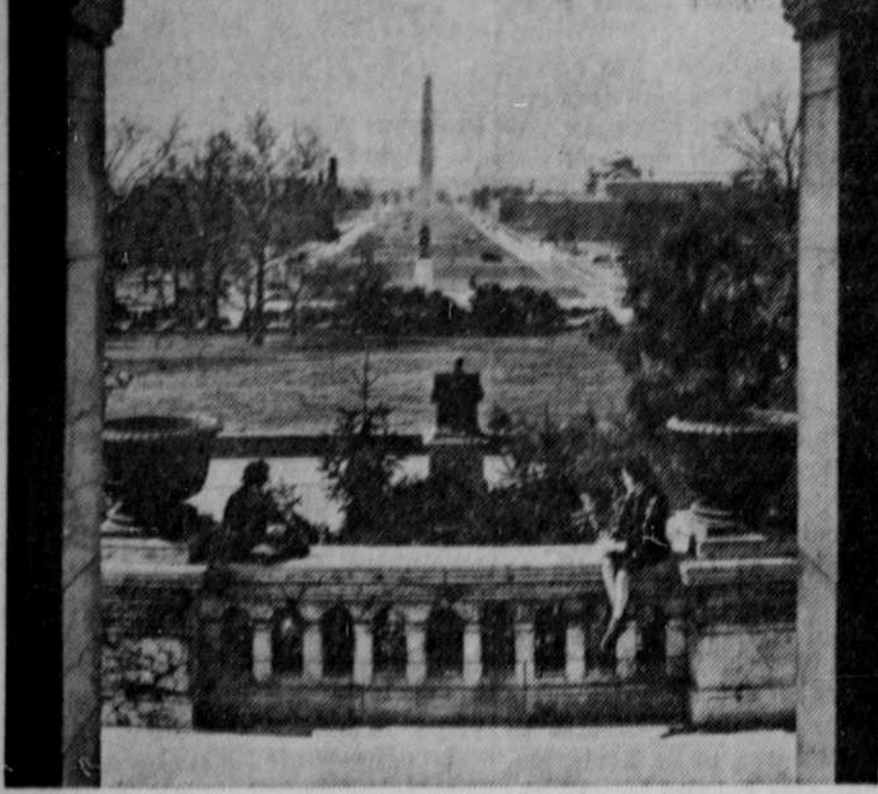


Today's Washington



Washington Monument Framed in a Capitol Arch.

Tourists to Our National Capital Find Many New Structures Have Risen

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

"IT LOOKS just like the postcards," typical sightseer's comment on the Washington scene, is still true. The Capitol dome is still the same as in the newsreel backdrop for senatorial snapshots. The Washington monument at night is still a looming landmark in peaked white hood with red airplane beacons for eyes.

But behind the scenes and indoors are many changes which prevent last year's two and three-fourths million visitors to the District of Columbia from feeling they have seen everything.

The triangular block east of the Archives building, where motorists have been staring at blank wooden enclosing walls while waiting for traffic signals at Constitution and Pennsylvania avenues, has at last been unveiled to reveal the Apex building. This new home for the federal trade commission is named for its position at the apex of the Federal Triangle group of glorified office buildings, already housing ten important bureaus and commissions. The new seven-floor Apex structure has a "flatiron" floorplan, with its rounded column-lined tip pointed down Pennsylvania avenue toward the capitol, five blocks east.

As soon as the Apex building shed its screen of gray hoarding, up went a larger wooden barrier across the street and two steam shovels began to bite out the foundation for a National Art Gallery to house the Mellon collection. Art students may amuse themselves while waiting for its completion by visiting the recently opened Museum of Modern Art, fifth art museum of Washington. Beige and ivory backgrounds and furniture of blond woods lend an atmosphere of freshness to the District's affiliate to New York city's Modern Art museum. The new gallery, in the Metropolitan Club building at Seventeenth and H streets, presents changing exhibitions instead of a permanent display.

For Financiers and Animals.

A recent addition to the stern facades of Constitution avenue is the Federal Reserve Bank Board building at Twenty-first street. A pair of splashing fountains in shallow black granite bowls flank the entrance to the spacious low building of polished white gray-veined Georgia marble. Over the front door broods a stone eagle four yards tall. Within, the two-story marble hall, with roof of molded glass, has a double stairway leading to the 12 doors tagged with the names of the 12 member banks.

