

# Nation Will Save Its Historic Sites

## Preservation of Landmarks Adopted as a Policy.

Washington.—Preservation of historic sites, buildings and other milestones along the paths traveled by the men and women who created a nation on this continent has been declared for the first time to be a national policy, and provision made by congress to rescue and restore for the inspiration and benefit of the American people such significant reminders of their heroic past.

Under the broad terms of two bills one of which already has become law and the other which appears assured of enactment before congress adjourns, it is hoped to rescue and restore such survivals as the Spanish mission in the Southwest, Derby Wharf and other sites and buildings in Old Salem, Mass., built in Colonial times, and beautiful antebellum plantation homes in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, which are in daily increasing danger of destruction.

The Hermitage plantation on the Savannah river, described as "one of the priceless historical heirlooms of this country" was disturbed recently to make way for an industrial plant. The buildings were purchased by Henry Ford and removed to another site owned by him at Richmond, Va.

### Old Homes May Be Torn Down.

At Portsmouth, N. H., are fine old examples of early American homes not as yet endangered but are in the old part of town where, unless measures are taken to preserve them, they are certain soon to be torn down.

And in the West and Middle West, along the Oregon Trail, and the route of the Pony Express and the Overland Stage are the sites and survivals of pioneer posts and events.

It is desired to preserve and restore, in Wyoming, Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, and to protect Register Cliff in the southern part of the state on the sand stone sides of which are inscribed the names, with dates, of many of the 50,000 pioneers who passed that way in the thirties and forties, and of whom in some cases, these are the only surviving records.

The signatures, now in danger of erasure and erosion, can be stabilized for the benefit of future historians and genealogists, and all others interested in the re-creation of sights and scenes of those early days.

All these and many other antiquities of national significance are to be surveyed, evaluated and acquired.

Under the terms of a bill which has passed both the senate and house and is assured of enactment before congress adjourns, the secretary of the interior is instructed to make an intensive expert nationwide survey to determine the existence and exceptional value of places

and properties of interest as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States, preliminary to their acquisition, when authorized by gift, purchase or otherwise.

In this work the secretary is to be assisted by a general advisory board of not to exceed 11 qualified experts appointed by him to serve without salary in co-operation with the staff of the historical division of the National Park service.

Another bill, already enacted, provides for a National Park trust fund board to accept and administer gifts or bequests of properties to the National Park service which is charged with the duty of preserving and restoring national monuments.

### No Running Over Bridge

When, long ago, the city fathers of Luray built themselves a bridge across a nearby creek they must have built a flimsy structure. For they made a law, still on the statute books of the Virginia town, which stated that no boy "should trot or run across the bridge even if he were barefooted."

## Find Support for Atlantis Legend

### Belief in Lost Continent Gets Confirmation.

Paris.—French believers in the existence of a lost continent, Atlantis, have been greatly encouraged by the announcement that the French ship Ampere has discovered a submerged peak in the Atlantic in the region of where they think the lost continent had been.

Paul Le Cour, director of the review Atlantis and founder of the Friends of Atlantis society, has left for the Azores, where he is studying

### Student Opens Cat and Dog "Laundry"

Toledo.—Even cats and dogs get soiled, so why not a laundry for them, too? That's just what Miss Mary Helen Womeldorf, comely freshman at Toledo university, reasoned.

She inserted this advertisement in a Toledo paper:

"SITUATION WANTED: College student will wash and deflea cats and small dogs."

Her idea seems to be clicking, too, as, although Miss Womeldorf has only been busy at this unique occupation a short time, increased numbers of pets have been brought to her to be groomed.

She explains that catnip keeps the cats in a docile state during the cleansing process and, as her family has had pets as long as Mary Helen can remember, she is quite familiar with their treatment and care.

### Milk Bottle Yields Diamond

Utica, N. Y.—Milk Bottle Clean-up week, sponsored annually by milk dealers to get housewives to clear their cellars of bottles which may have accumulated during the year, resulted in the return of a diamond ring to a Utica woman. The ring was lost five months ago and was found in one of the forgotten milk bottles.

# SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

## By Carter Field

FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington.—While congress is off the administration's hands, the courts are still on the job, and the bombardment of New Deal policies along the constitutional front may be expected to continue.

