enough, the radicals construe the huge Democratic majority as a mandate not only to continue the Roosevelt policies, but to turn further to the left. The point is that the Republicans are so helpless, so leaderless, and so without an effective issue that no possible trouble from that quarter presents itself—so far as 1933 is concerned—unless there should be some altogether unexpected upset.

The upset, in the nature of things, would not be political. There being no real political opposition to the New Deal at the moment, any upset occurring would almost have to be economic.

Of course, once there was an economic upset, there would be immediate political opposition. But for the opposition to be important, the upset must come first. It would make no earthly difference how log-

ical the opposition might be—how clearly it might forecast an upset if present policies were pursued. The upset would have to be upon the country before it would be important politically.

Therefore—and here is the nub of the argument as presented by sources which up to now have never been wrong in forecasting President Roosevelt's course—Roosevelt's immediate concern is not primarily political, but economic. He must do everything in his power to prevent an economic upset.

So, instead of moving swiftly to the left, in obedience to the apparent mandate of the voters, the President will move definitely to the right, in the hope of encouraging business and speeding revival of prosperity.

Money Not Enough

Just continuing to pour out money will not be enough. Revenue must be built up so that balancing the federal budget is at least on the horizon. Improvement of business will help in two ways. It will produce additional taxes, and it will take up part of the spending load the government is now carrying on relief.

Roosevelt, as a matter of fact, has already taken two steps along the road of encouraging business. For he knew the problem before the returns came in. Nothing surprised him much about the returns except that the New Deal majority was bigger than even he had hoped.

First, was his olive branch to the much despised bankers, even though the clear intimation of tighter federal control was there. Second, was his statement—for the first time—that he thought a fair rate of earning for capital in moderately safe investments. It was 5 per cent.

True, this applied to first mortgages. But this is much better than business had any reason to expect. Because Roosevelt does not apply the banker's percentage of losses to this calculation. He figures that, with the New Deal working, losses on first mortgages would be insignificant. There would be no terrible depressions and much more drastic supervision by the government. So it means very nearly 5 per cent net.

G. O. P. Reconciled

So far from having a definite plan to revive the Republican party, the plain truth is that most of the so-called G. O. P. leaders are actually reconciled to a continuance of Democratic predominance for at least three more years. Down in their hearts they have very little hope of defeating Roosevelt for re-election in 1936, if he lives. They have no outstanding leader in mind who might carry their standard to victory two years hence, and they have no particular issue in mind on which to base the Presidential battle.

Half a dozen important Republicans, talking privately to the writer, several just before election day, and others as the returns were coming in, voiced the same idea—though, not of course, for quotation in connection with their names. Their logic runs about as follows: The Democrats have had a top-heavy majority in the house for two years. Largely due to the fact that congress was so completely overshadowed by the executive branch of the government, this did not involve them in the troubles which a top-heavy majority usually spells for the party having it.

They are now certain to have that top-heavy majority for two more years. The extreme probability is that Roosevelt will be overwhelmingly re-elected in 1936. That means continuance of the top-heavy majority for two more years, a total of six.

Now, these Republicans contend, that is too much for any party to stand without developing rifts which will tear it to pieces. It is the history of elective parliamentary bodies that no party can go ahead without serious internal splits for a long period of time with top-heavy majorities.

Some History

But it is interesting to note what happened to the Republicans after they had eight years of full control, culminating with the Hoover landslide. If they had had only a bare majority of the two houses in 1929, when the tariff bill was taken up, it is contended by many Republican leaders, it would have been impossible for the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill to be pushed through. Hoover did not want it. Congress ran away with him after his suggestion of mild increases on farm products. Most people have forgotten it, because so much has happened since, but the publicity of the deadly Shouse-Michelson machine, which destroyed Hoover, pounded away for years on that tariff bill. All the blame for the world depression was put on it.

But the main point of all this is not to attempt to forecast the far-distant future, but to appraise the probability in the congress to convene in January. The fact is now that the Republicans have no particular objective. They have no idea who their leaders are to be, nor what will be their issues. So they cannot work toward anything.