Other new buildings on the district official scene are the additions to the National Zoological park—the Pachyderm house for giraffe, elephant, rhino, hippo, tapir, and buffalo tenants; and the air-conditioned small mammals house for monkeys, civet cats, otters, and such little creatures as squirrels, gophers, chipmunks, and kangaroo rats.

Strictly businesslike is the appearance of the 11-story remodeled quarters of the Home Owners Loan corporation, at First street and Indiana avenue, with tidy limestone front covering almost 200,000 square feet of office space. Nearby rises the new District Court building with its eight streamlined courtrooms.

Among unusual new structures in Washington are several which will take their places in the official directory under the obscure title of annexes. The Agricultural annex, also known as the Standardization building of the bureau of agricultural economies ("Cotton building" for short) is a long six-story rectangle of tapestry brick at Twelfth and C streets Southwest. Here cotton,

wool, hay, seeds, beans, and other agricultural products are tested and classified for sale. Continuous window strips four stories high and special skylights, scientifically designed to throw shadowless light into laboratories used for classing cotton fiber according to color and size, are outward signs of the scientific research within.

Huge Engraving Annex.

The bureau of engraving's new seven-story annex across the street is believed to be the largest factory-type structure in the world built of steel and concrete. Polished veneer lining the molds in which the concrete was poured gave the surface a smooth finish resembling stone. The same continuous window strip straight up several stories is a feature of the construction, putting seventeen glittering vertical stripes up the Fourteenth street side of the building. The annex's five massive wings are visible from the south. Skylights with northern exposure are provided for top floor studios of artists and engravers who design stamps, currency, and bonds; as far as possible, daylight will be substituted for the blazing blue electric lights so long a feature of the old Engraving building across the street. All stamps will be manufactured in the new annex, as well as designs for other valuable paper; 19 vaults for storage and three non-pilferable incinerators, for completely destroying discarded valuables, are built-in features of the equipment. A tunnel connects the annex with a government loading platform in the railroad yards nearby, for safer shipment of valuables and quicker unloading of paper, dyes, and chemicals.

The capitol's third new annex of the year is the addition to the library of congress, east of the parent building and glaringly white beside its age-grimed elder. This annex provides storage space for ten million books, as well as numerous periodicals, with a penthouse for 167 quiet private study rooms. Nearby in the capitol, the year has brought changes in the bronze population of Statuary hall—three newcomers. Nebraska has installed its first representatives in this American Hall of Fame, William Jennings Bryan and J. Sterling Morton. General William Henry Harrison Beadle, educator, was sent to Statuary hall for South Dakota. In the gaudy somber crypt of the capitol basement has been installed a pearly white plaster model of the building, made in an accurate scale of one-fifth inch to the foot, complete even in details of balustrades or Corinthian capitals of columns. A detachable section shows how the East front would look if extended as the architect planned.

Capitol Now Air-Conditioned.

Most striking development in the capitol, from the tourists' point of view, is the newly installed air-conditioning plant which has the cooling capacity of a seven-story block of ice melting in 24 hours, or of 200,000 average household refrigerators. The air-conditioning operates from the capitol power plant, and furnishes cool air also for the senate offices and the two office buildings through a giant system of copper pipes. Outstanding indoor developments in the District of Columbia have taken place in the new south building of the Department of the Interior. The Office of Education library has been installed, with its museum collection of early American textbooks as well as modern education material. Near the building's south entrance is the new museum, dramatizing the work of the nine bureaus and departments of the interior with maps, charts, models, photographs, and 11 dioramas showing tiny figures in well built and lighted scenery.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.—Perhaps the most important effect that the Progressive conference in Madison, Wis., will have on President Roosevelt's star is that it will start a lot of admirers of the La Follette brothers wondering if Roosevelt is really sound in his New Dealism and in his economics.

One indication of what may happen to Roosevelt, due to the La Follette defection, has already happened. Had it not been for the five La Follette Progressives in the house who so unexpectedly voted against the reorganization bill that measure would have become law. So that the Progressives have already prevented the President from having a good deal more power—power which might have been extremely effective, from time to time, during the next two years.

But the disturbing phase of the La Follette movement to the New Deal lies in the fact that on so many counts the La Follettes agree, not with the extremists who want to go a lot further than Roosevelt, but with the conservatives who think some of his economic theories and practices unsound.

