

# SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

Washington.—The sudden passing of Speaker Joseph W. Byrns was a great shock to his colleagues, among whom he was universally loved and respected. Back of the speaker was a full quarter-century as a member of the house from the "Hermitage district" of Tennessee, a tenure which saw him go through a dozen successful political campaigns and which brought him chairmanship of the house appropriations committee, leadership of the Democratic majority and head of the Democratic congressional campaign committee.

"Uncle Joe" to his constituents, he was a shrewd politician, a masterful parliamentary strategist and a fair-minded chairman and presiding officer whose personal qualities won praise from political opponents.

He was a lawyer by profession, an avid reader of history, biography and detective stories and a fisherman whenever a letup in his work allowed him to indulge in that pastime. He liked to travel by airplane.

Close to 6 feet 2 inches tall, he was rangy and soft-voiced. Rugged features were accentuated by beetling, shaggy eyebrows.

Byrns' service on the pivotal appropriations committee began early in his congressional career, which started in March, 1909. In 1931 he became chairman, resigning the position when he was chosen party floor leader in 1933.

## 1929 Campaign Head

Byrns was made chairman of the national Democratic congressional campaign in 1929 and it was a matter of pride to him that it was under his leadership that his party regained control of the house.

He was born on a farm near Cedar Hill, in Robertson county, on Tennessee's northern border, July 20, 1869.

After being graduated from high school, Byrns entered Vanderbilt university, earning his tuition by working in the tobacco fields of Robertson county during vacations. He took an academic course for two years, then switched to the law school and was graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1890. After one more summer of farm work he hung up his shingle in Nashville.

Politics opened a natural pathway to the acquaintanceship needed by a young lawyer and Byrns, four years after he began practice, was elected to the state legislature. He served three successive terms in the house from 1895 to 1900.

Byrns was a presidential elector in 1904 and in 1908 became a candidate for congress. He had to defeat a redoubtable campaigner, John Wesley Gaines, to win the nomination, but turned the trick, carried the November election and took his seat in the national house March 4, 1909.

## Warning for Women

Country women who voted to concentrate their efforts for the next three years on native handicrafts were warned of certain marketing dangers.

Miss Bertha Nienburg, assistant director of the women's bureau, told the Associated Country Women that the Labor department believes the commercialized cottage industry a detriment to rural life.

New England women knitters had been exploited, she said, receiving as low as 25 cents a dozen for knitted booties, and a survey of the bed quilt makers of the southern mountains had shown an annual \$3,000,000 sale of quilts that brought but a dollar a week wage to the workers.

She cited the Southern Highlands association, started about a year ago with a loan from the Tennessee Valley authority, as an example of a working co-operative, marketing the mountaineer handicrafts to the tourists at Norris, and to city dwellers at Rockefeller Center, N. Y.

Margaret A. Ambrose, state home demonstration agent of Tennessee, contended that commercial exploitation could be circumvented by simply turning down that sort of orders.

## Population Shifts

A New Deal planning bureau is busy at the moment trying to discover whether America's great cities are moving into the country. In recent years a definite trend in which people have been moving from thickly populated city areas to outlying suburbs has been noticed. The exact extent of the shifts is not known. The studies are being carried on in Washington, Cincinnati, Cambridge, Mass., and Ann Arbor, Mich.

Three of the chief points in the survey are:

1. The contrasting ways of life in cities and in country.
2. The influence of modernized transportation on city development.
3. Model communities such as subsistence homesteads in the United States, garden cities in England, and combined rural-industrial communities in Holland, Germany, and France.

The survey will take in what city areas should be devoted to residential purposes and what to business and industrial purposes.

## Labor Up in Arms

Organized labor seized the Supreme court's 5-to-4 denial of states' rights to fix minimum wages and hours for women and children as an added weapon in demands for a constitutional amendment, giving congress powers over industry.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor, headed by William Green, saw the minority opinion as basis for their demands. The majority opinion was the fourth severe blow to labor from the court in a little more than a year.

The court knocked out the NRA, railway retirement act, the Guffey coal control act and recently the New York minimum wage law. All were strongly supported by organized labor.

The court in a split decision held the federal government in the Guffey, law could not regulate working conditions of miners and in the New York case held states did not have the power either. Seventeen other states have similar laws. These, however, were not directly involved in the New York case.

