

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—Roosevelt is going to cash in, next month, in his budget message, on spade work which goes back for two years to his first budget message, in January, 1934.

His first message asked for extraordinary appropriations of \$3,100,000,000. No one thought at the time that he could possibly spend it, and he didn't.

The following budget message, January, 1935, asked for the eight hundred odd million left over, and \$4,000,000,000 additional.

Again everybody knew that he couldn't spend it all during the fiscal year, and many did not hesitate to say so. This time he asked for many of the appropriations to be made for two years.

Best calculations available at the moment are that not less than \$1,000,000,000 will be left at the end of this fiscal year, June 30, next. Which means that in 30 appropriations to be asked for in the next month's budget message the President will be able to make a magnificent showing so far as working toward a balanced budget is concerned.

But that is only part of the picture. The President did his utmost to paint the picture, one year ago, in its darkest possible shades. With the result that almost any picture painted next month will appear to be a long step forward. For example, there was no reference whatever in last year's budget message to the \$2,000,000,000 profit on gold, which has been locked up in the secret stabilization fund. There was no intimation to be found that any of the billions loaned out by the RFC and other government agencies are an asset, although as a matter of fact if the RFC books were closed today, and the paper it holds auctioned off in the open market, not only would the government recover 100 cents on the dollar, but there would be a profit.

Dramatic Touch
As though all this were not enough, the President just recently added another dramatic touch to the picture, which is intended to reassure business and taxpayers and meet the criticism of such Republicans as former President Hoover and Governor Landon about too much spending by the federal government.

This was his statement that he had been assured by bankers that the federal credit would not be in much danger until the national debt reached a total of from 55 to 70 billions.

As the President knew it would before he made the statement, it roused a flood of comment, criticism, and curiosity. Bankers here and there denied they had made such statements, and demands poured in that the President name his informant.

All of which accomplished perfectly the President's objective in making the statement—to attract a lot of attention—rivet national attention on the huge figures—and—inevitably bring about a different impression entirely from what might otherwise have been the case when his budget message figures are given to the country.

So that when the figures come out the country will be reassured, instead of being freshly alarmed. And the total national debt that will be disclosed, together with the prospect that it will be slightly increased if the New Deal program goes forward, will seem much smaller than the same figures would have appeared without this preliminary flurry.

It's the kind of thing Mr. Roosevelt likes very much. He gets the same sort of kick that someone else might get from a shrewdly calculated attack in chess. It's the same thing he worked during the campaign of 1932 on the people who kept heckling him on the soldier bonus.

Victory for Hull
Lots of conservative business men are going to pat George N. Peek on the back, and sympathize with the "gross stupidity" which he fought in vain on the international trade policy. Some of them will really mean what they say, but a very considerable majority will be trying to pour oil on fire instead of oil on water. Their real object will be to inflame Peek to the point where his attack on the administration will be red-hot.

For the truth is that most conservative business men interested in international trade agree with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and not with George Peek. Hence they approve the action of President Roosevelt in awarding the victory in this long drawn out battle to Hull.

This is not a discussion of the merits of the controversy. Its merits have nothing to do with the political point involved. But it is not guesswork that most business

men interested in international trade approve the Hull reciprocity treaty plan, and enthusiastically favor maintaining the "most favored nation" clause.

Swap Plays Havoc

Germany took more coffee than she needed on one international swap, dumped it in New York, and broke the world price—thus playing havoc with the country she was swapping with as well as that country's competitors.

In the normal processes of international trade, the wants of the buyers are studied. Little things are compiled with. Curious shades of taste in food, preference in colors, etc., are studied. Barter comes along, and the customers sometimes do without rather than buy the goods offered.

Naturally, too, the exporters and importers want to run their own business. They don't want the government running it for them.

On the other hand, the "most favored nation" clause frequently benefits a nation making no concessions whatever to the United States as much or more than the nation for which the concession was made. Japan has benefited enormously by some of the reciprocity treaties this country has made.

But all the objections to Peek's policies are going to be forgotten now. There is no need of fighting about them. The questions are settled. So the very men who opposed Peek most bitterly, in many instances, will seek to use him now as a weapon to hit Roosevelt.