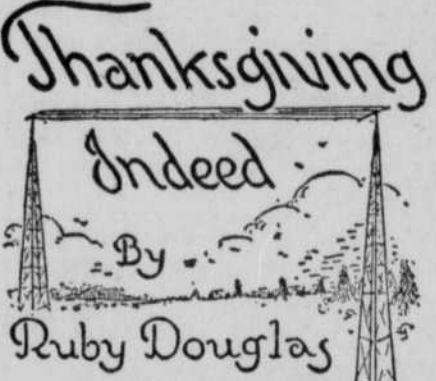
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Our Thanksgiving Day



My Puritan grandmother swept and spun
And prayed to God on Thanksgiving Day;
Her soul content with a work well done
And her heart too earnest for pleasures gay.
But I like to think that her irksome load,
Travail and labor and urge and goad,
Was joy—because she was weaving a road
A road that should be my way.

My Puritan grandmother blazed a trail
And looked to God on Thanksgiving Day,
And how can I dare shirk or fail,
I who have such a debt to pay?
Teach me, Lord, as I kneel in prayer,
To lift her torch in my hands, to dare
To keep unsullied and straight and fair
The road that she made my way.
L. MITCHELL THORNTON
An American Agriculturist



THE Mortons had moved their big round dining room table into the living room by the fireplace just for the day.

"The fire will be so cheerful for our Thanksgiving dinner and then we can sit around and listen to the radio," suggested Corinne, the younger daughter.

Mrs. Morton was trying bravely to hide the grief in her heart at the absence, for the first time from their holiday table, of her son, Tom.

There was an enforced air of cheerfulness as they all set to work to lay the forks and knives and make the centerpiece of pumpkin and chrysanthemums.

Tom had disappeared more or less mysteriously from the home town and the family circle more than six months before and no one, not even his mother nor his sweetheart, Beth Arden, had heard a line from him. The fact that he was a tempera-



Arranging the Centerpiece of Pumpkin and Chrysanthemums.

mental lad had had been possessed with the belief that he was a round peg in a square hole had led all those who loved him to believe that he had merely disappeared of his own volition but had not met with accident or foul play.

When the big table was fairly groaning under its weight of food and the turkey lay brown and tempting on the platter in front of Mr. Morton's place there was not a member of the party who did not want to quote the trite old line, "There is no fireside, howsoever defended, but has one vacant chair." But no one said a word about the absent Tom.

"It is so nice to be included in your family party today," said Beth as she took her seat.

"We couldn't think of anything else with your own family so far away," said Mrs. Morton, kindly.

A general discussion of drumsticks and turkey anatomy followed as each of the children tried to be polite and yet make it known to father which part he preferred.

"Tom always liked the part that goes over the fence last," piped up Johnny, the youngest Morton, regardless of the danger of bringing tears to his mother's eyes.

"He did, dear," said his mother with trembling voice. But she smiled.

"How about a little music while we eat, son," said the father after he had helped himself to what was left of the bird.

David, the family radio enthusiast, was only too eager to tune in something and drag forth from the air some of his favorite music.

"Nothing like a little good music to jazz up a family party," he said, turning the dials with masterly hand.

He got a station that advertised a good dinner program and resumed his seat.

One piece of popular music followed another with announcements in between and it was not long before the Morton family had shaken off its haunting loneliness for the

PILGRIMS' FAST DAY

PREVIOUS to the start of the Pilgrims from Leyden, Holland, on their trip to America, a solemn day of fasting was decreed, the day before leaving, the 21st day of July, 1620. After the landing in Plymouth, the Colonists experienced great hardships and as a means of evidencing their reliance on Almighty God a solemn day of fasting was proclaimed for Wednesday, the 16th day of July, 1623. On this day no food was partaken of from sunrise to sunset, but the entire day was spent in religious observance and prayer.—Washington Star.

absent Tom and was enjoying the program and the dinner.

Suddenly came a voice from the loud-speaker—a voice that startled every member of the family—and Beth. It was, undoubtedly, Tom Morton's voice.

"It's Tom!" said every one. "Listen!" said Mr. Morton raising a silencing hand.

The voice of the wanderer came clearly into the room.

"In the absence of P.N.D., our announcer for this hour, who wanted to join his family for Thanksgiving turkey, I will make the announcements for W.F.K."

"But what's he doing? How does he happen to be there?" asked the incorrigible Johnny.

"No one knows more than you do, Johnny," said his mother. "Wait and see."

"Anyone wishing to request special numbers from any of our artists may call Shopkins 8888," Tom's voice said after a number of singers had done their bit.