This is notably true so far as the doctrine of scarcity is concerned. For a long time, for example, Sen. William E. Borah has been almost a lone voice crying in the wilderness in attacking the idea of curtailment production when so many people are in need of more—more food, more shelter, more clothing, more everything.

"During the six years of the Roosevelt administration," said Gov. Philip F. La Follette, "we have transferred red ink from the books of private enterprise to the book-keeping of our local, state and federal governments.

"We have tried to give the farmers high prices by restricting agricultural production. We have tried to give industry high prices by restricting the production of the factory and the shop. We have tried to give labor high wages by restricting the output of the worker.

Hits at Roosevelt

"On top of all this, we have even kept millions of able-bodied men and women from productive tasks by relief and various forms of made work. A little simple arithmetic gives the answer: Less from agriculture, less from industry and business, and less from labor can only equal less for all, instead of more for all."

The sentences just quoted might reasonably have been expected in the monthly letter of the National City bank. They would have surprised no one in particular if they had been uttered by A. M. Landon. Or printed in an editorial in the New York Times or the Baltimore Sun.

All of which is not taken to mean that the La Follettes may be found backing a regular Republican in the next election. Nor that they would support the kind of Democratic candidate who might be approved editorially in the pre-convention campaign by the New York Times or the Baltimore Sun.

But they do hit Mr. Roosevelt in a very vulnerable spot, a spot made sore by much pounding from elements as far removed from the La Follettes as the Liberty league!

It makes it much more difficult for Roosevelt to assume his favorite strategic position—in the middle between two extremes—where he can say to both sides: "Look what those other fellows would do if it were not for me."

"Baked Potato Story"

The "baked potato story" is still bothering Sen. Vic Donahey of Ohio. Since the Ohio senator was named chairman of the congressional committee which will investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority, the story has been brought up again.

Briefly, the story goes like this. Vic Donahey was state auditor of Ohio while James M. Cox was governor, and incidentally while Cox was a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket in 1920. Donahey attracted a lot of attention to his auditing. On one occasion he forced a state judge to itemize a bill for a dinner, and then disallowed a 35-cent charge for potatoes. "Not while the farmers of Ohio are getting only 65 cents a bushel," he told the newspaper men. Which was promptly printed all over Ohio.

The story was printed recently, by this writer, with an addition to which Senator Donahey takes exception. The addition incorrectly stated that later on, with no publicity, this item was allowed. "I want you to know," the senator writes, "that I did not pass the controversial voucher for payment, and it was not approved until a succeeding auditor issued a voucher in payment of this account. I do not think you meant to be unfair, but I do believe you were misinformed, and this erroneous statement to the public should be corrected."

As a matter of fact, the true part of the story—that the 35-cent potato item was disallowed by Mr. Donahey—made a great hit at the time in Ohio. So did other actions of the auditor. He was elected governor in 1922—a Republican had been elected in the Harding landslide of 1920—and then came up for re-election in 1924.

Ohio Liked Donahey

It has often been stated that the voters of Ohio had come to regard Vic Donahey very much as they did Calvin Coolidge, being enthusiastic about Coolidge's New England thrift when applied to spending the people's money.

At any rate, Donahey was running on the Democratic ticket, and Coolidge was running on the Republican ticket, that November day in 1924, and the Ohio voters gave Donahey a majority of 176,842 and Coolidge a majority of 698,242, which means that Donahey ran no less than 875,084 ahead of his ticket!

Most New Yorkers, and most people outside of Ohio for that matter, will tell you that the most spectacular run any candidate ever made ahead of his ticket was made by Al Smith, running for governor of New York in 1920, when he ran slightly more than a million votes ahead of Cox.

But if the fact that there were slightly less than half as many voters in Ohio as there were in New York is taken into consideration, the Donahey run is obviously far more spectacular.

All of which is also interesting in that Donahey was appointed to this committee by Vice President Garner because he is an auditor. "So few senators are apt to understand the figures," Garner commented afterwards to a friend who inquired why such an independent senator, a man who had refused to make a seconding speech for Roosevelt at the Philadelphia convention, should have been appointed.

F. D. R. Likes This One

One of the two points made by the 16 big financial leaders in pledging co-operation between business and government really appeals strongly to President Roosevelt, if it can be arranged according to his own formula. The other is absolutely at variance with his philosophy, and has no chance of adoption.

