SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Washington.—When a few young Japanese army officers assassinate a few cabinet members and force a change in the government, even if they do kill the wrong man for the premier, Washington diplomats and officials comment very cynically. They say without hesitation that the young officers are taking the blame because it would never do to have the real brains behind the movement exposed. It's a sort of survival, they point out, of the "king can do no wrong" theory. Which means that when the king really does something wrong, some one else takes the blame.

"Why, that's what ministers are for," said one old diplomat.

But when the same type of thing—not killing people but taking the blame for what somebody else did—happens in America every one is very serious. It is solemnly debated in the house and senate just as though the "rap takers" were the really guilty parties.

Two recent episodes must have amused the diplomatic group here no end. One was the General Hagood case, which is still spouting fireworks, and the other was the definitely closed Marine band episode.

Every one on the inside in the Navy department knows perfectly well that the then assistant secretary of the navy, the late Henry L. Roosevelt, had no more important function in the Marine band episode than an errand boy. It is well known that he had his orders direct from the White House. It is even known who signed the order, for it was in writing. But there is no use dragging that in, for nobody thinks the secretary who signed the order originated it either.

But Henry Roosevelt was roundly denounced for having withdrawn the band from a patriotic women's society convention because Bainbridge Colby had made a speech the night before criticizing President Roosevelt.

Craig Takes Rap

In the General Hagood case, which has distinctly become a "hot potato," if not a boomerang, the gentleman to take the rap is Gen. Malin Craig.

It was just terrible, to hear Representative Thomas L. Blanton of Texas tell it, that a tough, hard-boiled horsewhipper of petty thieves in the army should have been permitted to deprive an honest soldier like General Hagood of his command. Blanton felt sure President Roosevelt would not stand for any such nonsense, but would force Craig to reinstate the innocent Hagood.

Now no one is going to claim that Craig's heart beats warmly at the mere mention of Hagood's name. But neither is anyone who looks at the record going to figure that Craig suddenly became his old horse-whipping self—if you believe Blanton—just because General Hagood talked boondoggling and stage money, and demanded that the army should have better quarters for its men instead of squandering money on useless projects.

It's much harder than trying to believe that the young Japanese officers acted on their own initiative. For every army officer who has discussed the situation in private thinks that Hagood is perfectly right, though, some, of course, say he was indiscreet, to talk about "stage money." But they do agree emphatically that it would be better to spend some of this money on the army.

So that it would appear a reasonable deduction that however Craig may have disliked Hagood, he didn't originate the idea of punishing him for that.

Yet as a result the friends of Roosevelt, trying to protect the President from such an unspeakable martinet's maneuverings, have actually been muckraking Craig's past history, digging out this horse-whipping episode, on which he was exonerated by a senatorial committee years ago.

Annoys New Dealers

Father Coughlin has yielded to William J. Cameron in being the most annoying speaker—from the New Deal standpoint—on the radio each Sabbath evening from Detroit. In his talk just preceding President Roosevelt's tax message, Cameron devoted all his time to explaining, in simple language, just what the value to the nation in general and the working man in particular was of a big corporation surplus.

He pointed out, for instance, that in the years since this depression began industry has spent $27,000,000,000 out of surplus in carrying on, employing labor and buying materials—keeping the wheels turning. He made it perfectly clear that the corporations had spent $27,000,000,000 more than they took in during this period, in addition, of course, to every dollar that they did take in.

In the same period, Cameron pointed out, the government spending for relief of the employed, for providing jobs for them, and everything that goes with it, was only $5,500,000,000—just about one-fifth. With the tremendous difference that this spending by the government means taxes, which hamper business and reduce buying power.

No one can estimate the number of persons who listen to Cameron. The radio companies have never perfected any device which would show how many radio sets are tuned in on a given program. And as Cameron happens to make no appeal for funds, nor any request for comment, much less any suggestion that by sending in some carton covers you may win a prize, there is no means of arriving at even an approximate figure.

But Cameron does happen to work for Henry Ford. He talks on the Ford hour, which is mostly devoted to music, which would normally be classed as very high grade, in fact, mostly classical. And radio people say this would limit the number of listeners—even if Ford dealers should do a little plugging, as they have been known to do for other things in which Ford was interested.

Talks for Ford

The chief interest in the Cameron talks to most politically minded folks in Washington is that he is saying what Henry Ford wants said. Much of it is in an indirect way of flattering Henry Ford and the kind of business Ford runs.

But Ford from time to time has been very keenly interested in politics, and the Cameron talk about the use of which the corporations of the country put their surpluses may be accepted as Ford's reflection on the ideas underlying the Roosevelt tax proposal.

Which is the more interesting, because it projects itself into the Presidential campaign. Because at the moment there seems little real doubt that the Roosevelt idea of forcing bigger distribution of corporation earnings is going to become law.

As experts here analyze the situation, the new tax policy would mean bigger dividends, bigger spending for replacements, more advertising aimed at the future as well as the present, and more wages. So far all to the good. But they also figure that it points inevitably to bigger and worse depressions punctuating the spells of greater prosperity. This on the theory that when depression comes there will not be the cushion to break the fall. Hence it will be more precipitate.

There would not be this $27,000,000,000 for the corporations to spend, for instance. The New Deal answer is that if the surpluses are spent as they are earned, there won't be any depressions.

Cut Down on Relief

Assuming that congress does vote a tax bill calculated to bring in $786,000,000 additional, the budget will be precisely balanced except for whatever may be appropriated later for relief, and plus, of course, anything else congress may appropriate which is not now on the program.

Which means that the federal government will go into debt during the year beginning July 1 precisely the amount of the relief appropriations. In his budget message President Roosevelt pointed out that if relief appropriations are less than two billion dollars, the budget picture will be just that much better than it was for the present year.

There is no doubt whatever that the relief appropriation will be less than two billion dollars. It will not be anything like that much. But it will have to be a good round sum. Some of the experts are talking about one billion dollars, but nobody knows, not even the men who will decide what congress is to be asked to appropriate—President Roosevelt himself and Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

Not only that, but they will not know what it is really going to be when they ask for it, nor after congress has given it to them. They may spend less than is appropriated, or the precise amount, or more. This last possibility is not as silly as it sounds. Government agencies that have the backing of the President have never worried too much about what has been appropriated. That is what we have deficiency bills for—to take care of just such "emergencies." And there are generally about two of those omnibus measures a year.