In this connection, AAA officials are confident that, with the new amendments just passed by congress, the processing taxes will be upheld. They think the objections which lower courts have found to the old processing taxes, and which lawyers generally believe will be found by the Supreme court, have been avoided.

Hence the AAA intends to do everything possible to produce a court test of the new processing taxes just as speedily as possible. AAA officials say privately that they have already picked the case on which to make the battle. It is that of the Hoosac Mills.

Washington lawyers who, no matter what their specialty, always figure that they are experts on what the Supreme court may do, and who certainly are more interested in the court than in what might be called the chores of the profession, are divided as to what will be the outcome.

Three possibilities, they admit, are open. The first is for the high court to throw the whole business out the window, holding that the assessment of such excise taxes is beyond the power of congress, in that these taxes are for a particular purpose and not for the general need of the government, and that they are not intended to produce revenue, but to achieve a desired price level.

In this case the AAA would have nowhere to turn, but there is little doubt what the administration would do. It would continue to pay farm benefits, and in January it would ask congress to levy special taxes to provide the additional revenue needed.

Or the court might, as AAA officials believe it will, uphold the whole business, which would settle the question for the time being—probably until after the next election, anyhow.

### Another Possibility

But there is another possibility. The high court may decide that the processing taxes as fixed in the law are all right, but that the formula for changing them as agricultural prices approach parity is an unconstitutional delegation of power.

Most lawyers agree that the injection of this "formula" for changing the taxes as the prices of products change was a grave mistake by those desiring to avoid having the court throw the taxes out. For they contend that beyond any doubt the inclusion of this "formula" proves that the taxes are not in fact excise taxes, levied for revenue; that it proves the only object of the taxes is to bring better prices for the farmer.

Now everybody knows that this was the real object. There is no question about that. The only question is whether congress has the right to levy internal taxes for such a purpose.

No one questions that the tariff duties are levied with this end in mind. It has been a protective tariff, and not purely a revenue tariff, for a good many years. In fact, the Republicans used to win elections right along on that plea, and even when the Democrats came into power—on the tariff issue, back in Cleveland's time—there was no actual scuttling of the protective idea. It was just modified.

More than that, in recent years there has been a formula for changing these import taxes so as to equalize the difference in cost of production here and abroad.

The chief difference, the lawyers say, is that there has never been any question of the power of congress under the Constitution to levy tariffs for purposes of protection as well as revenue, but there is grave doubt as to whether congress has the right to levy excise taxes for any other than revenue purposes.

### Ways of Candidates

Once a man starts thinking he may become President of the United States, something very curious happens to his mental process.

It is proverbial that this applies to his own estimates of his chances for success. Especially after he is nominated. Men who traveled on the train with James M. Cox in 1920 know that Cox thought he had an excellent chance, right up to the last, though the Harding landslide was overwhelming. But he was not alone in this. Many others on that Cox train thought so, too, including some pretty hard-boiled newspapermen. Perhaps the answer to this sort of thing is that people meeting a celebrity of any sort, and certainly a man who just may become President, do not rack their brains to say disagreeable things. They like to say things that the man will remember pleasantly.

But this is not all the picture of what happens to a potential candidate—a man who thinks the lightning may strike him.

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### Gets What He Wanted

Very few times in history has a President obtained a greater measure of what he wanted from his second congress than has President Roosevelt. He actually suffered no important reverses except a few having fundamentally nothing to do with his program and policies.

Critics point to the World court vote. Every President since Wilson has been for the World court, and every one—Harding, Coolidge and Hoover—failed to get anywhere with it. Due to a combination of racial groups opposing United States adherence to the court, and to widespread and firmly frozen isolationist sentiment, many senators simply do not dare to vote for it.

Critics also point to the St. Lawrence seaway treaty, which Mr. Roosevelt strongly favors, and which does impinge slightly on his program and policies in that there is a power angle.

But the power angle had nothing to do with the defeat of that treaty, nor the attitude in the senate that made it futile to attempt to bring it up again. It is purely the seaway angle that operates against ratification. Opposition comes solidly from the Atlantic coast and Gulf states, whose ports would be hurt by the diversion of deep-sea traffic to that route. There is nothing partisan about it.

