

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



Washington.—The Passamaquoddy tidal power and Florida ship canal projects have won a reprieve from the congressional death sentence. It was the first sign of Presidential maneuvering to get the approval of congress for the two projects dumped on Capital Hill's doorstep last January by the President, and treated so cavalierly by Mr. Roosevelt ever since.

Whether it is the real breath of life or a mere reprieve will depend upon critics of the two projects. They can talk the resolution to death if they wish, unless all hope of adjournment is thrown to the winds. Incidentally there is nothing the Republicans in the senate would rather talk about than Quoddy and the Florida canal. They know they are on safe ground—that the country regards both projects as a waste of public money—and that public reaction was so strong against them that even the overwhelmingly Democratic house and senate had to vote them down.

If the resolution just introduced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson is passed, there is very little doubt as to what will happen. It provides that a board of three engineers is to be appointed to study each project, and to report to the President on June 20 or before, this year. If they report the projects to be "justified," the President, under the resolution, would then have the approval of congress to allot ten million dollars for the Florida canal and nine million dollars for Quoddy out of work relief funds.

All the members of the board are to be engineers who have not in any way been connected with either project. They would be appointed by the President and receive \$50 a day plus expenses for each day of service.

### Causes Surprise

Critics of the project were surprised at the resolution, though it has been intimated at the White House that some new plan would be worked out for Quoddy. There had been no such hint about the Florida canal.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida has been watering the White House as well as the senate office building with his tears in behalf of the canal, while Gov. Louis J. Brann has been talking grimly to the President and James A. Farley about what would happen in Maine's September election if Quoddy were simply dropped overboard by the administration.

Democratic senators in New England were inclined to think that the move to revive both projects was just a political gesture, aimed at pleasing Fletcher and getting Brann in a good humor.

It was voted out, however, that the Maine voters were rather practical, and that if the resolution were allowed to die because not enough White House steam was turned on, they just might resent it.

Another possibility of course is that the engineers, if told by the President before he appoints them that they are not to worry about pleasing anybody, but shall report their own convictions, may bring in an adverse report, thus agreeing with all the previous studies made of Quoddy. An adverse report would provide ample justification for not going ahead.

This view is held by those senators who have thought for some months now that the President had finally been convinced by Harold L. Ickes and others that Quoddy was a pure waste of money, and that Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the whole matter to congress had just been a way out. Especially, they point out, as he did not ask any administration support of the projects when they were under consideration.

### Tax Lawyers Busy

Washington's long array of tax lawyers, the men who fight to keep tax payers from being forced to pay what the bureau of internal revenue insists upon, taking, almost regardless of the law and the precedent, have been booked almost solidly from now on. In many instances their services are to start with the passage of the present tax bill.

Incidentally they are advising clients to postpone any move toward reorganization. Numerous incidents where reorganizations, mergers or other forms of change in the corporate structure were desired have been put off until after the passage of the tax bill.

Dependence on the tax lawyers strikes some of these very lawyers as rather amusing at the moment. Two of the most successful told this correspondent that they could not make out the foggiest idea of what many of the provisions mean. But at present no one has the slightest idea what the tax bill will be like when it becomes law. The senate is working on it. That's all anyone knows.

All of which piles on top of one of the most annoying problems business has to contend with—the attitude of the internal revenue legal department, headed by Robert H. Jackson.

"H—m," he began. "We knew the board of tax appeals did not pay any attention to the rulings by this court, but we did not know it was also ignoring decisions of the Supreme court."

Every lawyer in Washington knows that there is violent disagreement in policy between the lawyers of the Department of Justice and those of the bureau of internal revenue. As pointed out in a recent dispatch, Jackson's policy is to litigate, not to compromise.

One important case recently was decided against the government. Lawyers who had several different cases precisely on all fours, so far as they could see, were frankly informed that the government would not appeal, but that it would not regard the case as a precedent!

Which amounted, as Washington tax lawyers see it, to a concession by the bureau of internal revenue that if they had to take the case in question up to the Supreme court the government will lose again. Nevertheless, despite this obvious belief on their part, they would not compromise existing cases of a similar nature. They insisted upon making every claimant fight in the courts.

This is fine business for the tax lawyers. It makes big fees for them.

### La Follette's Plan

The most amazing thing about the senate's fumbling around on the tax bill is that the one man, who down in his heart comes closest in agreement with all the Roosevelt doctrines, is the one who is fighting for a tax plan which probably would be the most disastrous to the New Deal in November.

This is Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. His proposal, which is causing so much concern at the White House and among the brain trusters, is to boost income tax levies on individuals getting less than \$50,000 a year, all the way down the line, and to reduce the present exemptions so that millions of additional persons would be obliged to pay income taxes, and all those now paying a small income tax would have to pay more.

