SEEN and HEARD NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Chamber of Commerce were devoted at the annual meeting to soft pedaling the firebrands. Probably Deal and all its works. They were bitter against the principles underlying the new tax bill, red-headed about the seizure of private telegrams by the Black committee, vociferous against government ownership of utilities and government competition with private industry, and alarmed about the trend indicated by the national labor relations board. In fact, they didn't like the New Deal.

Some of them had a few kind words about the reciprocal trade agreements, but they were not even united about that.

But-their leaders did not want the "convention" to resolve itself into an anti-New Deal camp-meeting. So they put a quietus on the would-be anti-Roosevelt shouters. It was not entirely successful. Every now and then some fire-eater would get over a short speech in tune with the real frame of mind of the business men present. But not too often.

The answer to which is highly interesting. With the exception of a few of the more optimistic, most of the delegates were afraid President Roosevelt would be re-elected, despite what they believe to be the almost unanimous opposition of business. Not necessarily big business. As a matter of fact, the United States Chamber of Commerce is far from being just big business. Indeed there has been more than a suspicion, from time to time, that what is meant when the average man speaks of big business is just a little snooty about the chamber. It is even said that J. P. Morgan does not worry about what the chamber will do, and is not even interested.

Hurts Little Business

But the average business man of sufficient stature to attend a chamber meeting does not like the things the New Deal is doing to that the administration's pet economic idea is the drive against big-

Which makes the silencing of the more violent critics at the meeting all the more interesting-interesting because of the conviction of so many of them that as the cards are now stacked, Roosevelt may be reelected. That would mean four more years of the same, as they see it, and they do not want to put themselves in the position of mice sassing the cat. Maybe the cat will get tired of playing with them and let them go before all the life is choked out.

But-not if they make the cat real mad.

Some interesting stories of the troubles some of them had been put to already by bureau of internal revenue men pawing over their old tax returns were told at this meeting. The stories had a quieting influence. They played right into the hands of the leaders seeking to hush too violent open criticism of the administration.

Some of the more optimistic promise that when the Cleveland and Philadelphia conventions are over, when the two platforms have been written and the candidate of the Republicans is named, things may take a different turn.

Hit Short Sellers

Within a few days, the securities commission is going to crack down on short sellers, plugging an obvious-to the trade-loophole which curiously enough had entirely escaped the New Dealers until now. This is to increase the margin requirements on short sales. To buy shares of stock on the market under the securities commission ruling the speculator has been required to put up 55 per cent of the value. But to sell the same stock he has been required to put up only 10 per

This is one of the reasons, it is believed here, for the heavy decline in American Telephone recently, which has caused considerable embarrassment here, as many fair sized holders of this stock are very loyal Roosevelt men-some of them of the "For Roosevelt Before Chicago" variety so highly esteemed by

Jim Farley. Another important reason for the decline of this stock is the proposal to tax intercorporate dividends. Experts on the subject believe the American Telephone company would have a very difficult time simplifying its corporate structure. If it could absorb the New England Bell, New York Bell, Chesapeake and Potomac, Southern Pacific, and all the other operating companies in which it owns practically all the stock, and put them into one big corporation, that would avoid much of the tax problem as it stands in the bill passed by the house.

But there are serious objections to doing this. Among other things,

Washington .- Most of the efforts | it would make much more difficult of the bigwigs of the United States | and delicate the matter of local relations. Officials of the local operating companies are treated with much more consideration in the 90 per cent of the business men in | territory in which they operate than attendance were breathing fire and they would be if they were embrimstone privately against the New | ployees of the blg company. In fact, the difference here is difficult to exaggerate. It would arouse an entirely different feeling toward the local companies on the part of the customers, the public generally, and the city councils and legisla-

Onerous Alternative

Yet the alternative-paying taxes on the dividends of the subsidiary companies-would be very onerous, anges are still grown, but since the indeed, and there is not too much hope that the senate, in rewriting the tax bill, will eliminate this intercompany dividend tax. In fact, the idea is very dear to President Roosevelt's heart. It might be Pines" which will provide a good termed his pet idea No. 2 in the whole tax measure, No. 1 being getting the camel's nose under the edge of the tent in the drive against

squealing about the communications first pineapples to his employer's putting the company to the neces- pine in its pot selling for two guinsity of revamping its corporate eas. England and Germany are now an amendment, which would put all pines, France and continental Porutilities in a separate classification, tugal following. just as the railroads and banks are put in a separate classification in the house tax bill.

The railroads simply must be relieved of this intercompany tax mountain shrub being provided. All plan, they point out, because in the plants are brought to blossom many instances they are prevented at the same time by a process of by laws and leases, as well as smoking, the value of which was acother difficulties, from simplifying their corporate structures.

Fear Repercussions

Department of Agriculture offipossible repercussions from President Roosevelt's speech in New York. Especially the President's laying so much stress on the combusiness, big and little. In fact, he munity of interests between the thinks it is doing more to hurt lit- garment workers in New York and tle business than big business-de- the farmers who produce the food emerald slopes in various sections spite constant repetition of the idea of the nation. And his statement of Sao Miguel, the exclusive prothat if the people of New York city alone could buy all the food they wanted, it would require three million more acres of good land to supply their needs.

