

'Business As Usual' on Capitol Hill

Busy Washington Knows No Rest Even in Summer

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WASHINGTON.—As soon as Labor Day is passed the business world settles down with a sigh of relief. The summer slump is supposed to be over. Most people, I suppose, consider that Washington in the summer is even more dormant and deserted than the ordinary city. If you believe the accompanying cartoon by Herblock which the Washington Post permits me to reproduce, you will be sure we sleep. But don't let Herb spoof you.

True, it did seem that way for awhile but actually this summer it was pretty much "business as usual" in the Capitol, the house and senate office buildings, the offices of the White House and the state department and other execu-

that if "Old Hickory" were here in this hectic period, his old flesh, blood, powder and brimstone self, he would have charged right up to the state department steps when he heard of American planes being shot down in Europe.

The United States has gone a long way toward world leadership since the year 1781 when a little, 14-year-old boy named Andy Jackson, along with his brother "continentals" was fighting the armies of the greatest nation of the day—Great Britain. Andy's two brothers were killed and he was captured but he lived to turn the tables when he led his "long-rifle" heroes to victory in the battle of New Orleans, 31 years later.

"Old Hickory" must be a little confused as he gazes across to the White House, beyond it to the Potomac and the Pentagon and beyond that and the Atlantic to Europe today.

As I pass Lafayette park in the twilight these days I seem to hear him rattling his sword and saying: "When these United States were in their swaddling clothes we re-



LEADS DOG'S LIFE . . . It's not only the children but also the school teachers who occasionally must lead a dog's life as schools reopen in September. Unable to find a home for himself, wife and four young children, Roger K. Poole, new superintendent of Templeton, Mass., schools, pitched a tent on the high school grounds. Trailer is used as kitchen; army pyramidal-style tent has six cots.

NEWS REVIEW

Trouble Flares in Greece; Vet Housing Gets Boost

GREECE: Big Stakes

Greece forged to the front of the troubled European picture as the scene of the latest tug of diplomatic war between the western allies and Soviet Russia.

Working boldly to establish supremacy throughout eastern Europe and adjoining Asia Minor, Moscow recalled Amb. Konstantine K. Rodionov from Greece as a mark of displeasure against the holding of a plebiscite to return King George II to his throne.

Because Britain, supported by the U. S., favored both the restoration of the monarchy and the Populist party government now in the saddle, Russia's move really was pointed against Anglo-American policy.

The presence of 40,000 British troops in Greece has acted as a lever against a Communist-inspired seizure of power, and the visit of U. S. warships to Grecian waters before the plebiscite was seen as a gesture of friendship for the rightist regime.

The tussle between the Anglo-American and Russian blocs in Greece is for big stakes: A government friendly to the British would assure them of a toehold in the Balkans and an advance base for the Near East and Suez canal, while Russian domination of the country would result in complete Soviet hegemony in the Balkans and a protected flank in the event of trouble in Asia Minor.

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HOUSING: Aid to Vets

In ordering a 27 per cent reduction in commercial building and channelling greater amounts of material to new housing, the government sought to increase the construction of new dwellings and to reduce the time for their completion.

Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt and Civilian Production Administration Administrator John D. Small worked out the new controls after the building industry had warned of a serious housing of the whole emergency housing program for vets.

Leaving a meeting with government officials prior to the announcement of the new program, Joseph Myerhoff, president of the National Association of Home Builders, declared that the industry had failed to get the flow of materials necessary for the completion of 200,000 to 300,000 homes under construction, and that the shortages have lengthened the construction time from 3 to 4 months to 9 to 12 months.

With Small agreeing to the trans-

fer of all housing control to Wyatt, the government instituted sweeping directives to answer the widespread complaints.

Non-residential construction was cut back from over 48 million dollars weekly to 35 million dollars to divert more materials for home building.

Twenty-seven more materials, including stoves, linoleum and light fixtures, were added to the list of 25 already subject to vet priorities.

MEAT: Production Incentive

Taking advantage of the new OPA act empowering him to set livestock ceilings, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson called for substantial boosts in cattle and hog prices to encourage feeding this fall and to assure adequate supplies of beef next winter and spring.

Declaring that prospects pointed to plentiful supplies of feed grains this year, Anderson stated that it was necessary to bring stock prices in line with feed costs to spur farmers into fattening stock. Otherwise, he said, large numbers of lean animals would be butchered, creating a serious shortage later.

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SAFE—IN MOTHER'S ARMS . . . A refugee mother, her face bearing the strain of years of oppression, holds her sleeping child as ship docks in New York harbor bringing 852 passengers from Greece, Palestine and Egypt.



The Wild Animal Crisis

Wild animals are now on the "we can't get the stuff" list. Inflation has struck the jungles. Reconversion snafu rages on the velvet. The waterhole needs ceiling prices.

