

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



Washington.—Representative James P. Buchanan, chairman of the house appropriations committee, is far from the rebel, bedeviling President Roosevelt, that he has been made to appear in the recent dispatches from Warm Springs and Washington.

Actually he is a member of the team, and at the moment is doing yeoman service for the "quarterback," as Mr. Roosevelt sometimes likes to style himself. His present play of forcing the President's hand on economy and budget balancing, his hopes that the President will eventually be in agreement with him, despite his own admission that he—Buchanan—is a "fanatic" on budget balancing, is all part of a very shrewdly calculated drama, not entirely unconnected with the election campaign next year.

For Roosevelt himself is thoroughly convinced not only of the necessity for making a very strong play toward economy in his budget message next month, and of painting a picture indicating that the budget will be balanced in due time, but also of the necessity of some extraordinary method of making the country believe he means it.

He has been told very frankly that the very interests he most wants to placate—to win over to the conviction that, from an economic and fiscal standpoint, he is perfectly safe—distrust his words. He has been told that it will take a great deal of skill to convince them he really intends to do what he may promise in that budget message.

Hard-boiled cynics are very difficult to convince by mere words, especially when some of those cynics believe firmly that the speaker of the words has fooled them before. So the problem was to stage a little drama in advance of the budget message, which would lead up to it, and pave the way for its being believed.

Would Cut Budget Deficit

It wasn't just a trial balloon which the Texas congressman sent up when he talked about cutting the budget deficit down to half a billion dollars for the year beginning July 1, next, and to scratch for the following year, after which expenditures were to be kept within income.

The idea is to have the country read the President's budget promises next month with the knowledge that the head of the house appropriations committee wants to go even further toward budget balancing than the President himself!

If the New Dealers had figured for a month they could not have devised a more convincing plan for persuading the country—not just of the President's intentions, but that they would be carried out.

For Mr. Buchanan is far from being just a congressman. He is chairman of the one committee in the house that handles all appropriations. Subcommittees appointed by him and working under him scrutinize the proposed expenditures for every governmental department and agency. House members as a whole are very prone to follow the recommendations of the house appropriations committee.

For one thing, it provides them a very simple and effective alibi for their votes. It saves lots of embarrassing explanations to critical constituents.

Moreover, business is perfectly aware that at the other end of the Capitol, the appropriations committee is presided over by Carter Glass of Virginia, who was so worried about national credit and the administration's spending policies that he wanted to cut the famous four-billion-dollar bill last year to two billion dollars. Senators do not pay as much attention to committee recommendations as do house members, but Mr. Glass and Mr. Buchanan will both be on the conference committee that will iron out differences between the two houses.

Lewis Vs. Green

That John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has all the cards in the inter-union labor battle, as far as issues are concerned, most labor leaders here privately agree, and would win the fight promptly if his name were William Green.

Or to put it more succinctly, if he had Green's personality, and Green's background, and Green's friendships.

The American Federation of Labor is marching toward vertical, or industry unions, and away from the old form of craft unions. But the oligarchy of the federation leans heavily toward Green, their president. Not only do the majority of the leaders distrust Lewis, but they include many who actively dislike him.

Lewis, many of them say privately, has been a successful fighter for the United Mine Workers. He has been aggressive, battling every moment. But he never knew when to lay his fighting manners aside. As a result, in conferences of labor

leaders he has tried to ride over his colleagues as though they were nothing but capitalists, and with all the contempt in his expression, both facial and by words, as if they were trying to starve his followers into submission.

Entirely aside from all this personal feeling, many of them point out that battling for the Mine Workers, successful as it has been so far as winning each battle that came up was concerned, has proved rather disastrous for the workers in the long run.

If Lewis had been head, for instance, of the automobile workers, and they had followed him with the same percentage of loyalty that the coal miners have demonstrated, the story would be very different.

For in the case of the automobile industry, it has been expanding year by year. Every season it needed more workers than the season before. Not only was the demand for its product growing, but there was no other industry competing with it—taking away its markets.

Success a Backfire

In the coal industry, however, there has been active competition from oil, both for ships and for factories, and even for homes. There has been the rapid development of gas and electrical competition. For example, the electrification of the Pennsylvania railroad from New York to Washington. And there has been a very heavy slump in international trade, which accentuated the slumping curve of railroad coal consumption, also shipping, especially the big trunk lines leading to ports.

So that in boosting the price of coal by increasing wages, Lewis' success has had a decided backfire. This is not the sort of point that usually gives labor leaders much pause. But they cite it as showing that Lewis lacks judgment.

