trying to drum up support for his cause that body wants to cut taxes in various directions, and is very reluctant to impose any new ones to replace them.

But that is only part of the opposition. There are still a good many senators and representatives who remember when Mr. McAdoo was lobbying on this Panama canal tolls question, but lobbying on the other

One of the first big fights of Woodrow Wilson was to repeal the exemption of American coastwise ships from these tolls. President Wilson held first that the exemption violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the Hay-Pauncefoote treaty with Great Britain. But he also held that this granting of exemption to our coastwise shipping was bad economics.

So bitter did the fight become, involving all the then very strong anti-British feeling in this country, that it left scars which were still ugly fight-to ram the Versailles treaty through the senate. So high did feeling run that on at least one occasion only the bulk of Sen. Henry F. Ashhurst of Arizona, thrust suddenly between two quarreling senators, prevented fisticuffs right on the senate floor.

Resented Opposition

Wilson, to the day of his death, never forgave any senator or representative who opposed him on this Panama canal tolls issue. He never made any allowance for political expediency. For instance, it was clear at the time that no senator from any of the Pacific coast states could go along with him and hope to survive at the next election. Yet Wilson never forgave Sen. George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, nor Sen. Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, for voting as their own states demand-

He was the more convinced of the rightness of his cause because most of the Republicans on the sen- ity. It is complicated by the fact ate foreign relations committee, including Elihu Root and Theodore E. Burton, went along with him. He was the more sensitive because the some other form of taxation—unless cise, and minimize food cost. platform on which he had been that dollar is saved by restricted elected, barely a year before the fight started, pledged the Democratic party specifically to continuance of this canal tolls exemption.

The issue has never quite died. The platform on which Warren G. Harding was elected in 1920 promised that the exemption would be restored, though no move to carry out this promise was ever made.

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Opponents of the exemption point out that it would apply only to coastwise ships, never to overseas shipping. As coastwise shipping is barred to foreign ships, there is no question involved of encouraging American shipping except on the possibility that the exemption would permit the coast to coast ships to haul some freight which now goes by rail. This last argument rouses no enthusiasm in the administration today because of the eagerness to do everything possible to help the railroads in order to stimulate buying by the railroads.

But Mr. McAdoo is now a senator from California, and hence sees the problem through California glasses. Whereas his devotion to Woodrow Wilson is no greater than when he wirelessed from a liner his pair against senate approval of the World court, another Wilson issue.

Anti-Lynching Bill Pressure for the anti-lynching bill is not based purely on humanitarian | the capital stock tax. motives, nor is it just politics. Similarly, resistance to the measure is not based purely on the idea that only this form of brutal lawlessness Dr is the proper preventative for certain types of crime.

Underneath the surface there is a real struggle of far-reaching extent, which has nothing to do with lynch-Ha ing, per se, nor even with the crime

Gas situation. To the South the proposal, which has been a constant threat for 30 years, is but another form of the socalled force bill back toward the penditures to the bone. W end of the last century. The force bill would have put supervision of elections in the individual states in

the hands of the federal government. Southerners were sure that | ury to his particular state or dis-O'Tit would mean federal troops at their polling places on election day, ttittitifor the ostensible purpose of making it possible for every negro to vote, and with the concealed pur-Dipose, they feared, of providing Re-

ublican majorities by bayonets. The South beat the force bill by a for his appropriation. Comfilibuster, lead by Sen. Arthur Pue GlGorman of Maryland. The proposal

was never seriously made again. 1 Most of the agitation for the antiynching bill, which originated in the Republican party (Rep. Leonidas C. Dyer, St. Louis Republican, was the sponsor of the bill for many ses-

Washington.-Sen. William Gibbs | sions) comes from politicians anx-McAdoo is having plenty of trouble lous to curry favor with the Negro voters in their districts or states. bill which would exempt American | Whether it really pays dividends in coastwise ships from payment of votes is a moot question. Actually Panama canal tolls. In the first Mr. Dyer was almost defeated by place, the Treasury department is a negro Democratic opponent deopposed to the plan, because it spite his prominence in this cause. does not want to give up the And the Republican negro, Oscar revenue. The Treasury is having De Priest, was defeated by a Demoenough trouble with congress be- cratic negro in Chicago, who still holds the seat.