The decision brought the controversy over the Supreme court to a new high point. Whether the fight for a constitutional amendment would be carried into the coming political campaign remained uncertain. President Roosevelt has given no direct indication he will raise the issue.

Uses Alien Clerks

Though the State department in its foreign service employs more foreign than American clerks—919 against 714—Americans fill the bulk of the better-paying clerkships. Of the 650 foreign service clerks drawing salaries of \$1,000 a year or better only 28 are of foreign nationality.

The State department hires its foreign clerks at bargain prices. Some are willing to work for Uncle Sam for as little as \$180 a year, but most of them are paid something better, receiving \$500 to \$800 annually.

No foreign clerks are now appointed to diplomatic missions. They will be found only in consular offices abroad. His knowledge of foreign languages and his local connections make the foreign clerk a valuable employee.

In addition to clerks the State department in its diplomatic missions and consulates employs 147 interpreters and translators (only 15 are Americans), about half of the translators and interpreters being paid less than \$1,000 a year. The foreign service roster includes 15 Chinese writers, with salaries from \$529 to \$1,200.

## Ship Inspection

A complete reorganization of the bureau of navigation and steamship inspection, which has been under fire for two years, was promised by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper.

The reorganization, it was learned, was fought by high officials in the Commerce department, because no political jobs were involved and with the appropriation increased for the inspection bureau congress might eventually cut down on other agencies within the department.

The reorganization was pushed through to successful legislative enactment several days ago by Joseph B. Weaver, director of the bureau, who declared that his staff was inadequate. Plans call for additional local and traveling inspectors.

Roper announced that the reorganization would make the bureau "more efficient." He was asked whether there would be any "free rides." This was a reference to the use of the yacht Eala, which had been chartered for steamboat inspection but was used for parties for Roper's family and joy rides by New Dealers.

The secretary did not comment. His face reddened and with a forced smile he concluded the interview.

Apparently the reorganization idea was uppermost in the Commerce secretary's mind, for he announced several changes in personnel in the department.

## Plans "Garden Homes"

A new administration housing program involving development of "garden homes" outside of large cities, was outlined by Stewart McDonald, federal housing administrator.

Saying that President Roosevelt "is enthusiastic" over the plan, McDonald told newspaper men it was aimed at a gradual movement of industrial workers and similar classes from urban and suburban areas to small homes situated on one to two acre plots several miles from city limits.

Emphasizing that "this is not anything in the way of a benevolent proposition" and that no grants of federal funds were involved, he said it would be accomplished through a broadening of FHA regulations to permit government insurance of mortgages on such property.

This will enable bankers and other leaders to advance funds for the development of these "in-between" areas for residential purposes, he said.

"The President believes that whenever possible people should be on an acre to two of ground with trees, gardens and shrubbery," he said.

"This plan has been made possible by inventions and improvements in the last ten years. Now we have good roads, electricity, water facilities, and other conveniences for those areas in between the city and the country. Such a program was not possible during the last build-up boom."

WNU Service.



Making Snow Shoes in Maine.

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

WITH warmer weather gripping the southland, vacationists feel the appeal of northern climes. Each section of the country has its cool spot. Many easterners are lured to Maine, which is noted not only for its invigorating summer climate but also for its historic background.

The name of Maine may or may not be French; it certainly is not Indian, like Massachusetts, or Connecticut. Of the sixteen counties, five recall the mother country, being named for English shires; five others honor American personages of the colonial or revolutionary periods, and the remaining six retain the Indian names of the rivers within their borders.

As for the other names which have received specific legislative sanction for something over 400 cities, towns, and townships, the larger part are simply descriptive, or repetitions of towns in other New England states. Of the rest, so far as the origin of their names is known, 66 bear Old world names, so that in that delightful tale by Laura E. Richards, "Narcissa, or the Road to Rome," the roadside signpost might have pointed to Vienna, Belgrade, or even China, and kept within the jurisdiction of the county of Kennebec.

Proprietors and first settlers are known to have given their names to 58 towns; governors, generals, and Presidents to 16, 12, and 6 towns, respectively; while Indian names, which so plainly tell their own origin, number only 23.

An interesting touch of idealism was the selection of such distinctive town names as Harmony, Amity, and Hope; Freedom, Liberty, and Unity, these last three being neighbors in Waldo county.

