

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington. — William Jennings Bryan was fond of using the Biblical story of the Hebrew king who, when his lieutenants told him he was vastly outnumbered in an approaching battle, was able to show the skeptics, when by divine aid the veil was lifted, a host of angels ready to fight on his side.

Telling the story does not always prove that the Lord is on your side. The last time Bryan used the story in a speech was at the San Francisco convention, when he talked about the "angels" as the women vote, in the battle over prohibition. If he had lived a little longer he might have been terribly disappointed, but up to his death, during the Dayton trial, he was perfectly satisfied.

At the moment it is the ardent New Deal advocates who are worried about the choir invisible. Their real concern, of course, is over gentlemen who are very much in the news — the Southern conservative senators and representatives, and the allies which have been driven to them because of motives having nothing to do with economic and social ideas.

But they know perfectly well that there are a good many Democrats, many of whom have never parted with their party regularly, who are in sympathy with the conservatives, and who are still very potent in their respective states. The importance of all this is that, while these former luminaries are not figuring in the news stories of the day, and have been, perhaps, almost forgotten by the public, they still have their friends. The reasons that made them important a few years ago are still there. Allied with the conservative group, which is against a third term for Franklin D. Roosevelt and against the nomination of a New Dealer to take his place, they may become very important indeed.

Case of Douglas

Best known to the public of all this group, perhaps, is Lewis W. Douglas, who went into the first Roosevelt administration so strong that it was confidently predicted, when it became known that the health of William H. Woodin was failing, he would be made secretary of the treasury.

It's kind of amusing, to look at with hindsight. Actually Douglas stood for very few things that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., does not approve. The difference is that Douglas was intractable. He simply insisted on his own ideas, as to gold, for instance, and as to budget balancing being followed or he would not play. Down in his heart Morgenthau has followed very few of the New Deal ideas. But he is never defiant. He is just patient, and keeps on pleading. Stubborn very, but not to the point of making a nuisance of himself.

But Douglas has not passed from the scene. He is still potent in Arizona, which elected him as its lone congressman as long as he wished. But consider: Arizona elected him to the house — when Douglas stepped "upstairs" — to be director of the budget — Mrs. Isabella S. Greenway, a close family friend of the Roosevelts. Mrs. Greenway would not run for re-election last time. She had voted against New Deal measures until it was socially embarrassing for a lady who had been a bridesmaid at the wedding of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Any one who knows his Arizona and who thinks Lou Douglas and Mrs. Greenway together could not elect a delegation which would go along with the conservatives had better not make any political bets!

Third Term Talk

It is astonishing how much more talk there is in Washington of a third term for President Roosevelt than almost anywhere else in the country. Nearly every hint about the third-term idea originates in Washington, whether it be by a magazine article by some Washington newspaper man, a confidential letter or tipping service or whatnot.

Visitors from various parts of the country coming to Washington and visiting around among their politically minded friends at once become heralds bearing the word back to their homes. Almost invariably they tell their Washington friends that "nobody at home has even thought of such a thing," and profess astonishment that there is so much talk about it here.

All this would seem to indicate that somebody, for some reason, is feeling out the third-term talk. It bears all the familiar earmarks of propaganda. In fact there are those — mostly folks very much opposed to Roosevelt — who think they understand its purpose. Their view is that the more the third-term idea is talked about the less shocking it seems to be, and hence if the New Deal could keep the subject to the fore, without seeming to be responsible, much of the resistance would be worn down by the time the 1940 convention rolls around.

There may be a grain of truth in this, but there is other logic to explain the persistence of this talk, logic which is much easier to accept

than a deliberate publicity maneuver. Also, it is very much simpler to criticize the President on this than to explain how he could stop it if he wanted to do so.

What could he say or do which would really convince any one that he was not going to run, assuming that he had made up his mind not to do so?

Doubted Coolidge

Lots of people never believed President Coolidge when he said he "did not choose to run." Many think to this day he was very much disappointed that the nomination was not forced on him. The since published diary of Ike Hoover, White House head usher at the time, leaves no doubt that Ike thought Mr. Coolidge was not only disappointed but angry about it.