The highest prices in history are being quoted to zoos seeking beasts of the fields. You may think you are being soaked for cowmeat, but suppose you wanted elephant-steak!

African lions are bringing \$10 a snarl, Bengal tigers are being sold by the stripe, giraffes are higher than ever and camels are quoted at \$2,500 for single humped ones. A double-humper brings twice as much and no deliveries until 1947!!

A seal with no ear for music is up 80 per cent and one that can only toot three notes of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" sells higher than used to be asked for a seal that knew Irving Berlin's repertoire.

"Why is this?" we asked John Kieran, the well-known animal, fish, bird and bug man.

"Production line troubles," said Kieran—presto, like that!—"Africa hasn't reconverted yet at all. It's the old story of supply and demand."

"What, no OPA in the bush or at the waterhole?" we asked.

"You just try to put a ceiling on the lion country to study the situation, but nothing further was heard from them," he replied.

"A lion can resent that sort of thing," we suggested.

"You just try to put a ceiling on one," said the Sage of the Airways. "Once when I was on a safari I encountered . . ."

"But what about elephants?" we interrupted.

"What about 'em?" he repeated.

"Why should it be hard to get a good elephant now that the controls are off?"

"An elephant with his controls off is harder to get than any other kind," he said. "In 1927 I was bicycling through India when I encountered—"

"What will happen to American economy if it can't get elephants?" we put in.

"Oh, the GOP can't get back anyhow, I fear," he replied. "Remember one night encountering . . ."

"Have you been able to get any wildcats lately?" we asked.

"No, but a friend of mine got one." "How?" "He says it was in a hamburger."

"What do you hear about black panthers?" we asked.

"You can get 'em, but not in colors. Black is as hard to find as white."

"What do you think about the wild animal market for the next few months?" we inquired.

"I dunno. There may be a big animal backlog, but on the other hand it may all be due to a slow up on the production line."

"Do you suspect anybody is holding back wild animals?"

"Not the really wild ones." "Is there anything in the story a scientist is making a rhinoceros out of the soybean?"

"I consider that as unlikely as the plastic hippopotamus."

"Any chance to get a porcupine in the present situation?" "Only with points."

Kieran was pretty depressed. He suggested sending some fact-finding board into the jungle. The deep jungle. By night. Blindfolded. And with no weapons. Good here!

We understand Byrnes and Molotov made a big error at Paris. They went into action without sending mine-finders ahead.

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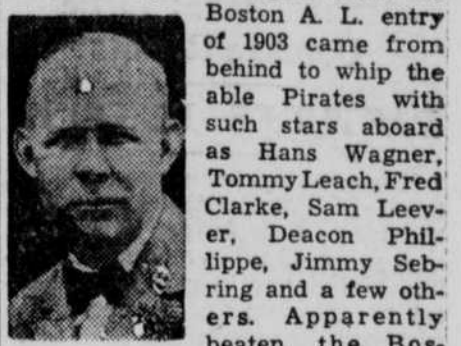
Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

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DOAN'S PILLS



THE somewhat dusty files show that a Boston club has never lost a world series contest, with six victories out of six starts—five for the Red Sox and one for the Braves.



Grantland Rice
rallied to ride home on the stout right arm and the stouter heart of Big Bill Dineen. That was victory No. 1, although the world series of 1903 was on the unofficial side.

Nine years later the Red Sox found John McGraw and his Giants in the road. This series went to eight games, where in the final spasm Giant support blew wide open as Christy Mathewson lost a contest he should have won in a common center.

Earlier in this meeting around the fifth inning, Harry Hooper saved the day for Boston with the most spectacular of all world series catches when he pulled down Larry Doyle's almost sure home run over the right field fence. The ball already had passed over the fence when Hooper made the miracle catch, crashing into the crowd. He must have used a net.

Speaker Clinches Flag

After Clyde Snodgrass dropped Clyde Engle's easy fly to center that popped into his glove—and then popped out again, Engle reaching second. That was a bit discouraging. But a moment later on, Matty fed Tris Speaker a slow floater and Tris lifted the ball on a high foul pop-up near first base that Fred Merkle lost. Chief Myers made a futile chase as Merkle was vainly looking in various directions for the ball. The high pop-up dropped between these two only 10 feet from first base. Then Speaker broke it up with a single scoring Engle.

Two years later the Braves crashed into the big show by beating the Athletics four straight. Rudolph, Tyler and James did it. The famous Athletics curled up like a feather attached to a burning match. In these three world series Boston was three up.

In 1915 the Red Sox broke back into the great white spotlight again. They lost to Alexander, one of the great pitchers of all time, and then won the next four games.

In 1916 they won the pennant again and took on the Dodgers. The main feature here was Babe Ruth's extra inning victory over Sherrerd Smith. The Babe was then a great left-hander in the box.