From the beginning the economic life of Maine was founded on fish, fur, and forest. These three furnished powerful incentives for exploration and the chief rewards for settlement.

The fisheries of the Gulf of Maine were even an issue between king and parliament early in the Seventeenth century, when the English fishermen wax their fight for free fishing along the Maine coast.

Fisheries a Major Industry.

So it came that the earliest sites of permanent settlements were chosen not for mildness of climate, but by reason of proximity to the cold waters where dwelt the fish that could be converted into a profitable export, without license fee being paid to any patentees of the crown.

The fisheries continue a major industry. The value of the state's fishing products as marketed approximates six million dollars, the two largest items being the plebeian herring and the aristocratic lobster.

Along with the ancient business of fishing a place must be given to the popular sport of angling, for which Maine offers unsurpassed inducements, in the lakes and streams and also off-shore.

The state maintains 36 fish hatcheries and rearing stations, and from these last year went 17,000,000 trout, togo, and salmon for stocking the brooks, streams, and lakes. Nearly half of these "planted" fish were above legal size, and 10,000 weighed from three to six pounds each.

The policy of protecting wild life is enforced by a corps of 100 game wardens, who seek to be big brothers to the youth of the state in training them to be good sportsmen. In the severe winter of 1934 airplanes were used to locate deer yards and then cedar trees were cut to feed the starving deer confined there by the deep snow.

Moose are far from being extinct. They can be shot only with a camera; but deer continue plentiful, 18,933 having been killed legally in 1933. More bears are killed in Maine than in any three other states. Grouse, woodcock, and ducks complete the game offering.

The Early Explorers.

As early as 1605 Capt. George Waymouth and his companions on the Archangel—many of them world travelers for that day—were deeply stirred by their first views of a Maine river which the captain named St. George's (now St. George).

An exploratory trip inland "toward the great mountains," the Camden hills, convinced them of the "beauty and goodness" of the land, as recorded by Rosier in his True Relation of that "most prosperous voyage." And the author

# STORY of MAINE

boldly affirmed St. George's "to be the most rich, beautiful, large and secure harboring river that the world affordeth."

A few years later (1614), Capt. John Smith was less attracted by this eastern part of the region he named New England. Yet he saw fit to say of this coast, "Those barren Isles are so furnished with good woods, springs, fruit, fish and fowle, that it makes me think though the coast be rocky, and thus affrightable, the valleys, plains and interior parts may well (notwithstanding) be very fertile."

So moderate a statement must have been exceeded by other testimony of that day, since only a dozen years later another explorer on the Maine coast, Capt. Christopher Levett, a member of the Council of New England, felt it necessary to "debunk" certain other travelogues, not preserved for the modern reader. In reporting on his voyage of 1623-4, he remarks:

"Nor will the Deare come when they are called, or stand still and look on a man, until he shute him, not knowing a man from a beast, nor the fish leape into the kettle."

And he continues: "But certainly there is fowle, Deare and Fish enough for the taking if men be diligent," which equally well describes the Maine of 1623 and 1935.

The discovery of this part of the North Atlantic shore is usually credited to John Cabot of Bristol, on his second voyage in 1498.

The honor of making the first detailed contributions to accurate geographic knowledge of Maine must, however, be shared by a Frenchman and an Englishman: Samuel de Champlain and the aforementioned Captain Waymouth.

In 1605 both Champlain and Waymouth were sailing along the Maine coast. So near did they come to meeting that in midsummer Champlain heard from an Indian chief of the presence of an English ship ten leagues to the eastward, which was undoubtedly Captain Waymouth's Archangel.

The race was on between the French and the English; and the Maine region was destined to be eventful borderland for a century and a half in the contest for control between New England and New France.

## Settled by Sieur de Monts.

The first settlement in Maine was made by Sieur de Monts, who in 1603 had obtained from the king of France a trading concession for Acadia, then defined as extending from Cape Breton Island to the latitude of Philadelphia. With Champlain as his lieutenant, De Monts set sail for the New world fully equipped for his colonization venture.

Some three months later, on June 26, 1604, a small island in a sheltered river was selected as best adapted for a fortified settlement and trading post. This island was named Saint Croix and was not far above where the river now bearing the same name empties into Passamaquoddy bay. Here, on what is now also known as Dochet Island, was erected a group of dwellings in part built of timber brought from France, with a storehouse, dining hall, kitchen, and blacksmith shop. Gardens were laid out, all carefully planned by Champlain.