But aside from the futility of convincing any one, there is another aspect. The moment the political leaders became convinced that Roosevelt was not going to run, his influence would dwindle tremendously. Every Democratic leader would be laying his lines to be close to the new throne, if not to occupy it himself. Mr. Roosevelt, having enjoyed such amazing power for five years, would be very unhappy in his sudden impotency.

All this does not explain the amount of talk in Washington of a third term. Its answer lies deeper. It is based on the fact that a very strong group of Democrats, mostly southern, are working definitely toward controlling the 1940 convention, writing a conservative platform and naming a conservative candidate.

Washington, watching this development with interest, has virtually reached the conclusion that this is the major battle-front, rather than anything involving the Republican party. And one of the strong possibilities is that this group of conservatives will be so strong by 1940 that the only way the New Deal can stop the hands of the clock from being turned backward, as it views the situation, is to nominate Roosevelt again. The theory here, of course, is that the conservatives might be able to beat any one else, but could not beat F. D. R. himself.

Then There's Tin

There are whispers that there will be something about tin in the British-American trade agreement now being negotiated. The point here would be to protect American consumers against exorbitant prices, rather than to protect American producers, or open the door to more trade. In fact, it is a type of defensive international trading which so far has not entered into any of the reciprocal trade agreements.

The United States produces no tin. It is one of a very small group of very important metals which this country, bountifully blessed as it is in most natural resources, does not possess. Control of the world's supply of tin is very tightly held, and Britain is big in the combination.

This combination, by the way, operates very much like a cross between a European cartel and a Wallace farm program. There is an international committee, which not only fixes the price of tin, but assigns quotas to the producing areas which they may not exceed. So far it has been eminently successful, unlike most of the world's attempts to control international production of any essential commodity.