Taking the good round figure of one billion for relief, however, for no other reason than it is the best obtainable at the present moment, this would mean that the government will go one billion dollars further into debt during the year beginning July 1.

This is the really important situation that underlies all the froth of present tax consideration by the house and senate. It explains why members of the house today are in abject fear that when their tax bill gets over to the senate the notion of Senators La Follette, Vandenberg and Couzens may prevail.

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OUR FAMILY CORNER

Illustrated Current News, Fashion, Household and Entertainment for the Juniors

BEDTIME STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

A DIFFERENT GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK

ONCE more Lightfoot the Deer was playing hide and seek in the Green Forest. But it was a different game than the one he had played just a short time before. You remember that then it had been for his life that he had played—he was the one who had done all the hiding. Now, he was "it," and some one else was doing the hiding. Instead of the dreadful fear which had filled him in that other game, he was now filled with longing, longing to make friends with the beautiful stranger of whom he had caught just a glimpse, but of whom every day he found tracks.

Once Lightfoot Ran Smack Into Buster Bear.

At times Lightfoot would lose his temper. Yes, sir, Lightfoot would lose his temper. That was a foolish thing to do, but it seemed to him that he just couldn't help it. He would stamp his feet angrily and thrash the bushes with his great antlers as if they were an enemy with whom he was fighting. More than once when he did this a great pair of great, soft, gentle eyes were watching him, though he didn't know it. If he could have seen them and the look of admiration in them he would have been more eager than ever to find that beautiful stranger.

At other times Lightfoot would steal about through the Green Forest as noiselessly as a shadow. He would peer into thickets and behind tangles of fallen trees and brush piles, hoping to surprise the one he sought. He would be very, very patient. Perhaps he would come to a thicket which he knew from the signs the stranger had left only a few moments before. Then his patience would vanish in impatience and he would dash ahead eager to catch up with the shy stranger. But always it was in vain. He had thought himself very clever, but this stranger was proving herself more clever.

Of course it wasn't long before all the little people in the Green Forest knew what was going on. They knew all about that game of hide and seek just as they had known all about that other game of hide and seek with the hunters. But now, instead of trying to help Lightfoot as they did then, they gave him no help at all. The fact is they were enjoying that game.

Mischievous Sammy Jay even went so far as to warn the stranger several times when Lightfoot was approaching. Of course Lightfoot knew when Sammy did this, and each time he lost his temper. For the time being he quite forgot all that Sammy had done for him when he was the one being hunted. Once Lightfoot almost ran smack into Buster Bear, and was so provoked by his own carelessness that instead of bounding away he actually threatened to fight Buster. But when Buster grinned good naturedly at him Lightfoot thought better of it and bounded away to continue his search.

There were times when Lightfoot would sulk and would declare over and over to himself: "I don't care anything about that stranger. I won't spend another minute looking for her." And then within five minutes he would be watching, listening, and seeking some sign that she was still in the Green Forest.

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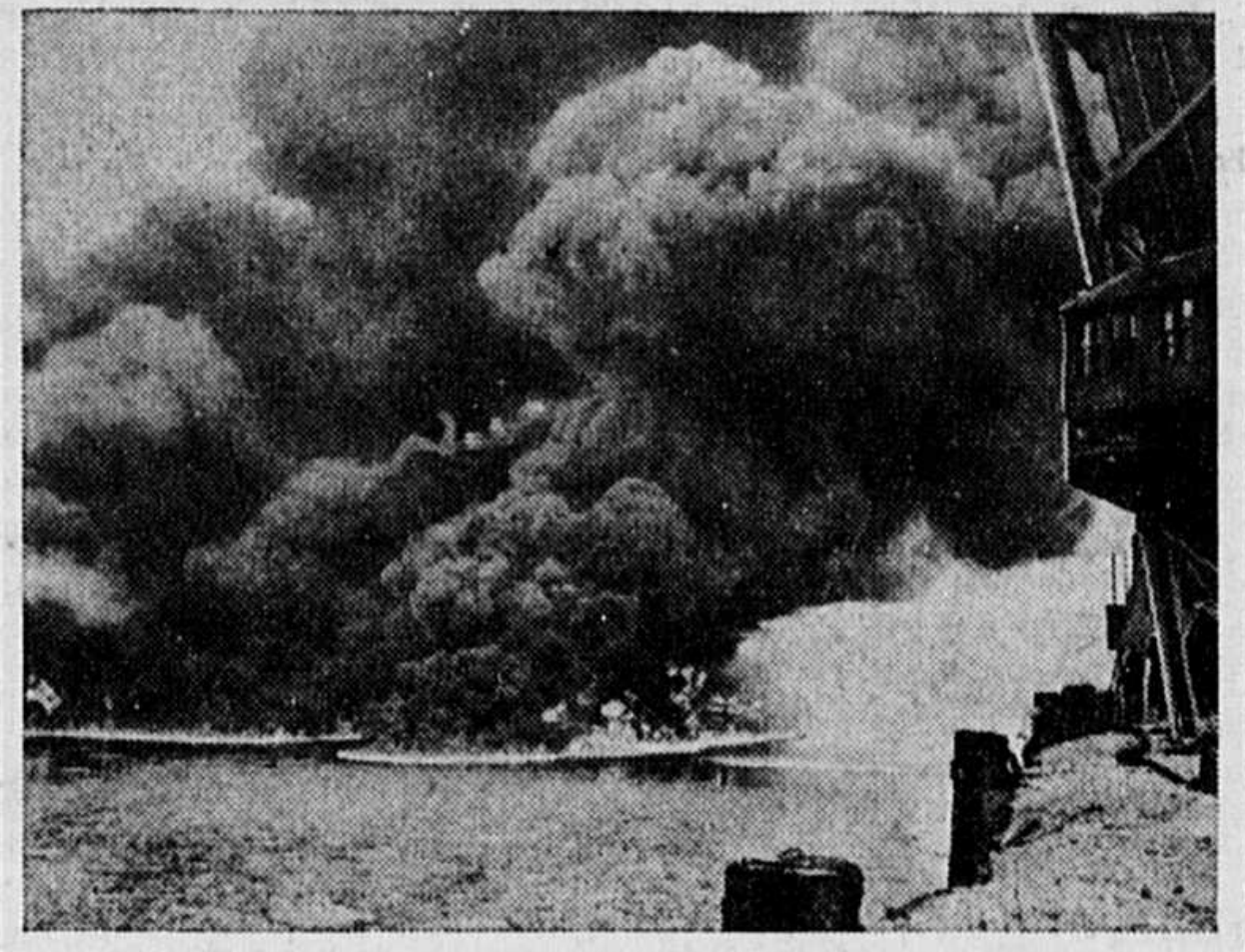
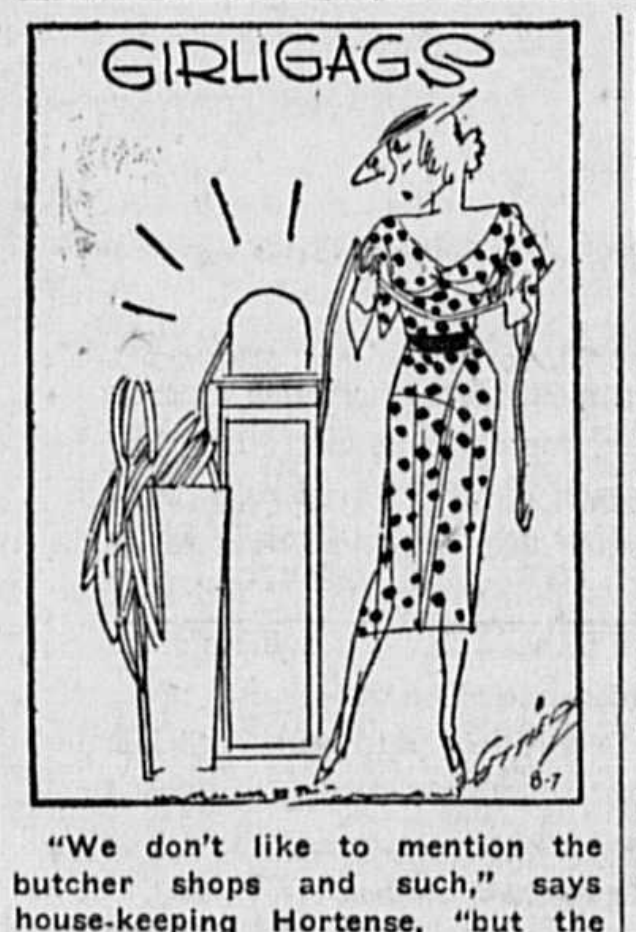
Cuyahoga River Was on Fire



