

"Keep Your Distance! This Was My Pal"



Over his dead pal, Brownie, a dog of no pedigree, but true blue, keeps vigil and lets none come near. Brownie was crossing a street with his pal, Girlie, when the latter was hit and killed by an automobile.

Pepper Again Seen as Trouble Maker

Commodity Long Has Been Cause of Contention.

Washington.—Falling companies closed their doors and 23,500 tons of pepper—several years' supply—piled up in London warehouses during the recent attempt by London speculators to corner the world supply of white pepper.

"This is not the first time pepper has caused excitement," says the National Geographic society. "This fiery commodity was long a cause of contention between the early European trading companies operating in India and the Far East. Pepper cargoes raised the ire of rival sea captains of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and along with other spices, led to pitched battles among Portuguese, Dutch and English."

"Native to the moist forests of southwestern India, especially the Malabar coast, black pepper has long been prized by eastern peoples to quicken languid appetites. They used it not only as a pungent condiment, but even as a medicine. For centuries pepper was the staple article of commerce between India and Europe. As far back as the Fourth century, B. C., Greeks relished pepper as seasoning, and sneezes from it echoed in the kitchens of Rome. It was once valued on a par with precious metals. When Alaric, king of the Goths, pounded on the gates of Rome in 408, he demanded as the city's ransom 5,000 pounds of gold, 30 pounds of silver, and 3,000 pounds of pepper."

"Most prized of all spices, pepper was prized above all spices. The most important early English guild was the Pepperers' guild. In that time, the spice was so valuable it frequently took the place of money. Soldiers swaggered off with pounds of it as part of their booty. People received rewards in pepper, often paid their rent in pepper, and when a will was read, held their breath to hear how much pepper they had been bequeathed."

"The constant cry for pepper, and its high price, was largely what set canny Portuguese explorers searching for an all-sea route to the Indies. Vasco da Gama, sailing around the Cape of Good Hope, reached the home of pepper, the Malabar coast, in 1498. Venetians and Genoese who until then had practically monopolized the trade in pepper, now watched the Portuguese sail away with it. The Portuguese held the pepper purse-strings until the Seventeenth century. Under their control, less pepper was raised on the Malabar

coast, but its cultivation was extended to the islands of the Malay archipelago. Malacca, a port on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, became a great pepper emporium.

"So flourishing was the trade in pepper and other spices that in 1595 the Dutch organized an East India company; in 1600 Queen Elizabeth chartered the East India company; Danish, French, Swiss and other organizations followed rapidly on their heels.

"Most important commercially and historically of all these companies was the English East India company.

Forced to Raise Pepper.

"For years, pepper was the object of England's trade with Sumatra. There the company made contracts with rajahs who were obliged to compel their dependents to cultivate pepper. Each native family was forced to plant 1,000 pepper vines, and each bachelor 500. The system of compelling natives to raise pepper for the company to buy was practiced by Dutch East India colonies until fairly recent times.

"A second system of cultivation, fostered by European trading companies, was to lend the Malays money with which to cultivate pepper. But since most of the borrowers never paid back the loans, often whole villages under local laws became liable for the debt, and in effect, 'pepper slaves.'

"Although black pepper claims a lot of relatives scattered throughout the tropics, these do not include sweet peppers, red peppers, and chilies, which belong to an entirely different family.

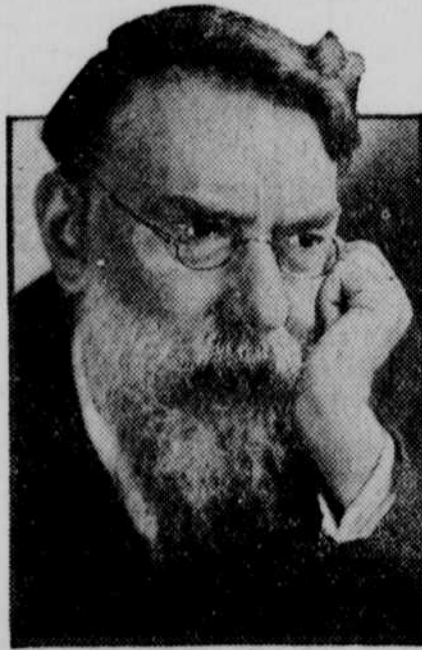
"The pepper vine is a symbol of perseverance, a plant that simply doesn't know when it is licked. Taken from its natural habitat in the moist leafmold of shady jungles,

Horse Pumps Water for Missouri Farmer

Blairtown, Mo.—Bud, a six-year-old 1,500-pound Percheron horse, learned, without being taught, according to O. T. Ward, Bud's master, to pump water from the well in the barnyard.