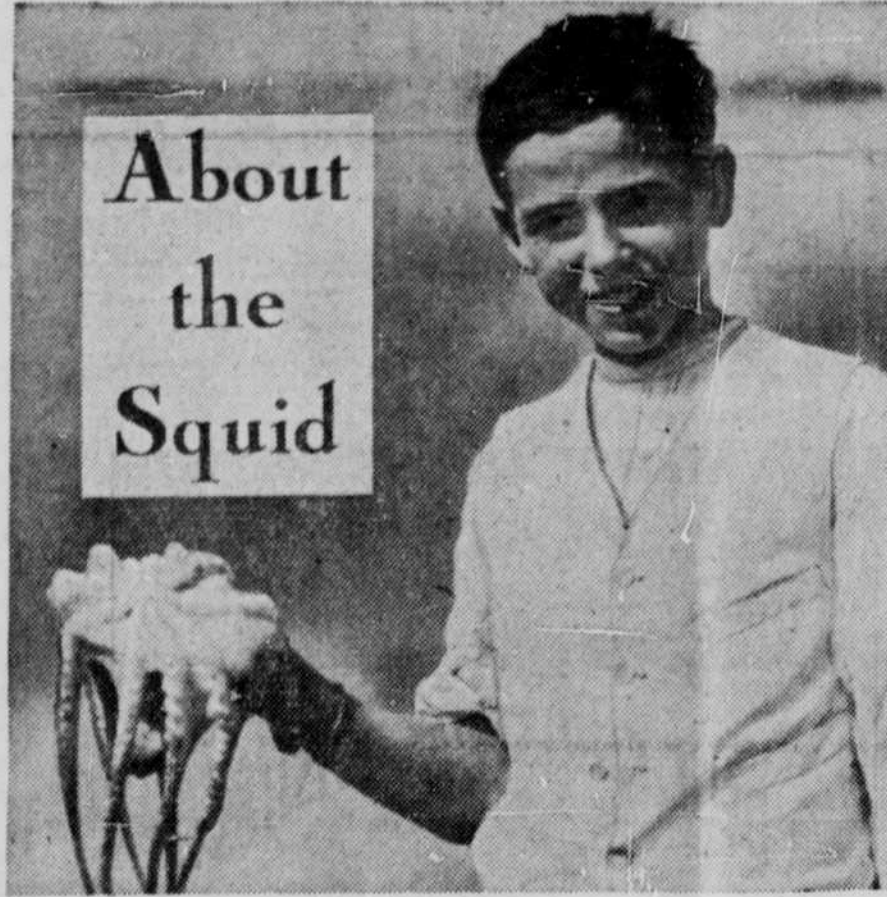
Supply and Demand

This proves that the international committee has an eye to supply and demand, not to mention consumer resistance, in dictating the price of tin. During this same period the price of most metals had fluctuated on much the same type of curve, though a little more violently. In January, copper was 12 cents. In March, it reached 17 cents. As this is written, the price is 42 cents.

That 17 cents price in March did not give the American producers much comfort. As a matter of fact, in January, thinking 12 cents was a fine price, they made contracts running over long periods. So actually there was very little copper sold at 17 cents. The price was merely marked up following a spurt in the London market. Incidentally recent reductions in price have not stimulated sales. On the day the red metal was marked down to 10 1/2 cents, for example, only a few hundred tons were sold, and these, ironically enough, not by the company that initiated the cut.

But a price for tin of 55 cents, or even 42 cents, seems pretty high when it is taken into consideration that families of less than medium income probably use more canned goods than do the wealthy.

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About the Squid

Greek Boy Holding Baby Squid.

Many Species of Squid Found In All Oceans of the World

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

SQUID are distinguished from their relatives, the octopuses, by the possession of ten arms instead of eight, and therefore are grouped as the Decapoda, as contrasted with the Octopoda. Squid also differ from the octopuses in usually having an elongate cigar-shaped body adapted for rapid swimming in the high seas, while the shortened bulblike body of the octopus is better fitted for a less active, bottom life.

There are many diverse species of squid found in all the oceans of the world, including the huge giant squid. These magnificent creatures have reached the summit of cephalopod evolution. Though descended from fossil ancestors of sluggish habits because of a confining external shell, they have thrown off this prison house, or, rather, have reduced it to a horny structure embedded in the tissues of their elongate body to function as a stiffening spine.

The octopuses have gone too far in skeletal reduction, as their soft and flabby bodies have only a couple of small internal rods, or styli. Some species have lost the shell traces altogether.

In the streamlined squid, however, the internal "pen," or "cuttlebone," braces the body against water resistance and increases the locomotive power. Like all other cephalopods, the squid propel themselves backward by shooting a stream in the opposite direction, thus traveling on the principle of a skyrocket. By turning the siphon, they dart to one side, or by bending it toward the rear, they move forward, though the retrograde motion is the swiftest.

Rapid Siphon Propulsion.

The squid wears its outer mantle almost like a coat. It is attached along the upper side of the body and is loosely open under the neck. From this space protrudes the siphon, like an inverted fleshy megaphone, with the narrow opening outward. The water is inhaled into the mantle cavity beneath the neck of the squid and around the outer side of the siphon, which is now in a collapsed condition. Then the muscles of the mantle wall contract. A pair of cartilaginous buttons on the edge of the siphon lock into corresponding hollows on the inner side of the mantle wall and the water is forced out through the small end of the siphon with great force.

This remarkably efficient method of propulsion is of great advantage to the squid, for by sudden bursts of speed in unexpected directions it is able to outstrip its prey with ease.

The squid has a distinct head connected to the rest of the body by a narrow neck. On either side a highly organized eye, equipped with transparent lens and circular iris, gazes coldly but intelligently at its surroundings.

The mouth, equipped with a black, parrotlike beak, is hidden in the center of the circling of ten arms, two of which are longer than the others, and may be shot out suddenly to seize a victim and then re-drawn so that the captive may be laid hold of by the eight shorter arms.

The inner side of each arm is equipped with a single or double row of cup-shaped suckers along the entire length, while the two long arms are furnished with them only at the club-shaped ends. The suckers are pneumatic in action, though in some species their hold is strengthened by a marginal ring of chitinous teeth. Some are mounted on narrow stems, though most of them are cylindrical.