Ruth's Last Hurling

In the 1928, the Red Sox returned to the post-season carnival for the fifth time. That year they whipped the Cubs where Babe Ruth, dating back to 1916, turned in 29 scoreless innings. Babe was the master of that party, his final as a pitcher before he turned to home-run hitting at Ed Barrows' suggestion. Babe usually carried the world series along with him, using his pitching or batting eye for this worthy purpose. It has now been a matter of 28 years since Boston saw its last world series.

In the last 10 years, Tom Yawkey has spent enough money to win three championships, but this happened in the era or epoch where the Yankees had too much stuff.

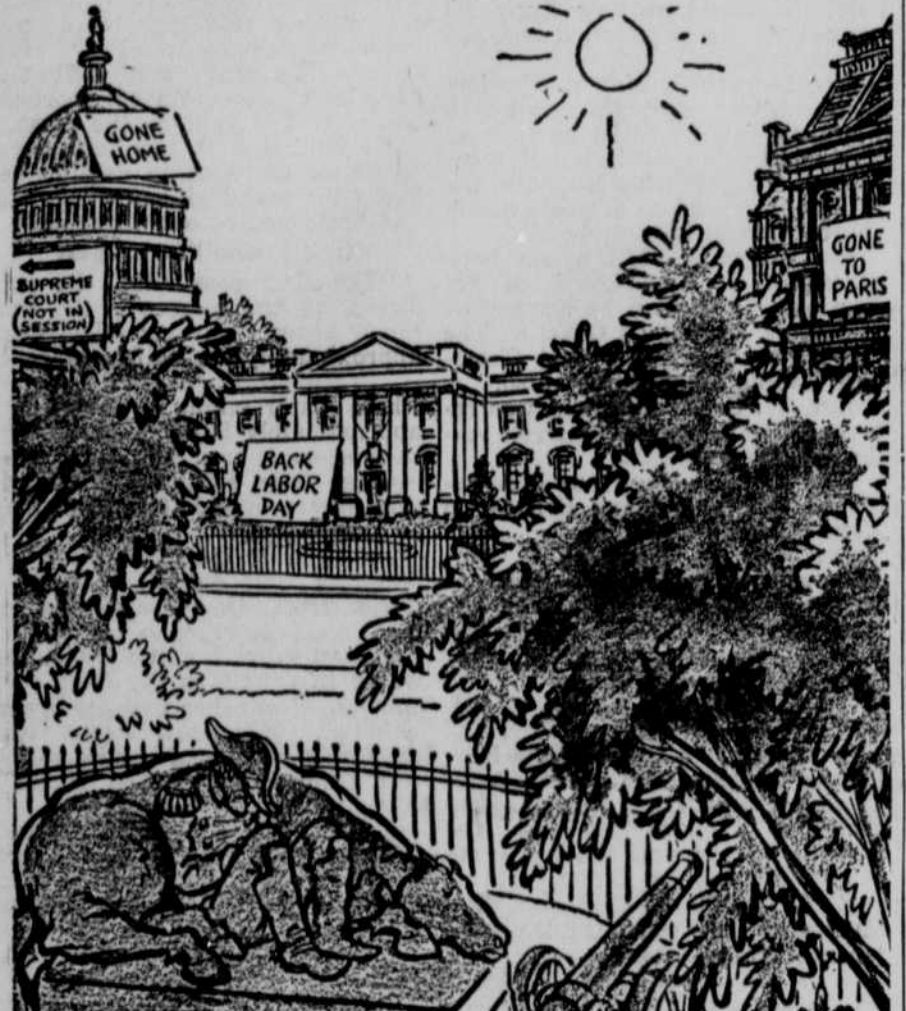
It is only natural that Boston supporters are looking for another world series mop-up, making it seven in a row. This time they have the best team the home of the bean and the cod ever has sent into action. It is an even better team than the 1912 outfit that knew Speaker, Lewis and Hooper for the finest defensive outfield in baseball history. Plus Smoky Joe Wood in the box. Plus Bill Carrigan back of the bat.

The 1946 Red Sox carry baseball's two essentials—hitting and pitching. But the Red Sox record proves that Joe Cronin's young men are far from being invincible. They are the best team in baseball, anyway, although their man-against-man selection doesn't leave any wide margin over the Dodgers or Cardinals, who also can play their share of baseball.

Query and Comment

Bystanders and non-combatants can think up more questions than I can answer. But here are a few belated attempts from recent mail:

Sideline—Among the more important and leading college football games of the coming season you can list Army-Notre Dame; Army-Michigan; Illinois-Notre Dame; Alabama-Gillean and Georgia-Oklahoma A. and M. There will be many others, but these will be among the best.



five branches of the government, to say nothing of Washington's marts of trade, limited in comparison to other cities though they may be. Government isn't all congress, and the President and Washington aren't all government.

