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

tude in the United States Department of Commerce. This applies not only to trade with Italy-trade with Ethiopia was never important -but to trade in other parts of the world. The thought, apparently, is ally opponents of the lumber secnot to take too much advantage of | tion were more vocal. The reason Italy's occupation with her war by is that every domestic dairyman is sneaking away a part of her inter- on the same side of the dairy connational trade!

nebulous, though also very high- petition. Whereas the lumber inminded. But apparently it does not apply to South America. Perhaps because Washington has always re- fect that the stronger group, as garded southern American trade as far as votes are concerned, fabelonging to this country-not by vors abolishing all restrictions divine right, nor even by geography, but perhaps because of some expected gratitude for the Monroe Doctrine. Though as a matter of fact that doctrine has been resented rather than appreciated by our forced France to withdraw its support from Maximilian, not long after the American Civil war.

So the best minds interested in furthering our international trade began several weeks ago to think about the possibilities in South America, now that Italy is very busy in Africa. In fact, it was decided to have a new head of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and that this new head should be one capable of taking advantage of this golden opportunity in South America.

As this is written the name of this new "sales manager" for Uncle Sam has not been announced, but it has already been discovered by our consuls from Panama down to anges, prunes, apricots, peaches Cape Horn that Great Britain apparently had the same idea. Whether it occurred to the best minds in in highly important areas in Cali-Downing street before our Brain fornia. Incidentally, the orange Trusters thought of it, or whether, schedule appeases Florida, overhaving thought of it, the British coming-it is hoped-her anger merely went into action without against the administration for the waiting for a lot of conferences Cuban reciprocity treaty, which let and on the selection of a suitable person to direct it, is not only not compete with Floridian products. disclosed-it is not known. But the fact is sadly admitted in whis- tant politically. Not certainly when Hebrews. The church has been so

Not "Cricket"

do in observing the amenities, long | House, before he mentioned the British, said that to expand our trade all over the world at the expense of the Italian international trade would not be "cricket." Which happens to be a distinctly British expression, though widely used here.

Just why it would not be "cricket" to take advantage of Italy's preworld, and not in others, is not clear. In the Department of Commerce there is a certain theory about it. This is to the general effect that Latin-American trade belongs naturally to the United States, and that therefore anything we can do to cement it is justifitions from which we take it are engaged in a war or not, and whether we approve of that war or not.

It may be that in London the exporters and the government figure the same way, on the theory that or maybe Sir Henry Morgan, Latin-American trade naturally belongs to Britain, and hence any means of taking it away from some other nation is justified.

There is a widespread suspicion. however, that "cricket" does not interfere with Britain's commandeering all of Italy's foreign trade that she can get her hands on. Even during the World war, some State department underlings recall, "business as usual"which means get all you canwas quite a motto in the tight lit-

Canadian Treaty

On the whole the administration expects to benefit enormously, at the next election, by the effects of the Canadian reciprocal treaty. Its Democratic Fears political ramifications are legion. but now that time has been allowed for estimating its economic consequences, let's take a look at the political aspects, which were very much in mind at the White House, if not at the State department. while the problems were being

weighed. The worst liability to the admin istration is the dairy section, which will let a much larger volume of Canadian milk, cream, butter and cheese into this country, and hence will irritate the dairy farmers of New England, New York, Wiscon-

sin and Minnesota, particularly, and all other dairy farmers in general. Incidentally it was rather odd that there was such a rush to sign the treaty that the ceremonies almost synchronized with those attendant upon the delivery at the White House of the 1,250-pound

Washington. - To observe strict | Wisconsin cheese, drawn by "Dunneutrality-but not to benefit by der and Elitzen" and the rest in a It-is the rather paradoxical atti- Santa Claus sleigh. Which, by the way, had been intended as a high

light of National Cheese week. The dairy concessions to Canada are much worse politically than the lumber section, although actutroversy. He wants all the protec-The whole thing seems rather tion he can get from foreign comdustry is divided into two groups, with best opinion being to the efagainst Canadian lumber and shin-

Perhaps the best evidence is that the group favoring no tariff on lumber won every fight in congress until the very last. Then the tariff Latin-American friends for many group won, but only by combining years now. In fact, it began to with the oil, copper and coal groups cool shortly after Washington in a log rolling operation, which resulted in the imposition of the socalled "exercise" import taxes, that really are tariff schedules.