The trick, however, is worth more to the other horses than it is to Bud. Every time he starts pumping the others gather around the trough and Bud has to satisfy their thirst before he can quench his own.

FAMED IRISH POET



Dr. George W. Russell, famous Irish poet and scholar, who is now in this country making a study of the administration's agricultural policy. He is known extensively by the name "AE."

It will grow in plantations, though often given scant shade, and in clear soil, if fertilized. Although it climbs freely in jungles, sometimes up to 30 feet, it continues to thrive on plantations when tied to a rough-barked tree, hardwood post, or even a stone post, and kept pruned to about twelve feet."

Highway to Mexico Will be Popular

Expect Million a Year to Use Pan-American Road.

Washington.—Representative Kent E. Keller, Democrat, of Illinois, one-time resident of Mexico, has taken an active leadership among congressional friends of the Pan-American highway. His enthusiasm over the possibilities of international tourism has brought him the chairmanship of an unofficial committee to arrange appropriate celebration of the opening of the Laredo-to-Mexico City sector, expected next fall.

Representative Keller predicted

that within a few years, when travelers' hotels and other facilities are developed along the new highway, at least 1,000,000 tourists annually will motor to and from the United States and Mexico.

After the Laredo-to-Mexico City sector is open, he understands that the Mexican government promptly will shift the construction workers to the road south of Mexico City, aiming at its early completion to the Guatemala frontier.

Completion of Central American sectors of the Pan-American highway may require some external financial assistance, but Representative Keller thinks that this eventually will be forthcoming from the United States.

"The richest agricultural soil in the world is in south Mexico and Central America," he said. "The productivity of this region, with irrigation, can scarcely be exaggerated. One crop can be grown after another. When modern transportation is available that region will develop rapidly."

"The Pan-American highway, besides attracting tourists, will be a direct stimulus to international commerce. As people come to know each other, they do business with each other. Better acquaintance also will inspire a sense of political security among the various countries."

Construction of the Pan-American highway south of Panama is still "out in the future," but Mr. Keller said that motorists' enjoyment in travel through the tropics will encourage its construction.

May Revive Horse and Buggy Measure for Cars

Sacramento.—Reverting to a custom of the horse and buggy days, a California legislative bill would prevent creditors from seizing automobiles valued at less than \$250.

In the old days a person's horse and buggy could not be seized for nonpayment of debt, but this law does not apply to motor vehicles.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—Holding back a threatened epidemic of strikes until union labor leaders can get what they want in Washington in the way of legislation is proving a difficult task for William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his lieutenants. In Akron the rubber company employees are chafing at the bit. So it is in a hundred other lines.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has less difficulty with his union. He wants, as Green does, to hold back the strikes, but he set the obvious goal of June 16, which is the date the law creating NRA expires.

Green, Lewis and all their friends here have the same object. If the administration proves too lukewarm on the things they want, they can lay the pending strike situation on the White House doorstep. President Roosevelt will then be faced with the apparent alternative of giving in, or of precipitating so many strikes that a terrific blow will deal returning prosperity.

The importance of this to the President can be realized only by examining the political prospects. Next year the President, all of the house, and a third of the senate come up for re-election. In short, the New Deal goes on trial before the country. Already there is the serious threat of a third party, growing out of the doctrines being preached over the radio by Huey Long, Father Coughlin, etc. The President is perfectly familiar with this, but relies on attracting enough conservatives to his own support to win, and win easily.

