SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—It seems probable at the moment that title of the federal housing act—the section which provides for government guarantee of loans for repairs—will be allowed to die when it expires by limitation on April 1.

There may be a sharp fight over it, and undoubtedly there will be a lot of outcry if this should come to pass, but the cold fact is the federal housing commission does not want it, though professing to be neutral. The further cold fact is that the house banking and currency committee, which will handle the legislation, does not want it.

In the house it is very difficult for members to work up enough steam and enough votes to override a committee. It is very different in the senate, where a few outraged solons can force a vote on almost anything, no matter what the committee may have reported.

But in the house a committee can smother a bill with comparative safety, unless there is very strong sentiment for it and a clear majority of the house members want the measure passed. Which is a rather difficult situation to bring about, especially when the government bureau or agency involved is against that particular thing, as in this case.

Even when a committee reports a bill, it is very difficult for members wishing to amend it to bring about a test. A senator can propose any amendment he wishes to any pending legislation, and force a vote. He may not be able to force a roll-call vote, but at least he can force a voice vote, and, if there is doubt about the rejoinders, and he can muster a fair number to raise their hands, he can force a roll-call.

But in the house the committee in charge, acting with the rules committee, can pick and choose among the amendments on which they will permit votes.

The Logic of It

The logic of the federal housing administration, in desiring to allow this function of insuring repair loans to die, is rather interesting, especially as it is slightly contradictory. One reason is that the housing administration believes there has been such an improvement in building construction that there is an actual shortage of skilled workers in many places. To put undue emphasis on repairs therefore, it holds, would endanger the supply of skilled workers for more important construction, and actually retard business recovery.

The other reason is that the banks have learned by experience now that these repair loans are safe and sound, and that therefore it is no longer necessary for the government to guarantee them.

In short, it contends on one hand that the insuring of these repair loans is not necessary—that just as many will be made by the banks if they are not insured by the government—and on the other hand that these loans, if encouraged by the government, will lead to so much repair work that there will not be skilled workers enough for the big construction jobs!

You pay your money and take your choice, but attaches of the housing administration argue valiantly for both points.

Meanwhile many concerns interested in providing repair materials, and there are lots of them, are very much interested in having the power extended. They seem to think that this government insurance, if continued, would result in more repair jobs than would the idea that banks would make just as many repair loans if government insurance were withdrawn.

All of which would result in considerably more conversation on Capitol Hill if President Roosevelt's Supreme court proposal were not overshadowing everything else.

Get Weird Queries

Some of the weirdest queries that Washington newspaper correspondents get from their papers result from Wall Street tips. New York's downtown financial district certainly is tops in a lot of things. Shrewd Washington observers know it is seldom indeed that a real news development is not known in some sections of Wall street before it is known to half the officials concerned here. There is money to be made in Wall Street, with the proper information, if it can be obtained just a little in advance of the other fellow. And very frequently it is!

When a lot of money can be made out of a thing, it becomes too hot to handle as a rule, as was evidenced by the attempts to enforce prohibition, and as is evidenced by the difficulty of suppressing pool-rooms, and as is evidenced by racing generally. Racing and Wall Street add to the "hot money" angle the love of most humans for gambling.

All of which results in Wall Street so frequently being in the position of having bought and paid for advance inside information. But it also inevitably leads to something else. There are plenty of people in Wall Street who are not declared in on these news sources—but who like to pretend to be. Also there are gentry who have very poor or very prejudiced sources of Washington information.

It is these last two classes that produce so much misinformation—whose flat predictions and alleged quotations of what "the President said to Mr. Blank" cause so much grief when the poor Washington correspondent gets a telegram relayed from his paper's Wall Street correspondent through the telegraph news desk.

Causes Big Laugh

All of which is apropos of the "inside" information in Wall Street a few days back that the real reason the steel industry came to terms with John L. Lewis—but others who believe strongly in the craft union and hate the C. I. O. idea—all agree that Lewis won an amazing victory in his conflict with General Motors, and has made amazing progress since.

There is scarcely a disinterested observer here who does not believe that the C. I. O. now has its house well under two big tents, entrance to which was highly dubious just a few months ago—steel and motors. General Electric was not much of a surprise. It has been printed in these dispatches several times in the last few years that General Electric was very much in favor of what has since become the C. I. O. plan—that what it feared was jurisdictional disputes between various craft unions, which would tie up its plants regardless of its own labor policy.

And there are few in Washington who do not believe that it is only a question of time until both those industries are closed shops. It may take two years—it may take five years—Henry Ford may never come in—but few here doubt that such movement as there is from now on will be in that direction.

And the answer to it all is very simple. Most of the business executives want to make money—now. Few of them are interested in fighting for a principle if such fighting will cost them a lot of money. And provide a motive for both government and labor sharpshooting at every detail of their business and private affairs. Especially if they can be sure of passing any additional cost, with a bit of extra profit, along to the consumer.

Big Surprise

One of the biggest surprises of the session of congress to date was the ease with which the neutrality bill was slipped through the senate. Everyone had expected that there would be a long drawn out debate. There were present all the elements to make for this. There were at least three clearly defined lines of opinion.

There was the group following Senators Gerald P. Nye and Bennet C. Clark, who wanted to go very much further than the bill as it finally emerged from the senate did go. There was a group typified by Senators William E. Borah and Hiram W. Johnson who did not want to surrender the old "freedom of the seas" doctrine, (one of the few points on which these two gentlemen agree with Woodrow Wilson).