Lumber Tariff

Actually the interests favoring a higher tariff against Canadian lumber are not politically important. save in the extreme Pacific Northwest, Mid-western lumber interests, which might be supposed to be allied, actually are not, for the simple reason that in the days before they thought there would ever be a lumber tariff, they bought huge tracts of forest land in Canada!

Number one among the assets of the treaty, politically, is fruit, Canada's willingness to take our orand raisins just makes the difference between good times and bad in early fruits and vegetables that

Florida, of course, is not imporfornia! Not because she elected Woodrow Wilson in 1916, but because her 22 electoral votes are It is rather interesting that the absolutely essential to any G. O. P. official who disclosed this situation hope so far outlined, of ending the to the writer, in discussing what New Deal and retiring Franklin he thought this country ought to D. Roosevelt from the White

Figuring on Lodge

Massachusetts Democrats are figuring that Henry Cabot Lodge, grandson of the famous statesman who "broke the heart of the world" in his fight against Woodrow Wilson on the League of Nations, will be the G. O. P. candidate for senoccupation in some parts of the ator next year. They are so sure of this that they are already shaping individual political plans to fit in with that picture.

Incidentally, they are not particularly happy about this situation. Despite his youth, they are not discounting young Lodge's ability as a vote getter. On the contrary, they able at all times, whether the na- point out that he has all the advantages of a great name, and none of the liabilities.

The famous Massachusetts senator, as a matter of fact, had accumulated a lot of enemies before his death. In his last race for the senate he barely pulled through. on account of Sir Francis Drake, At his last national Republican convention, that at Cleveland, far from being the dominating figure he had been at such gatherings for nearly a generation, he was rather obviously sidetracked. In fact, that sidetracking led to animosities which rose to plague William M. Butler, at the time Republican national chairman and representative on the ground of President Coolidge, when Butler later ran for the senate against David I. Walsh.

None of these old feuds are believed to linger on, however, by Democrats interested in holding a senate seat, and some of them in winning that seat for themselves. They do not expect young Lodge to lose any Republican votes on account of them.

Moreover, Massachusetts has eight Republican members of the house, more than any other state at present except Michigan, New Jersey. New York and Pennsylvania, And more than such historically Republican states as California, Illinois and Ohio.

So their fear is that, with evidences such as the Rhode Island election and that Massachusetts has backslidden on the New Deal. young Lodge, with nothing against him, may poll the full Republican

vote. The tremendous majority of Gov. James M. Curley in 1934 does not reassure them. They point to the fact that Curley was strong enough to nominate his own candidate for mayor of Worcester, over the sitting mayor, but then the Republicans won the office on November 5.

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NE ELEMENT OF SERVICE



Ethiopian Warriors in Mock Cavalry Charge.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service. CINCE the fall of Aduwa, important trading center of northern Ethiopia, to the forces of Italy, the towns of Aksum, Harar and Diredawa, and the province of Ogaden have taken important places in the news owing to the further movements of Italian and Ethiopian troops.

Perched high in the mountains, about 7,000 feet above the sea, and only 12 miles almost due west of Aduwa, Aksum today is a small town of only about 5,000 inhabitants, but the memory of ancient glories still clings to huge stone monuments that stand there.

Aksum was the capital of Ethi opla, according to ancient records and since time immemorial has been regarded as sacred by the people. Its sacred character has made the city immune to attack or plundering by brigands or the armies of rival Ethiopian chieftains fighting for the surrounding country.

