

# Gains in Highway Safety Are Noted

## Many States Have Adopted Constructive Measures.

Washington.—Sweeping efforts by the state legislatures to curb motor fatalities through enactment of approved legislation was reported in a survey made public by the American Automobile association.

"Scores of constructive safety measures enacted should prove of material help in what must be a continuing drive to improve the safety record of the country as a whole," Thomas P. Henry, of Detroit Mich., president of the national motoring body, declared.

**Amendments and Law.**

Among the safety gains, Mr. Henry cited the rapid progress of the AAA safety responsibility law; extension and strengthening of highway patrols; safety glass requirements; compulsory inspection of motor vehicle equipment, and drivers' license laws.

"There is reason for particular

gratification over the forward march of the safety responsibility bill sponsored by this association," he said. "Five new states enacted the Model bill in 1935, namely, Arizona, Colorado, Ohio, Oregon and West Virginia. It was enacted by congress for the District of Columbia. Strengthening amendments were adopted in several states. The law is now in effect in 26 states and the District of Columbia, which means that around 60 per cent of all the motor vehicles in the country are operating under its provisions.

"State highway patrols received much attention at the hands of the legislatures. Four states, namely Colorado, Montana, North Dakota and Oklahoma, established patrols for the first time. Seven states increased the strength of the patrol force, namely, Connecticut, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Washington and West Virginia. The patrol system is now in operation throughout the Union, except in Georgia. There is no doubt,

however, that the strength of the patrol force in most instances is below requirements, more particularly so in view of the rising ratio of motor fatalities on rural highways.

**States Added to Safety Parade.**

"Fifteen states enacted legislation providing that motor vehicles be equipped with safety glass. This brings the total of 'safety glass' states up to 23.

"Five states passed laws providing for compulsory inspection of motor vehicle equipment. These are: Connecticut, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, and Vermont. This brings the total of compulsory inspection states up to 14. This movement had its inception along the Atlantic seaboard, but it is now apparently spreading to mountain and Pacific coast states, indicating a more general trend toward national acceptance.

"A drivers' license law was adopted this year by Idaho, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Utah, bringing the list up to 34. There is little doubt that drivers' license law, coupled with a safety-responsibility law, are proving the most effective measure from the standpoint of control of the reckless and irresponsible driver, and states which lack this legislation are at a decided disadvantage."

# SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.—Business is recovering. Reports from all over the country prove this beyond dispute. However, two disturbing questions are in the minds of business men, and nobody really knows the answers. Which may be just as well, for the time being. If there were no disagreement about the answers, the effect might be very harmful indeed.

These questions are:

1. How much is government spending responsible for the present upturn? And its logical sequel: what will happen when government wholesale spending—or what might be called excess budget spending—stops?

2. To what extent will the new tax policy restrain new ventures? And its logical sequel: if new ventures are restrained by governmental action, what will happen as both government excess spending and new ventures shrink?

No. 1 needs no diagramming. Its ramifications, though widespread, are obvious.

No. 2 is very complicated indeed. New ventures have always been financed, in cases where considerable capital is required, either by rich men, or by a flood of investors eager to get rich quick—thinking of the amazing profits made by successful ventures in the past, and willing to risk their stakes on the hope of doing likewise.

So important is this latter classification that many shrewd financial observers have argued that this country—to continue to progress—must have "sucker money." They point to the astounding list of enterprises, today successful, which were started by "sucker money." In many of them the original investors lost their all. A glance at the big buildings, whether they be office structures or hotels or whatnot, in any large American city provides copious illustrations.

### "Sucker" Takes Chances

The "sucker" knows the odds against him are heavy. Sometimes he seems to be deceived by the glib talk of the bond salesman or get-rich-quick promoter. But down in his heart the "sucker" knows he is taking a big chance. He does not need that extra thousand dollars, or ten thousand dollars, he has saved so painstakingly, for any pressing family purpose, in most cases. He is the saving, frugal type. But he craves to lift himself to a higher standard of living—to better (as he sees it) chances for his children. In short, to be rich. The only way the average "sucker" of this type has to get rich is to put some money into something which will prove a bonanza.

New Deal policies run counter to this. They have already closed the door to the highly rose-colored prospectus—to the alluring get-rich-quick ads aimed at enticing the "sucker." They would protect him from his own gullibility. But the tax policy goes further. If he does win, the government will take such a large percentage of his winnings that the average professional gambling house proprietor's percentage seems generous, indeed, by comparison.