To Cut State Powers

But interested also in the drive are a group which believes the best interests of the country will be served by extending federal powers and decreasing state powers. This group has a splendid object lesson for its argument in the activities of the G-men. They point to the achievements of these federal men, and to the gains made in the war on a stolen car across a state line would bring the federal detective agencies into play.

There is a good deal to be said on both sides, but the fact remains that while the South is still strongly Democratic, and follows the New Deal in somewhat laggardly fashion because of its party regularity. it is still unconvinced on the old states' rights issue. It wants to retain state rights and powers, though when Wilson entered on his last of course it wants its full share, and a little bit more if it can get it, of federal spending.

So the South views the anti-lynching bill with suspicion. Many of the Southerners fighting it in the senate death to have G-men go after the which contains within its limits the leaders of lynching mobs-if they following: were sure it would stop right there. This does not mean that there are not some Southerners remaining pigs, 10,000 goats, 700,000 chickens, necessary.

Strange Maneuver

A pork-barrel log-rolling hill in reverse is the strange maneuver which—just possibly—may send the present congress down in history as upsetting every tradition of political legislative bodies.

The possibility of such an extraordinary proceeding is occasioned by the tremendous public demand for revamping the tax legislation, so that a green light may be given business and the return of prosperthat for every dollar of lightened tax burden on the corporations another dollar must be imposed in spending.

Prediction expert Emil Hurja said that congress would surprise everybody by simply refusing to grant the administration appropriations of anything like the volume of the last few years. The former ace lieutenant of James A. Farley was greeted with smiles when he made this assertion. The smiles may still have et slashing which will bring very two of the officials most in danger price. from the pruning knife.

Sen. Pat Harrison, chairman of the senate finance committee, shocked his colleagues considerably the other day by stating that if the strong senate bloc advocating repeal of the undistributed corporation earnings tax succeeded it would be necessary either to impose a sales tax or go after incomes so small that they are now exempt.

Harrison hastened to add that he had always opposed a sales tax and still did. His main point was that it might be possible to modify, but not to repeal the undistributed earnings tax. For the same reasonthat the Treasury could not spare the revenue-he opposed repeal of

Needs the Money

The point is that the Treasury not only needs all existing revenue, it needs more if the budget is to be balanced. Whereas politics as well as consideration for the small inany more highly objectionable, especially if the tax is to be direct so that they can see it.

Which confronts congress with the only alternative, as its leaders now view the situation-to cut ex-

tor and representative wants to keep advantageous points within the the money flowing from the Treas- town. trict. That is the traditional basis for log-rolling. Senator A wants an appropriation for his state, but to get it he has to agree to vote for similar appropriations for the states of Senators B, C and D. Otherwise these senators would not vote

So that the only way expenditures can really be cut effectively is for this process to be reversed-for Senator A to say to his colleagues: "I will agree to cut the appropriations for my state if you will agree to cut them in yours."

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Berlin's Sidewalk Cafes Are Popular.

Prepared by National Geographic Society. | exclusive of the parks—totals half Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

HE baffling element of Berlin's character is its extreme simplicity. One automobile thefts since transporting anticipates complexities which do not exist. The city is as unaffected and logical as the language spoken by its inhabitants.

Before one can begin to comprehend what makes Berlin tick, preconceived ideas of capitals must be cast apide. Gradually, out of the confused outlines of the vast mass, emerges a recognizable pat-

Behold the anomaly of an urban agglomeration with a total population of some 4,220,000, a city which can boast one of the most highly perfected transportation systems in the world, with every convenience and house would be tickled to contributed by science, and yet

Twenty thousand cows (providing a third of the milk supply), 30,000 who believe lynching is occasionally | 180,000 rabbits, 5,800 people keeping bees, only three or four buildings that you can find as much as ten stories high, twelve windmills still functioning, and more than 100,-000 little gardens, the harvests of which include such imposing yearly figures as 46,000 tons of potatoes and proportionate quantities of other vegetables and grains.

Such items would appear fantastic to the dweller on narrow, rockribbed Manhattan.