This is not the first time that Italian armies have held Aksum. The Italians conquered the city and nearby territory in the war which was ended by their disastrous defeat at Aduwa in 1896.

In Aksum is a church which, ac cording to legend, contains the original Ark of the Covenant of the pers, that the British beat us to it. a Presidential election is being con- closely guarded by the clergy, how-And the comment is sadly added- sidered. But never forget Call- ever, that no scholars from the Western world have been able to confirm or deny the legend.

Tradition says that the Ark was brought to Ethiopia by Menelik I son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Menelik, according to the story, was educated at Jerusalem by Solomon until he reached the age of nineteen; he then went to Ethiopia with the Ark and a large delegation of Hebrews.

Ark May Have Been Burned.

The original church in which the Ark of the Covenant was supposed to have been lodged was burned when the city was sacked by a Moslem invader, Mohammed Gran, about 1535, but a new one was erected soon after by the Portuguese, who had visited Ethiopia earlier, and had established friendly relations there. There is no record of whether the Ark was destroyed in this fire, or carried to some safe place before the invasion and later restored to the new

Native tradition says that Aksum dates back many thousands of years. The earliest authoritative mention of it is in a manuscript written in 67 A. D., in which it is described as the capital of the Aksumite kingdom, which was the successor of the ancient land of Punt and the forerunner of Ethiopla. Punt is mentioned in Egyptian records as a place with which the Egyptians traded for gold, ivory, ostrich feathers, and other valuable merchandise.

Aksum is thought to have been much larger in ancient times than now, for there are traces of stone foundations of large buildings over a wide area near the present town, some of them probably temples and palaces.

The city of Harar, about 180 miles from the Red sea and 35 miles south of the railroad from Addis Ababa to Djlhouti, was originally settled by Arabs who migrated from Yemen on the eastern shore of the Red sea.

Harar a Walled City.

A survivor of the Middle ages of Europe would feel at home in Harar, for it has long been the custom to close the five gates in its high stone wall at nightfall. None may leave or enter the city until the following morning, just as was the former practice in European walled cities. The wall, about three miles in circumference, is guarded by 24 towers. Recent reports from Harar say that the governor of the city has torn breaches in the walls to make it possible for the inhabitants to flee without congestion at the narrow gates in case of raids by Italian bombing planes.

The streets of Harar are little more than narrow alleys, some of them only three or four feet wide. steep and ill-paved and cluttered with refuse. They wind between one and two-story buildings built of undressed stone and mud, with | virtually meterless.

thatched roofs. Along the streets are many small shops, some a few steps below the street level, in which work blacksmiths, silversmiths, swordmakers, and other ar-

About 40,000 people, according to the most recent estimate, normally live in and around Harar and the city contains the palace of the governor and several foreign consulates which are of more substantial construction than the huts of the common folk. There are both Christian (Ethiopian) churches and Moslem mosques, and two hospitals within the walls.

Harar and its province stand on a plateau, between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, which has a pleasing climate and is extremely fertile. Harar province is famous for its coffee, much of which is exported, a portion of the crop coming to the United States where it is preferred by many discriminating coffee drinkers. Coffee grows wild in some parts of Harar province, for Ethiopia was the original home

Arabs Founded Harar.

The history of Harar goes back to the Seventh century A. D. when the immigrant Arabs from Yemen arrived and founded the city, according to tradition. The state which was then organized was created throughout the ages. Fifteenth century. During that cenwhat was then Ethiopia and conquered a large part of it.

No white man visited Harar, so far as is known, until 1854 when an Englishman, Sir Richard Burton, spent ten days there disguised as an Arab. In 1875 the region was occupied by an Egyptian army and held for ten years until troubles in the Sudan forced the withdrawal the draped themes of Vinnet and of the garrison. The province then was under British influence until 1887 when it was conquered by Menelik II who later became emperor of Ethiopia and who conquered the Italians at Aduwa in 1896. During the period from 1891 to 1896, Harar province was an Italian protectorate.