It must be remembered that the average "sucker" has a theory. He will back hundred to one shots as frequently as he can raise the money, figuring that some day he is going to make a killing. When that killing comes, however, he steps into the upper income tax brackets.

As to those already rich, the higher the taxes are the less incentive there is, obviously, to take any risk in order to make more. The dice are too heavily loaded. The government takes a heavy cut of the winnings, but stands no part of the losses. Does not even permit them—with a small exception—to be deducted from income for tax purposes!

The question for both these classes of investors, or gamblers, if you will, is: where does the deadline come in? Nobody knows the answer to that. But it is known that President Roosevelt got only part of what he wanted in heavy taxes on big incomes, and in his sliding scale tax against bigness.

### The Ohio Situation

What would a special election in Ohio show?

There is no public talk about it, but down underneath that question is something of more importance, both to administration and "anti" circles, than lots of things that are being openly discussed. It's not just a question of Democratic and Republican—conservative or New Deal. For there is even more concern over how Ohio would vote on bond issues than whether she would elect a Democrat or a Republican to the house of representatives in place of Charles V. Truax, who died some weeks back.

There was considerable publicity

for a time over whether Governor Davey would call a special election. He decided against it. Publicly stated, the reason was that it would cost the Ohio taxpayers just half a million dollars, as the election would have to be in the entire state, Truax having been congressman at large. Also that no single district of Ohio was being deprived of representation.

It just so happened that at the same time Governor Davey, despite all the harsh words exchanged between himself and Relief Administrator Hopkins, received an allotment of \$20,000,000. He had come to Washington to get it, but there was no necessity, apparently, of presenting any arguments for it. In fact, he received word he could have it before he actually got in to see President Roosevelt. By a curious coincidence, he also announced, just before he entered the executive mansion, that there would be no special election.

This did not pass unnoticed. Critics had a great deal to say about it, especially as the reverberations from the Rhode Island by election had not died down. But there was very little comment in Washington, for the simple reason that few people knew anything about it, or the fact that there had to be a lot of fast footwork to prevent a special election on whether Ohio voters would approve a loan to match the \$20,000,000 Governor Davey was getting with such ease from the federal government.

The point is that the constitution of Ohio requires that before the state government shall commit the state to any debt exceeding \$750,000, it must be approved by a referendum.

### Election Not Wanted

Neither Governor Davey nor the administration in Washington wanted any such election. They remembered the enthusiasm with which the Rhode Island voters had rejected loans the federal government was seeking to force Rhode Island to make—to be spent with larger contributions from the federal treasury, which did not have to be repaid—and they did not want a repetition.

So far as Governor Davey was concerned, he wanted the federal gift of \$20,000,000 so he wanted the state to borrow its share. He wanted to pose in the role of having brought home the bacon. He was not averse to showing the folks in Ohio that Washington had to come across for him even if he had threatened to put Harry Hopkins in jail, and had to throw in some minor compliments for good measure.

So far as the New Deal was concerned, it did not want to risk an overt setback. It was willing to overlook Davey's harsh words, or pay almost any other price, to avoid just that.

So a plan to dodge the plain language of the Ohio constitution was devised. A corporation was set up to handle the expenditures, and this corporation is to borrow the money Ohio normally would get by a bond issue. Of course the taxpayers will have to pay just as much, in interest and sinking fund, as though the state had borrowed the money direct, so it would appear to the unprejudiced outsider that at least the spirit of the constitution of the Buckeye state had been circumvented.

But the really interesting thing about it and all that the New Deal voters lacked confidence that the Ohio voters would approve the project, even though the federal government was paying more than half of its cost.

### Fight Not Over

The Roosevelt anti-utility fight is not over. The inclusion of what is generally admitted to be the death sentence in the utility holding company bill did not mark the end of the administration's drive against the electric business.

In the very near future another blast is coming, which will hit not only the utilities themselves, but the bankers who, according to New Dealers skimmed off the cream, leaving just skimmed milk for the stock and bondholders, while piling up a capitalist's pyramid on which the customers have to pay "extortionate" rates.

It has been whispered around in New Deal circles for some months now that the next slap at the utilities would be on their alleged costs of distribution. In fact, figures have been mentioned in connection with it. Half a billion dollars is being wrung from users of electricity every year, the New Dealers say, due to what they insist are perfectly fictitious elements of cost in distribution.

Hence the first blast will be—or at least, is expected to be—the opening gun of a fight for rate reductions estimated at half a billion a year for the country.

Most of the attack will be on the interest charges figured as part of the expense of distribution. Obviously, a very large part of the cost of distributing electricity, once it has been brought to a city line, is the original cost of laying the conduits, stringing the wires through them, erecting the transformer stations, etc. To do this work in the first place the electric companies borrowed the money.