The point he approves is, in effect, a short-circuit of the anti-trust laws. It would permit the interests engaged in a particular line of business to agree on production schedules, even prices, and other details calculated to prevent the humps and valleys of normal business curves—if government experts, representing the people, sat in on the conferences and had the veto power on any important decisions.

Applying the principle, if Henry Ford would agree to sit down with General Motors, Chrysler, and the other motor makers, and agree on how many cars each would produce, what the prices would be, and to eliminate the possibility of forcing sales so hard this year that next year the result would be lay-offs of workers, the President would think that was getting somewhere. But he would want to have his own appointees refereeing the decisions, with the right to say "no," effectually, at any stage. As, for instance, if he thought the prices agreed on were too high, or if there were any attempt to squeeze the small producers.

This is a particularly good illustration of the theory because no one believes it is possible. Everyone who knows anything about Henry Ford thinks he would close his factories down before agreeing to anything so violently in conflict with his whole concept of what is good for the automobile industry in particular, and the country in general.

General Motors and Chrysler would like the theory very much, providing that part about the government expert having the veto power could be stricken out, or at least made innocuous.

Please Other Lines

There are other lines of business which would welcome the idea. It is essentially what was proposed in the original recovery program, under NRA. Also, it is essentially what was in the understandings between the oil operators which so recently resulted in their being convicted in an anti-trust suit.

It is positively not the idea of Sen. William E. Borah, nor of Robert H. Jackson, nor of Thurman W. Arnold.

The other obvious proposal of the "Big Sixteen" is simply absurd, from the White House standpoint. The idea of President Roosevelt giving up his economic and social objectives is so fanciful that it is sincerely doubted by some friends of several individuals on the "Big Sixteen" whether they did not have their tongues in their cheeks when they signed the document.

The President had just reiterated his insistence that a bill providing for federal regulation of wages and hours must be passed before congress adjourns. He was in the midst of the preparation of his anti-trust speech. He had on his desk the message to be delivered by Trust-buster Arnold. But more than that, every friend he has knows that he has a whole truckful of new ideas for legislation intended, through the imposition of the power of the government on business, to better the lot of the downtrodden.

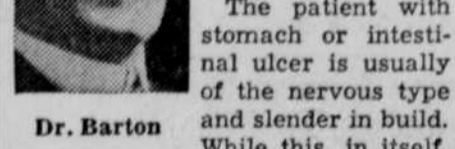
But meanwhile he would like the approval of business for his spending program!

Treatment of Peptic Ulcer

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON
© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

THERE are apparently fewer operations now for stomach or intestinal ulcer in proportion to the number of cases than there were a few years ago. This is not because surgery does not give results in emergency cases, but because medical treatment combined with treatment of the patient generally (not just the stomach or intestines) gives good results with less after-effects.

The thought in the minds of physicians now is that the ulcer patient is of the type who, if cured of one ulcer by medicine or surgery, is quite likely to simply go ahead and "grow" another ulcer unless he changes his habits of life.



Dr. Barton

The patient with stomach or intestinal ulcer is usually of the nervous type and slender in build. While this, in itself, may not cause ulcer, it predisposes to ulcer, so that it is like having paper and wood all ready to start a fire; the fire will not start unless a match—irritation, infection from teeth and tonsils or other causes, is applied. Individuals of different build or physique with the same irritation or infection would not be as likely to develop an ulcer as these slender, nervous individuals.

Quiet Life Essential.

Thus when the ulcer patient consults his physician his own history and his family history is learned before the usual tests, including X-rays, are made.

"An attempt is made to prevent, besides cure, peptic ulcer (as stomach and intestinal ulcers are called). Patients with an irritable stomach or family history of ulcer should be advised to live a 'sensible' life and be placed on a mild ulcer regime or plan—bland diet, regular meals, thorough chewing of the food, a short rest (lying down) before meals, and a short rest after meals either sitting up or lying down on right side."

This quietness or calmness of mind means less disturbance of the muscular walls of the stomach, less chance of irritation and ulcer formation. The avoidance of all infection from teeth, tonsils, sinuses or elsewhere; may also prevent the formation or reappearance of ulcer.

Tests for Diabetes.

One of the best bits of work our insurance companies are doing is the free annual examination of their policy holders.