Even the big importers, while they like the Democratic ideas about tariffs more than the Republican, are mostly conservative. They do not enthuse much about the New Deal, and the taxation they fear it will bring on big corporations and big incomes.

Different Picture
More independent voting than President Roosevelt has had to face so far promises to characterize the sessions of congress to convene next month. The whole picture is entirely different. Private comments of a lot of returning senators and members of the house, many of whom are already in Washington because their children go to school here, indicate that it will be an "every man for himself" session.

The tendency was already apparent when congress adjourned. It cropped up sharply when house and senate paid no attention to the White House wishes on the neutrality act. It is perfectly true that the administration did not bring up its heavy artillery on the neutrality act. In fact, the White House was not expecting the measure to pass at all. But the wishes of the President and of Secretary of State Hull were made known very clearly on Capitol Hill.

It is interesting to note that these wishes were expressed by State department men—who normally, with the exception of the secretary himself, have almost no political influence, however thoroughly they may understand the department's problems, and however able they may be personally.

Actually, the President was so busy concentrating his barrage on other legislative problems that there was no ammunition of the political variety available to cajole or threaten legislators tending to be independent on this issue.

Fear to Speak Out
Three years ago, two years ago, and even one year ago congressmen faced a situation where Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal cause were unbelievably popular. Republicans in the National legislature hesitated to speak out against him or his policies. They feared it might ruin them. Witness Senator Vandenberg. And many others.

Then there were more than a hundred Democratic members of the house who had been elected from normally Republican districts. And a hundred more from highly doubtful districts. Their main hope was for Roosevelt's strength to pull them through the next election. It worked marvelously well in 1934.

But meanwhile two things have happened. By the end of last session both of them had percolated to the politically minded legislators, with their ears close to the ground back home. By now the casual newspaper reader knows it, as a result of numerous polls.

One is that Roosevelt has lost a great deal of his popularity. He may still have enough to re-elect himself, the legislators figure, but not enough to exert any substantial influence for others running on the same ticket with him.

The other, as also demonstrated by polls, is that a lot of people still approve Roosevelt heartily, but do not like many of his policies. So that a great many voters may be expected next November to mark their ballots for Roosevelt electors, and then vote against a senator and representative just because these legislators voted for the Roosevelt policies. There is no point in saying this is not logical. It happens all the time in politics. And politicians are not interested in logic so much as in votes.

So look out for a lot of independence, which will prove very annoying to the White House on Capitol Hill this session.

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Shirt Factory in Troy, N. Y.

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NEW YORK conjures up a vision of a great metropolis, a great state where the forested Adirondacks rise above vast agricultural lands, where the Hudson river flows placidly from the north woods to the sea, and where the Niagara river spills a portion of its waters and lures hundreds of thousands of tourists annually.

But few laymen are aware of the state's economic and industrial features. Nearly one-fifth of all the life insurance in force in America, both ordinary and industrial, is held in New York. Approximately half the nation's imports, measured alike by tonnage and value, enter the United States through the custom house at the mouth of the Hudson, and more than half of our total export tonnage clears through that port. One-seventh of all the net retail sales in the United States were made in New York in a recent year—\$7,000,000,000 out of \$49,000,000,000.

The Empire state's role in the manufacturing realm is a particularly interesting one. There are some 16 industries in which its products constitute more than one-half of the total output of the entire country and about thirty others in which its share of the nation's production is more than a third.

With the gradual growth of manufacturing west of the Alleghenies, there has long been a falling off in New York state's relative standing in many industries; but as there has been a recession of rank in the making of these wares, there has been a corresponding expansion in the fabrication of clothing. This expansion has been so notable that it has more than made up for all the losses in other fields and enables New York still to stand out as the leading industrial state of the Union, with about one-seventh of all the nation's manufactured wares to its credit.

Leads All in Clothing.
There are only seven states in the Union whose total output of manufactures of every kind surpasses clothing alone in the Empire's state. These seven states are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and California.