But attracting these conservatives is a precarious undertaking. The old line Republicans do not think he can do it. That is why they have been sprucing up lately. The only question to date has been: will the radicals scare the conservatives enough to turn them to Roosevelt for safety?

One answer to this question is: not unless Roosevelt shows the country that he is really leading it back to prosperity. Otherwise the conservatives would not put their trust in him, but would rely on voting for some Republican. Which would mean that the radicals, withdrawing so much of Roosevelt's support, would seriously jeopardize Roosevelt's chances.

Economic Menace

So that the threat of a strike epidemic is more than an economic menace. It is a political bugaboo of darkest shade. And no one better than F. D. R. appreciates it.

Which explains why shrewd observers in Washington are not writing off the Wagner labor relations bill as sure to die—why they are not certain the 30-hour week bill will not be compromised (say at 36 or 38 hours), and why there is so much uncertainty about NRA.

Union labor officials would rather have the Wagner bill than a continuance of NRA. Down in their hearts, but most confidentially, they would far rather have the Wagner bill than the 30-hour week—even without compromise.

The answer to both is simple, but you cannot confirm the second in public. As to preferring the Wagner bill to NRA, the Wagner bill would be permanent legislation. As to preferring it to the 30-hour week, the Wagner measure leaves more to be done by union officials, whereas the 30-hour week leaves less appeal to unorganized workers to join labor unions and begin paying dues.

NRA and the 30-hour week together move directly toward an ultimate goal which would sharply curtail the power, influence, need for perquisites of union labor leaders. The government would step in and perform most of their functions. It would gain for the workers what the unions now have to fight with private industry to attain. And union labor leaders are very human. They like their jobs and their power and want to keep them.

Hits Export Trade

Great Britain's highly successful drive to compel Poland and other European countries to buy more British goods, if Britain is going to continue buying theirs, has played hob with prospects for American export trade. So has Italy's setting up of an "Amtorg"—called the National Institute for Foreign Trade—which is to handle all imports and exports for that country.

This government will beyond doubt denounce its commercial treaties with Italy, Portugal, Denmark and Poland in the near future. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, father of reciprocal trade agreements as a means of lowering economic barriers, has been reluctantly forced to this position. The action would have been taken already had it not been for the delicate situation in Europe caused by the war talk. There is no real hope that any negotiations short of the strong arm methods of treaty denunciation will lead to results.

One of the effects of discriminations against American goods in Europe has been to boost the stock of George N. Peek, who stands for barter as the only effective way of

hurdlng artificial national barriers, as against Secretary Hull's reciprocal plan. For example, the Chrysler automobile people, enthusiastic about the Hull plan until Poland imposed a quota system, have reluctantly come to the conclusion that only the forthright Peek methods can accomplish anything.

As showing the wheels within wheels, this Chrysler situation is most interesting. Chrysler has enjoyed a very profitable market in Poland, selling many American cars there. Now Poland, under pressure from Great Britain, has instituted a quota system, which will cut auto imports from America to the bone.

But this does not hurt General Motors, or Ford, anything like as much. Both have factories in European countries, which are not hurt by the quota.

American Labor Loses

But every General Motors car sold in most European countries, instead of a Chrysler, deprives American workmen of just so much labor. For example, in its factory in Belgium, General Motors, building the Opel car, uses European made motors and European made tires. Whereas the Chrysler plant in Antwerp is really more a warehouse than a factory. All American parts are used.

Moreover, the purchase of European made parts is not all. The reciprocal treaty with Belgium provides for a much greater reduction in the tariff on parts than the tariff on cars.

But the Italian situation is even more serious. Within a few weeks her new restrictions will bar all American wheat and tobacco, and will limit to 25 per cent of 1934 figures imports of American autos. The restriction to one-fourth of last year's imports applies to 200 different products!

On Italy's part this is at once an attempt to adjust her long enduring unfavorable balance of trade, and an attempt to stimulate domestic production. But even 1934 exports from America to Italy were not big. They represented a very lean year for most American exporters. The restriction on cotton is expected to have repercussions all through the South. Meanwhile Italy hopes either to increase the output of her Fiat and other auto factories, or to encourage all American manufacturers of cars to establish branch factories in Italy. Either of which would provide work for Italians.