### Where Fight Centered

The most interesting point here, however, is that the utilities did not dare attempt to draw their battle line more to their own advantage. If they had dared make a flat fight to eliminate any possibility of the holding companies being forced out of existence, for example, that might have meant something. The whole fight between senate and house, and between the President and the house, was over whether a flat day for execution should be named, or whether discretion to commute the sentence might be vested in a commission—a commission named by the President.

The remainder of the measure is drastic, but the utilities, though denouncing it, did not make a real fight.

Plenty of lists of the legislation passed at the Roosevelt command are being printed. There is no point to repeating them here. The point is, nowhere did he fail to get pretty nearly what he wanted.

# THE NOMADIC CIRCUS



Circus Clowns Cater to the Popular Fancy.

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

**I**N MIDSUMMER the circus season is at its height. Since early spring troupers have been donning their costumes dally, and trained animals from every corner of the globe in colorful trappings have delighted young and old.

Geographically, the circus has been a great educator. Long before automobiles, motion pictures, and radio broke down the barriers between isolated regions of the United States and the advancing world outside, the circus was taking its artists, its comedy, its music and its nomadic college of zoology into almost every state and territory. The world's largest circus might even advertise that it carries the original New York cast, because it takes on tour precisely the same show that opens in Madison Square Garden.

Whatever else the peripatetic amusement venture is or is not, the fact remains that it is real. There are no circus "doubles" to perform the difficult feats, and there are no substitutes for those who may not feel "up" to the ordeal of two shows a day, "rain or shine." Years ago leaders in this field of entertainment learned that the formula for permanent survival included a whole-hearted attempt to give the public something it never had before, surrounding it with a dazzling array of sustaining attractions. This hard-and-fast rule has persisted through the years, amid a procession of magic names: Jumbo, Tom Thumb; Chang, the Chinese Titan; Zachinni, human cannon ball; Tom Mix, whose Rough Riders carry the spirit of the old West to every state in the Union; Gollath, monster sea-elf; Ubangi savages from Darkest Africa.

Because the circus is nomadic in its quest for business, it always has been of necessity a fighting institution. Therein lies one of its major bids for fame. Like a gay explorer who finds each day's journey a fresh problem to tackle, the circus struggles against a perfect maze of daily entanglements that threaten to ensnare it like a colossal Gulliver. The circus has battled the weather and it has fought grafting officials who threaten to dig up some excuse for fining or tying up the show unless complimentary tickets fly thick and fast.

### Huge Daily Overhead.

The managements for years have fought the argument that they take too much money out of town. People overlook the fact that every big circus spends a large sum in every city in which it plays. The daily overhead of the largest circus is in excess of \$15,000, and a considerable share of it is spent locally for lot and license, straw, lumber, ice cream, soft drinks, billing locations, and food for 600 horses, 36 elephants, four herds of camels, hippopotamuses, and other large appetites in the menagerie, as well as for the three meals a day of the show personnel, whose gastronomic requirements would stagger the chefs of a huge hotel. The commissary uses daily 250 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of coffee, 25 bags of table salt, almost a ton of fresh meat, 200 gallons of milk, 1,500 loaves of bread, 200 dozen eggs, half a ton of vegetables, a barrel of sugar, 50 pounds of lard, etc.

Mud is by all odds the outdoor showman's worst enemy. It sucks at the wheels of his wagons until elephants must be pressed into service to extricate them, and it dampens the spirits of his prospective customers. Wet weather is bad for monkeys, apes, giraffes, and cat animals, which are subject to throat and lung congestion. Add to this the fact that canvas triples its weight when wet. Conquest of the golden fleece could be little more difficult than the task that confronts a circus manager who must drag his nomadic city from the clutches of the mire in time to play a matinee performance in a town a hundred miles away.

In the old days, before movement by railroad was general, traveling was much worse. Springtime found country roads impassable. Fourteen horses were needed to pull a hippopotamus den when circuses traveled overland in wagons. Circus laborers still shout "China!" occasionally when the train roars into the city of exhibition. This is a circus term of another generation. When a driver, seated atop the first wagon in the caravan, sighted the show's destination, he called "China" to indicate that after

an all-night struggle they literally had dug their way through.