Diredawa, 35 miles to the north of Harar, can be reached in one day's journey on mule back or in four hours by automobile over the rough terrain. This city, in many ways the most progressive in Ethiopia, is a key-point on the railroad which is Ethiopia's only outlet to

Formerly Diredawa was the terminus of the railroad from Djibouti. It is about 180 miles from the coast and stands on the fringe of the Ethiopian plateau about 4,000 feet above sea level.

Ogaden Province, Ogađen province is in Ethiopia's

southeastern corper, jutting out into an angle formed by British Somaliland on the north and Italian Somaliland on the south and east. On the southwest it extends to the Webbe (river) Shibell, one of Ethlopia's two queer streams which flow hundreds of miles toward the

sea only to disappear into the earth

a few miles from their goal. This strange river tumbles down from Ethiopia's high central mountains, almost reaches the sea near Mogadiscio on the Indian ocean. then changes its mind and runs 170 miles along the coast only 12 to 15 miles inland, finally losing itself in the Italian Somaliland plains a few miles from the equator. Another of Ethiopia's disappearing rivers, the Awash, flows out of the mountains near Addis Ababa northeastward, but loses itself about 60 or 70 miles inland from Djibouti,

From the Italian Somaliland border north through Ogaden to Diredawa and the Addis Ababa-Dilbouto railroad, the Italians must travel 350 miles, half again as far as General Sherman's famous march from Atlanta to the sea.

the chief port of French Somali-

land on the Gulf of Aden.

On the Italians' right as they move north is the vast dry plateau of the Haud country, which stretches along the frontier between Ethiopia and British Somaliland, Its undulating surface is broken up by shallow stream courses, but in the dry season the Haud plateau is

Charm, Romance in Evening Dress

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



the more elegant, the romantic, the dramatic, the glamorous in fashion indicates a turning of the tide as they say it does, from a season of depression to an era of prosperity and good times, then indeed have we cause to rejoice for the present signs in the matter of opulent dress are most propitious.

The new fashions, especially formal modes, are not only glamorous and elegant beyond anything known for years but they add to their fascination in that they seem to have recaptured the glories, the poetry, the vision and the imagination, the art, as expressed in lovely apparel

known as Adel or Zaila. Of this At a recent style showing given state Harar was the capital in the by the Chicago wholesale market council the gowns for formal wear. tury a ruler of Harar, Mohammed | three of which are herewith illus-Gran (the left - handed), invaded trated, confirmed the feeling that we are entering a fashion era wherein a new spirit of elegance pervades.

Eloquent of classic beauty and statuesque dignity which carries the grace of sculptural lines are the new evening gowns of Grecian inspiration. Extreme interpretations of modes a la Grecque are seen in other Paris designers. Long flow ing scarfs, huge wing sleeves. draped side pleatings are all shown in the new soft quality-kind silk crepes and velvets. Other gowns show skirts pleated all around of floating billowy masses of chiffon. or slim dresses with draperies (often pleated) in long cascades from the shoulder, to form a short train at the side or back.

Sumptuous fabrics, for which the present season is noted, bespeak the rich beauty of Italian influence. especially the magnificent velvets in warm deep purples and reds and greens, such as have lived through

AT FOOTBALL GAME

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

For the football game, school,

shopping or any daytime wear the

above outfit is always correct. The

coat is French lapin over a Scotch

plaid dress in brown and red. The

accessories are in brown to match

the coat which may be worn with a

suit on cold days. The swagger

coat with its youthful lines is one

of the tailored woman's highlights

this season.

F THE revival of the luxurious, | the centuries in old master paintings and frescoes.