ALL available Cleveland fire apparatus was called out to fight a raging fire that broke out on the oil covered surface of the Cuyahoga river and threatened to destroy the industrial flats of the city. More than a ton and a half of special chemicals were used to prevent the flames from reaching 5,000,000 gallons of highly volatile gasoline stored near the river. The flames caused $20,000 damage to a railroad bridge.



"We don't like to mention the butcher shops and such," says house-keeping Hortense, "but the stock market isn't the only place that sells short."

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WE CHOOSE THE SHADE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WE CHOOSE the brighter colors when
We take our needles up again,
The vivid yellows, cheerful blues,
The brighter colors like to use.
The room has quite enough of gray;
We'll make the place a little gay
With brighter colors, so we say.

Yes, so we sit us down to do
The afghan, or a row or two,
And think a little—but of what?
Of things that should have been forgot
Long, long ago—for now we seize
Upon unhappy memories,
Life's darker colors such as these.

For thoughts are things we sit and weave,
And we may sing or we may grieve,
But this I know: that thoughts are made
As stitches are—we choose the shade.
I wish we chose our thoughts the way
We choose our colors day by day,
For life has quite enough of gray.

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

WITH SILK GLOVES

You can't handle exceedingly handsome men by the usual rules for handling men. They have their own preconceived ideas about themselves.

Here are *Perfect* Baking Results!

CAKE SCORE CARD

This actual scoring card proves how cakes, baked with CLABBER GIRL, show *perfect* scores where Baking Powder counts.

only 10¢ everywhere

CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER

Greatest Art

The greatest art is to be busy without seeming so.

Tired.. Nervous Wife Wins Back Pep!

Her raw nerves were soothed. She banished that "dead-tired" feeling. Won new youthful color—restful nights, active days—all because she rid her system of bowel-clogging wastes that were sapping her vitality. NR Tablets (Nature's Remedy)—the mild, safe, all-vegetable laxative—worked the transformation. Try it for constipation, biliousness, headaches, dizzy spells, colds. See how refreshed you feel. At all druggists—25c.

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

He Won't Be BALD!

He uses Glover's Mange Medicine followed by Glover's Medicated Soap for the shampoo. If YOU are afflicted with Baldness, Dandruff or Excessive Falling Hair, stop worrying about it. Start using Glover's today and keep at it. Sold at all Druggists. Or have your Barber give you Glover's treatment regularly.

GLOVER'S MANGE MEDICINE

DETOUR DOGS

Get from your Dealer

"BLACK LEAF 40" Keeps Dogs Away from Evergreens, Shrubs etc. Use 1¼ Teaspoonful per Gallon of Spray.

A STRENGTH BUILDER

Read this: George D. Wiles of 39 Degrange St., Frederick, Md., said: "I use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery occasionally and I find it an excellent builder and the best Spring tonic. It not only tends to strengthen the system but also improves digestion and drives out the body wastes from the intestines." Buy now at drug store.

New size, tabs. 50c. Liquid $1.00 & $1.35.

PIMPLES from surface conditions need not be endured. Make your skin clearer and smoother with soothing Resinol

BEFORE BABY COMES

Elimination of Body Waste Is Doubly Important

In the crucial months before baby arrives it is vitally important that the body be rid of waste matter. Your intestines *must* function—regularly, completely without griping.

Why Physicians Recommend Milnesia Wafers

These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—much pleasanter to take than liquid. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly, then swallowed, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system, and insure *regular, complete elimination* without pain or effort. Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 48, at 35c and 60c respectively, and in convenient tins for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them.

Start using these delicious, effective anti-acid, gently laxative wafers today

Professional samples sent free to registered physicians or dentists if request is made on professional letterhead. Select Products, Inc., 4402 23rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

35c & 60c bottles • 20c tins

MILNESIA WAFERS

The Original Milk of Magnesia Wafers

ANNABELLE'S ANSWERS

By RAY THOMPSON

DEAR ANNABELLE: COULD YOU PLEASE TELL ME HOW I CAN BECOME SOPHISTICATED? *SADIE*

Dear Sadie: SOPHISTICATION IS THE ART OF ADMITTING THAT THE MOST UNEXPECTED IS JUST WHAT YOU ANTICIPATED!

Annabelle.

