SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—When business men are gathered together, whether there be only a few at a bridge party or an annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, there will be few kind words, privately, for congress. One would think to hear them that senators and representatives are nothing but a lot of cheap quacks or demagogues, dealing in platitudes and contradictions.

One might also suspect, if he did not look too closely, that if this country could only be run by a congress of business men—particularly successful, shrewd business men of the character who would be sent to an annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—it would be a far better run country. Economy would be the watchword. Expenditures would be cut to the bone. Taxes could be reduced, individual initiative encouraged, etc.

But if the same gullible Pollyanna would just examine all the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the United States chamber, he would be sadly disillusioned. For the same brand of contradictions that makes congress what it is—that brings down criticism on the head of congress from these successful business men—runs through the chamber resolutions in about the same proportion that it runs through the acts of congress.

And runs through—strange to say—without the excuse that senators and representatives have for doing the things they are criticized for doing. For presumably the men who are sent to chamber meetings do not have to worry about politics. They do not have to stop to think what the electorate back in their home towns might think of this or that action. They do not have to worry about what the Roosevelt-Farley political machine might do to them in the next primary if they do not vote "regular." No—presumably they can vote for just what they think is right, with nothing in mind but the best interests of the country, understanding, of course, that what is good for business men is good for the country.

So what did they do, at this recent meeting?

What They Did

First of all they were for rock-ribbed Coolidge type economy. Business men and organizations were urged to throw their influence to obtain reductions in expenditures and to refrain from requesting new government expenditures for the purpose in the interest of budget balancing.

Just what one would expect!

But—the chamber in subsequent resolutions requested congress to appropriate funds authorized by the flood control act of 1936 to expedite work. This might be understood, but the chamber also urged aid by the federal government to enable farm tenants to become owners of farms.

This is the little project which Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama has been fighting for, and which he estimates would cost the federal treasury one billion dollars, but which others estimate would cost much more.

Then the chamber, as though this were not a pretty fair assault on budget balancing and federal economy actually voted to approve a system whereby a liberal percentage of loans made by local private institutions should be guaranteed by the federal government!

Congressmen were not voting for this. There was no politics in it. They were just hard-headed business men trying to balance the govern- ment how to balance the budget.

Sensitive About Gold

After the disastrous experience in being the sucker for the world's silver producers for a couple of years, the Treasury is rather sensitive right now about gold, with a fair possibility that the rest of the world is selling us something at a price which is going to be reduced, sooner or later.

It is an obvious fact, Lionel D. Edie, well-known New York economist, told a group at the Chamber of Commerce meeting that the rest of the world has already discounted a reduction in the price of gold from $35. His point was that such a reduction would make no particular difference so far as shocking the financial capitals of the world is concerned.

It was pointed out to Mr. Edie that to mark the price of gold down would play hob with the financial statements of the Treasury. Reduction in the price of $30, for example, would cost the Treasury, as far as its paper balance is concerned, $1,650,000,000 — something like $13 for every man, woman and chile in the United States.

Mr. Edie could not agree with this. His point was that the Treasury simply would not mark the value of the gold down. Nobody audits the Treasury's books. No bank examiner can make trouble because the Treasury carries its silver at an entirely fictitiously high figure, if the world price is considered. So no bank examiner can come snooping around and make unpleasant reports, or talk about receivers, if the Treasury chooses to carry its eleven billion odd dollars of gold holdings at $35 an ounce, after it has actually dropped say to $30 an ounce on the world market.

A shrewd Canadian banker on a visit to Washington agreed with Mr. Edie's statement that the speculators all over the world have already discounted a reduction in the dollar price of gold, but added that he did not know what step the United States government could take which would stop the flow of the yellow metal to his country.

Would Increase Flow

"If you should reduce the price to $32 tomorrow," he said, "I am sure it would increase rather than diminish the flow. The speculators in London and Paris would at once assume that this was merely the first step. So they would hurry to sell their gold to the United States before the price should be further reduced.

"If you follow the other course suggested, and boost the charge for handling the gold from nine cents, the present figure, say to $3.50, which has been suggested, it would not stop your imports. The foreign speculators would assume here also that this was just the first step, and would hurry to get under the wire before any further cut in the net price they were receiving.