### Rivalry Used to Be Fierce.

Previous to 1929 most of the big circus units battled with one another up and down the country from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf. Sometimes they employed the most vitriolic phrases in characterizing rival circuses as worthless. When electricity first was used to illuminate a circus tent, competitors solemnly warned the public to stay away from that show "because electric lights are known to be extremely dangerous and blinding to the eyes!"

Most interesting were the "paper wars" conducted by the big and little shows prior to the late summer of 1929. The big circuses often bought advertising space on barns and buildings in the dead of winter, so that the location would not be snapped up by rival concerns. Some of the shows had a playful little habit of covering each other's posters when two shows saw fit to play the same city on the same day or a few days apart.

One of these paper wars became so intense when two circuses chose to book a California city within a few days of each other that the barns and billboards of the surrounding countryside were plastered with a covering of circus pictures 28 sheets deep. The opposition brigade of circus number one went out each morning to cover the advertisements of the rival show. The brigade of circus number two went out every evening to recover with its own billing. They watched each other so closely, these tireless advance men, that each knew when the other's crew left town to cover paper in the country.

At last one of them played a master stroke. Two nights before the first show was due to arrive, the brigade hired a hearse, climbed inside with posters, paste, and brushes, and quietly left town to do their work without attracting the attention of their competitors.

The advance advertising cars of the big shows carry large crews of ambitious workers who often average a posting of 10,000 to 12,000 sheets of circus lithographs a day. A crew of 30 men can bill a large city in a single day, so well do they understand their work.

The flaming circus lithographs that herald the approach of the spangled caravan must be printed in several different languages in a number of places: Posters with Hebrew lettering in New York city's Jewish districts, Italian in both New York city and Chicago, French in parts of Montreal and Quebec, and Spanish in certain southwestern cities.

### White Elephant Competition.

Sometimes the tented enterprises tried to duplicate their rival's ace attractions. Barnum once imported a sacred white elephant from Siam. It wasn't pure white, but rather a cream color, and it cost a lot of money and trouble. Adam Forepaugh, then Barnum's leading competitor, copied the Siamese albino by applying a generous coating of white paint to unclothed parts of a gray pachyderm. His elephant was so much whiter than Barnum's that the public decided Forepaugh had the real article—until one day during a street parade in Philadelphia, when a cloudburst exposed the imposture.

Even then skeptical show-goers refused to believe that Barnum's white elephant was any more genuine than the one they had seen exposed. Somebody asked Barnum what he was billing as his chief attraction that season. He smiled and replied, "I've got a white elephant." Then and there he supplied a distinctly American angle to the age-old white-elephant allusion that to this day is used to describe something expensive which cannot be disposed of to any advantage.

The big shows fought each other until the summer of 1929, when a great consolidation was effected. Now six of the largest tent shows, all Ringling-owned, contend for patronage in friendly rivalry and try to keep out of one another's way.

Most outsiders think that every circus picks its complete route at the beginning of each season. In reality, they are routed only about six weeks in advance. Agents must study crop and factory conditions, epidemics of disease, and proximity of rival attractions, and must arrange to send the circus where there is a probability of doing good business. Routing a circus is a business science.

### "Radium Hen" Clucks Like Barnyard Fowl

New York.—Science announces the discovery of a new kind of "poultry"—the "radium hen!"

The hen family can well be proud of the "bird." It is sexless and yet clucks excitedly like any barnyard Leghorn. It needs no food, except electricity, looks like an ordinary watering can, and has led perplexed scientists to the location of many radium "eggs."

The instrument has been christened "radium hen" by doctors at the National Physical laboratories in London. They have used it to locate lost or mislaid radium needles used in treating disease. The closer the "hen" is brought to the unknown location of the expensive needle the louder and more excitedly it clucks.