Mother's Cook Book

EVERYDAY GOOD THINGS

GIVE the children a treat in their lunch box by adding a few:

Honey Date Bars.

Take two cupfuls of chopped dates and one-half cupful of chopped nuts. Beat two eggs and add three-fourths of a cupful of honey, one-half cupful of flour, one teaspoonful baking powder and one-half cupful of bran. Mix well and bake in shallow pans in a moderate oven. Serve for dessert with whipped cream, or they may be rolled in powdered sugar.

Coconut Devil's Food.

Cream one cupful of sugar with one-third of a cupful of butter. Add two well-beaten egg yolks, one cupful of fresh grated coconut, and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Add one and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour, two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three tablespoonfuls of cocoa and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add the dry ingredients alternately to the first mixture with three-fourths of a cupful of coconut milk. Fold in the stiffly-beaten egg whites and turn into floured layer tins that have been well greased. Bake in moderate oven and ice with:

Coconut Marshmallow Icing.

Take one cupful of sugar, one unbeaten egg white, three tablespoonfuls of coconut milk; place over boiling water and beat with a Dover egg beater for seven minutes. Have twelve marshmallows finely cut in a hot bowl and pour the icing over them, beat until thick. Stir in one-half cupful of coconut and spread over the cake; sprinkle with another half-cupful of coconut on top.

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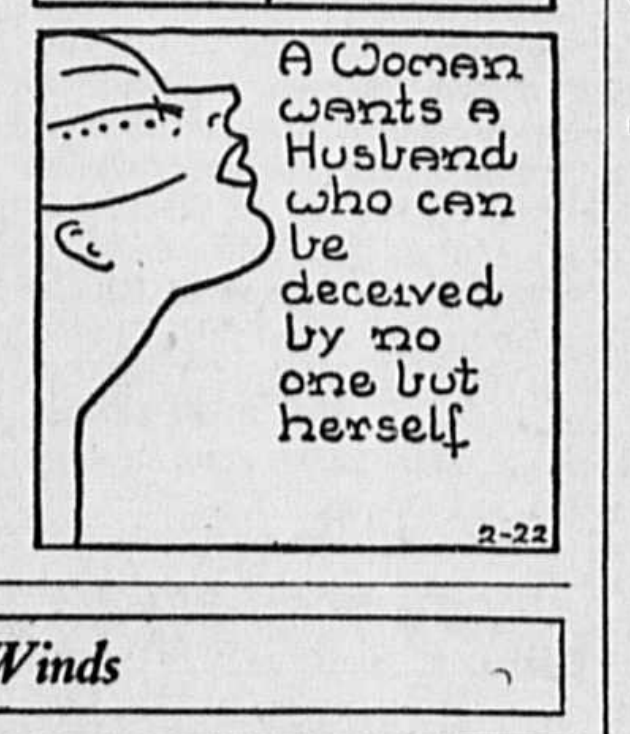
Eve's Epigrams


A Woman wants a Husband who can be deceived by no one but herself
2-22

TRY THIS TRICK

By PONJAY HARRAH

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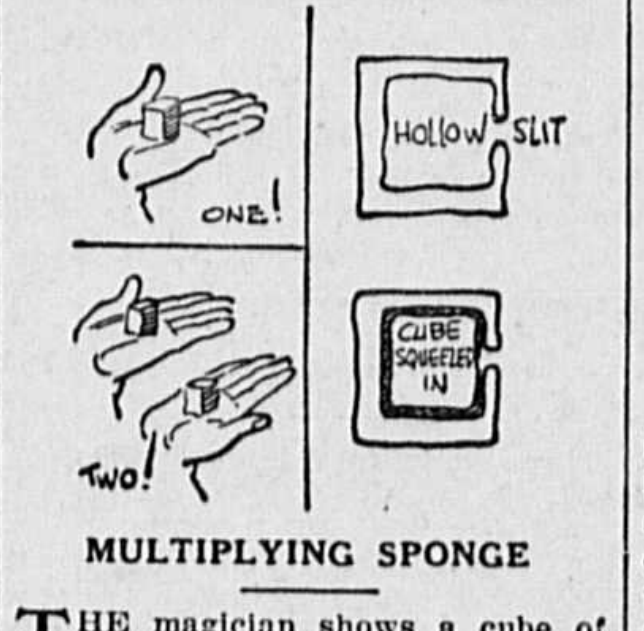


MULTIPLYING SPONGE

THE magician shows a cube of rubber cut from a rubber sponge. He passes it for brief examination, shows his hands empty and rubs the rubber cube between them.

When he has ceased this operation, the wizard draws his hands apart. In place of a single cube he has two—one in each hand!

You must prepare for this stunt. Cut out two cubes of rubber, each about two inches square. Make a slit in one and use a pair of scissors to hollow out the interior. Press the solid cube into that hollow space.

The two pass as one cube at the start. Rubbing brings out the inner cube and you have two at the finish.

WNU Service.

