

# SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

campaign—that Hamilton regarded his own judgment as better than that of his candidate, and acted on it. As a further indication of Hamilton's line of thought, there was the answer he made to a question at the National Press club, early in September: "That's why I sent him (Landon) to Maine."

So that it is just possible that Hamilton, flushed with the enthusiastic reception of his own campaign speeches, and realizing his chief's lack of oratorical ability, may be figuring that he and not the governor is the real "titular leader" of the party at the moment.

### Reason for Friction

There is plenty of reason for the friction that was so obvious during the campaign between Hoover and Landon. And it was far less the fault of Landon or Hamilton or any of the lesser lights in that camp than Hoover and his lieutenants believe.

For example, take the matter of speeches. A speech for Hoover is an ordeal, to be endured only as a means to an end. The man suffers when he speaks before an audience. After all these years he has never developed that love of the sound of his own voice which so afflicts most orators—United States senators and representatives particularly.

But there is no doubt that he made the real speech at the Cleveland convention. And he can be forgiven if he overestimated his own strength in gauging the demonstration that followed.

So, consumed with a sense of outraged justice against Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, Hoover wanted to put his shoulder to the Landon wheel—not to help Landon but to hurt Roosevelt.

But it quickly developed that there were practically no communities in which the local Republican leaders were not actually afraid to have Hoover come. They thought his mere presence would do more harm than good, no matter how good his speeches might be. And they made no bones of telling the Republican speakers' bureau what they thought.

### Shorter Hours

The cause of shorter hours marches on. In fact, with General Motors fixing forty hours as the maximum before overtime begins, with Chrysler close behind, with Ford long since on the five-day eight-hour week, it can be said that the forty-hour week is really established—will soon be standard.

The chief argument against the thirty-hour week, when that measure was advocated so strongly in congress two years ago, was that it would be impossible to maintain the present American standard of living, much less to advance it, if hours of work were made so short. The point was that it was thought impossible for the workers to produce enough necessities and luxuries to maintain the present standards unless they put in more than thirty hours a week.

Another point was that a thirty-hour week would disrupt manufacturing methods in so many industrial plants. But when these arguments were made, and the retort was made, "How about a compromise?" the answer always was that there must not be any imposition of a legislative strait-jacket upon business.

Strangely enough, now that prosperity is returning, developments seem to justify the employers' argument at the time—though with a little more progress the arguments, all save the idea of doing the thing by law, may be made to seem a little silly.

There are a good many objections to doing the thing by law, some of them theoretical and logical, and some of them highly personal.

### An Old Story

Beyond any doubt, for example, it is not fear of any short-hours law which influenced the motor makers to cut hours without cutting pay. In the first place, this gradual shortening of hours and increasing the purchasing value of wages per hour has been going on since power was first applied to looms in England. There have been plenty of growing pains—strikes, bloodshed, lockouts and depressions. But the progress has been steady, with speed gradually increasing. It was only fourteen years ago that the steel mills worked most of their hands twelve hours a day, holding that any change was irreconcilable with continuous production. But in 1923 they went to eight-hour shifts.

Besides the continuous and never ending pressure of progress, however, there are some added elements this year. In the first place, the motor industry is concerned about John L. Lewis' determination to unionize it. There is little doubt that they want to remove every selfish objection possible from the worker's viewpoint for joining a C. I. O. union. Lewis' obvious rage at every voluntary concession is ample proof of the effectiveness of such a course.

But there is another angle which makes this course easier. The big companies know that the constant movement toward better wages and shorter hours is present, and that if they can salvage any advantage by "beating the gun" it is just that much to their advantage, but the government's tax policy offers them a chance to do it more cheaply than would normally be the case.

For the present it might be considered that Landon has a decided advantage in that his appointee, John D. M. Hamilton, is still chairman of the Republican national committee. But there are several phases to that. Certainly there were indications—towards the close of the

## THE DIAMOND STATE



Delaware Girls Glazing Goatskins From India

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

THE charm of Delaware grows mellow and more potent with age. Its effect is gradual, stealing almost imperceptibly upon the senses, yet altogether entrancing once it asserts its power. Unfortunately, indeed is the traveler who, as too many do, dashes the length of the state in four hours on the main highway without pausing to savor its graciousness. Such a traveler may not even see a native Delawarean; for 82 per cent of the trucks, 66 per cent of all the motor vehicles on the highways are from outside the state.

Perhaps the Delawareans are a little to blame for not making themselves and their treasures better known to outsiders. They are a delightful people, genuinely hospitable, but effusive.