The site of this earliest but short-lived settlement in Maine, which antedates Jamestown, Quebec, and Plymouth, was not wholly obliterated.

In 1606 Champlain found some plants still growing in the gardens he had laid out; four years later another of De Monts' associates visited the site and offered prayers for the dead. The next year a French trading expedition wintered there, but in 1613 an expedition from Virginia destroyed the deserted buildings. Nearly two centuries later these ruins played their part in international affairs and helped to save the District of Maine to the United States of America.

When the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock, not a few Englishmen had already been sojourning on the Maine coast and even had wintered there. The welcome of the Indian sachem Samoset was in the Pilgrims' own tongue, learned from the fishermen on the Maine coast. Indeed, thirteen years before, in 1607, the Popham colonists built a fort in "that northern colony" which mounted 12 pieces of ordnance. They also erected a church and launched a 30-ton vessel—a fine record of English piety and preparedness.

# Shirred Sleeves, Wide Cuffs Feature This Comfortable Frock



No. 1846-B

Lovely shirred sleeves finished off with wide contrasting cuffs and a jaunty bow tie neckline are enchanting features of this dress. Carry it out in a becoming dotted swiss, batiste, or voile, and your friends will compliment your good taste.

Incidentally it's very easily made, with only two pleats and stitchings in the front skirt, and a flattering blouse trimmed with buttons. It's accented at the waist with either a self-fabric or purchased belt.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1846-B is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Corresponding bust measurements 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14

(32) requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch material plus 3/8 yard for contrast. Send fifteen cents for the pattern. Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 367 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

## Household Questions

When making cinnamon toast cut bananas in thin slices, arrange on toasts, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and brown under the broiler.

If cherries or berries are rolled in flour before putting them into the pie crust the juice will be thickened and will not run out.

Rhubarb may be diced, put in covered baking pans, sprinkled with sugar and cooked in a moderate oven until done. Cooked in this way its color is retained.

Before polishing mahogany furniture wash well with warm water and white soap and dry thoroughly.

Squeeze into a tumbler the juice of half a lemon and fill with grape juice. Served cold this makes a delicious drink.

Rub the electric iron once a week with paraffin applied on a soft cloth. This will keep iron clean and smooth.

Fruit juices and ginger ale may be frozen into cubes in a mechanical refrigerator and used for iced drinks.

The ribs of an old umbrella may be used as stakes to the plants to. They are not conspicuous in a garden.

If lattices for rose bushes and vines that grow on the house are put on hinges it will be easy to lay them on the ground when painting your house.

To remove mildew from a leather bag, rub with petroleum oilment and allow it to remain on bag until mildew comes off easily.

© Associated Newspapers.—WNU Service.

**Iron the Easy Way**

with the **GENUINE INSTANT LIGHTING**

**Coleman**

SELF-HEATING **IRON**

The Coleman is a genuine instant lighting iron. All you have to do is turn a valve, strike a match and it lights instantly. You don't have to insert the match inside the iron—no burned fingers.

The Coleman heats in a jiffy; is quickly ready for use. Entire ironing surface is heated with point the hottest. Maintains its heat even for the fast worker. Entirely self-heating. Operates for 5/8 an hour. You do your ironing with less effort, in one-third less time. Be sure your next iron is the genuine Instant-Lighting Coleman. It's the iron every woman wants. It's a wonderful time and labor saver—nothing like it. The Coleman is the easy way to iron.

SEND POSTCARD FOR FREE Folder and Full Details. THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE CO., Dept. W215 Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif. (811) W.

## Greater Power Longer Life

at NO EXTRA COST

THE DEMPSTER costs no more, yet it is famous for greater power and longer life. In fact you pay less for a Dempster because it costs less per year of service than any other on the market. First cost is practically the only cost.

## DEMPSTER No. 12 WINDMILL

Starts humming in the lightest breeze. Dependable! Powerful! Efficient! Timken bearings, machine cut gears, positive brake, ball bearing turntable, pull-out tube and 50 other outstanding features. Oil it only once a year. Guarantees plenty of water whenever needed. See it at Your Nearest Dempster Dealer. DEMPSTER MILLS, W.P.O. CO. (W) Beatrice, Nebr.