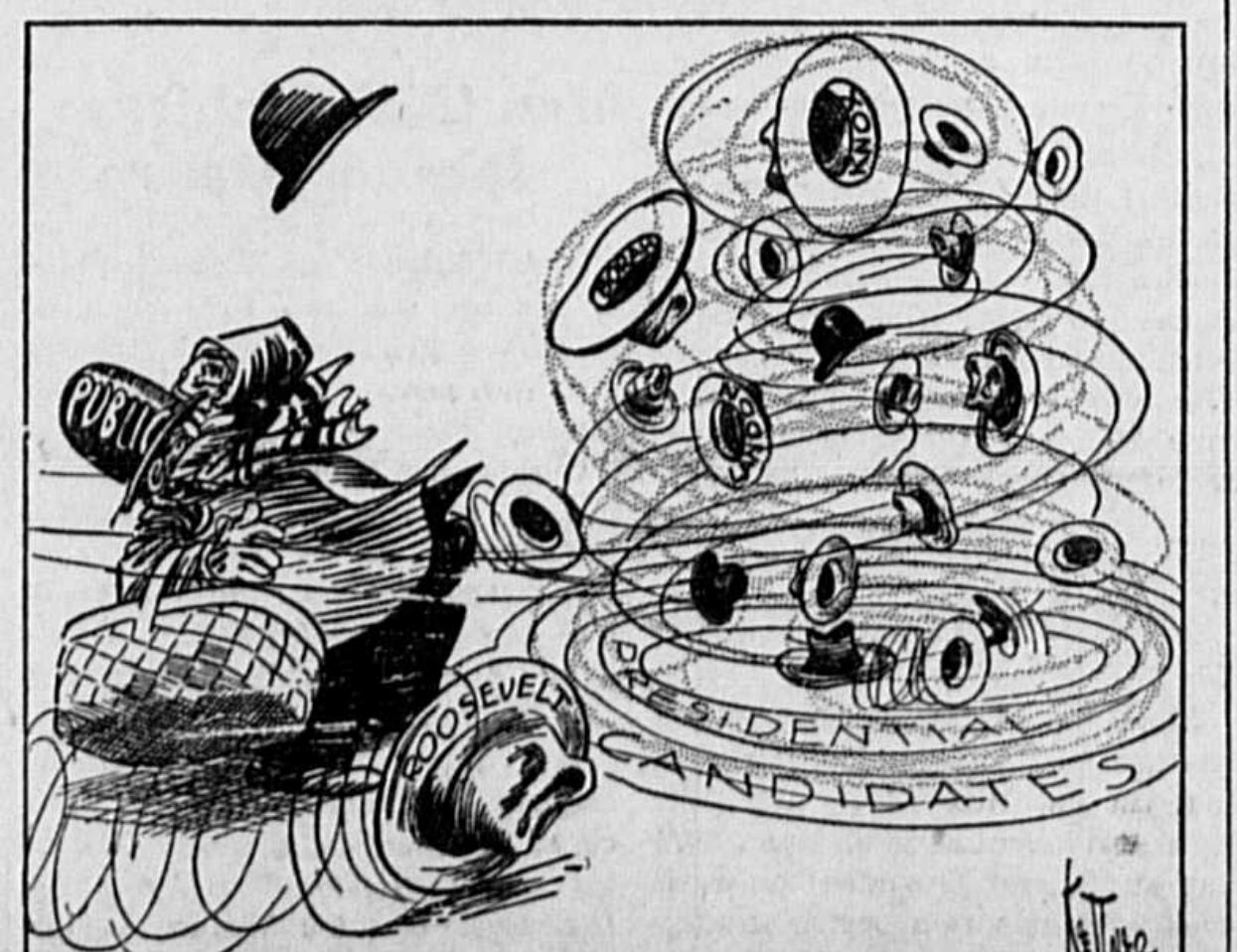
Shakespeare's Vocabulary

Shakespeare had a vocabulary of 21,000 words, seven times that of the average person today.

Sports Coat

This hip-length sports coat can be quickly made inasmuch as it is knitted with a stockinette stitch on large needles. Interesting color combinations in the sports yarn used add extra smartness to the swagger lines of the coat.

March Winds



PAPA KNOWS—

"Pop, what is lineage?"
"Dim line."

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Business Finds New Deal Foe

Competition With Private Enterprise Holds Up Employment.

Numerous statements made by business and financial leaders of the country have called attention recently to the fact that the government is competing with private enterprises on a large scale. It is the opinion of some of these commentators that this competition is responsible in large measure for continued widespread unemployment.

Orrin G. Wood, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, speaking of progress made toward recovery in 1935, said:

"Yet certain governmental policies, ended, would prove a great stimulus to business and employment. One is the cessation of government competition in the field of business enterprise. Such competition can never be on a fair basis and must necessarily impair business confidence if increased and continued."

The Amazing FSCC.

One of the most amazing of the organizations created by the New Deal is the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. It is one of five corporations formed in Delaware, financed by government money but operated privately. The corporation was intended to handle surplus agricultural products. What will become of it in view of the Supreme court's annihilation of the AAA is questionable.

The corporation is empowered to engage in extensive banking operations. It is authorized to purchase and sell all sorts of agricultural commodities, and to engage in any activities in connection with production, shipping, storing, exporting, warehousing, handling, preparing, manufacturing, processing and marketing of both agricultural and other commodities and products thereof. This Socialistic-federal concern need make no reports to Congress.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation has indicated that its lending activities will be ended by April 1. It will then have loaned $3,000,000,000 on which it has acquired an interest in 1,000,000 homes. The corporation is now engaged in collecting interest and principal payments from citizen debtors. Payments are running about 80 per cent, indicating that Uncle Sam will soon find himself deep in the occupation of managing real estate.

FCA Threatens Bank Loans.

The Farm Credit Administration is speeding up, threatening to leave little for the private bankers in the field of loans to farmers. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is turning to railroad loans. PWA loans to municipalities have slowed up under court attacks.

The Work-Relief program, now at its peak, has aroused the ire of business in various areas because of its interference with hours, wages and other conditions of private enterprise.

President's Philosopher on Centralized Power

President Roosevelt in his speech to congress on January 3 quoted from "the words of a wise philosopher at whose feet I sat many, many years ago." The President did not name the philosopher, but the latter's identity was later revealed. He was the late Josiah Royce of Harvard university. The words quoted by Mr. Roosevelt were from Professor Royce's book entitled "The Philosophy of Loyalty."

In a passage not quoted by the President the author said:

"The present tendency to the centralization of power in our national government seems to me, then, a distinct danger. It is a substitution of power for loyalty."

Deficit Gets New Name; It's a "Farley Surplus"

Washington correspondents have coined a new phrase out of the effort of Postmaster General Farley to make his latest annual budget show a surplus, whereas a strict analysis shows a deficit. The same criticism of Mr. Farley's bookkeeping was made in 1934 when he claimed a surplus of $12,161,415. It was pointed out at that time that his department actually had a deficit of $52,003,295.62 in that year. With these two incidents in mind newspaper jesters have adopted the method of calling any sort of a red ink condition a "Farley surplus."

225,000 Employees Are on "Emergency" Rolls

Both President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley in recent speeches have indicated their belief that the depression has passed the emergency stage. In view of that position advocates of economy are asking that more than 225,000 so-called "emergency" employees of the executive branch of the government be dismissed.

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Subscribe to and read the Independent.

Motorist Pays Big Hidden Tax

Government Extravagance Is Burden on Every Household.

One of the most familiar examples of that group of citizens who laugh at hidden taxes is the carefree motorist. If government spending breaks all peace-time records, sending deficits and public debts to new high marks, the car driver still hugs the comfortable delusion that somebody else is paying the fiddler. "I pay no income tax," says he, "and own no stocks of real estate. Taxes mean nothing to me."

That motorist may be astonished to learn from the federal government records that he and his fellow car-owners paid $26,025,950 to federal tax collectors during the first month of the present year. These internal revenue collections on cars, fuel, accessories, etc., were substantially less in the preceding January, the figure for that month being $20,623,837.