Houses exquisite with the patina of age are to be seen everywhere, but few of them are "restored," set apart as shrines, and labeled. They are homes that have passed from father to son for generations, growing old gracefully, receiving necessary, not disfiguring, repairs, and keeping silence concerning the famous persons they have sheltered, the stirring events of their past. True, the Delaware Historic Markers commission has placed tablets here and there, but these are unobtrusive. To appreciate the real glamour of the state, one must bid a while and—forgive the pun—absorb "Delawareness" from the people.

Delaware is not obvious in its bid for attention. Measured by population and area combined, it is the smallest of states, having more square miles but fewer citizens than Rhode Island, and more people but far less territory than Nevada. It is only 110 miles long and its width varies from nine to 35 miles, but its citizens are forward-looking and its industries far-reaching.

**Penn Bought It for 10 Shillings**  
A wit in congress once referred to it as a "sandpit on Delaware bay, with three counties at low tide and two at high." William Penn bought it from the Duke of York for 10 shillings, and Lord Baltimore disputed the ownership, claiming it under a prior grant from the king of England. Because of an ill-fated Dutch settlement in 1631 near the present site of Lewes, Baltimore led the case, for his grant of hactena inculta specifically excluded land previously occupied by white men.

From its very beginning Delaware has been a subject of controversy. The families of Penn and Baltimore went to law over possession of "the three lower counties on the Delaware," and their claims occupied the attention of the courts for years. Penn landed at New Castle on October 27, 1682, and received from the citizens of that thriving village a bowl of water, a piece of turf, and a twig as earnest of his undisputed possession of the land, water, and forests within an arc described on a radius of 12 miles from the New Castle court house. Thus was established the northern boundary of Delaware.

Later Penn was awarded the southern part of what is now the state. Unfortunately, the surveyors who described the arc did not designate the exact length of the segment. The result of their oversight was more than two centuries of litigation over boundaries.

After the United States came into being, New Jersey and Delaware began to squabble over certain water and fishing rights on Delaware river and bay. Delaware claimed possession of the river and bay to low water on the Jersey side, and New Jersey insisted the boundary should be fixed at midstream. Courts were in a quandary, shifting the boundary first to one side and then to the other. Both states sent commissioners to England to obtain evidence. It was not until February 5, 1934, that a final decision was handed down. The Supreme Court of the United States is entitled to all land and water within the 12-mile circle, and that below the circle the boundary shall be considered the middle of the ship channel. The two states were ordered to share equally in the costs of the litigation.

On its face that decision appears a mere compromise to settle a technical point; actually it has given rise to a remarkable situation. New Jersey capital for years has been building long wharves out into deep water within the 12-mile circle. Now comes the Supreme Court with a decision that these

wharves are in Delaware! New Jersey cannot arrest persons in Delaware without extradition papers. Yet these wharves now in Delaware belong to citizens of New Jersey. The problem has become so difficult that the two states have appointed commissioners to study it and formulate a solution.

### Jefferson Called It "The Diamond."

Despite its diminutive area and scant population, Delaware has its grand moments. With only one member of the United States house of representatives to Washington, it takes precedence over its larger sisters in the parade of states; for it was the first to ratify the Constitution. Its deprecators are reminded, too, that Thomas Jefferson held it precious enough to dub it "the diamond"—a name that has clung to it to this day. Wilmington has historical authority for its slogan, "The First City of the First State."

Let it not be supposed, however, that the little commonwealth is content to rest on accomplishments of long ago. Though it treasures colonial customs, even to the retention of the whipping post for wife beaters, highwaymen, and other mean offenders, and though for more than a century it was somewhat and backward, it now constantly seeks improvement. Its very smallness renders it admirable for political, economic, and sociological experiment. If a theory seems worthy of consideration, Delaware can give it quick trial and immediate adoption or rejection.

Two summers ago several serious traffic accidents occurred within a week because overweary drivers of freight vehicles fell asleep on duty. The secretary of state forthwith published an order requiring every driver of such vehicle to rest for at least two hours after each eight of driving and to limit his time on the road to 16 hours in any 24. The day after publication of the order motorists everywhere in the state were wondering at long lines of laden trucks drawn up alongside the highways.

### No Property Tax There

Unique in the nation, the state has never levied a property tax. Its principal revenue for the general fund is from fees for corporation charters, most of which are granted to firms doing their major business outside its boundaries. To supplement this income, there is only a system of business, inheritance, and estate taxes and licenses, which in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, netted less than \$765,000.

Little Delaware, with a population of 238,380, ranks fourteenth among states in payment of taxes to the federal government. There is not a house within its boundaries more than four miles from a paved highway, and it has a state-wide system of fine modern schools; yet for public improvements that have cost \$50,000,000 it has paid practically out of what is counted upon as current income in state financing.