Blushes When It Is Angry.

When the squid is excited, it changes color, in the manner of the octopus or argonaut, except that in its anger it appears to blush almost to the point of apoplexy.

In the common squid of the Atlantic coast, the pigmented spots

on the body surface are largely arranged in groups. These are red, purple, and orange. Ordinarily the squid is flesh-colored, spotted with pink. When swimming over a white, sandy bottom, it suddenly fades to a corresponding paleness, rendering it almost invisible. As the creature rises through the water it becomes translucent. When irritated, it blushes through pink, orange, red, and purple. If alarmed, it suddenly squirts out dense clouds of inky fluid, forming a "smoke screen" under cover of which it beats a retreat. As the inner horny shell remnant forming the "skeleton" is shaped like an old-fashioned quill pen, and is so called, our friend the squid is literary enough to possess pen and ink!

The common squid of our coast vary from about eight to fourteen inches in length. They prey on the smaller food fishes, especially young mackerel, swimming backward into the schools and striking vigorously right and left. They often get into the fish ponds and create havoc there. Thus they are a problem to the fisheries.

But there is a compensation, for the fishermen catch and barrel quantities of them as bait for larger fish, especially for cod. Bluefish, striped bass, and black bass are very fond of them and feed on them when alive.

The largest of all of these monsters is the giant squid. This largest known invertebrate far exceeds the great octopus of the Pacific coast in size and power. The most familiar of these gigantic mollusks are the Architeuthis princeps and Architeuthis harveyi of A. E. Verrill. This eminent naturalist has recorded more than a score of instances in which these two species were seen in the neighborhood of the banks of Newfoundland, while observations by Japetus Steenstrup and others have been published.

Among the giant squid noted by Verrill was a specimen which measured 10 feet from tip of tail to mouth, while the tentacular arms were 42 feet in length, thus totaling 52 feet for this enormous denizen of the ocean! Many of the specimens taken were stranded in shallow water after storms; others were captured by cod fishermen in the open sea and cut up for bait.

Apparently the giant squid are inhabitants of deeper waters and have come to the surface through accident.

Sepia From Cuttlefish.

The common sepia, or cuttlefish, of the Mediterranean is abundant where it is sought for its rich brown inky fluid; the India ink, or sepia, familiar to artists. The internal calcareous shell, or "pen," is an oval structure often used in canary-bird cages as "cuttlebone."

The broad, flat body is striped like a tiger, and it is indeed a tiger of the seas, for it lies in wait, hidden by the submerged eelgrass, swimming slowly forward, undulating the ruffled fins that border its body on both sides.

Suddenly it shoots backward, propelled by the siphon in true squid fashion, and, dodging quickly sideways, seizes an unwary fish, darting out a pair of tentacles ordinarily concealed within a sheath. The unhappy victim is then grasped by the shorter arms and devoured head first, the cuttlefish preferring the brain and fleshy part of the back.

The creature often erects the first pair of tentacles as it noses about the submarine jungle of water plants, and then its aspect suggests an odd sort of double-trunked elephant. The outer arms have broad, ruffled, and fantastically mottled expansions, which spread out like the cowcatcher of a locomotive.

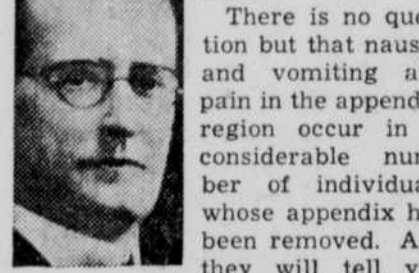
The eggs are laid in bluish-black grapelike clusters lashed about the stems of eelgrass, gorgonians, or various species of algae. The animal often lies on the sea bottom with the broad outer arms outstretched like a striped tent, and, if the substratum is sandy, the changeable color scheme of the creature fades out to harmonize with the sand, within which it partially buries itself, blending completely with the environment.

After Removal of Appendix

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON
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A HUMOROUS story of about ten years back is of the individual who had a printed sign across his abdomen which read, "In case of accident please do not cut out my appendix; it has been removed three times already."