Increasing government expenditures mean new and bigger tax collections. Gasoline is one of the cheapest commodities on the market today, but it also is one of the most heavily taxed. Out of the $26,025,950 collected in taxes from highway-users in January $14,008,584 was for gasoline.

The following table shows how the car-owner's large share of internal revenue taxes is divided. The figures are grouped by the American Petroleum Institute from the tables of the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Following are the January collections:

Commodity Taxed	Jan., 1936
Gasoline	$14,008,584
Lubricating oil	1,981,240
Pipe line oil shipments	946,130
Crude oil processed	77,273
Motor trucks	630,623
Motor cars and cycles	5,653,914
Motor parts and accessories	659,342
Tires	1,682,338
Inner tubes	386,506
Total	$26,025,950

It will be seen from the above that, whether he knows it or not, the car owner pays nine different Federal taxes on his automobile and the fuel to run it. Manufacturers of cars and accessories and handlers of gasoline and oil, for the most part, pass the taxes on to the individual car owner. In addition to these burdens the car owner, of course, has to pay State gasoline taxes and pay for registration fees. State taxes for gasoline in 1935 have been estimated at $636,000,000. The average car owner pays annually about $30 in taxes, most of which are hidden.

If an average is taken of gasoline prices and taxes in all States it will be found that each motorist pays a 40 per cent tax on every dollar's worth of gasoline he buys. Baird H. Markham, director of the Petroleum Industries Committee, recently said: "There is a tendency on the part of motorists to protest a 1-cent increase in the price of gasoline while the majority of them continue to overlook a gasoline tax which is the equivalent of a sales tax of 40 per cent on the retail price."

The burden of taxes is increasing. The remedy is in reduced governmental extravagant spending, and in the realization of every man that he does have a real, and personal interest in the cutting out of wasting of billions by his government.

Business Deals Retarded by Paternalism and Taxes

There have been frequent statements from business leaders explaining that business expansion and employment have been retarded by uncertainty as to how far the federal government has gone, or may go, into competition with private business. Another fear expressed was as to the effect on business of various items of legislation particularly with relation to taxes.

The following paragraph from a purchasing order by a large western contracting firm shows how these uncertainties operate on the every-day business transaction:

"Seller agrees to indemnify and save buyer harmless, and to assume full responsibility for payment of all state and federal taxes for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, or any other social security legislation as to all employees engaged in the performance of this contract, and further agrees to meet all requirements that may be specified in regulations now or hereafter promulgated from time to time by administrative officials."

What the President Said About Centralized Power

Mr. Roosevelt said on October 20, 1932, "The Hoover Administration is committed to the idea that we ought to center control of everything in Washington as rapidly as possible, the exact reverse of the Democratic concept."

In his Message to Congress, January 3, 1936, President Roosevelt said:

"We have returned the control of the Federal Government to the City of Washington."

OARP Seen as Bureau-Builder

Townsend Tax Collections Would Require Huge U. S. Staff.

The American people have become accustomed during the past three years to the creation of large bureaucratic organizations to enforce regulatory laws. The alphabetical agencies thus far set up would be insignificant in comparison with the bureaucracy which would be required to administer the Townsend plan.

As many as 10,000,000 returns would be required monthly from those required to report the payment of taxes. There are about 6,000,000 farmers, 1,500,000 retail stores, 600,000 employers of domestic servants, 545,000 independent professional men, 175,000 manufacturing establishments, 165,000 wholesalers, 145,000 construction firms, 125,000 firms and service trades, 125,000 banks, stock brokers, etc., 20,000 transportation companies, 15,000 hotels, and 10,000 mines and quarries.

Returns from taxpayers numbering 10,000,000 monthly would mean in a year a total of 120,000,000 to be reviewed and administered.

The handling of checks to pensioners also would represent a huge clerical task. Checks would go out to 8,000,000 or more persons monthly, or nearly 100,000,000 annually.

Just what such a volume of documents would mean may be realized by a comparison with the present task of the Internal Revenue Bureau in connection with income tax laws. Only about 4,000,000 individuals and about 500,000 corporations file income tax returns. Furthermore, income tax returns are filed annually rather than monthly. Even the handling of 4,500,000 returns involves many difficulties and their auditing drags on over a period of years.

Mr. Ickes Leading Man in Comedy of Old Mill

The people of Washington, D. C., are enjoying an opportunity to see for themselves how one of the periodic inspirations of the PWA is working out in actual practice. Secretary Harold Ickes of the Interior Department is the leading man in the little real-life skit, which might be appropriately entitled "The Old Mill."

Ickes discovered the mill some time ago and leaped to the decision to rebuild it. The mill was opened in 1819 in Rock Creek Park, now one of the Capital's most beautiful scenic sections, but then a farming area. The mill ran until 1879 and then folded up, in something like the manner of the One Hoss Shay. In later years it had been a tearoom. Mr. Ickes' attention was called to the ancient mill and he determined to restore it and grind wheat in it. The sum of $19,200 was readily allotted for the purpose from the PWA funds.

The work is almost complete. The water is ready to turn the old pitch-back wheel. But there is no wheat. Furthermore, nobody, not even the Brain Trusters, are thus far able to figure out how wheat can be brought to the mill. Trucks are not permitted on the roads that traverse the serene solitudes of Rock Creek Park.

If wheat is to be delivered at the mill in such small quantities as might be carried in small cars, or by some other means of transportation it would make the cost of the flour, if any, so high that it is probable nobody would buy it.

As matters stand at this writing the old mill is useless except as a monument to something or other, maybe to the New Deal. It produces nothing, whereas, in the good old days it at least supplied tea and cakes.

Jefferson Condemned Mortgaging Posterity

A writer in an Eastern magazine says the public debt "can mount somewhat higher without disaster." The administration has hinted that borrowing can continue on an extensive scale without overstraining the national credit. Another question involved is that of eventual repayment of the debts. Much of it will be a burden on coming generations. In that connection Thomas Jefferson once wrote: "The principle of spending money to be paid by posterity under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale."

Fresh Taxes

Congressmen who are scared about saying out loud that New Deal spending means sure-enough fresh taxes reminds us of a London lady in reduced circumstances who had to sell fish for a living. She went about the streets calling "Fresh fish! Fresh fish!" but each time she added to herself: "I hope nobody hears me!"