LaFollette is for this proposal for two reasons. He wants the government to keep on taking in enough to be able to keep on with its social reform, farm relief, and other Progressive policies. He believes that this is the only way to bring in enough money. He knows, and so do practically all the senators—only many of them would not think of admitting it publicly—that the bill as passed by the house will not produce the expected revenue. And he knows also that if its rates were so boosted that it would, the result would be a rather long-drawn-out, but nevertheless effective killing of the goose that lays the golden egg.

Further, he knows that if this last idea is wrong—if the corporations by one device or another are able to weather the storm—it will just be because they are able to work out some way or another to pass the tax on to the consumer anyhow. Few senators are more familiar, for instance, with the actual operations of the excess profits during the World war, and in the period immediately following. The levy was intended to get back some of the ill-gotten gains of the profiteers. As it turned out, it forced the ultimate consumer to pay more for everything.

### The Alternative

Hence Senator La Follette is deadly serious when he says that congress will either accept his boosting in taxes on small incomes or be compelled eventually to tax food. Especially as La Follette knows also that the present measure, even if changed so as to actually produce the revenue the treasury says it must have, still falls very far short of balancing the budget. There must be a tremendous increase in taxes after election in order to have the government taking in as much money as it pays out.

Of course every other senator knows this, too, but most of them are confining their remarks to other subjects. Certainly Senator La Follette is the only pro-New Deal senator who is even whispering about the needs for greater revenue, and honestly looking about to determine from what sources it could be obtained.

Almost without exception the senators going along with the administration on the bill are simply doing a chore. They know the present structure will not raise the money needed. Many of them privately agree that the bill is apt to do a great deal of harm. Many a senator who will vote for the measure is telling friends he is afraid it will result in steering the ordinary business cycle in the direction of more violent ups and downs, with better booms and worse depressions, encouraging the reckless spending in good years and forcing strict economies in bad years.



Where Tutankhamen's Tomb Was Found.

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

A TOMB thought to have been cut through the solid rock over 7,000 years ago was discovered recently ten miles south of Cairo, Egypt. Apparently robbed centuries ago by thieves who cut through two large slabs of stone guarding the entrance, it still contained a bundle of arrows, and some symmetrical jars, probably put there for the benefit of the soul of the dead person, who is believed to have been a nobleman.

Modern "safe-crackers" have nothing on ancient Egypt tomb robbers. They had a system all their own. At Thebes the very men who dug the underground chambers for the dead and prepared the sarcophagi for the royal mummies sometimes tunneled under the site. Thus they were ready to break through the floor and the base of the sarcophagus and so withdraw the mummy and its jewels. The upper surfaces of the royal sepulcher would give no hint that the body had been taken away.

A tomb that survived 33 centuries of grave robberies was that of Tutankhamen, hewn in the limestone cliffs near Luxor, Egypt. When officially opened in February, 1923, it still contained the king's mummy, sarcophagus, rich coffins, and numerous art objects. The antechamber alone contained 167 articles of importance.

Statues of the king. Facing each other across the entrance to the inner chamber were two nearly life-size figures of the king, each stricken stiff by the artist and standing helpless in its vain attempt to guard the royal tomb; a mace in one hand, a long staff in the other, with a palm-leaf guard below the hand. The portions of these statues which represented skin were the dark, almost black, color which distinguishes the male figure from the female in Egyptian art. The headdresses, collarets, armlets, wristbands, maces, and staffs were gilded and the sandals were of gold. On each forehead was the royal cobra of inlaid bronze and gold. The eye sockets and eyebrows were of gold, the eyeballs of argonite, and pupils of obsidian.

In the antechamber with the statues were a large funeral bouquet, a linen chest filled with the king's undergarments, and a casket whose vaulted lid bore paintings depicting lion hunts. The sides of the latter were decorated with paintings showing the king in battle against African and Asiatic enemies. The contents consisted of the king's raiment. Most of the paraphernalia was badly crumpled and the fine fabrics had almost perished.

Well preserved, however, was a leopard's-head buckle found on one of the robes, and a golden scarab buckle. Finely wrought in silver and gold and inlaid with carnelian, lapis lazuli glass, and turquoise glass, the design of this buckle proclaimed the name of the king.

In the tomb were alabaster vases filled with unguents. Though in the tomb of King Tutankhamen for 3,300 years, the unguents retained their perfume and became viscous in the sun.

Some of the objects found in the tomb which Tutankhamen wished to use in the afterworld included a stool, made of solid ebony inlaid with ivory and mounted with gold. The feet of the stool represented ducks' heads, and the seat was inlaid to represent an animal skin. The king's throne was covered with gold and silver and inlaid with semi-precious stones. Upon the back of the throne was a tableau representing the king and queen under the Aten (sun), the rays being in bas-relief.