What about these individuals who have had their appendix removed; can they still have attacks of appendicitis?



Dr. Barton

There is no question but that nausea and vomiting and pain in the appendix region occur in a considerable number of individuals whose appendix has been removed. And they will tell you that the pain and other symptoms are similar to those which they suffered before the appendix was removed. Dr. M. Feldman, Baltimore, in Radiology tells of encountering a large number of adult patients whose appendix had been removed because of having had a number of attacks of appendicitis yet still had their appendicitis symptoms.

X-Ray Examinations Urged.

Naturally the patient may wonder if appendix were really removed, or whether there are adhesions (lining wall of abdomen and covering of the organs sticking together); or a partial obstruction present.

A thorough painstaking X-ray examination of the stomach, small intestine, gall bladder, large intestine, and, if necessary, of the kidneys and bladder also, should be made in every suspected case of chronic appendicitis.

In a study of 115 cases of so-called chronic appendicitis, following the removal of the appendix, the X-ray examination showed other conditions responsible for the symptoms in stomach and intestines. Peptic ulcers (ulcers of the stomach and small intestine) were responsible for 36 per cent; gall bladder trouble for 26 per cent, and kidney and bladder trouble for 6 per cent.

Remember, these cases were old or chronic cases of appendicitis, not the acute case where, if operation is not performed in time, the patient may die.

It is gratifying then to know that the X-ray examination of not only the stomach and intestines but of the gall bladder, kidneys and bladder is now being more generally used before operating on these cases of so-called chronic appendicitis.

Why Weight Is Important.

The man and woman of average weight in good health cannot understand why so much is said about the dangers of overweight, and to a less extent about underweight. There are men and women who will tell you, and it is absolutely true, that they eat what they like and yet their weight has not changed in 10 to 20 years. Thus to see those who are overweight struggling bravely to reduce, and others struggling just as bravely to increase weight is a source of amazement and often of amusement to them also.

However, with the figures of insurance companies before us, it is easily seen that underweight up to the age of thirty is a handicap and a liability to health and life, and overweight after thirty is even more of a handicap and liability.

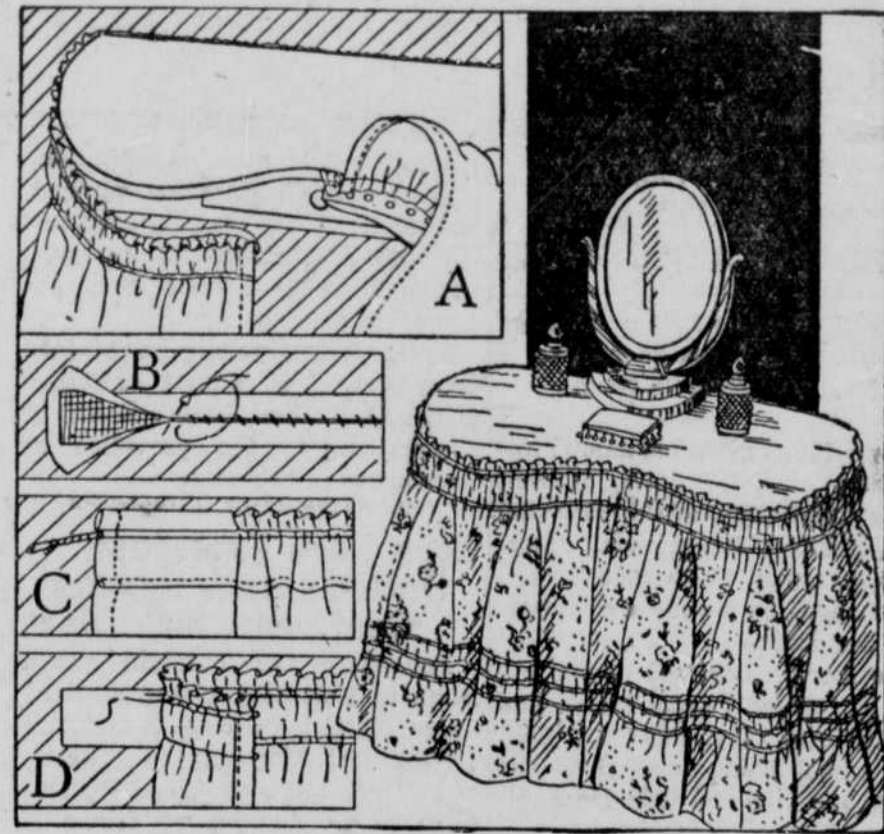
We have all noticed some of the characteristics of the thin individual. He or she is usually very nervous, jumps at the least noise or sound, tries to do everything and seems to put the last ounce of energy into doing the simplest and most unimportant tasks. They keep tensed so much—nerves and muscles—that they are soon tired or even exhausted. Naturally they have to eat to live but they are so tired or tensed when they eat that they have no appetite for food, and the tiredness or tenseness interferes with the proper flow of the digestive juices. There follows often therefore constipation usually and sometimes diarrhoea, which weaken the system and allow wastes to accumulate in the blood.