However, several very large employers, who have been operating virtually open shops for some time, have told labor leaders privately they do not object to letting their present company unions—forced by NRA—into vertical or industry unions. What they are worried about is having to deal with twenty to thirty different craft unions, which frequently, they have observed in other concerns, get into quarrels among themselves and produce strikes which are not to be blamed, even by the workers, on their employers.

They want to be able to settle all their labor troubles with one set of officials—with one union. And they have served notice that they will fight to the death against the organization of their workers into the present craft unions.

Farley Shocks Them

The brain trust wing of the administration, as distinguished from the practical political wing, was shocked beyond words at the remarks of Postmaster Jim Farley at Denver before the Colorado Democratic central committee.

Mr. Farley's words, which so aroused the brain trusters who have been made sick at heart again and again at having their legislative ideas "mangled" on Capitol Hill, were:

"The second error is that the delegation in the national legislature are expected to be mere rubber stamps to carry out the will of the President. On the contrary, let me assure you that the member of independent habit and judgment is the one most appreciated by the administration. It is the President's function to recommend legislation. To advise congress what he deems requisite for the welfare of the nation. Those who have faith in his judgment go along with him, but there is neither pressure brought on the congressmen to follow the President's lead, nor hostility or reprisal for those who differ with him. It is rare that any important measure goes through without amendment. So much for that!"

The exclamation point at the conclusion of this paragraph appears in the official text, and most people at Washington, of whatever political persuasion, and in whatever office, agree that the punctuation is correct.

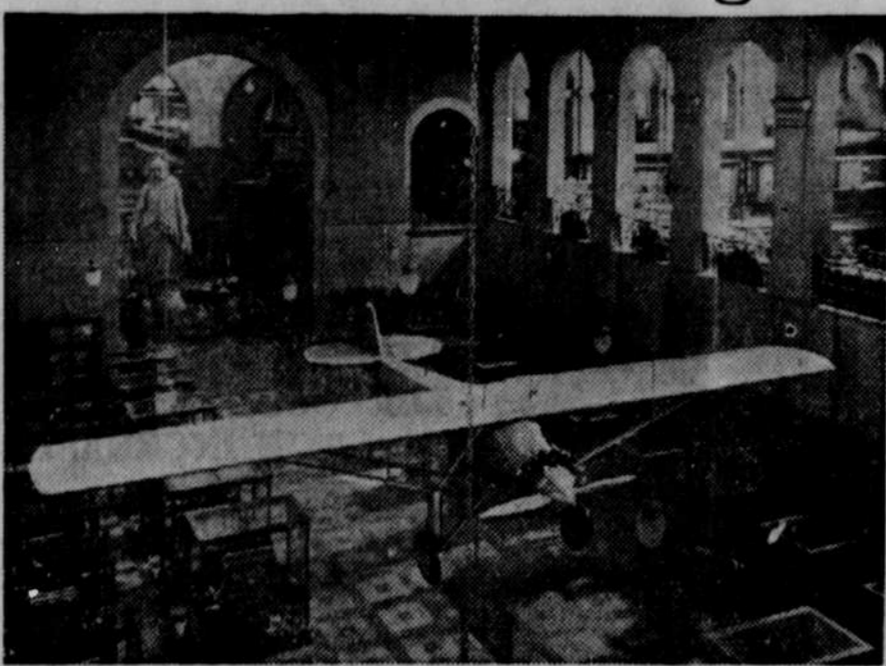
Turning on the Heat

Now if ever in the history of Presidential dealing with Capitol Hill more heat was turned on by the White House to win senators away from the Glass-Adams side of this controversy, and get them to vote for the nearly five billions which the administration wanted, old-timers around Washington do not remember it. And remember that Mr. Adams, just praised by Farley, was one of the ringleaders of the move to cut the appropriation in half!

But that was then, while now is something else again. Farley is not worried about legislation next session. He is worried about the election. That is his job.

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Culture in Washington



The "Spirit of St. Louis" in the National Museum.

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

MANY forces make Washington, the nation's capital, a cultural center. They flow from the government itself, concerned as it is with broad cultural problems and developing within its departments educational resources of great value; from the many scientific, industrial, and other associations located here; from the work of the diplomatic mission, and from five great universities.

Among the world's great storehouses of knowledge is the Library of Congress. It has more than 4,000,000 books and pamphlets, accumulated from the ends of the earth, including nearly every book printed in America and the most prized of foreign publications. The most complete collection of Russian and Chinese literature is preserved here.

Then there is the Smithsonian Institution's collection of the proceedings of learned societies, constituting the most complete scientific library in America, and the famous Folger collection of Shakespeareana housed in a marble pile near the Library of Congress.

Other libraries have become pre-eminent in special subjects, such as those of the State department, the patent office, the Army Medical museum, the bureau of standards, the geological survey, etc.