There was even a small group which was in favor of doing all that this neutrality precaution is bad in the long run, then tending to surrender the munition-making business to other nations and thereby to leave our own country comparatively unprepared when war does break out, while at the same time increasing the preparedness of some possible enemy.

There was a group not quite as extreme, which feared that such restrictions as are embodied in the Pittman bill, which passed the senate, would tend to make nations now buying cotton and other commodities heavily from the United States uneasy—would tend to make them look elsewhere for sources of these commodities.

The Cotton Question

The cotton illustration is particularly pertinent because Brazil has been rapidly building up her production of cotton ever since the United States government began holding the world price of cotton up, so that Brazil could be sure of a good price for this staple.

There were some in the senate who believe that cotton is absolutely an essential war supply, not only because of its use for explosives but for other reasons. At the time Runciman was in Washington some of this group favored absolutely banning exports of cotton to belligerents.

As the bill passed the senate, the President is given discretion as to putting cotton, or any other commodity, on such an embargoed list. He is not given discretion to embargo products to one belligerent and not the other.

As the senate bill stands, however, the President can very easily aid one belligerent and hinder the other by his selection of the commodities to be embargoed. This may rise to plague some future President.

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The HOME CIRCLE

INSTRUCTIVE, ENTERTAINING AND AMUSING READING FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

BEDTIME STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

SAMMY JAY SPREADS A FALSE REPORT

SOME people like to spread bad news. They would rather spread bad news than good news. It's queer, but it's so. Sammy Jay is that kind. He never seems so happy as when he is flying about through the Green Forest telling some dreadful news to everybody he meets. And this isn't the worst of it. He doesn't always tell the truth! He sometimes makes things out a great deal worse than they really are so as to make his story more exciting. And so it often happens that Sammy spreads false reports. You know false reports are stories that are not true or only partly true.

"Great News! Great News!" Screamed Sammy.

Now, Sammy Jay had happened along just in time to see Farmer Brown's boy pick up poor Mrs. Grouse after he had broken the hard, icy crust that had made her a prisoner underneath. She had been so weak and worn out that she could only flutter feebly when he had set her free, and so he had picked her up and started for home with her. Sammy Jay had seen this. His eyes had popped out with excitement. Here was great news. He couldn't sit still a minute. And what a splendid chance to say something bad about Farmer Brown's boy! Sammy never misses a chance to make trouble for Farmer Brown's boy.

So off he started as fast as he could go. The first one he met was Chatterer the Red Squirrel.

"Great news! Great news!" screamed Sammy.

"What is it?" asked Chatterer.

"Farmer Brown's boy has killed poor Mrs. Grouse and taken her home for his dinner!" cried Sammy.

"I don't believe it," replied Chatterer, who right that minute was eating nuts that he knew Farmer Brown's boy had left for him.

"You don't have to, but that doesn't make it that it isn't so. I saw him do it," retorted Sammy, and started on.

Right away Chatterer lost his appetite. He didn't know whether to believe it or not. He felt dreadfully sorry for Mrs. Grouse and then, too, he didn't like to think that Farmer Brown's boy had been very good to him, and though he had once hated him, he rather liked him now that he had come to know him, though Chatterer wouldn't have admitted this to anybody for the world. "Oh, my no! I don't believe it," he muttered over and over to himself. "I don't believe it." But just the same he lost his appetite.

Presently Sammy Jay saw Reddy Fox. "Great News! Great news!" shrieked Sammy.

"What is it?" demanded Reddy.

"Farmer Brown's boy has killed poor Mrs. Grouse and taken her home for his dinner," replied Sammy.

"How do you know?" demanded Reddy suspiciously.

"I saw him do it," replied Sammy.

"I hate Farmer Brown's boy!" growled Reddy Fox. "Mrs. Grouse belonged to me. I meant to have her for my dinner today. Why didn't you catch her then?"

"I would have, some day," snapped Reddy.

"The way you have Peter Rabbit!" laughed Sammy.

Reddy couldn't say a word, for you know he had tried and tried to catch Peter Rabbit and never could. He just glared up at Sammy, who just laughed and then flew off to spread the dreadful news. All the rest of the day he told the same story until all the little people who were out that cold winter day in the Green Forest and on the Green Meadows, green no longer because they were covered with snow, had heard that poor Mrs. Grouse had been killed by Farmer Brown's boy. And some it made very, very sad. And some, like Reddy and Granny Fox and Old Man Coyote, it made angry, for each of them had meant some day to have Mrs. Grouse for dinner themselves. And all the time Mrs. Grouse wasn't dead at all, as you and I know.

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In Scotch Woolen

This Scotch woolen ensemble in blue and gray will be very fetching this spring. The sleeves of the jacket are ornamented with an embroidered dragon.

Love, Honor and Obey

WHEN YOU HAD MY JOB YOU KNOW EVERYTHING ABOUT EVERYBODY
YOU SON OF A DRUNKEN SAILOR
YOU SEE I DRINK WHEN I'M HAPPY
GET IN LATE NIGHT UNTIL I'M HAPPY
AND WHEN I'M SAD
DON'T KNOW WHAT KIND OF EXCUSE YOU HAVE BEEN PLANNING AROUND WITH THAT
YOU'RE FATHER IS RIDICULOUS
RUSH HOME!
HE WAS DEAD
HE WAS DEAD
HE WAS DEAD