One of the tests regularly made is for sugar in the urine, which, if present, is a sign of diabetes in two of every three cases. If there is really no sign of diabetes present—drinking a great amount of water, and passing a great amount of urine—it can readily be seen that an early diabetic would not likely have discovered that he had diabetes had not the urine been tested by the insurance examiner.

Many factors have been suggested as entering into the cause of diabetes. Heredity, overweight, hardening of the blood vessels (arteriosclerosis), gall bladder disease, nervous strain, disease of the pituitary gland which lies on the floor of the skull, thyroid gland disease, and other conditions have been examined.

Men and women should have the urine tested once or twice a year. Cutting down on starch foods should prevent overweight and the development of diabetes in those who inherit the tendency toward it. It should also do away with the need for insulin in early cases of diabetes.

Leave Chores to Mother

"Life With Mother" may be only a popular book in America, but it's a popular custom in Decs, Hungary, according to W. Seller, manager of the American Express travel service, who reports that young newlyweds in that village live with mother after the marriage ceremony, and even let her do much of the household work. Local tradition holds that young married couples should be free to enjoy themselves. The bride, therefore, is not expected to do housework until her mother-in-law dies, and with good luck, she need not bake, clean or cook until well into middle life.

For Safer Window Cleaning

Several of New York's skyscrapers have been entirely refitted throughout all window frames, with specially provided monel bolt heads to which window cleaners fasten their safety anchor belts, says a White Metal News Letter. Monel was used to replace the old bolt heads since the metal is neither embrittled by zero weather nor corroded by atmospheric conditions, it was reported.

For Street and Home Wear

TWO dresses, as practical as they are pretty—one for shopping and general street wear, the other ideal for round the house, and made on slenderizing lines. Notice that they both use the

38 requires 5 yards of 35-inch material.

Spring-Summer Pattern Book.

Send 15 cents for the Barbara Bell Spring and Summer Pattern Book which is now ready. It contains 109 attractive, practical and becoming designs. The Barbara Bell patterns are well planned, accurately cut and easy to follow. Each pattern includes a sew-chart which enables even a beginner to cut and make her own clothes.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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smart front closing. Both these patterns are quick and easy to make up, and each is accompanied by a complete and detailed sew chart.

Frock With Girdled Waistline.

Fashion says everything must have a certain amount of soft detailing this season, and this charming tailored dress obeys with draping at the neckline, the girdled waist, and bust fullness beneath smooth shoulders. Easy sleeves, cut in one with the shoulders, make it a cool style for summer.

Home Dress for Large Women.

It's a diagram dress, so that it may be made in just a few hours. The long, unbroken, unbelted line, the utter simplicity, the v-neck, make this dress extremely becoming to women in the 36 to 52 size range. Short, pleated sleeves give plenty of ease for reaching and stretching. Make this up in pretty cottons that will stand plenty of wear and washing—percale, gingham, seersucker, broadcloth.

The Patterns.

1489 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material, plus 3/4 yard of contrasting for girdle. 1476 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size

It Almost Worked

A most miserly person thought to train his horse to get along without food and so subtracted daily something from his food, till at last the horse died. "How come to die?" he was asked. "Why, I thought," he answered, "to get him to live on nothing and just as I brought him to it, he died."

ARE YOU ONLY A 3/4 WIFE?

Men can never understand a three-quarter wife—a wife who is lovable for three weeks of the month—but a hell-cat the fourth. No matter how your back aches—no matter how loudly your nerves scream—don't take it out on your husband. For three generations one woman has told another how to go "smiling through" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system, thus lessening the discomforts from the functional disorders which women must endure. Make a note NOW to get a bottle of Pinkham's today WITHOUT FAIL from your druggist—more than a million women have written in letters reporting benefit. Why not try LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND?

The Unsocial One Society is no comfort to one not social.—Shakespeare.

"Black Leaf 40"

KILLS INSECTS ON FLOWERS • FRUITS • VEGETABLES & SHRUBS Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer

Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them! Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out. Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over and on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

DOAN'S PILLS

WNU-U 20-38

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Pure as a Dewdrop



OIL PURITY . . . an objective achieved by Quaker State's laboratories. In four great, modern refineries . . . operating under the most exacting control . . . the finest Pennsylvania crude oil is freed of all traces of impurities, resulting in an oil so pure that you need have no fear of motor troubles from sludge, carbon or corrosion. Acid-Free Quaker State will make your car run better, last longer. Retail price, 35¢ a quart. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