It is the cost of that money that is the milk of the coconut in the argument about to start.

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# PECULIAR FOODS



Baking Cassava Cakes in Haiti.

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

**S**OUTH AFRICAN exporters are bringing a new food to the world's dining table which is already replete with a generous cross section of the living things found on the earth and in the sea.

Grasshopper ragout the new article is called. For many years the Chinese and Arabs have relished grasshoppers, which were once destroyed as they attempted ruin of South African crops. Now great masses of the insects are captured, carefully cleaned, conserved and shipped to the Orient and Asia Minor ready to be eaten.

Strange foods are to be found on the markets of all continents. In fact, one part of the world is rather ignorant of what satisfies the other part.

"He who would enjoy his food, should not look over the kitchen wall," the Korean proverb warns; but there is much of interest to be found by looking over the geographical wall of space and regarding the food habits of other people. Rats and dog steaks in China have regular market prices, and thoroughly ripened eggs are delicacies. Our food is often looked upon as queer and heathenish by these same people. The Turk regards oysters as we do some African and West Indian dishes. But "all human history attests that happiness for man—the hungry sinner!—since Eve ate apples, much depends on dinner."

Russian borsch is probably one of the best known soups. The large quantity of meat floating in a sea of cabbage and sour cream is a meal in itself, heavy and filling. Chinese fish soups are known the world over for their delicate flavor, as is Swedish bouillon, made of all kinds of birds with elks' meat as the piece de resistance of the soup.

In a Swedish home, the Christmas porridge is an affair of great importance, made in a gigantic copper wash tub, being stirred by several women, who take turns stirring, two at a time for no less than ten hours on end. In this same home, cooks are pensioned to prevent family recipes from being given away.

### Some Queer Sea Foods.

By Andorrans and Polynesians, landlubbers and seafaring folks, seafood is held in high regard. In Siberia, owing to climatic conditions, frozen sliced fish is the epicurean's delight. Kukson, the local fish of the salmon family, nearly takes the place of bread. Frozen, the skin removed, sliced, and eaten with salt, it is a savory treat.

But the South Sea Islanders, far from the freezing point, hunt their treasured palatos by the light of the moon. The tiny worms which come to the surface of the water once each year are eaten raw "on location" or taken home in pails. In Spain, little, white, transparent eels two inches long, called angulas, are attracted and caught with the aid of oil lamps, fried in batches in popping olive oil, and served hot.

Australians hunt dugong (sea-cow), like a whale, but owing to the thickness of the hide, their spears are often turned aside or broken. The flesh of this mammal has a flavor akin to both beef and pork, the meat being used like bacon. A good sized specimen may reach 12 feet in length and weigh 600 pounds.

The river-dwellers of Brazil and other tropical South American countries have remarkably large fish in the jacaretinga, from which large steaks are taken. Fried alligator tail is also to be had there, as well as the lizardlike iguana. The flesh of the female iguana is supposed to be as delicate as a young chicken, although occasionally experience has proved it to be as tough as an old hen. Iguanas are sold alive, tails tied together to prevent escape.

### Liberia Likes Dumboy.

Dumboy, the national dish of Liberia, is prepared principally from a sweet, non-poisonous cassava root—called cassada in Liberia. The roots are peeled, boiled, and the fibers from the center removed before the process of pounding in a mortar with a pestle is begun. This process calls for considerable skill and experience because the cassada sticks to any dry thing. The pestle must be kept moist, but not so moist as to make the mass soggy. Dried and fried dumboy becomes so hard that it is used as shot in rifles.

To the north of Liberia, in Africa, is found another standard, meal-in-itself dish, couscous. Mutton or fowl, various vegetables, cooked separately before mixing, and served with steamed wheat dump-

plings make a highly seasoned Arab version of an Irish stew.

Climatic conditions play their part in the formation of tastes in the Marquesas Islands. Droughts from which the Marquesas suffer necessitate long storage of breadfruit. The white, somewhat mushy pulp is ground in wooden bowls and allowed to rise like a mass of fermenting dough. This poi has to be foreigner an unpleasant odor and an acrid, bitter flavor.

Without counting calories, Bolivia supplies a novel way of preparing the ubiquitous potato. To make chuno, potatoes are frozen, trampled free of water, trampled again and again, until they are little balls of pure starch. The countries of the Amazon basin, however, cling to manioc or mandioca root. This root is poisonous, but the natives know how to pull its fangs by shredding, washing, and squeezing until the remainder can be ground into sawdust and eaten without harm.