These little "Schreber Gartens" afford city workers easily accessible contact with the land which is so dear to the German heart; they promote bodily fitness through exer-

Beside each garden is a neat little house for storing equipment. Here centers the odd-hour and week-end to some friends a few weeks back life of a substantial number of families. During times of crisis, these wee shelters have even housed many who would otherwise have been roofless.

The so-called "Schreber Garten" movement, which has spread to most cities of Germany, was founded in 1864 by a philanthropist who been justified, but there is begin- named it in honor of Schreber, a ning to be a possibility that con- famous physician of that day. The gress will actually do a job of budg- land is owned in some cases by the city, in others by the state, and is deep pain to Harry L. Hopkins and furnished to its users (together with Harold L. Ickes, to mention just implements and seed) at a nominal

> Trees and rivers, more rivers and more trees. Therein lies Berlin's greatest hold on the hearts of its dwellers.

> The two rivers, Havel and Spree (pronounced "Shpray"), with their eccentric twistings and turnings, form a network of waterways which makes it possible to reach many parts of the city by water.

These small streams and their tributaries, connected by canals with the Elbe and the Oder, give communication for transport of freight by steamer and barge to the farthest corners of the land.

Berlin has, except for Duisburg, the largest shipping tonnage of any inland city of Germany. More than five million tons of goods arrived at the port in 1935 and 1,300,000 tons were dispatched.

Through the watery lanes, under gracefully arched bridges-of which Berlin has 1,006, even more than Venice itself!-glide along wooden come families makes taxing them barges, heavy-laden carriers of coal, building materials, petroleum, and an infinite variety of other prod-

Large numbers of fruit barges come in from the provinces, bringing apples, pears, and peaches in their holds. In some cases these This would be all very well if it loads are marketed directly from were not that each individual sena- the barges, which find mooring at

Berliners Love Trees.

The banks of the rivers are planted densely with trees. Rows of lindens or plane trees line the majority of the streets. The public parks are standing armies of trees in close formation, through which cut beguiling avenues and paths.

The most numerous member of the tree family is the linden. Also in large numbers are found most of our familiar American trees, such as maple, elm, horse chestnut (much beloved by the German), oak,

acacia, poplar and birch. A census of trees standing in

million. The Berliner's love of trees is so deep that in many cases, where city appropriations have not provided the necessary funds, private citizens have paid for the planting of their own streets.

Venerable, and in many cases unbeautiful, landmarks of a bygone day are being sacrificed to the demands of traffic.

Scaffoldings clamber over the facades of many old buildings which do not have to suffer demolition but are going through a much-needed face-lifting operation. The town hall, a mammoth red-brick structure, has recently emerged, rubicund and a bit garish, from an all-over bath performed by steam and cleansing acids.

Many Old Buildings Saved.

buildings are being preserved. The march of time has not yet intruded on the neighborhood of the Nikolai | must be obtained. Obesity beginning church, where one comes across in childhood often gives rise to ensuch architectural oddities as the docrine (ductless gland) trouble Knoblauch Haus-literally "Garlic later on, and when a strong ten-House"-with its vivacious rococo exterior, and its pretentious con- ily, one would always be prepared temporary, the Ephraim house.

the Markisches museum that this dency. But even where there is latter was built by one Veitel Eph- the family tendency to overweight raim, an enterprising racketeer of a cure, permanent and complete, Frederick the Great's time. He can be obtained in the majority of aided an embarrassed state and likewise amassed his own fortune by coining debased "thalers," nicknamed "Ephraimites," which he

The most striking change observed in the physical aspect of the city is that on Unter den Linden. This wide avenue, because of building the new subway, has been denuded of its famous shade trees. Their roots were too deeply sunk in tradition and earth to make their lot tenable when the human moles

began their burrowing. These dignified patriarchs were carefully dug up and placed in other more hospitable locations. Their place has been taken by a quadruple row of fresh little upstarts. Shockingly callow and insufficient they look.

It was Dorothea, wife of the Great Elector, who caused the wide boulevard to be laid out, and who herself planted the first linden tree in 1681. Perhaps it would have been only fair for her generation to name the avenue for the electress instead of for the tree she planted However, they made amends by giving her name to the street which parrallels Unter den Linden one block north.