In 1929 New York made clothing at factory prices was valued at approximately \$2,700,000,000. It included three-fourths of the nation's production of women's apparel and nearly one-half of the country's clothes for men.

The Dutch practically began their colony on the strength of the fur trade, and the latest census shows that New York is still active in marketing furs, accounting for \$228,000,000 worth of manufactured fur goods out of a total of \$277,000,000 for the whole United States. Practically all of the industries in which New York holds this sort of leadership are of the lighter kind. The scepter for the heavier industries has largely passed into the hands of other communities.

Specialization in industry applies to communities as well as to wares. Rome calls itself the copper city, and makes about one-tenth of the nation's output of copperware. Gloversville is pre-eminent in the manufacture of gloves, and turns out more of them than any other community in the country. Rochester is the optical and photographic-equipment capital of the nation, producing more than a third of the optical goods of the United States and most of its photographic supplies.

Sometimes those who are not New Yorkers have been inclined to complain that the Empire state seems to get more than its fair share of benefits, particularly more than its share of the country's income. Especially are they inclined to think this true of the metropolis itself.

When thus they complain, perhaps it is because they lose sight of the other side of the ledger—the measure of how much New York produces for the country.

Pays Huge Sums in Taxes.
If you were told that every great irrigation project of every state in the West, from Yuma and Yakima to Shoshone, has been built from funds supplied to the federal government by the state of New York and is maintained by funds from

her citizens, you would be astonished.

Likewise, if you were told that every dollar of all the federal-aid money the government has spent so unstintedly in helping all the states to develop their highway systems comes from New York, you would be amazed.

But wait! As the old showboat captain of radio fame exclaims, "That is only the beginning." For when Uncle Sam sat down to reckon up what the state of New York did to help him pay for the running of his government in 1932, he discovered that she supplied him with income taxes and internal revenue receipts reaching the grand total of \$744,000,000. He next found that if New York had paid her taxes on a per capita basis, her share of the national excise would have called for only \$269,000,000. When he deducted this amount from the \$744,000,000 actually paid in, he found that New York had given him \$475,000,000 more than would have been required under a per capita quota.

That \$475,000,000 certainly proved a godsend to Uncle Sam in meeting his ever-intensifying problem of financing the operations of an increasingly exacting household. He found that with it he could pay for each and every one of the following items in his budget: every dollar voted to every state for federal aid, whether to roads, National Guard, forest protection, or agricultural experimentation; the entire expenses of the legislative branch of the government, including the Library of Congress; the entire cost of the judicial branch, including all federal courts and justices; the cost of the independent offices and bureaus, from the Smithsonian institution and the National museum to the interstate commerce, the federal trade, and the civil service commissions; the cost of the Department of the Interior, including the general land office, the bureau of reclamation, the geological survey, the bureau of Indian affairs, the office of education, etc.; the whole outlay for the Department of Labor; the cost of the Department of Justice; and the expenditures required in the scientific bureaus of the Department of Commerce, from the bureau of standards and the coast and geodetic survey to the bureau of fisheries, the patent office, and bureau of mines.

In other words, all that Uncle Sam gives the states in federal aid, as well as all that he spends to maintain two of the three branches of the government and three departments of the third branch, plus all that he spends for scientific research in a fourth department, plus the maintenance of the independent offices, can be met out of New York's added quota of taxation.

Abounds in Dairy Farms.
The traveler roundabout the state of New York readily discovers that much of the attractiveness of its rural scene is due to the marks of careful tillage upon the face of its fertile acres.

With a population that is five parts urban and one part rural, there is a vast demand for milk—New York city itself must reach out 300 miles for its supply. Dairy farms therefore abound everywhere. And they call not only for grasslands, but also for cornfields and general crops, with the resultant mosaics of color, alike in the Hudson valley, the St. Lawrence region, and the Mohawk country.

In 1929 the state produced 80,000,000 gallons of milk, enough to fill a vat ten feet deep and four and one-half wide, extending from the southern end of Manhattan to the eastern end of Lake Erie.