Thus with tiredness and weakness, there is not the strength to withstand the common ills of life and so thin blood (anemia), and tuberculosis most often develop in thin individuals.

With those who are overweight the opposite conditions are found. They are not energetic, anxious to work or exercise, and as their overweight interferes with getting around easily, they become content to sit around and let the world go by. With less exercise and a good appetite (they are so often healthy individuals), the weight continues to accumulate and they become less inclined toward mental and physical work. Naturally the food not being used for work must be stored somewhere and is stored as fat on the surface of the body, around the organs, and unfortunately sometimes replaces the normal tissue of an organ. This means a great amount of extra work for the heart, blood vessels and kidneys.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



A Dressing Table Skirt With Corded Shirrings

THIS dressing table has a curved front and hinged arms on which to mount the skirt so that it can be opened to permit access to the drawer. To mount the skirt it must first be sewed to a band of covered buckram. Cut the buckram in a strip 2 1/2 inches wide. Cover it with a straight piece of material as shown here at B.

Make the heading at the top of the skirt just the depth of the thickness of the table edge so that

it will cover the edge of the table when the arms are closed. Use 1/4-inch cable cord for the shirring. This is sewed to a safety pin and run through tucks stitched in the material as shown here at C.

The top of the ruffle is also shirred with cords. When the shirrings are all finished, sew the top of the skirt to the covered buckram strip as shown at D and then thumb tack it in place as at A.

Every Homemaker should have a copy of Mrs. Spears' new book, SEWING. Forty-eight pages of step-by-step directions for making slipcovers and dressing tables; restoring and upholstering chairs, couches; making curtains for every type of room and purpose. Making lampshades, rugs, ottomans and other useful articles for the home. Readers wishing a copy should send name and address, enclosing 25 cents, to Mrs. Spears, 210 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Illinois.



Uncle Phil Says:

Respect Due Precedent

Respect for precedent has a solid basis. Don't be contemptuous of precedent, but study its claims to authority.

It is nonsense to say that no one is interested in the troubles of others. We're not all inhuman. Gossip thrives less among men particularly because it means a black eye if not worse.

But Is He?

By his reason a man endeavors to prove that he is rid of some of his primitive instincts.

If you want to enjoy retrospection, recall your happiness, not your sorrows.

It is hard to conceal contempt. Something besides words gives you away.

Human conscience began to function thousands of years ago. There is a lot of it in the Bible.

Or Lacks So in Curiosity?

A phone won't bother you if you calmly go on writing and let it ring; but who has a seraphic temper like that?

There is always a welcome place in the world for the young woman who is determined to be a lady.

Men have had but one burst of extravagance in clothing in the last 30 years. It was when they paid \$8 for a silk shirt.



PEACE



When a cough due to a cold plagues you, give your throat peace with a Smith Brothers Cough Drop, Black or Menthol—5¢.

Smith Bros. Cough Drops are the only drops containing VITAMIN A. This is the vitamin that raises the resistance of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat to cold and cough infections.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"That feels better . . . but it's still a little snug."