"The handling fee seems the most satisfactory way out for other reasons, however, for that would not compel the Treasury to mark down the value of its gold holdings. It could go on paying $35 an ounce for gold mined in the United States and put a heavy handling charge on any imported gold. Thus the Treasury could maintain the fiction that its gold was still worth $35 an ounce. There would be no test, because unless the present situation should be entirely revised there will be no such thing any more as maintaining the value of a paper currency by having gold to pay on demand for it."

Forty-Hour Week

The administration is definitely considering the forty-hour week for industry in the legislation being planned to take the place of NRA, as soon as the Supreme court enlargement battle has been decided. The plan is not frozen. It will probably be changed a great many times before final submission to congress, but there is such general agreement on the forty-hour week idea that this phase is almost certain to remain.

There are several flies in the ointment, however. Chief is the question of constitutional power. Some of the New Deal lawyers are by no means certain that every bill picked an entire new court of fifteen, instead of just six more justices as President Roosevelt suggests, or perhaps only four or two more as congress may decree, they could get approval of the last kind of legislation they desire.

It would go much further than the Wagner act, for example. It is the purpose to apply it to all sorts of industries and plants which are definitely not within the scope of the Wagner act as approved by the Supreme court.

The New Dealers want to apply the forty-hour week to all sorts of plants, which by no stretch of the imagination could be said to effect interstate commerce. They want to apply it to nearly everything except farm labor, household servants, and perhaps a few other small categories.

Their Big Worry

So what is worrying the New Dealers now is whether it would not require a constitutional amendment, after all, to effect what they want. Wild horses could not drag an admission of this from them at the moment. To admit this publicly would be equivalent to saying that the Supreme court enlargement, which is so embarrassing to so many otherwise loyal Democratic senators and representatives, is unnecessary—that the administration is putting them "on the spot" needlessly.

But it is certain of the fundamental soundness of the forty-hour week idea. Despite the smiles over the phrase, there is a lot of support, in actuality, for the old technocracy theory. With production in the country way up above most previous levels, there is still plenty of evidence of millions of unemployed men who actually want jobs.

President Roosevelt insisted earnestly to callers recently that the government knew exactly how many men and women who really want work are applying for jobs. The only fly in this ointment is that he admits there may be a good many men who have applied at a number of places, thus being counted a number of times. Even here, he said, desperate efforts are being made to eliminate these "duplications."

He said this in opposing an expansive unemployment census, so frequently demanded. But the important fact in this connection is that the government knows that despite huge industrial production there is plenty of unemployment.

"Passing the jobs around" seems to the New Dealers a sure way of fixing this, and the forty-hour week, applied to all industry, seems to them the logical way to pass the jobs around.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

OUR FAMILY CORNER

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

BEDTIME STORY

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

PETER RABBIT GETS HIS WISH

JUMPER THE HARE, who is Peter Rabbit's big cousin and had come down from the Great Woods of the North to live in the Green Forest, had seen very little of Peter lately because he disliked to leave the Green Forest, and ever since he had seen those strange tracks deep in the Green Forest Peter had kept close to the dear Old Briar Patch. So Jumper had not heard Peter's story, which nobody believed and about which everybody teased Peter whenever they saw him. One moonlight night Jumper took it into his head to visit his cousin and find out why he had been keeping so close to the dear Old Briar Patch.

First making sure that the way was clear, for Jumper is very, very timid, he scampered across to the Old Briar Patch as fast as his long legs could take him and was quite out of breath when he got there. He found Peter sitting under a bramble bush looking quite as miserable as he felt.

"Hello, Cousin Peter! Where have you been keeping yourself lately? I haven't seen you or your tracks in your customary haunts for days and days. Are you sick?" asked Jumper.

"No," replied Peter shortly, "I'm not sick, but I guess I will be if this keeps up much longer." Peter looked very glum and unhappy.

"If what keeps up?" asked Jumper, looking very much puzzled.

"Having everybody make fun of me every time I show myself, and nobody to believe what I say," replied Peter.

Jumper looked more puzzled than ever. "That is bad, Cousin Peter," said he. "It's bad enough to be made fun of. I know all about that. Everybody makes fun of me because I have such long legs and such long ears, and I've grown used to it now, but still I don't enjoy being laughed at. But it's a whole lot worse not to have people believe what you tell them. I had a whole lot rather have people laugh at me than to say the things they do about Sammy Jay. No one believes him even when he does tell the truth, and that's perfectly dreadful."