There are in all more than 200 libraries in Washington, where students are always welcome.

American education finds a focal point in the Interior department. Its office of education gathers data from all parts of the nation. Through experiment and experience, it converts its information into aid and advice given back to state, county and municipal school officers.

Think what it means to students to have access to the researches of the American Council of Education, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council, the National Geographic Society, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Carnegie Institution for the Advancement of Peace, and many others.

Great Art Galleries.

Of art galleries besides the National, there is the Corcoran, exhibiting the work of prominent American artists and sculptors. It also houses the famous Clark collection of old masters and other items of European art. The Freer gallery also illuminates this combination, with works of James McNeill Whistler and oriental sculptures, paintings, bronzes and jades. There are also in Washington private galleries open to students of the arts.

In such an atmosphere it is natural that seats of higher learning should develop. Five universities now give to Washington the largest proportional student population of any city in the country.

In 1791 Georgetown university opened its doors under the jurisdiction of the Jesuit order. Second in date of founding is the George Washington university (then Columbian college), chartered by act of congress in 1821. The Catholic University of America was authorized by Pope Leo XIII in 1863, and is supported by the Roman Catholic church. It has a program of expansion to culminate in 1939-40, when the university celebrates its fiftieth anniversary. Fifteen buildings of the university already erected and 40 religious houses accommodate several thousand students.

American university, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church, was chartered in 1893. Seven of its marble halls are already built and in use. Howard university, for the colored race, was chartered by congress in 1867.

George Washington wished a national university built here. In his will he left 50 shares of stock in the Potomac (Canal) company for its endowment "to which the youth of fortune and talent might be sent for the completion of their education and by forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves . . . from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies . . . which when carried to excess are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country."

Pursuant to that project of the

first President, Columbian college was established. The stock which General Washington willed became worthless. But in 1819 Rev. Luther Rice, a Baptist missionary, formed a group to buy land for the use of a college. With General Washington's idea in mind, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun and others became patrons of the new college and raised a fund for its use.

By 1822 the main building was in use. Two years later President Monroe, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Marquis de Lafayette attended its first commencement. In recent years Herbert Hoover, Calvin Coolidge, General Pershing, Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister of Great Britain; King Albert of Belgium, and King Prajadhipok of Siam have attended its commencements and addressed the university body.

Its medical school was opened in 1825; in 1826 the law school was organized, discontinued soon afterward, but re-established in 1865. It is the oldest law school in Washington and was the first in the United States to establish a graduate course of law.

In 1904 congress removed the school from denominational control and provided it with self-perpetuating trustees, empowered to change its name. That same year it was renamed "The George Washington university." Its enrollment is more than 7,500.

Oldest is Georgetown.

Georgetown university is the capital's oldest seat of higher learning. Its founding was coincident with the Constitution and the inauguration of our first President. It saw the Maryland legislature raise "George Town" to the dignity of a city. Treasured among its archives are records of three visits to it by George Washington and two by the Marquis de Lafayette. The university's origin has been traced to the little schoolhouses opened in 1634 at St. Ingoes, Md., by Rev. Andrew White and his companions, who came with Leonard Calvert in the Lord Baltimore company to found Maryland.

John Carroll, in 1785, planned the founding of the school where it now stands. Three years later the first building was started, although the deed to land was dated January 23, 1789. Today the familiar towers of the venerable university dominate a pleasant, commanding position on the north side of the Potomac, called "Cohonguroton," or River of Swans, by the Indians.

Georgetown's observatories on the hilltops are world renowned. The astronomical observatory, with such directors as Secchi, De Vico and Hagen, was built in 1843. The Selsiological observatory, for so many years directed by Francis A. Toudorf, was erected in 1900.

After the World war the nation needed more men trained for diplomatic service and those skilled in overseas trade; so in 1919 Georgetown set up its school of foreign service, the first of its kind in the United States. Recently this school had graduates stationed in 37 foreign countries. Its great new buildings crown the Potomac hills.

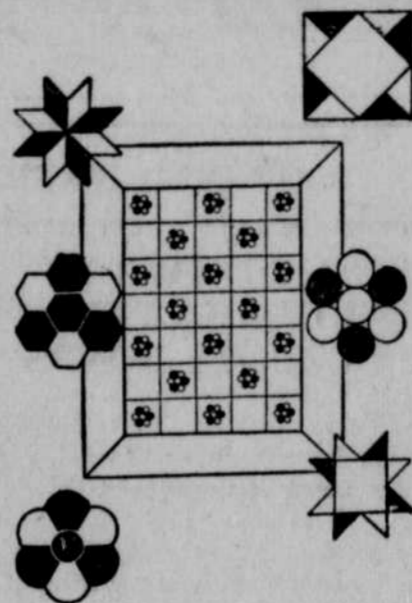
National Museum's Treasures. Nobody has seen everything in the National museum. Nobody could. There is too much. To see its 13,000,000 different specimens—at the rate of one thing a minute, working eight hours a day—would take more than 74 years!