In 1690 an ordinance was passed by the Elector Frederick III forbidding the burghers of the neighborhood to allow their hogs to root around on the public street, as they were injuring the trees!

Changes in Latter Days. Berlin did not escape the west-

ward-pushing urge which has possessed con inents, countries and cities.

Oldsters of today tell of open fields and woodlands in western areas where now stretch illimitable acres of concrete streets and business blocks. The inexorable thrust of building enterprise has encircled lakes and linked once widely separated communities into an urban

In the galloping twenties of the postwar period came the realization of the realtor's dream of a Berlin Broadway-"Berlin in Light." The Kurfuersten-Damm sowed its wild oats in the lurid early day of jazz, but has now settled down to a smug, bourgeois middle age.

The Emperor William Memorial church (built as a monument to Kaiser William the First and his wife, Kaiserin Augusta), which forms the root of the West Berlin section, is as out of place amid its surrounding cafes, restaurants, and movie palaces as Trinity church is in the hubbub of lower Broadway.

Neon signs make a vivid imprint on the night aspect of the city. Step gayly up the Kurfuersten-Damm or Friederich-Strasse at any time after dark and you will find yourself wooed by the variegated, pulsing effulgence of a host of dance halls, ball houses and cabarets.

Haus Vaterland on the Potsdamer Platz, twelve years after its muchadvertised construction, is popular with travelers. They flock in of it is not by any means a cure for evenings-visitors from abroad and | all cases of dementia praecox." streets and squares alone-entirely from the provinces of Germany.

Overweight Children

DR. JAMES W. BARTON

THERE was a time when I the fatter the baby the healthier he was supposed to be, and prize winning babies were always the very plump kind. However when physicians and nurses were appointed as judges, very fat babies were no longer prize

A very fat baby often means a very fat child, and a very fat child means that there will not be much

play, or exercise, and the eating of all kinds of food at all hours of the day. In addition to this overweight the youngster may have

a protruding abdomen which makes him or her appear even heavier, much to its own and its parents' embarrassment.

It is true that in a number of these cases there may be some gland defect-thyroid in the neck, pituitary lying on the floor of the skull-and it is only fair to these youngsters that this point be considered in the freatment to reduce weight.

Dr. P. Mallam, in 'Clinical Journal, London, states that he is "convinced that dieting is the keynote to treatment in almost all cases of obesity (overweight) in children, but before prescribing a system of Where possible, worthwhile old diet a careful family history and knowledge of conditions under which the child is being reared dency to obesity is found in the famto face a more difficult task than One learns from the archives of when there is not this family tencases by simple measures."

Fluids Make Weight.

Dr. Mallam doesn't hesitate to point out that fluids-water, tea, in America? struck from copper with only an milk—are really weight producing foods, and must be watched as 'the question of fluid intake is of considerable importance. If these children are instructed to drink early in the morning and then try not to drink at all during the day, this is often a great help in reducing weight."

Appetite is largely a question of satisfying the feeling of hunger, and these children must be schooled to eat slowly. Salt and sugar should be cut down to the lowest possible amount.

Many children appear even fatter than they are because of protruding abdomen, sway back, round shoulders, or other defects in posture. therefore exercises to develop the abdominal muscles-trying to touch the toes with knees kept straightand exercises to take the bend or 'sway' out of the small of the back-hanging on rings or a horizontal bar-should be given under competent instruction and in a class if possible.

For a while, at least, the use of an abdominal support or belt is advised by Dr. Mallam, as there is no doubt that if the youngster is thus supported he will play longer and so grow stronger.

If a child loses weight consistently under treatment (as this is his growing age) the treatment is being overdone. If one treats an overweight child of ten years and at twelve the child weighs the same, one should realize that a great deal has been achieved. .

. . . Insulin Shock.

One of the recent "cures" that is being discussed favorably and unfavorably by the medical profession is the "insulin cure for dementia praecox"-the persistent the patient has worked out a system of living that satisfies him but on the flat top. which renders him unfit to earn a living or take his place in family or business life.

