SEEN and HEARD NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

Washington.-The Passamaquod-1 from the congressional death senidential maneuvering to get the ap- preme court." proval of congress for the two projects dumped on Capital hill's doorstep last January by the President, and treated so cavallerly 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 nope 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

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 pleasing Fletcher and getting Brann in a good humor,

It was pointed 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 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 of 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 passare 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 present structure will not raise the not make out the foggiest idea of | money needed. Many of them pri-

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 downs, business has to contend with-the attitude of the internal revenue le- reckless spending in good years gal department, headed by Robert | and forcing strict economies in bad

dy tidal power and Florida ship board of tax appeals did not pay canal projects have won a reprieve any attention to the rulings by this court, but we did not know it was tence. It was the first sign of Pres- also ignoring decisions of the Su-

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

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 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 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 in-

for two reasons. He wants the gov- attempt to guard the royal tomb; a ernment to keep on taking in enough to be able to keep on with the other, with a palm-leaf guard its social reform, farm relief, and below the hand. The portions of other Progressive policies. He be- these statues which represented skin | the royal tombs behind the limelieves 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 just a political gesture, aimed at | 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 their own convictions, may bring in 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 for everything.

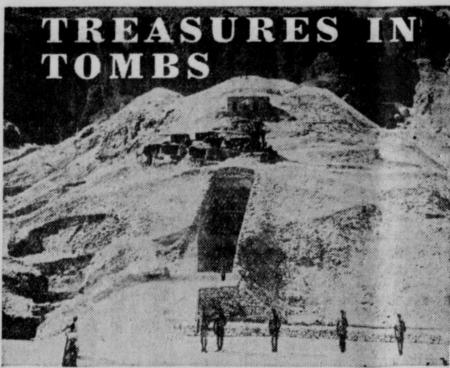
The Alternative

Hence Senator La Follette is the name of the king. deadly serious when he says that knows also that the present meas- sun. ure, even if changed so as to actually produce the revenue the 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.

are confining their remarks to other lette : the only pro-New Deal sen- the rays being in bas-relief. ator 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 vately agree that the bill is apt to do a great deal of arm. 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 with better booms and depressions, encouraging worse

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Where Tutankhamen's Tomb Was Found.

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

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 up-Roosevelt doctrines, is the one who per 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 mumboost income tax levies on individuals getting less than \$50,000 numerous art objects. The antechamber alone contained 167 articles of importance.

Statues of the King.

Facing each other across the encome taxes, and all those now pay- trance to the inner chamber were ing a small income tax would have two nearly life-size figures of the king, each stricken stiff by the artist LaFollette is for this proposal and standing helpless in its vain tawny hills. Beyond the green fields mace in one hand, a long staff in 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 aragonite, 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 the ultimate consumer to pay more buckle. Finely wrought in silver and gold and inlaid with carnelian, lapis | day. lazuli glass, and turquoise glass, the design of this buckle proclaimed

In the tomb were alabaster vases congress will either accept his filled with unguents. Though in the boosting in taxes on small incomes tomb of King Tutankhamen for 3,300 or be compelled eventually to tax years, the unguents retained their food. Especially as La Follette perfume and became viscous in the

Some of the objects found in the tomb which Tutankhamen wished to treasury says it must have, still use in the afterworld included a falls very far short of balancing 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 Of course every other senator silver and inlaid with semi-precious knows this, too, but most of them stones. Upon the back of the throne was a tableau representing the king subjects. Certainly Senator La Fol- and queen under the Aten (sun),

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 quite bright and had across it a

enamel. It appeared to an observer

to be about nine feet high, and

about eighteen or twenty feet long. The discovery of Tutankhamen's rier to welcome the queen. 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 left and with Lord Carnarvon's tomb with its sarcophagus and daughter just behind, went down mummy was opened for visits by the incline that led to the tomb the public. Probably 100,000 vis- mouth. Within a moment Her Majitors in all had entered the tomb | esty had entered the shadowy porby January, 1934.

Business men throughout the world pleaded for the right to use these 3,300-year-old designs for gloves, sandals, jewelry, and textiles. One American silk manufacturer established a scholarship for study of The incomparable treasures from

Tutankhamen's tomb, whose salvage required years of arduous work, were exhibited in the Egyptian museum at Cairo, where they occupied several galleries in the crowded show house founded by Mariette The official opening of the in-

ner chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb was on February 18, 1923. The queen of the Belgians was the honor guest. A staff correspondent of the National Geographic society describes the event.