> Oriental princesses had come to life, in the new harem drapes and metal cloth turbans and sari scarfs and head coverings. Persian colorings and patternings, Chinese embroideries carry the spirit of the Far East into the immediate fashion program. Then there is the Russian influence which aas an all important influence on current style trends, as manifest in the smart high cossack turbans and fur bordered tunic blouses and coats

Of course we must not neglect to make mention of the picturesque robe de style gowns which have and into the modern fashion picture. In these you may be as bouffant and rococco as were lovely ladies in the and glory when George the Fourth then with down .- Foster. was king.

minded to call your attention to the charming dress centered in the 11lustration. It demonstrated at first glance to the audience gathered at the style revue held in Chicago the fact of high quality emphasized in a superb taffeta glinting with metalized highlights. To the right. in the picture, is a very lovely evening ensemble fashioned of one of the new rapturous, scintillating silver lame weaves such as are so smartly in vogue this season. Its styling accents a to-be-envied slenderized figure. Front skirt fullness high-front, halter-neck bodice, extreme low-back decolletage, jeweled belt buckle are all highspots of note. To the left, a gown of pearl dot satin bespeaks Grecian inspiration via heavy golden cords and tassels.

The versatility of the present

mode would make it appear as if

Speaking of the bouffant we are

@ Western Newspaper Union.

FABRIC KNOWLEDGE AIDS WISE BUYING

Fabric knowledge is part of your fashion education. The smart woman knows that. It isn't the initial cost of a dress, it's the upkeep that counts. When you are confident that your taffeta will stay crisp; that your satins will hold their luster; that your chiffons will retain their loveliness and never get sleazy or sloppy; when you know that your sheers will hold their shape and that your crepes won't ultimately sag under an avalanche of beading or braid, that your clokys will stay in, and that your drapes will not sag-then, and only then, are you well dressed.

Women are rapidly learning to find out all these things before they buy a dress. They are learning to buy predictable merchandise.

U. S. Designers Following Glittering Fabric Trend

The French started it, but American designers were quick to follow the new trend of glittering fabrics for afternoon and evening wear. A survey just made of American textiles discloses that every important manufacturer in New York has designed and presented materials to achieve unusual brilliant effects. Cabled reports on the first fall openings of the Paris dressmakers still further indicate the advent of spar kling fabrics.

Vests of Suede

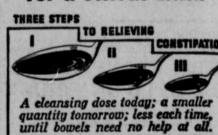
Leathers are getting more supply and wearable each year. This sea son smart vests are made of suede to go with sports suits and fur coats. They blend perfectly with the fabrics.

NOT PROFITABLE

Perhaps the chief advantage of having much money is that you can say what you please. Yet most millionaires don't.

NO UPSETS

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ANY mother knows the reason when her child stops playing, eats. little, is hard to manage. Constipution. But what a pity so few know the sensible way to set things right!

The ordinary laxatives, of even ordinary strength, must be carefully regulated as to dosage. A liquid laxative is the answer.

mothers. The answer to all your worries over constipation. A liquid can be measured. The dose can be exactly suited to any age or need.
Just reduce the dose each time, until the bowels are moving of their own accord and need no help.

This treatment will succeed with any child and with any adult.

The doctors use liquid laxatives. Hospitals use the liquid form. If it is best for their use, it is best for home use. The liquid laxative most families use is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Any druggist has it.

Paupers

How poor are they who have not natience! What wound did ever heal but by degrees.-Shakespeare.



Adversity a Thistle Adversity! thou thistle of life, thou king's court in olden days of pomp too art crowned-first with a flower.

Kepther SMOTHERED Now free from attacks

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Why endure the misery and torture of asthma attacks or bronchial cough? Ask your druggist for a bottle of easy-to-take NACOR KAPS (Nacor in capsule form). No habit-forming drugs.

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AFTER EATING A LARGE PIECE OF PIE HE STUCK IN HIS THUMB, AND PULLED OUT A TUM, WHICH HE ALWAYS KEPT IN HIS VEST

WHY MILLIONS

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

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