"I know it," said Peter mournfully. "That's the trouble with me now. I've been telling the truth and no one believes it. Now they never will believe anything I say, and they'll think of me just as they do of Sammy Jay, and say the same dreadful things about me."

"But what is it that they don't believe? You haven't told me," insisted Jumper the Hare.

"I—I can't tell you. I tell you because probably you won't believe me either," replied Peter. Now, this wasn't quite true. At least part wasn't. He did want to tell. He fairly ached to tell. But he was afraid that Jumper wouldn't believe his story. But after Jumper had solemnly promised that he would believe, no matter how hard it was to, Peter told him all about his visit to the deepest part of the Green Forest and about the great big strange tracks he had found there in the snow—tracks as big as Farmer Brown's boy's, only different, and showing the marks of great claws.

Jumper had pricked up his long ears at the mention of those strange tracks, and now he was sitting up very straight and staring at Peter with his eyes very wide open.

"—I knew you wouldn't believe me. Nobody does," said Peter sadly.

"But I do!" cried Jumper. "I've seen tracks just like those lots and lots of times way off in the Great Woods where I came from. I was just surprised that there should be any down here in the Green Forest. Of course I believe you, Cousin Peter. I think I will go see them for myself. It's a long time since I have seen any."

"Oh, I'm so glad!" cried Peter happily. At last his wish had come true—he had found some one to believe him. He was so happy over it that he quite forgot to ask Jumper who could have made the strange tracks.

© T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

Oldest Inhabitant

Its age estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000 years, a 20-foot macrozamia tree on Tamborine mountain, Queensland, is believed to be the oldest living object in the world.

FIRST-AID TO AILING HOUSE

By ROGER B. WHITMAN

PREVENTING PAINT FROM PEELING

A FRIEND recently wrote me of trouble with peeling paint:

"On the east wall of my house there is a small window of a bathroom with a flat frame four inches wide. The paint has practically flush with the stucco. Within two years after that frame was painted for the first time, the paint began to peel, and it has continued to peel after each repainting."

He wants to know where the trouble lies; why paint should peel on that particular window frame, and nowhere else.

The most usual cause for the peeling of paint is moisture in the wood. On a dry day when the house moisture is drawn out through the surface and breaks the paint away from the wood. With this in mind, my friend's problem is to find out how moisture gets into the wood. Until he does so, paint on that frame will continue to peel.

One possibility is that moisture enters the wood from inside. Being a bathroom window, steam and moisture in the room air may easily be responsible. In that case much or all of the trouble can be stopped by painting all of the inside parts of the window two coats of high quality spar varnish, or one coat of aluminum paint followed by spar varnish or enamel.

As the window is on an east wall, it is exposed to the full of easterly storms. A heavy wind forces water into any cracks there may be, no matter how fine. Only the penalty the window frame does not make an absolutely tight joint with the stucco. Again, the water on the floor above may be responsible, or a crack in the upper part of the wall. Water running in a wall runs down inside until it strikes a crosspiece of the frame; there it collects, and soaks into the back of the outer surface of the wall. I have known water entered a wall around a second story window frame to show itself through the blistering and peeling of paint as much as twelve feet to one side. For this, of course, the diagonal timbers of the frame were responsible.

Paint also peels on sappy and resinous wood, although this is so well known that wood of that kind should have special treatment before being painted. But as moisture in the wood is the most common cause of peeling, it is this that should be looked for in the event of that particular trouble.

© By Roger B. Whitman WNU Service.

Windsor Failed to Buy This Silver

Edward, duke of Windsor, former king of England, through a representative, tried to buy an Irish silver dinner set which was sold at auction in San Francisco. But a competing bidder purchased it at a price that was above what Windsor's agent was empowered to offer. The set consists of eight dozen pieces.

GRAPHIC GOLF

By BEST BALL

PLAYING THE BRASSIE

MANY golfers attempt to use a brassie as they do a driver, hitting the ball or attempting to hit in the square in the back method. This is the accepted method of striking a ball that is teed up, inviting such a stroke. However, where the ball is partially imbedded in the turf or deep down in the grass an altogether different swing is needed. Some players seem to think that the hard some one to believe him. He was so happy over it that he quite forgot to ask Jumper who could have made the strange tracks.