On February 17, he arrived in Luxor, crossed the river and started on foot for the Tombs of the Kings. Plodding along on foot he exchanged Arabic salutations with the white-toothed village girls, felt the African sun on his back, and watched the camels stalk by on their way to the cane fields.

On the Way to the Tomb.

The morning freshness was still in the air. Gangs of prisoners were grading and watering the road which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Belgium would use on the morrow, when she came to pay the first royal visit to Tutankhamen in more than thirty centuries. But the correspondent did not keep to the winding ways, made smooth for automobiles, which glide like a chalk-white serpent between the he saw the Colossi of Memnon and made for them. He wanted to pass the many lesser gaping tombmouths before he finally came to stone ridge.

The noonday sun was hot and getting hotter. He shouldered his heavy camera and started up the steep path. Thus should one approach that hell-hole in the hills where the greatest of Pharaohs hid themselves and where not more than two or three still lie undisturbed by modern man. As he passed the tomb of Seti I and turned toward the lower entrance of the valley he saw below him a small white tent, a wooden shelter for the armed guard, the clutter of lumber which archeologists use, and the new wall of irregular stones which hid the entrance of Tutankhamen's mausoleum. This superheated graveyard, which was to become a picnic ground and levee for royalty on the morrow, was a silent place. Correspondents waiting about for news spoke in whispers, as though the secrets of the spot would be violated by loud talk. Mystery hung as heavy on the place as mystery can in the full light of

Official Opening a Spectacle.

Early the next day the correspondent rode out again to the scene. The stage was all set for the big event of the day, the official opening. As the day grew hot, small companies of visitors arrived; but there had been no attempt to make this a popular holiday and the crowd never numbered more than 200.

About noon there arrived a squad of camels laden with food and drink for the distinguished guests. The last of them seemed to be sweating from the heat, an unusual phenomenon, made plain when one noticed that his load was ice in gunny sacks.

None of this feast was eaten by the guests, for the train which brought Her Majesty and Lord and Lady Allenby to Luxor was so late that lunching out there in the graveyard of royalty was not to be thought of. Those who had come early had already eaten their lunches in the tunnel leading to the tomb of Amenmesse, as one eats in a railway lunchroom, with one eye on the clock and the other on the door. The age-old walls of stone echoed to the fine frieze in lapis lazuli or faience | rattle of the portable typewriter op-

erated by a press reporter. Then came Lord Allenby in his motor car, to wait near the bar-

A motor rolled up; a white-clad figure alighted; there were numerous introductions, especially to those Egyptian officials present, and the queen, with Mr. Carter leading the way, with Lord Carnaryon on her tals of Tutankhamen's tomb.

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3. A gallon of gasoline costs eighteen cents. How much does twelve

4. Change 13/8 to a whole or 5. A caravan traveling eight miles

day goes thirty-six miles. How long did it take? 6. What Arabic numeral cor-

responds with the Roman MCXI? 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%. 2. \$1,250.

3. 54 cents.

4. 1%. 5. Four and a half days.

6. 1,111.

7. \$78.40. 8. \$3,750.

9. Two and a half minutes.

Uncle Phil 3

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

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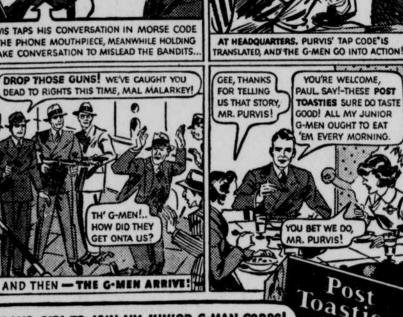
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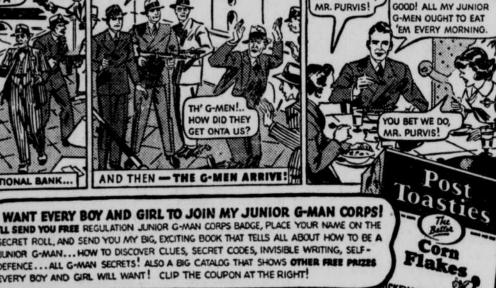


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