For, as agriculture officials sadly point out-very privately of course -Americans bought foreign agricultural products which, had they been grown in the United States, would have taken a lot more than three million additional acres to produce.

Brushing aside such products as coffee, cocoa beans, taploca, sago and arrowroot, imports of all of produced commercially in the United States, there were imports of been a tea-drinking nation. foreign foodstuffs which could very easily have been produced in this country, thus providing buying power for the products of American industry, and achieving the very sort of solildarity on which the President laid so much stress.

For instance, in 1935 this country imported 38,870,000 bushels of wheat, 43,242,000 bushels of corn, 339,000 tons of wheat by-product feeds, 320,623,000 pounds of barley malt, 378,000 head of cattle, 245,851. 000 pounds of tallow, 22,675,000 pounds of butter, and quantities of foreign produced fats and oils greater than ever before in history!

Just to give an idea of the increase, 1935 butter imports exceeded those of the previous year by 1.948 per cent-exceeded the five year average by 1,413 per cent!

Blame AAA Program

Part of all this flood of food and feed imports, of course, was due to the two largest volcano craters. the drouth. But by far the major portion was due to the AAA program. It was right down the very alley the President was talking about-keeping prices up. Department of Agriculture officials, in their private explanations, say that while the drouth upset their plans. there is also the inescapable fact that they overdid curtailment, even had there been no drouth.

On one point the agriculture officials are adamant. They do not but there are plenty of outside experts who admit it for them.

As a matter of fact, there are senators and representatives from corn rick where brownish maize in the cotton producing states who are the husk is hung to dry. It forms extremely worried about the whole the staple cereal crop of the islands. cotton situation. They are not talk. Fava beans (broad beans) and yams ing about it in public, for it would are grown and are leading articles not be popular back home.

In the year just past Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, himself a South Carolinian, has had some apparent justification for his continue growing a crop out of

have one crop failure.



Wine Barrels Are Carried Under the Carts.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service. CAO MIGUEL of the Azores islands is turning from oranges to pineapples as its chief source of wealth. Excellent orisland lost the British market a few

Natives of Sao Miguel hope to develop their island into an "Isle of part of Europe with practically all its fresh supply of pineapples.

years ago, pineapple culture has oc-

cupied agriculturists.

An Englishman, a skilled horticulturist, arrived at Sao Miguel more than eighty years ago to lay What the pro-New Deal stock- out the famous Jose do Canto garholders in Telephone who have been dens. It was he who brought the commission probe want to know is hothouse. Twenty years later the what public purpose is served by fruit was shipped to England, each structure. What they hope for is the chief consumers of Azorian

The plant, which is here of the smooth-leaved Cayenne variety, is grown under glass, special beds of fermenting heath or some other cidentally discovered many years ago when a carpenter, working in one of the pineapple houses, chanced to set fire to a pile of shavings. To the surprise of the grower, the cials are just a little nervous over plants, instead of being spoiled, burst into flower. By this method practically all the plants in a hothouse can be marketed at the same time, many months earlier than for-

Little glass houses shimmer on ducer of pineapples in this archipelago. Wrapped in cellophane or packed in excelsior and crated, the fruit is shipped to the European market by a fleet of three vessels about 2,000,000 pines, worth half a million dollars, were exported.

Tea, Too, Is Grown There.

Another exotic industry on this island is the production of black and green tea, which here retains its original name, "cha." Ever since they discovered the sea route to India and planted their settlements as which increased, but which are not far afield as Macao (Macau), on the coast of China, the Portuguese have

There is an old belief that tea is better if it has not crossed the sea. Whether this is true or not, Azorian tea tastes to some much like the far eastern variety on its native soil. It is consumed locally and shipped to other parts of Portugal.

A number of Chinese were originally imported as instructors in the tea culture, but now only native labor, chiefly female, is employed. The plantations dot the hillsides on the northern side of the island, which has greater moisture than the south The stiff little evergreen shrubs stand in precise rows, very strangely with the familiar European flora about them.

A motor road parallels the coast of Sao Miguel, with connecting crossroads, enabling the traveler to see much of beauty and interest, even in one day ashore, including trips to

On the country roads are slowswaying bullock carts, with wovenwillow bodies filled with heath for the pineapple houses. Some are of archaic pattern, with solid wheels of the Roman type, their approach heralded by a creaking "song."

Sao Miguel has a deliciously green and restful countryside. Checkerboard fields, brown and green, alternate with woods filled with songbirds. These islands, like those of the Madeira and Canary groups, admit that they overdid the cotton are the habitat of the wild canary curtailment part of the program, of greenish-gray hue. Its glad note is one of the pleasantest features of the Azores.

> Near every stone cottage stands a of export.

In the Crater of a Volcano.