The vineyards, the orchards of small fruits, and the truck gardens that flourish on the slopes that environ the inland lakes, because the warming waters of the latter cut short the frosts of the springtime and hold back those of the fall, add as much to the beauty of the area as they add to the prosperity of the region. The vineyards in the Chataqua country and around Keuka lake are especially noted.

GOLDEN PHANTOMS

Fascinating Tales of Lost Mines

by Edith L. Watson

THE LOST FIND

THE Funeral range of mountains, east of Death Valley, conceals a lost mine known as the Find. A man named Smith was its discoverer, and he went to New York with the first of his new wealth, spent it lavishly, and at the end of two months died of apoplexy.

He left a map, a fairly accurate one, showing the eastern part of Death Valley, and in the northernmost range of mountains a canyon had been drawn in detail. Near the head of this canyon a red cross marked the Find.

Basing their itineraries on this map, many people tried to reach the mine, but with no success. Then a "location notice," written peculiarly and apparently designed to give clues only to those who knew which were real and which false directions, was unearthed from beneath a location monument where the copper camp of Greenwater stands. The notice read as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that we, the men that wrote this notice, is over the age of twenty-one and are citizens of the United States, Cuba, and the Philippines; we do this day locate one gold mine. Known as the Bryfogle, and more particularly described as follows:

"Commencing at this big monument of stone on a cold rainy night and running 35 hours with Indians after him, come to a big canyon that leads up to the north with two big rocks on one side of the mouth of the canyon, the one on the right round and smooth, and the one on the left rough and rugged. These rocks stand 20 feet high. Follow up this canyon about five hours on burros or one and one-half hours on horseback you will come to the fork of the canyon. Take the left hand one and ride hard for two hours and you will come to a small gulch leading up to the right. Go up this about one-fourth of a mile you will come to a small water hole. Sometimes it's a dry hole. If it's a water hole when you get there, water your animals, fill your canteen and then go on until the gulch forks again, then take the right hand one until it forks, then lead up the left one just a little ways and you will discover the find we have been unable to locate. The canyon is yet, and we take this means of locating the big find. The map of the above described property will be furnished to anyone on application to the undersigned. Located this first day of January, 1902.

"Locator, 'J. W. Trotter.'
"P. S.—Don't look for this mine in the summer time, as it is dangerous."
"Doc."

SWIFT SILVER MINE

THERE seem to be three distinct Terras in America during which mining was most important. The first was during the Spanish occupation, the second after the Civil war, and the last the present time. But the Swift silver mine belongs to none of them; it produced its silver shortly before the Revolution.

Swift was the captain of a sailing vessel of those times. He met a man who had been adopted into an Indian tribe, and this man revealed that the Indians had discovered a fabulously rich deposit of silver in Kentucky.

The mine was in a cave, well hidden from the casual searcher. It was all that had been promised, and Swift set to work mining and smelting the ore, running it into molds and stamping it with a dollar die which he had brought with him. When they had made as much of this money as they could carry, they concealed the place as the Indians had done and started eastward—none too soon, for the tribesmen discovered that their mine had been plundered and started on their trail. In fact, pursuit grew so hot that the white men were forced to bury a large proportion of their spoils.

Then came the Revolutionary war, and Swift was busy with many matters. We next meet up with him when he came into Kentucky with Boone, and told the story of the Indian mine at Boonesborough.

He said that he could find the place again, although his sight was failing, and a company was formed to go with him. He led them truly, and at last toward evening one day he recognized the location. The night was spent in dreams of great fortune, and at daybreak every one was eager to uncover the hidden shaft—but alas! during the night Swift's eyesight had left him completely, and he could not see even the sun as it poured its rays against his face.

He tried to tell the men where to go, but it was useless. They were forced at last to abandon their search and return home empty handed. That mine has been hunted ever since those days, but it remains hidden.

Will Efficiency in Killing Bring About Peace on Earth?

Famed Publicists, Thinkers Answer Much-Mooted Question.

Will nations ever abandon war? Will efficiency in killing hasten its end? Is peace on earth possible? These questions were put to famous publicists and thinkers by Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Among those who give their opinions are: Oswald Spengler, Arthur Brisbane, Havelock Ellis, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, and Amelia Earhart Putnam. Preparedness was advocated by some, a better understanding between nations, and taking of profits out of war by others.