Mr. Morton rose quickly and went to the telephone in the rear hall.

The family seated around the dwindling dinner was breathless with interest and excitement.

By the smile she saw on Mr. Morton's face and the trace of tears in his fine eyes, the mother knew that there was no bad news of her son. Mr. Morton sat down before he told his story.

Tom, it seems, had become dissatisfied with his slow progress in the home town and was ashamed to keep on moving from one failure to another and, in spite of what he knew was not the right way to do it, he had left to try some work he had always felt would be in his line—managing a sort of spectacular advertising department for a large store.

He had found a berth in a city nearby and had been very success-



"Listen!" Said Mr. Morton, Raising a Silencing Hand.

ful in conducting a radio studio for his firm. He had waited to let his family hear of him in just this way because he felt that it would make it a real Thanksgiving for every one—most of all for him.

"And he's on his way here now—be here in an hour and a half," finished the father.

"And the turkey's tail is gone," lamented Johnny.

"Never mind. My son shall have a wonderful dinner and—oh Beth, you will help us to try to hold him, now, won't you?"

Beth nodded a little guiltily. Perhaps she had been partly to blame for his disappearance but she would make up for it now. Absence had taught her that she loved Tom.

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SHIRTTWAIST FROCK

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



It speaks well for a fashion when it carries over successfully from one season to another as is true of the shirrtwaist frock. On the present style program the shirrtwaist frock victoriously holds its own as smart for daytime wear. It is being tailored of timely light wooleens or novelty weaves and even printed velveteen and velvets in rich autumn hues are being fashioned shirrtwaist-wise. There is a new material just brought out this season which yields most happily to the popular shirrtwaist styling. It is an all-bermberg surah cloth, being one of those synthetic weaves such as is winning favor among even the best of leading designers. The great hue and cry for the dress which can be acceptably and comfortably worn under the heavy winter coat is admirably met in the shirrtwaist dress pictured. An all-bermberg surah cloth checked in black and red fashions it. An Egyptian motif at the collar ornaments the neckline.

Philippine Output of Gold Increases

Production of the Yellow Metal Rivals Alaska.

Washington.—The Philippine islands, with prospective gold production this year of \$10,000,000, may soon pass Alaska as a producer of the yellow metal, Jorge B. Vargas, Philippines under-secretary of agriculture and commerce, predicted.

He said that Philippines production in 1933 was nearly \$8,000,000, double the preceding year, and seems likely again to double. Alaskan production, according to departmental statistics, ranged from about \$6,000,000 in 1927 to \$9,500,000 in 1933.

Will Be Permanent.

"The Philippines industry is not a flash in the pan, but will be permanent," Vargas said. "Modern machinery and technical experts have been brought from the United States and scientific mining rapidly supersedes the placer production."

"The mountain province in northern Luzon is still the most productive region, but the old Spanish gold workings in Mindanao are again being opened. Over 9,000 lode claims and 7,000 placer claims have been registered."

Vargas said that the Philippines have large resources in iron ore and copper ore, of which the development has not gone very far because of the absence of smelters

and the relative profitability of gold mining. Some iron ore at present is sent to Japan for refining. Geological surveys indicate the presence of petroleum in the islands, but as yet commercial wells have not been developed.

More Trade Is Possible.

Vargas' remarks on the importance of insular mining were intended to indicate the possibility of further development of mutually profitable and relatively noncompetitive commerce between the Philippines and the United States. He accompanied President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines senate to the United States in an effort to keep open the transpacific tracks of commerce.

"We want to produce in the Philippines articles which as far as possible will not compete with United States products," he said. "In any case we would like to supply those articles which this country must obtain from tropical countries, or of which there is a deficit in United States supply."

Typical of this trend in Philippines commercial policy, Vargas revealed that island officials are studying new uses of Manila hemp which may be of future great importance to this country. Such experiments relate to the use of hemp in manufacture of sugar bags and cotton bagging, for which Indian jute is now employed.

Another Cornwallis Looks Over New York



Commander the Hon. O. W. Cornwallis (right), a direct descendant of General Cornwallis of Revolutionary war fame who surrendered to the American forces at Yorktown, who arrived at New York on the British sloop, H. M. S. Scarborough, looking over the skyline of the city from a ferry boat.