A year or two ago, William Kiplinger, gathering material for his book, "Washington Is Like That," stood in front of the Willard hotel at Pennsylvania ave. and 14th street and asked 20 people going by who they were and what they did. Of the 20, only five worked for the government and none had jobs which were interrupted (except by vacations) in the summer any more than in any other season.

I have no idea how many members of congress or members of their staffs go down to the Capitol to work every day in the summer months but many offices on the "hill" are open. The regular departments are as busy as they ever are. The very week that the cartoon came out showing "Congress gone home," a sign on the White House door, "Back Labor Day," and another on the state department, "Gone to Paris," the state department was making public two of the most important communications it has dispatched in many a day. One was the ultimatum to Yugoslavia protesting the shooting down of our planes and the other was the refusal to accede to Russia's demand for joint control of the Dardanelles.

At the same time, the investigation of the war surplus sales was going on; the other investigation into war contracts had just closed and the department of justice was taking up the work where the Mead committee had laid it down, and the decontrol board of the OPA was holding hearings in preparation for its first and highly important decision which put controls back on meats and other products.

These were only a few of the activities—not to mention the bubbling campaign kettles assiduously attended by political chiefs behind closed kitchen doors.

No, Washington doesn't hibernate in the summer. Herblock's conception of General Jackson, chin on chest, hunched up against his horse, like a lazy pup, is pure poetic license.

Herblock probably chose that particular figure for contrast because it is one of the most belligerent statues in Washington. Jackson sits there in Lafayette park, across from the White House, (as he does in New Orleans) waving his saber, his rear-charger with its front feet pawing the atmosphere. And I imagine

refused to let the greatest nation of the earth interfere with our sailors on the high seas. Who is this impertinent upstart who shoots our soldiers out of the air?"

Let us hope, even if Andy sleeps, that his spirit doesn't.

Profits or Wages—Which Come First?

Recently I received a postcard saying: "Thought OPA was supposed to be used prices, not increase them." It was signed "Dumbbell."

Well, a lot of us dumbbells thought that was what it was for. But when congress tore OPA to bits and then reshaped it nearer to its heart's desire, it laid down specific orders for raising prices. The law was written on the logical theory that you can't expect a farmer to raise, or a manufacturer to make, things that cost so much in the raising or the making that there is no profit in the game.

Who is to blame for high prices? The manufacturers who made so much out of government contracts, or the workers who got higher wages for making the things the government needed? If you know which came first, the hen or the egg, you know the answers.

A new rival of DDT has been discovered which not only kills pests but keeps them away for a week or 10 days. Of course, I wouldn't commit murder but I know a lot of pests whose absence for 10 days would be a Godsend.

GET YOUR SHARE?

Per Capita Income Hits Peak

WASHINGTON.—Average per capita income in the United States reached an all-time high of \$1,150 in 1945, a department of commerce report discloses.

The figure represents an increase of 2 per cent from the 1944 level of \$1,133 and a gain of \$575 per capita over the 1940 level.

Wages and salaries, income from unincorporated businesses and farms, net rent, dividends, interest, royalties and other items such as veterans' benefits, military and dependency allowances are computed in the per capita income payments.

New York Leads.
New York led the states with a

per capita income of \$1,595. Mississippi was low with \$556.

There was relatively little change from 1944 to 1945 in the per capita income of the various states. South Dakota with 16 per cent recorded the largest increase and Michigan with 6 per cent the greatest decline.

The 1945 income payment by states: Connecticut, \$1,449; Maine, \$1,051; Massachusetts, \$1,321; New Hampshire, \$971; Rhode Island, \$1,268; Vermont, \$1,023.

Delaware, \$1,381; District of Columbia, \$1,361; Maryland, \$1,212; New Jersey, \$1,373; Pennsylvania, \$1,199; West Virginia, \$839.

Alabama, \$700; Arkansas, \$564; Florida, \$996; Georgia, \$745; Kentucky, \$735; Louisiana, \$783; North Carolina, \$732; South Carolina, \$633; Tennessee, \$813; Virginia, \$903.

Arizona, \$918; New Mexico, \$812; Oklahoma, \$889; Texas, \$917; Illinois, \$1,360; Indiana, \$1,152; Iowa, \$1,109; Michigan, \$1,212; Minnesota, \$1,061; Missouri, \$1,063; Ohio, \$1,289; Wisconsin, \$1,161.

Colorado, \$1,100; Idaho, \$1,054; Kansas, \$1,113; Montana, \$1,172; Nebraska, \$1,117; North Dakota, \$1,123; South Dakota, \$1,083; Utah, \$1,023; Wyoming, \$1,096.

California, \$1,480; Nevada, \$1,243; Oregon, \$1,266; Washington, \$1,407.