Discovery Was a Sensation. Words cannot give any impression of the decorations of the sarcophagus itself. This great box appeared to be of wood, covered with gold leaf or thicker gold, which was fine bright and had across it a fine frieze in lapis lazuli or falence enamel. It appeared to an observer to be about nine feet high, and about eighteen or twenty feet long.

The discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb was world news. Thousands of columns of newspaper space were devoted to it in every country. Never before in history had an archeological discovery so captured popular interest. After the art objects had been removed and protected, the tomb with its sarcophagus and mummy was opened for visits by the public. Probably 100,000 visitors in all had entered the tomb by January, 1934.

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## The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON  
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### The Arithmetic Test

In this test, ten oral arithmetic problems are given. Read each one carefully and see how quickly you can find the answers. Do not use pencil and paper.

1. Add 8 1/2, 4 1/2, 3 1/4, 6 1/2.
2. A person has \$5,000 in the bank. He withdraws 25% of it. How much money does he withdraw?
3. A gallon of gasoline costs eighteen cents. How much does twelve quarts cost?
4. Change 13/8 to a whole or mixed number.
5. A caravan traveling eight miles a day goes thirty-six miles. How long did it take?
6. What Arabic numeral corresponds with the Roman MCXLI?
7. A suite of furniture costs \$80. The company allows 2% discount for cash. How much will the company receive on a cash sale?
8. A person has \$5,000 in the bank. He withdraws 25% of it. How much money remains in the bank?
9. A horse can run a mile in two minutes. Using that basis, how fast can he run one mile and a quarter?
10. Change 2,222 into Roman numerals.

Answers  
1. 22 3/4.  
2. \$1,250.  
3. 54 cents.  
4. 1 5/8.  
5. Four and a half days.  
6. 1,111.  
7. \$78.40.  
8. \$3,750.  
9. Two and a half minutes.  
10. MMCCXXII.

## Uncle Phil Says:

### Gladness Measures Luck

When you have good luck in anything you ought to be glad. Indeed, if you are not glad, you are not really lucky.

To put reason into boys' heads, you have first got to train them to understand it.

Business of life is getting into trouble; the joy of life is getting out of it.

It requires a good deal of sporting blood merely to carry on in a world of doubt and fear.

Wear a Sunny Manner  
Everyone likes a sunny manner if it isn't put on. Yes, and a put-on sunny manner is better than a cross one.

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MELVIN PURVIS, young lawyer who became America's ace G-Man... who directed the capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and others. Mr. Purvis reveals here methods used in capturing criminals. Names have, of course, been changed.

LOOK, MR. PURVIS—HAVE ENOUGH POST TOASTIES BOX-TOPS TO SEND FOR YOUR JUNIOR G-MAN FINGERPRINT SET!

DO YOU OBTAIN USE A SET LIKE THAT, MR. PURVIS?

MR. PURVIS, WE WOULD LIKE TO BUY THIS MORNING A MAN CAME TO THIS WINDOW AND ASKED A LOT OF SUSPICIOUS QUESTIONS. PERHAPS YOU CAN GET FINGERPRINTS WHEN THE BANK IS EMPTY OF PEOPLE...IT SOUNDS LIKE A HOLD-UP!

HE PUT HIS HAND ON THIS GLASS FOR A MOMENT—PERHAPS YOU CAN GET FINGERPRINTS!

ALL TAKES THOSE PRINTS RIGHT NOW!

SEE FREE OFFER BELOW

THESE ARE THE FINGERPRINTS OF MAL MALARKEY, THE BANK BANDIT WE'VE BEEN AFTER. I'LL PHONE HEAD-QUARTERS!

HELLO, MELVIN! YES, I'M OVER AT THE BANK. I'M SORRY TO BE LATE...

THE BANK IS ALMOST EMPTY AND THERE'S A BIG CAR OUTSIDE!

LOOK! THERE HE IS NOW—AND THERE ARE TWO MEN WITH HIM!

PURVIS TAPS HIS CONVERSATION IN MORSE CODE ON THE PHONE MOUTHPIECE, MEANWHILE HOLDING A FAKE CONVERSATION TO MISLEAD THE BANDITS...

AT HEADQUARTERS, PURVIS' "TAP CODE" IS TRANSLATED, AND THE G-MEN GO INTO ACTION!

REACH FOR THE CEILING, EVERYBODY! THIS IS A HOLD-UP!

DROP THOSE GUNS! WE'VE CAUGHT YOU DEAD TO RIGHTS THIS TIME, MAL MALARKEY!

TH' G-MEN! HOW DID THEY GET ONTA US?

GEE, THANKS FOR TELLING US THAT STORY, MR. PURVIS!

YOU'RE WELCOME, PAUL. SAY—THESE POST TOASTIES SURE DO TASTE GOOD! ALL MY JUNIOR G-MEN OUGHT TO EAT 'EM EVERY MORNING.

YOU BET WE DO MR. PURVIS!

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