THE DIAL OF LIFE

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

WE FIND it easy to forget
The songs we heard, the
smiles we met,
We find it easy to remember
The faithless friend, the fading ember.

Yet memories are things to choose,
This to recall and that refuse,
Make each delight or each disaster
Either our servant or our master.

Yes, we who turn the dial of life
Need not remember care and strife,
The tawdry tune, the tinny meter,
For there are other programs sweeter.

We know that other things life has
Than jumbles of discordant jazz.
We turn the dial, and very near it
Pick up a tune that lifts the spirit.

And thoughts are things we may control
To help or hurt the listening soul.
Tune out the sad, tune in the present.
Tune out the past, tune in the present.

Yes, so may one control the mind,
Tune out the mean, tune in the kind,
Old ills forgetting and forgiving,
Only the lovely things receiving.

© Douglas Malloch.—WNU Service.

Dinner Cloth of Crocheted Lace

Dress up your table, when company's expected, with this stunning lace cloth. Crochet either identical squares, or companion squares—they're easy fun, and either way makes a handsome design as shown. Crochet them of

Pattern 1410.

string and they'll measure 10 inches; in cotton, they are 6½ inches. Join together, for tea or dinner cloth, spread or scarf. Pattern 1410 contains directions and charts for making the squares shown; illustrations of them and of all stitches used; material requirements.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Never a Full House

The House of Representatives of the United States has never had an opening session in any of the 74 congresses with every member present. The closest approach to a 100 per cent attendance was at the opening of the Seventy-second congress on December 7, 1931, when 433 of its 435 members answered the roll call.—Collier's Weekly.

"Black Leaf-40"
KILLS INSECTS
ON FLOWERS • FRUITS
VEGETABLES & SHRUBS
Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer
Safe in Silence
Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity, or envy.—Zimmerman.

A Good Laxative

The bad feelings and dullness often attending constipation take the joy out of life. Try a dose of Black-Draught at the first sign of constipation and see how much better it is to check the trouble before it gets a hold on you. Black-Draught is purely vegetable and is so prompt and reliable. Get refreshing relief from constipation by taking purely vegetable

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Mediation

To mediate is to get into the middle of a thing; to study it deeply.—Gerard B. F. Hallock.

Printed House Coat

When you fix hubby's breakfast this summer, you might wear this smart printed house coat, fashioned on peasant lines with its fulled skirt and tight basque. When hubby leaves, and you're ready for your sunbath, zip the slipper down the front of the housecoat, and you're all set in matching play shorts.

Miss REE LEEF says:
"CAPUDINE relieves HEADACHE quicker because it's liquid... already dissolved
Rainbow of Tears
The soul would have no rainbow, Had the eyes no tears.
—John Vance Cheney.
HELP KIDNEYS
To Get Rid of Acid and Poisonous Waste
Your kidneys help to keep you well by constantly filtering waste matter from the blood. If your kidneys get functionally disordered and fail to remove excess impurities, there may be poisoning of the whole system and body-wide misery.
Burning, scanty or too frequent urination may be a warning of some kidney or bladder disturbance.
You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.
In such cases it is better to rely on a medicine that has won country-wide acclaim than on something less favorably known. Use Doan's Pills. A multitude of grateful people recommend Doan's. Ask your neighbor
DOAN'S PILLS

TRUE BY THE SUN

By Lida Larrimore

Copyright by Lida Larrimore and WNU Service.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued

Jim looked at MacPherson. "What did they want?" he asked.

"Just blustering," MacPherson said. "I suppose it relieved their minds."

"We had lots of company last night," Mrs. MacPherson went on. "A girl reporter as saucy as a bluejay. She knew all about your family and that you'd been to Princeton college and had a job this summer working around the place. She said she was writing a feature story for the Sunday newspaper and asked me if you'd shown any tendency toward wildness when you were younger. I made short work of her," she concluded in a tone of grim satisfaction.

"I can believe that." Jim smiled. "Any other visitors while I was sleeping?"

"A young fellow— What was his name?" Mrs. MacPherson appealed to her husband who shook his head. "Oh yes," she continued. "Herbert something or other, a sandy young man with an adam's apple and a sort of solemn expression."

"He's the pharmacy clerk at the drug-store," Jim said.