There is something strong and sturdy about Delaware that finds expression in its attitude toward its neighbors. When former President Hoover sent a message to Governor Buck asking for an expression on the question of relief, the Delaware governor replied:

"I am in accord with your plans as made known to aid unemployment, and you may expect Delaware to co-operate in every way. Furthermore, the citizens of Delaware can be counted upon to provide financial help as is required to care for those in need in this state during the coming winter."

Governor Buck spoke simply for his fellow Delawareans. It is their pride that they take care of their own.

Wilmington is small enough to have a friendly and democratic society, large enough to escape the worst phases of provincialism. Men meeting on the street hail one another by their first names. If the Philadelphia visitor who said, "I now know that scrapple is an edible pork product, but I should like to learn what is a Biddle," had gone to Wilmington instead, she would never have been puzzled for a moment as to the meaning of du Pont.

### Can Opener Popular

The can opener, which at one time was the object of a good deal of ribaldry, is an indispensable tool in every kitchen, for canned goods are about as high a quality of foods as it is possible to serve and their variety is extensive. Only the choicest and freshest of products go into the can.

## LOW ARE YOU TODAY

Dr. James W. Barton TALKS ABOUT

### Underweight a Liability

OUR insurance companies are naturally interested in anything or everything that will keep us well and healthy so that the premiums will continue to be paid, because when sickness followed by death occurs, they must pay out large sums of money.

One of the points these companies have been watching for a number of years is weight.

What story do all their examinations of many years tell us?

Their records show that it is good for us in our childhood, youth,

young manhood and young womanhood to be at normal or slightly overweight; that to be just a little plump is to our advantage from the standpoint of health and freedom from sickness.

During the school age the school doctors and nurses try to interest the parents in the weight of the children. Thus those that are underweight and can afford it are encouraged to drink a bottle of milk at either 11 o'clock in the morning or at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sometimes at both hours.

When the parents cannot afford it, the milk is supplied free by the school or municipal authorities. In addition to the milk the parents are advised that foods containing vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin, should be eaten in larger quantities at home. The sunshine foods are milk, butter, green vegetables, egg yolks, and cod liver oil.

There are of course some youngsters who are naturally skinny due to inheritance, to a "fast" thyroid gland in the neck which keeps them so active physically and mentally that it seems impossible to put any weight on them even with increased amounts of the above foods. In these cases the parents are advised to try to increase the amount of rest, not only at night, but for a half-hour immediately after school if possible.

### Extra Pounds Desirable

Similarly with the teen age boys and girls who so soon are to emerge into manhood and womanhood; they also if underweight should follow the same rules as for younger children, that is an extra amount of food, and a little more rest. Even up to the age of thirty our insurance companies tell us they like to see a little extra weight on their policy holders. Just as an extra pound of weight after the age of thirty is a liability, makes them poorer risks for insurance, so an extra pound of weight before thirty is an asset to health and makes them better risks for insurance.

It has been found that when infection attacks the underweight individual he has less resistance, the attack lasts longer, and the individual is much slower getting back his strength after the attack has passed. It would appear also that this little extra weight enables them to face difficulties, not perhaps with any more bravery, but with less upsetment of their nerves and emotions. Thus in the "formative" time in their lives, they learn to take and give, with less mental or nervous disturbance.

### Lump in Breast

A surgeon friend of mine told me of three women coming under his care within a week in which the outstanding symptom was a lump in the breast. All three were past forty years of age and all three were immediately afraid that the lump was cancer. The first put off doing anything about it for a couple of months before coming to the cancer clinic for examination. The second, motoring with her family on a holiday to California, did not discover the lump until they were about three days on their journey. Like most mothers she didn't tell her husband or family as she didn't want to spoil their holiday. However she worried and worried all the time she was away, and on arrival home rushed to her physician to learn the truth.