Wheat is in a different category. Formerly the United States shipped about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat a year to Italy. With the boosting of the tariff on wheat to protect American farmers from hard Canadian wheat, Canada simply took over this market.

Annoys White House

White House irritation against the radio companies, for permitting Huey Long to get so much free time, is growing pretty hot. But it is not easy to make the case. To put it clearly and simply would lay the White House open to a charge of attempted censorship, and give Senator Schall of Minnesota more to talk about. That was irritating enough at the time.

But the fact is that Huey's attacks have been annoying the administration, from the President down, more than any other one thing. It is not really the immediate political prospect of a third party, at all. It is just plain annoyance.

The political situation, from the administration standpoint, is fine. If Huey succeeds in stirring up a radical third party, the President, moving slightly to the right, will simply annex what is left of the old Republican party's conservative wing. Roosevelt's re-election would be as sure as was Hoover's defeat last time, or more accurately, as Taft's defeat was in 1912.

Moreover, the Republicans have played the Huey Long-Father Coughlin game. They have been hoping these malcontents would get somewhere. They have thought that only in a split of the President's following could any Republican have a chance. But a radical Democrat, garnering Democratic votes here and there, would or at least might elect a Republican.

This phase of it was all right with the White House.

Too Much Free Time

Now what burns up the administration is that Long has been getting most of his time over the radio for nothing. The radio companies do not like this. They are very uneasy about it. They know that both Long and Father Coughlin are tremendous drawing cards over the radio. But they do not like the idea of giving away time to some one who will produce irritation at the White House. It may spell trouble for them in other ways. They would much prefer to cut them off altogether.

But they had agreed, some time back, to give a certain amount of time to discussions of public questions, on the theory that such use of radio time was educational, in the best interest of the country, and a generous contribution by a prosperous business to general welfare. They did not originate this attitude. It was virtually forced on them. Partly by the radio commission and partly by senators and members of the house.

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BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Adolph S. Ochs
Russia's New Plane
Superstition and Suicide
Cocktail Parties

The death of Adolph S. Ochs, editor and owner of the New York Times, is a great loss to American journalism and good citizenship. Mr. Ochs was a good American, whose life and work set an admirable example to his profession.



Arthur Brisbane

All his life a hard worker, conscientious, indifferent to personal profit, Mr. Ochs often put to this writer and other friends the question, ever in his mind, "How can I make of the Times a permanent and useful institution?"

Russia, according to Lloyd George, is the world's real flying nation, possesses, probably, the world's greatest fighting air fleet. It is certainly the country that takes flying most seriously, with 8,000,000 Russians trained in aeronautics, young Russian girls learning to pilot planes and dirigibles and make 20,000-foot parachute jumps, as our young girls learn new dance steps.

This makes important Russia's announcement that she is manufacturing airplanes on a mass production basis, using for air power "an ordinary light automobile engine."

The planes, very cheap, using ordinary gasoline, will be supplied to collective farms. Russia may be the first nation to do with flying machines what this country did with automobiles. American genius put this nation on wheels. If Russian engineering skill puts Russia on wings, it will make some other countries thoughtful.

A young man is found strangely murdered, or committing suicide in an unusual way, hanging from a low tree. His legs were fastened behind his back with chains, chains were around his hands and neck, and a medal that he had won in an athletic contest was fastened with a safety pin to one of his nostrils. The man, thirty-one, who had been employed in moving pictures as a substitute for actors under dangerous conditions, is believed by police to have killed himself in a strange way, through vanity, to attract attention, climbing to the limb of a tree, adjusting the chain, dropping and strangling.

Police quote a superstition of certain Malays who believe that evil spirits carry off their souls if they kill themselves. When they commit suicide they exhaust their ingenuity in efforts to die in such a fashion as to make suicide seem impossible, that the spirits after inspection may decide that the dead man was murdered and leave his soul in peace.

During prohibition, the habit of drunkenness was acquired by many, particularly young women. They yield more easily than men to the effects of alcohol and drugs, and once "caught" they are caught for life, usually.