Devaluation

Some folks think it was so easy to devaluate the dollar to 59 cents that they now want to devaluate the Constitution to 30 cents.

Flood Damages Of $3,000,000 to Roads

The cost of repairing and restoring State roads and bridges damaged by last week's floods was estimated Tuesday at nearly $3,000,000. Abel Wolman, chairman of the State planning commission, was asked to prepare a report on flood damage in Maryland.

This was revealed at a meeting of Federal, State and county officials in the office of Governor Harry W. Nice at Annapolis, called to survey the situation in the flood area and furnish information to the Maryland congressional delegation.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, accompanied to the conference by other members of the Congressional delegation, asserted it could do little or nothing in getting Federal aid until it had data on the needs.

Gov. Nice asked Wolman to prepare the report on the flood damage and recommendations as to what repairs and restorations should be made. The Governor said he would forward the report to the congressional delegation.

Will Get Information

Wolman was directed to get reports from the authorities of all localities affected by the flood as to damage to public property and the cost of restoration and from the State roads commission as to damage to roads and bridges and costs of restoration of them.

The detailed statement as to the cost of temporary and permanent repairs and rebuilding of flood-damaged roads and bridges was submitted by Dr. Homer E. Tabler, chairman of the highway department. Temporary replacements and repairs were placed at $192,700 and permanent reconstruction at $2,806,000.

The Governor also received from Lieut. W. J. Matterson, acting district engineer at Washington, recommendations for flood control for the Potomac River, made by Army engineers in 1927. Matterson said two field parties were working now in the Valley collecting additional data.

Immediate flood control improvements at Cumberland were urged by Wolman. He suggested straightening the Potomac River channel, improving the mouth of Wills Creek and some levee work.

Placing the cost of this at slightly less than $1,000,000, Wolman said it could be financed by the City of Cumberland, partly by the city and State, or with Federal aid.

Wolman also asserted that the State should inaugurate some zoning method along the Potomac. He said it should be made plain to persons building at places, like Point of Rocks, which are subject to floods, that the State cannot be held responsible for damages in these hazardous places.

Dr. Tabler reported that an examination by the engineering department of the State roads commission disclosed that temporary bridges would cost $142,000; permanent bridges, $2,480,000; temporary road repairs, $44,700, and permanent road repairs, $57,000.

In answer to a question of Senator Tydings, Dr. Tabler said he had a conference scheduled for later in the week in Washington with Gov. Kump, of West Virginia, to consider joint plans for rebuilding damaged inter-state bridges.

Nathan L. Smith, chief engineer of the State roads commission, said the $3,000,000 estimated needed for repairs in the flooded area would include the building of new bridges, general improvement of roads, erection of retaining walls to keep the streams in their proper courses and the stabilization of the shoulders with hard material to prevent washing away.

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Poison Register Must Be Signed By Purchaser

If you have been to your neighborhood drug store recently, you probably have noticed a sign over the prescription counter reading as follows:

"Under the Laws of This State
All Purchasers of Poisons
Must Sign the Record
of Purchase."

In explanation of the notice, the deputy food and drug commissioner of the State Department of Health said:

"Legslation enacted at the General Assembly in 1935, and duly signed by Governor Nice, requires such a sign to be conspicuously posted by the proprietors in all stores at which poisons are sold at retail. The State law also specifies that the container of the poison—the bottle, box, vessel or package in which it is sold—shall be clearly marked with 'the name of the article, the word "Poison," the name and place of business of the seller and the date of sale; nor shall it be lawful for any person to deliver any of said poisons until he has satisfied himself that the person to whom the same is delivered is aware of and understands the poisonous nature of the article and that such poison is be be used for a legitimate purpose.'

"The purpose of this precaution is to minimize the misuse and abuse of poisons and to confine their sale and distribution to legitimate needs. Poisons are extremely dangerous, and their sale should be surrounded by all necessary legal safeguards. The law also specifies that before the poison is delivered to the purchaser, the sale shall be entered—

"'In a book kept for that purpose (to be known as the "Poison Register"), the date of sale, the name and address of purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is purchased and the name of the dispenser, and such record shall be signed by the person to whom the poison is delivered. Such record shall be kept in the form prescribed by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy and the book containing the same must be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and must be preserved for at least two years after the entry.

"'It shall be unlawful for any person to give or sign a fictitious name, or, in order to procure any poison, to make any false representation to the person from whom same is procured; and it shall be unlawful for any person delivering any poison under the provisions of this sub-title knowingly to make a fictitious, false or misleading entry in the Poison Register.'

"General merchants may sell poisons only under permits issued by the Maryland State Department of Health. The Maryland poison laws may be looked upon as among the most modern in the United States. They are aimed specifically at throwing greater security around the public by more stringently controlled commerce in these highly dangerous substances."

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It is said that Finland's payment of her war debts has resulted in increasing American tourist travel by 50 per cent. American travelers naturally want to see one of the wonders of the world.—Arkansas Gazette.

BEST RECORDS—MONTGOMERY COUNTY, '35 (all classes)

The Playground Athletic League, Baltimore, announces that the annual Montgomery County track and field championship contests will be held at Rockville for the white schools on Saturday, April 23; for the colored schools, on Wednesday, April 29.