Havelock Ellis says: "I have no doubt whatever that a permanent world peace is possible and will be achieved when the will to it exists. There is no war among the animals nearest to man and no evidence of its existence in early man's history. It is a phase of human development which may once have been beneficial in aiding social discipline and co-operation but today, in the opinion of the majority of people, it has become useless and mischievous. Even when successful, it fails to achieve the security for which it is chiefly waged."

Arthur Brisbane says: "World peace will come when some nation or group of nations becomes powerful and civilized enough to put an end to war. If necessary, as Cardinal Richelieu put an end to dueling by executing a few that fought duels. Efficiency in killing will hasten its end. Elimination of inferior races may continue for a while after 'civilized' nations cease killing their 'equals' with the consent and approval of the 'equals.'"

Oswald Spengler says: "If there were to take place in Asia today a great uprising against the white race, countless white people would join in it because they are tired of the peaceful life. Pacifism will remain an ideal, war a fact, and if the white peoples are determined to lead no more, the colored races will, and they will become the rulers of the world."

Amelia Earhart Putnam says: "I believe war can be outlawed, but not until mere living offers a substitute for the beguiling pageantry of the military; nor until mental attitudes change through such basic economic adjustments as rational control of

population and of the production and distribution of life necessities." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt: "Permanent world peace is a possibility; a probability only if the world as a whole determines that self-preservation demands organization for peace instead of war. We cannot expect to make any treaties which will not need change. We must find a basis on which representatives of the people may meet and calmly consider changes occurring throughout the world, and the needs arising therefrom. It is obvious that populations will change and economic conditions vary. If we realize that the ultimate good of all is more advantageous than the temporary good that may accrue to one nation or to one individual, we will be able to meet questions that arise and adjust them in a sane and reasonable manner."

A Dressy Frock Fitting Budget

PATTERN 9545



Smiles

He Knew Pat
Mike—I haven't seen my Uncle Pat for ten years. I wonder what he's been doing all that time.
Ike—I can guess: ten years.

Nothing Gained
Math Teacher—Now we find that x is equal to zero.
Student—Gee! All that work for nothing.—American Boy.

The Professional Angle
The champion athlete in bed with a cold was told that he had a temperature.
"How high is it, doctor?" he wanted to know.
"A hundred, and one."
"What's the world's record?"

Just Average
Wife (honeyed)—You're lazy, you're worthless, you're bad-tempered, you're shiftless, you're a thorough liar.
Husband (reasonably)—Well, my dear, no man is perfect.

A Good Reader
Miss—Mary, how could you sit there reading while baby is crying so hard?
Nurse—It doesn't disturb me a bit, ma'am.—Answers Magazine.

Parliamentary
"Do you think you'll be able to get the speaker's eye?"
"The speaker hasn't done anything to me yet," said the athletic young member. "If he does, I won't aim for his eye. I'll aim for his jaw."

"As easy as pie" to fit between two graceful raglan sleeves, a wedge-shaped yoke is a distinguishing feature of this rather dressy, yet inexpensive afternoon frock. You'll find it hard to decide which sleeve treatment is the more charming, the one that tapers to a snugly buttoned cuff, or the one which stops just short of the wrist. Don't forget to note the very new, gored skirt with its subtle flare. If it's a dressy dress you want, black satin is ideal; but if you're out for color, choose a richly hued novelty synthetic.

Pattern 9545 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric and 3/4 yard contrasting. Complete diagrammed sew chart included.
Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER and SIZE.
Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 232 West Eighteenth St., New York, N. Y.

GENERAL ALARM



Worm—Doggonit, that fool near-sighted firebug thinks I'm a piece of hose.

Nothing Gratis
"You can't get something for nothing in this life."
"That's right," replied the gloomy citizen. "If I want even a few kind words about my disposition and some hope of future success, I've got to go to a fortune teller and pay for them."

WRIGLEY'S ALWAYS BRINGS GOOD CHEER

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