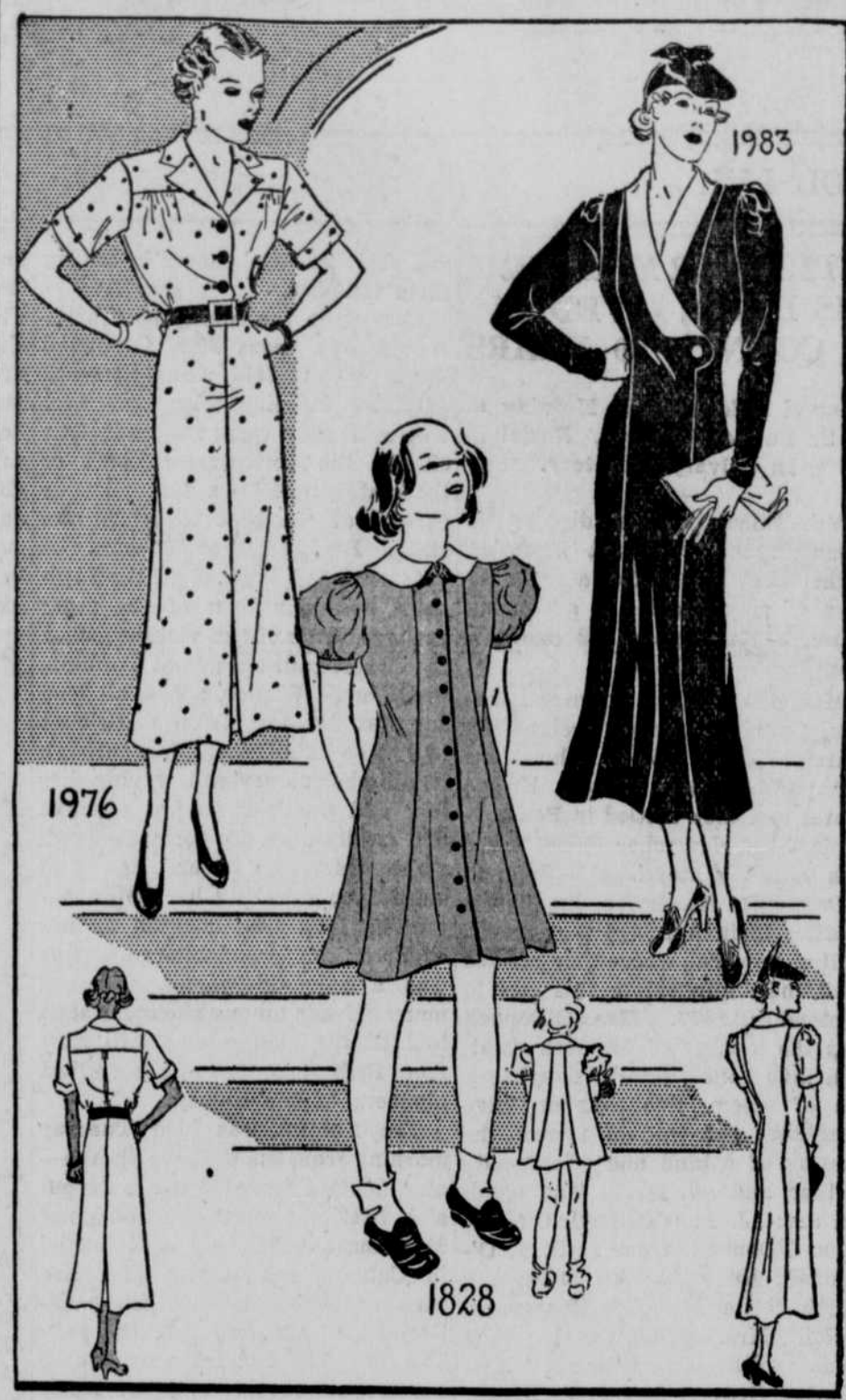
The third case after noticing the lump decided to think no more of it for a week. At the end of the week it was still present and if anything a little larger. A week later it was a little larger and was causing some pain. She went next day to the cancer clinic for examination.

Tests, examinations and operation for the removal of the lump revealed that not one of the three cases was cancer. All three had what is known as a cyst which was removed without difficulty, and the patient was home in about a week's time.

OUR readers should always remember that our community merchants cannot afford to advertise a bargain unless it is a real bargain. They do advertise bargains and such advertising means money saving to the people of the community.

Western Newspaper Union.

## It's Princess Lines Again



AGAIN princess lines are riding the crest of the fashion wave. Good news for members of the Sewing Circle, for princess lines have always been favored by those who sew at home. And for morning wear, the timeless shirt-maker, a perennial choice for busy housewives.

The smart shirtwaister (Pattern 1976) is a utility frock distinguished for its trim lines and as easy to make as it is to wear. This extremely wearable number is available in a wide range of sizes. The notched collar is pert and youthful, there is fullness in the yoke, and the set-in sleeves fit well and wear forever. Send for Pattern 1976 in size 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35 inch gingham or percale or shantung.

The slick little princess model (Pattern 1828) needs little comment for the picture tells the story utterly simple. Just seven pieces to the pattern, including the collar and sleeve band, it is available in sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 3/4 yards of 35 inch fabric plus 2 1/4 yard contrast. The lovely daytime princess frock (Pattern 1983) is a model which can be made and worn successfully by 36's as well as 50's. There is a choice of long or short sleeves and there is just enough contrast in the graceful collar to give the frock a smart touch of distinction. Likewise simple—just eight pieces including the collar and cuff—this pattern is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50. Make it in satin, silk, crepe, sheer wool, broadcloth, challis, or linen. Size 38 requires 5 3/4 yards of 39 inch

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