"I felt sorry for him." Mrs. MacPherson's expression softened. "It's as plain as the nose on your face that he's dead in love with the girl that was hurt. She'd do better to take up with a nice steady-looking young fellow like that than go gallivanting around the country with somebody who'd steal a car and leave her along the side of a road. Girls haven't a grain of sense. A little dash of excitement goes to their heads."

"Did he want anything—especially," Jim asked, "other than to tar and feather me and ride me out of town on a rail?"

"He's pretty much cut up about the girl," MacPherson replied. "He seemed very much worried about the accident."

"You'll come back here for lunch, Jamie?" Mrs. MacPherson asked, obviously reluctant to let Jim go.

"Oh, yes," he said. "I want to see Mr. Vaughn as soon as he arrives."

Jim walked out into the sunshine, through the orchard, along the drive. In the stable-yard Cecily was about to dismount from Lady. Jim was a little surprised. Cecily hadn't ridden the horse, to his certain knowledge, since Jeremy Clyde had come to "Meadowbrook." And he had thought that she would be sleeping late this morning. Still the wedding festivities had probably been over by ten o'clock last night. He waved to her. She returned the greeting, slipped down from the saddle, gave the reins to Jake, the stable man, and came to meet him.

"Hello," she said when they met in the drive.

"Good morning." Jim was shocked by her pallor, her listlessness, the shadows under her eyes. "How was the wedding?"

"All right." She sighed. "I was so dreadfully tired. I called the hospital this morning. They think Dolly's condition is more hopeful."

"I know," Jim said. "MacPherson called. That's good news, isn't it?"

"Splendid," she said, but her voice lacked vibrancy, the vitality which, ordinarily, made it so thrilling. She stood beside him, silent for a moment, flicking the tip of her crop against her boots. Was it merely fatigue which was responsible for her listlessness? Or was it a new gnawing fear? Had she, too, suspected Jeremy?

"It's a swell morning, isn't it?" Jim said cheerfully. "Did you have a pleasant ride?"

"I don't know. I was thinking." She looked up at him. "Jim," she asked, "do you know who took my car night before last?"

The question startled him. The poignant unhappiness in the dark golden eyes hurt him unbearably. He wanted to meet her candor with honesty. He hadn't courage enough to give her even a hint of the suspicion which, in his mind, had become certainty. He simply could not hurt her as she would be hurt if he answered her question frankly.

"No," he said slowly. "Wouldn't I have told the police if I had known?"

"But you have an idea?" she persisted, looking up at him steadily.

"Occasionally," Jim said lightly. The pleasantry drew from her no answering sparkle.

"I think you're holding someone," she said steadily.

Jim made an attempt at a mirthful laugh.

"Are you making a hero of me?" he asked. "It's no use. I'm not the kind of which heroes are made, Cecily darling. I'm too fond of creature comforts, of sunshine and cream and apple pie with cream. It must be awfully uncomfortable to be a hero."

He saw that he had not convinced her. Again his attempted lightness drew no sparks from Cecily.

"You must not try to shield anyone," she said with low intensity. "Not anyone. Not for any reason. No matter what happens." She gripped his arm. "Promise me, Jim."

She had suspected Jeremy. He was almost certain of it. Being a detective, wouldn't I? It didn't occur to me to ask him. I doubt very much that he would have noticed, anyway. Love seems to make Tommy absent-minded."

MacPherson cleared his throat.

"Have you any idea who took Miss Cecily's car that night?" MacPherson asked directly.

This hurtled for a moment. "I have a vague idea," he replied, "but not a actual proof. If you don't mind, I'd rather not speak of it until I have talked to Mr. Vaughn. Don't think I'm unwilling to trust you." He glanced at MacPherson in quick apology. "You've been fine about everything. But this theory of mine—I'd rather go into it first with Mr. Vaughn."

MacPherson's glance met Jim's steadily for a moment and Jim fancied that there was comprehension as well as sympathy in the keen gray eyes under the shaggy brows.

"I understand," MacPherson said quietly. He rose from his chair with simulated briskness. "Well, I must see about getting the ground ready for the tents. Lunch at one morning. They're beauties, Jim—imported tulips. They should make a fine showing next spring."

"And I'm going over to the riding academy." Jim's face was grim. "I suppose the man working there have heard about the accident. Well, I'd have to make an appearance some time. Might as well get it over