READ THE ADS

**The LOST VALLEY OF TIBET**

An adventure of **CAPTAIN FRANK HAWKS**

ON HIS FLIGHT AROUND THE WORLD WITH JERRY AND JANET

**CAPTAIN HAWKS**, holder of 214 aviation records, and his young friends, Jerry and Janet, charter members of the Air Hawks Club, are swept off their course by a sudden storm from the lofty Himalaya mountains of Tibet. At last he sights a safe landing place.

**WHAT ARE THEY SAYING, CAPT. FRANK?**

**I DON'T KNOW! LET'S FOLLOW THEM INTO THE TOWN.**

**YES, I AM ENGLISH...WHAT IS LEFT OF ME! THESE EVIL MONKS HAVE KEPT ME HERE IN THE HIDDEN VALLEY OF TIBET FOR 20 YEARS...I'VE BEEN TORTURED...OH SH...THEY'RE WATCHING!**

**COME ON, RUN FOR THE PLANE...IT'S OUR ONLY CHANCE!**

**OH-THAT POOR OLD MAN! I CAN'T LEAVE HIM!**

**NEVER MIND THAT! KEEP RUNNING—WE'RE GOING TO MAKE IT!**

**GET IN, YOUNGSTER! I'LL SHOW THOSE RUFIANS A TRICK THEY NEVER SAW BEFORE!**

**HOORAY! GO GET 'EM, CAPTAIN FRANK!**

**CAPTAIN HAWKS SENDS HIS PLANE ROARING AT THE MONKS. THEY FLEE IN TERROR... BUT THE PLANE IS HEADED STRAIGHT FOR THE STONE WALL OF THE TOWN AND DESTRUCTION!**

**OLD FELLOW YOU'RE SAFE NOW. BACK TO CIVILIZATION FOR ALL OF US! CAPTAIN OF US! FRANK THAT WAS WONDERFUL!**

**MY I'M GLAD TO BE OUT OF THAT AWFUL VALLEY! IT SURE IS GOOD TO BE EATING THESE SWELL POSTS BRAN FLAKES AGAIN!**

**YOU BET. IT'S THE BEST TASTING CEREAL IN THE WORLD.**

**THAT'S THE STUFF! NOTHING LIKE POSTS BRAN FLAKES FOR MY AIR HAWKS! DIG INTO ANOTHER BOWLFUL!**

**SO DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT**

How you'll love these crunchy, golden flakes... with the deliciously different, nut-like flavor! How tempting with fruit or berries! And, eaten daily, they help supply the bulk food many diets lack. And adequate bulk is necessary for keeping fit. So start eating Post's 40% Bran Flakes—the original bran flakes. A Post Cereal—made by General Foods.

COMING IN AN EARLY ISSUE OF THIS NEWSPAPER: THE CASE OF LIVING DEATH, ANOTHER ADVENTURE OF CAPTAIN FRANK, JERRY AND JANET ON THEIR WORLD FLIGHT.

## Boys and Girls! JOIN CAPTAIN FRANK'S AIR HAWKS!

**50 FREE BIKES! MANY OTHER FREE PRIZES ONLY A FEW SHOWN HERE.**

TO JOIN, just send coupon at right with one Post's 40% Bran Flakes box-top to Capt. Frank Hawks. He will then enroll you in his Air Hawks and send you your official Wing-Badge and his illustrated catalog of swell prizes! He'll tell you, too, all about the Free Bike Contest. Only Air Hawks can enter the contest—or get the many Free prizes. Clip the coupon now.

Every boy and girl has an equal chance to win one of these swell \$25 bikes FREE.

**AIR-BEAM FLASHLIGHT**

**SEE-BACK-O-SCOPE**

**DAISY WATER PISTOL**

**OFFICIAL WING-BADGE.** Two-tone silver finish. Capt. Frank's head in center. 1 BOX-TOP.

**CAPT. FRANK'S SIGNED PHOTO.** Beautiful sepia photo, suitable for framing. 1 BOX-TOP.

WNU 6-15-36

**CAPT. FRANK HAWKS**

40% Post's 40% Bran Flakes, Battle Creek, Mich.

I enclose \_\_\_\_\_ Post's Bran Flakes package tops.

Please send me the items checked below:

( ) Official Wing-Badge (send 1 box-top)

( ) Capt. Hawks' photo (send 1 box-top)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

(Offer good only in U.S.A. and expires Dec. 31, 1936)