This museum preserves all collections of objects of science, history, industry, and art belonging to our government. It is the storehouse for specimens that range in size from the tiniest of shells and insects to airplanes, automobiles, and huge skeletons of fossil animals. The whole has been valued at more than \$12,000,000. Because of its host of odd objects that are the only ones of their kind in existence, the collection could not be duplicated at any price.

The most popular single object today is the "Spirit of St. Louis," the plane flown by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in his lonely voyage on the first nonstop flight from New York to Paris, on May 20 and 21, 1927. You see also the original Langley flying machine; the first machine purchased from the Wright Brothers by the United States government in 1908; the "Chicago" (which in 1924 circumnavigated the globe); the first Liberty engine, and many other items in the development of aeronautics.

Inexpensive, Easy Patchwork Quilts

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



Patchwork quilts as a rule are elaborate, cost quite a bit and represent many days of tedious work. This work and cost can be cut down to a minimum as shown in the illustration. Any of these designs can be used on eighteen nine-inch blocks and so arranged to make a full size quilt. About three ounces or one yard of prints is all that is required for the patchwork. Folder No. 536 in colors illustrates four ways to assemble these different designs, also cut out diagrams for six different patches like the above. Information about yardage required for back, border and blocks is also given.

The folder No. 536 and folder No. 6 with other quilting information will be mailed upon receipt of 10 cents, or send us 19 cents and we will send folder and sufficient beautiful patches to make up the patchwork on one of these simple quilts. Address Home Craft Co., Dept. D, Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Isle Ranks High in Cleanliness

Lanai was a cattle ranch 20 years ago, but today is noted for peaches and pineapples. Sixth island in size in the Hawaiian group, its Lanai City is called the most immaculately kept American municipality in all the islands. Roofs are painted in various colors, streets are shaded by Norfolk pines and yards glow with hibiscus blooms and flowering trees.

Child Will Read Story That He Thinks Is Good

"Who shall define interest for another person, compounded as it is of the raw material of which personality is made?" queries a writer in the Parents' Magazine, declaring that there is apt to be one of two reasons why a child does not like to read. Either he has not mastered the technique of reading to an extent where no voluntary effort must be exerted or else he has not had access in sufficient numbers to books which correspond to his idea of a good story.

"Your child will read if he but discovers the books particularly right for his interests and tastes," declares the writer whose experiences with children and books has convinced her that there does not live the youngster who will not listen to a good story, and since reading is only a method of listening to a good story, will not read if the book is about something in which he is either actually or potentially interested; is written in words and style suitable to his reading ability; has the degree of advancement suitable to both his emotional and intellectual age levels. Those two developments, by the way, are at entirely different rates of speed. As the writer adroitly puts it: "Children do the strangest juggling and somersaulting as regards these ages, going into a hand-spring a poised adolescent, coming up at the end, an emotional eight-year-old."

No Change

Happy single, happy married, is usually the case.

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Cakes and pies will not burn while baking if a sheet of asbestos is cut and fitted into gas stove oven.

To remove iodine that has been spilled on linen or cotton, make a paste of starch and cold water and spread over stain. Let stand until dry, then brush off.

A space should be left between walls of refrigerator and dishes containing foods to allow free circulation of air. This preserves the foods.

When roasting beef have oven very hot at first to seal in juices, then reduce heat, cooking more slowly.

If skins peeled from apples when making pies are boiled until soft, then strained into pie shell before putting in apples, the flavor of pie is improved.

Electric refrigerators should be cleaned once a month. Wash out quickly with a lukewarm solution of bicarbonate of soda or borax.

In arranging the table for your bridge luncheon you can get the most distinctive effect by choosing a luncheon set of that sheer cathedral linen done in pastel-tinted embroidery. They are a change from the usual type of Italian linens.

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Manufactured by baking powder specialists who make nothing but baking powder — under supervision of expert chemists.
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A full 10 ounce can for 10c
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Highest Quality — Always Dependable
MILLIONS OF POUNDS HAVE BEEN USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

LOST...ONE HEALTHY GROUCH!



"SEEMS funny that coffee was harming me! I thought it was bad only for children!"
"Oh, no... the caffeine in coffee disagrees with many grown-ups, too. It can upset their nerves, cause indigestion, or loss of sleep!"

If you suspect that coffee disagrees with you . . . try Postum for 30 days. It contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It's easy to make . . . costs less than half a cent a cup. It's delicious, too . . . and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

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