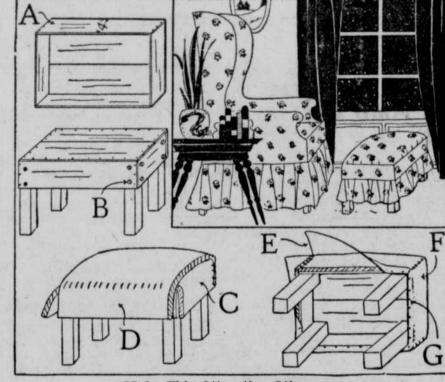
The treatment consists in giving the patient a "shock" by injecting insulin, after which many patients have apparently become normal in mind. The results in some of the cases reported have been "amaz-

However, as this ailment causes much unhappiness in families because it often affects "the brightest and the best" it would be greatly regretted if the report of this treatment brought false hopes to many.

For this reason, a warning to patients, families, and physicians is given in a recent editorial of the Journal of the American Medical Association:

"It is hoped and may prove to be a fact, that the so-called insulin shock treatment for dementia praecox will find a useful place among the forms of treatment, but its exact value has not yet been determined and it can be definitely stated that

HOW. SEW By Ruth Wyeth Spears



Make This Attractive Ottoman.

long as the width of the chair with as at D. which the ottoman is to be used. The depth of the sides should be

four inches as shown here at A. by two's or you may have a set of | F and then tack as at G. nicely turned legs from an old table or other piece of furniture that may be cut down to the right | it along the sides through the muslength. Fasten in place with long | lin, then make a straight four-inch screws through the corners of the

box as shown here at B. About half a bat of cotton will be needed. Put five or six layers a copy of Mrs. Spears' new book, of the cotton on the top, cutting SEWING. Forty-eight pages of the first layer about four inches smaller all around than the top slipcovers and dressing tables; of the box. Place it in the center. Cut the next layer a little bigger and the others still bigger until the last one is the same size as the top. Now, cut a layer of cotton

ET a wooden box from the gro- the ends as at C and another to cer. It should be about as go over the top and down the sides

Cut a piece of heavy muslin to fasten tightly over the cotton. Cut the corners of the muslin as at The legs should be made of two E. Sew with heavy thread as at

To make the cover, stretch the top tightly over the muslin and sew band to go all around and add the ruffle to it.

Every Homemaker should have step-by-step directions for making restoring and upholstering chairs, couches; making curtains for every type of room and purpose. Making lampshades, rugs, ottomans and other useful articles for to go over the top and down over the home. Readers wishing a copy should send name and address, enclosing 25 cents, to Mrs. Spears, 210 South Desplaines St., Chicago,

Ask Me Another A General Quiz

1. What is the only walled city

2. Why is the sky blue?

3. What land lies closest to 0 degrees latitude and 0 degrees longi-4. What was Aaron Burr's con-

spiracy supposed to have been? 5. What harbor has two tides a day?

6. What is the length of the longest pipe line in the world?

7. Name a few authors who had to wait a long time for financial

8. How long a line would it take to go over the Great Pyramid, reaching the earth on each side? 9. What is the proper name for the salad made of sliced or chopped cabage?

Answers

1. Quebec.

2. Because the particles of dust in the upper atmosphere reflect only the blue waves of light.

3. The British Gold Coast colony is nearest. 4. To form a new empire in the

Southwest out of Mexican or Louisiana territory.

5. The harbor of Southampton, England. 6. The longest pipe line was re-

cently built under American direction across Asia Minor, and extends for a distance of 1,150 miles. 7. Joseph Conrad wrote for 20

years before he sold a book. In the first nine years of George Bernard Shaw's literary endeavor, he realized about \$30. A. A. Milne earned about \$100 the first year he spent as a full-time author.

8. A line stretched over the sloping sides and over the top, from dream state; the condition in which earth to earth, would measure 1,186.4 feet, with 36 feet resting

> 9. Coleslaw, from cole, an old name for cabbage.

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of Purchasing Agent to the Family. For that matter, watch a wise man buy a car or a suit or an insurance policy. Not a bad shopper himself! He reads advertisements, too!