### HIGH-STYLE SATIN

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

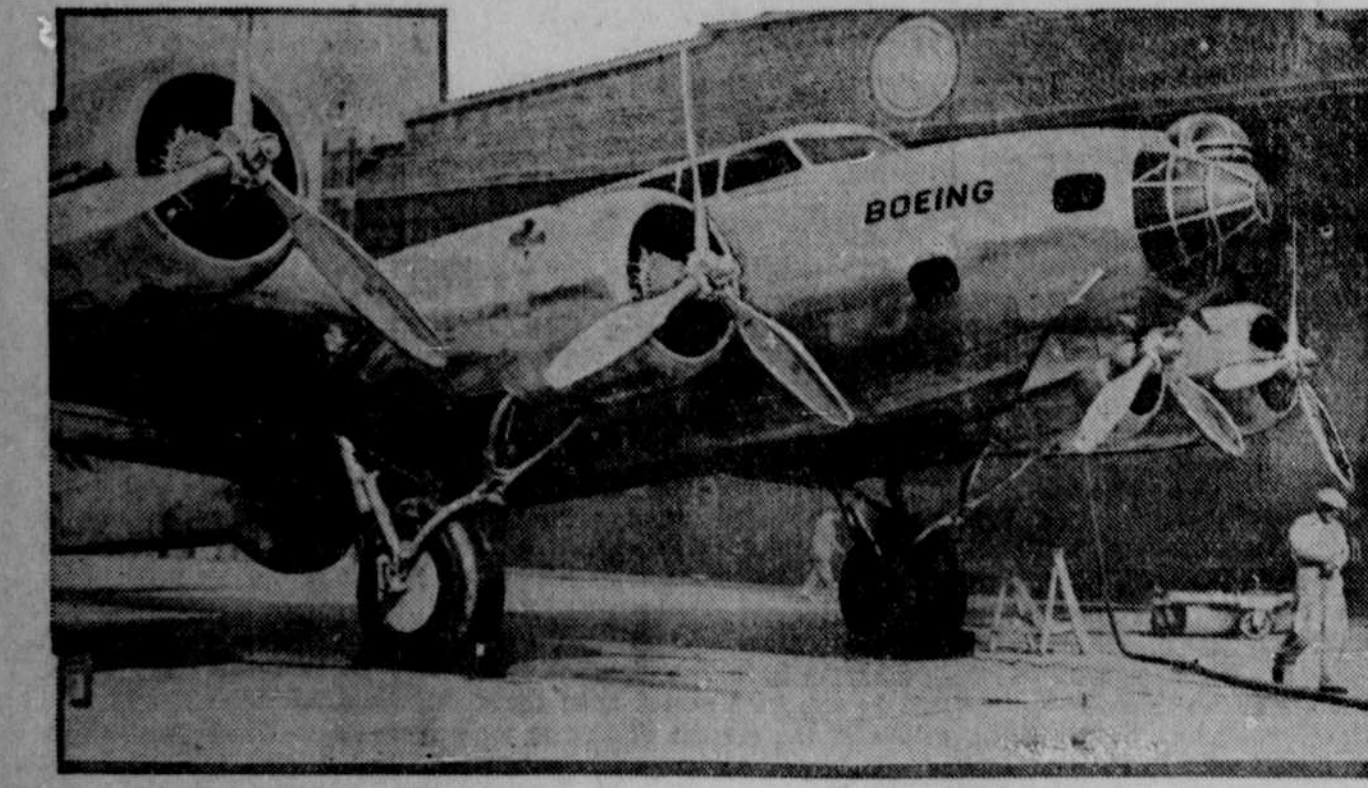


Satin continues to hold its glamorous sway in fashion's realm. The tones and tints of the present evening satins are enchanting. The model pictured is typical of the trend of the mode as to the exquisite styling given to formal satins. A luxurious silver fox cape tops this satin gown which is in soft almond green—an especially effective color with sun-tanned skin. It is made with deep V decollete. This front fullness given to the skirt

### Man of Iron Hit by Car Walks to Police Station

Lynn, Mass.—A man of iron is Hapop Barons. Knocked off his bicycle by a hit-and-run motorist, he suffered concussion of the brain, possible fracture of the skull and cuts and bruises. He picked up his battered "wheel" and walked a half-mile to the police station to report the accident. He finally was prevailed upon to go to a hospital.

# Huge Boeing Bomber Built for Army Air Corps



After a year of secret operating this greatest bombing plane in the world, the Boeing B-29, was completed for the army air corps at Seattle and appeared for test flights. It has four 700-horsepower motors, a wing spread of more than 100 feet and is 70 feet long. Its weight is about 15 tons and its expected speed 250 miles an hour.