American fathers and mothers that give cocktail parties for their sons and daughters, or permit them in their houses, should be told plainly that they are using their money to make drunkards of the daughters and sons, and are not fit to have, or bring up, children.

In addition to moving 60,000 more soldiers to the German lines, France is hurriedly connecting her steel and concrete line of fortresses, with barbed wire entanglements and trenches. Thirty thousand soldiers are digging in as you read.

The French apparently expect the same old thing over again, but they will not see it.

Harlem, in upper New York city, with some 200,000 colored population, is stamping ground for many that preach ultra-radical doctrines, including the theory that whoever has money must have stolen it from those that have no money.

This added to race antagonism, and the influence of certain "exhorters," brings results reminding citizens of what may happen when dangerous doctrines are preached recklessly.

The latest news indicates that Chancellor Hitler is not as anxious for "war in a hurry" as was alleged.

Sir John Simon, for England, received from Hitler a written proposal:

First, a ten-year nonaggression treaty with Germany's neighbors, nobody to attack anybody else.

Second, a pledge to withhold economic and financial assistance from any nation starting a war.

Hitler wrote that, and, if he means it, Lloyd George is correct in his statement: "Not this time."

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Winning Points, Back and Front

PATTERN 2174



A pleated sleeve and contra-posed pockets give the front of this frock a vital, new appearance—but presto, change! Look at the back! Back buttons are very smart, placed at the side. For indulging in, or watching, the game, or to "live in" at play places, this dress is admirable. The new creamy beige, a pastel, or a gaily checked or candy-striped material of the washable variety would make an excellent choice. And don't be afraid of outspoken fabric patterns this season!

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REGULATION

"Can you regulate the stock exchange?"

"Of course," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "But it's like the family clock. You have to keep regulating it continually and then use your own judgment about the real facts."

Shades of Confusion

"I'll have to be more systematic," said Senator Sorghum.

"Bothered by bookkeeping?"

"No. But my secretary has allowed my religious ghost writer to get mixed up with my expert in horse race dialect."

He Found Out

He—There are an awful lot of girls who don't want to get married. She—How do you know?

He—I've asked them.—Parts Magazine.

Snapped Up

He—You should see the new altar in our church.

She—Lead me to it.

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Fine For Digestion

Fine For Teeth

Jekyll and Hyde Cases Are Curable

After Long Sleep Patient Soon Becomes Normal.

Moscow.—Doctor Jekyll might have banished the troublesome Mr. Hyde entirely from his life—simply by sleeping long enough.

That is the opinion of Soviet scientists who have been experimenting recently with schizophrenia, the form of divided personality on which Robert Louis Stevenson based his famous story.

Schizophrenia, a state which leads eventually to complete insanity, is curable, in certain cases, they declare, by prolonged sleep, induced by drugs. And though the process is still admitted in an experimental stage some practical success has been recorded.

Basis of the assertion is a case treated by Dr. M. Serefsky at the Moscow Psychiatric Institute.

An inmate of an asylum who had been insane for two years was brought to the institute, according to a recent publication of Doctor Serefsky. Using various types of drugs physicians kept him sleeping for ten days.

For two or three days following his nap, the patient was in a vir-

tual coma, from the effects of the drugging, but thereafter, it is declared, he returned to a normal state, showing no signs of split personality, or hallucinations.

An interesting feature of the case is that the patient, on his awakening remembered nothing of his life during the previous three years. When his son was brought to him, he remembered the boy perfectly, but was surprised at his growth.

After 20 days, the patient was released from the institute, apparently cured.

Very few cases of a cure of schizophrenia are on record, according to Doctor Serefsky, and even the causes of the mental disease are unknown. Stevenson, in his story, was compelled to put Jekyll in possession of a mysterious personality-changing drug.

Admittedly, the method developed here cannot be used in all cases, as an extremely strong physique is necessary to withstand the effects of prolonged drugging. In two other cases here the patients proved unable to take the full dose of drugs believed to be required. Doctors say, however, that they showed some improvement after shorter periods of sleep.