Event	Holder	Date
80 POUND CLASS		
50 yds. dash, 6 3-5 sec.	J. Farrell, Woodside	May 27, 1933
	R. Mizell, Bethesda Ch. Ch.	May 25, 1935
Standing Broad Jump, 7 ft. 11 in.	H. W. Mizell, Bethesda Ch. Ch.	May 27, 1933
Dodge Ball Throw for dis.—95 ft.	W. Nicholson, Sandy Spring	May 5, 1928
440 yds. Relay, 57 4-5 sec.	Rockville	May 13, 1922
	A. Burroughs, A. Gandy, R. Hutchinson, C. Maddox	
95 POUND CLASS		
60 yds. Dash, 7 sec.	R. Pemberton, Sherwood	May 25, 1935
Stand. hop, step and jump, 24 ft. 10 in	H. W. Mizell, Bethesda Ch. Ch.	June 4, 1934
Baseball Throw for distance, 249 ft.	P. Norris, Rockville	May 9, 1925
440 yds. Relay, 56 sec.	Rockville	May 6, 1915
	C. Burris, S. Offutt, P. Poss, H. Sims	
115 POUND CLASS		
70 yds. Dash, 7 3-5 sec.	H. Edwards, Montrose	May 25, 1935
Running Broad Jump, 17 ft. 10 in.	H. Edwards, Montrose	May 25, 1935
B. B. Throw for accu. (6 trials) 16 pts.	D. Robertson, Gaithersburg	May 5, 1928
	P. Anders, Rockville	May 3, 1930
(3 trials) 14 pts.	D. Beall, Sandy Spring	May 25, 1931
	A. D. Bonifant, Sherwood	June 4, 1934
	W. Ricketts, Glen Echo-Cabin John	May 25, 1935
S. B. Bat for dis. (12 in. ball) 173 ft.	P. Mediary, Damascus	May 3, 1930
(14 in. ball) 144 ft. 5 in.	C. L. Sterling, Rockville	June 4, 1934
660 yds. Relay, 1 m. 23 3-5 sec.	Bethesda-Chevy Chase	June 4, 1934
	W. Blackford, R. J. Fast, R. Kuster, T. Robey	
JUNIOR UNLIMITED CLASS		
80 yds. Dash, 8 2-5 sec.	J. W. Guckeyson, Beth.-Ch. Ch.	May 25, 1931
220 yds. Dash, 24 sec.	E. S. Kimmel, Beth. Ch. Ch.	May 25, 1935
Running High Jump, 5 ft. 7 in.	W. I. Duvall, Damascus	May 25, 1931
Target Pitch (6 trials) 10 pts.	J. R. Nichols, Beth.-Ch. Ch.	May 3, 1930
(3 trials) 10 pts.	W. F. Moore, Beth.-Ch. Ch.	May 7, 1932
	C. T. Talbott, White Oak	May 25, 1935
660 yds. Medley Relay, 1 m. 15 3-5 sec.	Rockville	May 12, 1923
	F. Fawcett, C. Heim, J. Hickerson, A. Knight	
SENIOR CLASS		
100 yds. Dash, 10 sec.	L. Robey, Rockville	May 10, 1924
440 yds. Run, 54 sec.	G. Fawcett, Rockville	May 9, 1925
	L. Fitzgerald, Takoma-S. S.	May 4, 1929
	R. Prichard, Takoma-S. S.	May 7, 1932
880 yds. Run, 2 m. 7 2-5 sec.	E. Ochsenreiter, Rockville	May 25, 1935
Running Broad Jump, 20 ft. 5 in.	Mygatt, Takoma-S. S.	May 7, 1932
Running High Jump, 5 ft. 8 in.	O. Smith, Gaithersburg	May 5, 1928
Eight Pound Shot Put, 50 ft. 3 1-2 in.	J. W. Guckeyson, Beth. Ch. Ch.	May 7, 1932
Twelve Pound Shot Put, 49 ft. 1 in.	J. W. Guckeyson, Beth.-Ch. Ch.	May 27, 1933
Soccer Kick for dis., 162 ft. 10 in.	C. R. Jones, Rockville	May 25, 1935
One Mile Relay, 4 m. 0-2-5 sec.	Gaithersburg	May 4, 1929
	T. Cashell, C. Ferguson, R. Gloyd, O. Smith	
1640 yds. Medley Relay, 3 m. 48 4-5 sec.	Rockville	May 25, 1935
	T. F. Baker, G. W. Darby, T. Owings, W. Smith	
GIRLS' TRACK & FIELD EVENTS		
50 yds. Dash, 6 2-5 sec.	Margaret Bennett, Rockville	May 25, 1931
Stand. Broad Jump, 8 ft. 11 in.	Marion F. Lohr, Rockville	June 4, 1934
Running Broad Jump, 15 ft. 11 in.	Lillian Lee, Beth.-Ch. Ch.	May 27, 1933
220 yds. Relay, 28 1-5 sec.	Sandy Spring	May 25, 1931
	Helen Emswiler, Myrtle Hutchinson, Mildred Myers, Catherine Thompson	
GIRLS' EVENTS		
Elementary Class:		
Flag Relay, 1 m. 18 sec.	Glenmont, Class "B"	May 25, 1935
	Eleanor Burriss, Helen Gibson, Janice Jones, Evelyn K. Lewis, Hilda Magruder, Elsie Miller, Ruby Saunders, Nancy Schell.	
	Sherwood, Class "C"	May 25, 1935
	Mary L. Benson, Marjorie Bowman, Eloise Cantwell, R. Joyce Dill, S. Imogene Kuykendall, Dolly Pemberton, Marie Snowden, Virginia S. Snowden.	
Run and Catch Relay, 1 m. 15 sec.	Poolesville	May, 4, 1929
	Jane Brewer, Edna Bubb, Dorothy Butler, Marie Keesee, Margaret Offutt, Alma Reed, Margaret Shannon, Marion Umstead.	
Block Relay, 2 m. 43 sec.	Washington Grove	May 25, 1931
	Adna Dove, Lillian Hargett, Doris Hastings, Emily Isherwood, Eleanor Perkins, Margaret Reber, Helen Schwartz, Virty Shipe.	
High School Class:		
Run and Catch Relay, (Jr. High) 1 m. 19 sec.	Sherwood (Sandy Spring)	June 4, 1934
	Gertrude Emswiler, Elizabeth Federline, Venie Fraley, Verdie Fraley, Carolyn Fraley, Mary Hawkins, Natalie Turner, Joyce Turner.	
Run and Catch Relay (Senior) 1 m. 9 3-5 sec.	Sherwood	May 9, 1925
	Catherine Barnsley, Isabelle Bond, Grace Boswell, Alice Brown, Gladys Ervin, Marvel Harding, E. Jones, Ruth Neely.	
Obstacle Relay, 1 m. 54 sec.	Takoma-Silver Spring	June 4, 1934
	Irene Bodle, Hilda Cruitt, Phyllis Easterly, Kathlyn Hirsh, Nettie Miller, Thelma Thompson, Betty Weigle, June White.	
Hit and Run the Bases (35 ft.) 9 1-5 sec.	Lillian Lee, Beth.-Ch. Ch.	May 3, 1930
(45 ft.) 10 sec.	Norma Curtis, Beth.-Ch. Ch.	May 25, 1935

More Deep Stuff.

Dumb Dora—"Last week he sent me a box of candy with a card reading, 'Sweet to the sweet.'"

Active Agnes—"That was a pretty sentiment."

Dumb Dora—"Yes, but this week he sent me an ivory hair-brush."

He Just Wanted to Know

Professor: "Before we begin the examinations, are there any questions?"

Freshman: "What's the name of this course?"

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