Skirting pine-clad cliffs, a road climbs to a misty, heather-clad tableland; then descends into Furnas contention during the last three valley, shut in by towering green years that Brazil is not really a walls. Were it not for the puffs of menace. For Brazil has had a crop steam ascending from its many failure. But farmers do not dis- boiling sulphur springs, it would be difficult to believe that this peacewhich they have been making money ful vale is the crater of a mighty less than two cents. A fresh live for several years just because they volcano which more than once lobster, which is only for the wellpoured out its molten lava and to-do, costs 25 cents.

which still speaks through vents in

the hot sulphur-stained crust around

It is a beautiful picture from the heights, this quiet, sheltered valley with its long, narrow village meandering like a stream through woods and meadows. The lake, In a raised platform of the crater, lies some distance from the settlement, which is a favorite summer resort.

Prescott, the famed historian. came to Furnas as a young man to visit at the summer home of his grandfather, first American consular officer in Sao Miguel, who was appointed in 1795 by President Washington.

Furnas has a thermal establishment, where sulphur and iron baths are available. Near-by fountains supply various kinds of mineral water, the place being noted for the diversity of its waters and the proximity of hot and cold springs.

One deep, cavelike caldron, belching forth boiling mud and steam, is called "The Mouth of Hell." Its evil appearance and the strong smell of sulphur give the impression that this is really an entrance to the abode of His Satanic Majesty.

Stately manorial houses, erected centuries ago, are to be seen throughout Sao Miguel, usually set on the heights. One such house, built in 1724, is a delightfully romantic old place. The big stonepaved kitchen has a chimney-place which is a room in itself. Standing in it, beside the huge brick hearth, one can look up the wide chimney, which towers above the house, to a patch of blue sky. Such chimneys are a distinctive feature of Azorian houses.

Life of the Inhabitants.

The upper class of Ponta Delgada leads a pleasant life, quiet as compared with the stress of American cities. There is a social club where dancing is a favorite pastime; a collseum seating 2,600; a sports field for football, tennis, croquet, owned by the growers. In 1934 and handball; a baseball park; and an open-air sea pool built in the rocks by the shore.

There are motion pictures twice a week, chiefly from Hollywood. American influence is apparent in the English spoken throughout the Azores. There seems to be a genuine liking for the United States. The Stars and Stripes are in evidence at every festival. During the World war, Ponta Delgada was an American naval base.

Economically self-contained, the Micaelenses are no less independent when it comes to their social pleasures. In their amateur shows the scenery is apt to be painted locally, the costumes made in the homes of the young men and women who participate. In their singing, dancing, and acting these young people exhibit amazing talent and poise.

The young folks mingle in crowds. but there is here no such free and easy companionship among them as exists in the United States. The chaperon is still in vogue and "balcony courtship" is carried on with its own prescribed etiquette, the foreign in appearance, contrasting girl leaning over the second-story balcony to talk with her admirer on the street below.

The finest sight on the island is the crater of Sete Cidades (Seven Cities). The view from the rim is magnificent. The cup-shaped crater is nearly ten miles in circumference and holds, besides a lake with a hamlet on its shore, pastures and cultivated fields and three volcanic cones due to subsequent eruptions.

Owing to varying depths and deposits, the lake, shaped like the figure 8, and sometimes spoken of as two lakes, is vividly green at one end, brilliantly blue at the other.

The Lindberghs, on their aerial odyssey from Greenland's icy mountains to the steaming jungles of the Amazon, swooped down over this secluded lake.

There are many among the poor of the Azores who have suffered since money orders have ceased to arrive from Manoel or Antonio, who formerly prospered in Providence or New Bedford. The Azorian assets are a stoat heart, a willing hand, a productive soil, and a climate which. though damp and rainy slx months of the year, is without extremes of temperature.

Wages are low, but food is cheap The main diet of the peasant con sists of soup of cabbages, beans and potatoes, white cornbread, and fish. Pork and beef are only for special occasions, such as religious holidays. In the Ponta Delgada market 60 small fish sell for two and a half cents; a pound of green peas for

Foreign Words and Phrases

Apropos. (F.) Suited to time place or occasion; pertinent; appro oriate. Compte rendu. (F.) Account ren-

Dolce far niente. (It.) Sweet dong nothing; delightful idleness, Experto crede. (L.) Believe one who speaks from his own experi-

In toto. (L.) In all; entirely. Meum et tuum, (L.) Mine and

Nota bene (N. B.). (L.) Note well; take notice.

Peccavi. (L.) I have sinned. Sic itur ad astra, (L.) Thus one may rise to the stars (i e., to im-

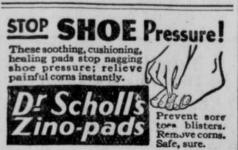
mortal fame). Res gestae (pl.). (L.) All the essential circumstances.



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7.00-17 H.D.....

6.00-20.....

7.50-20.....

30x5 Truck Type

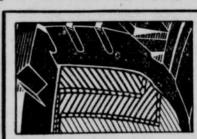
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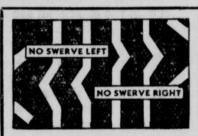
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