For green vegetables, the Pacific islands present taro leaves, a sort of spinach, which is cultivated in swampy ground by the women of the islands. The roots may also be eaten like potatoes, or cooked like poi. Chill's greens come from the sea. Cuchayuyu, or cocha yuyu to the Incas, means "garden truck of the sea" and is a species of sea weed.

### Sarmale Pleases the Rumanian.

The Rumanian variety of a New England boiled dinner is sarmale. Soured cabbage leaves, a more delicate sauerkraut, rolled around a meat ball, is served with coarse cornmeal mush called mamaliga, a highly spiced sauce, and often thick sour cream. Mamaliga is also served with eggs and other combinations. Practically the same dish is to be found in Sweden—mince-meat of elk wrapped in cabbage leaves.

As we like dumplings and fritters with our meals, so in Khoresm doughnuts are stuffed with rice and eggs, known as prochki, and in China crullers of coarse flour fried in vegetable oils, fill that place on the menu. The Chinese proverb says: "The stomach, not the palate decides what shall be the food."

Bread in Afghanistan is more than mere bread; it is food, napkin, and tablecloth, all in one. It derives its shape and uses from the use of quick burning fuel and a varying demand.

In Cuba, one may reach for a sweet and find it in the barquillo, possibly the grandfather of the ice cream cone in a panel, white loaves made of egg white and sugar, which may be eaten separately but more often "dunked" in milk and dissolved; or in the mango, a red-dish golf fruit. Even lollipops, coneshaped and wrapped in paper on a stick, are to be found everywhere. Afghanistan keeps step with our "snowballs." A plate is first filled with snow over which a tiny ladle of sirup is poured. Then a handful of sweet paste cut into strips like noodles is added, over which tiny lades of cream are poured before the whole confection is completed with a dash of rose water. This is an Afghan sundae. Suggesting the taste of good ice cream is the raw, frozen marrow of reindeer bones popular in Siberia. China prefers solid cream for its desserts, but Khoresm, in southern Russia, prepares pirog, a pie filled with mashed raisins.

### Delicacies in Chile.

In Chile, the miel de palma, honey of the palm, is extracted from the felled tree, and served as a sirup with "panqueques." Melons, large and yellow, some weighing 17 pounds, are grown in Chile, and in Darfur are one of the staffs of life. There the melons are broken open and scooped inside, the rind thrown into the sand. When all the pulp has been extracted, it is squeezed to break up the fiber. In one vessel, it is placed on top of another vessel and the liquid in the under one percolates through straws into the upper. The rind is then broken up and pounded in a vessel fashioned out of a tree trunk. All possible moisture is withdrawn and the residue becomes food and drink for donkey, goat, and fowl.

Liquid refreshment varies as much in foreign lands as does the solid food. Tea, of one kind and another, is the predominant drink. Tea, of course, in China, strained watermelon juice tea in Darfur, orange tea brewed from the wild orange tree in Tahiti, tea seasoned with cardamom ginger in Afghanistan, and unappetizing butter tea in southern China.

# Theodore Roosevelt in Brazilian Jungle



Col. Theodore Roosevelt has just returned from an expedition to the Matto Grosso in Brazil where he went to get museum specimens of tapir and jaguar. This photograph shows him and some of his party in their jungle camp.

# New Dollar Bill Differs in Design

## Reverse Side of Great Seal Is Pictured.

Washington.—New one dollar silver certificates are being printed by the government and will be put into circulation soon, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced.

The new money, which will differ from the existing paper certificates in design but not in size, is being prepared because the treasury has adopted a new method of printing on the bills the signatures of the secretary of the treasury and the treasurer of the United States. Instead of being engraved on the dies the signatures will be printed from steel engravings just before the bills are issued.

Seizing upon this opportunity to change the design of the money, the treasury has placed on the back of the bill a reproduction of the Great Seal of the United States, picturing the reverse side of the seal for the first time in the history of American currency.

The front of the Great Seal is the familiar American eagle with a shield, grasping an olive branch in one talon and arrows in the other talon, surmounted by 13 stars and the Latin motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

The reverse of the Great Seal, used for the first time on money, shows an unfinished pyramid, surmounted by an eye in a triangular glory. The pyramid bears in Roman numerals the year of the Declaration of Independence, 1776. Above the eye is the Latin motto "Annuit Cœptis," rendered as "He (God) was favorable to our under-

takings." The motto at the bottom is "Novus Ordo Seclorum" and is translated as "A New Order of the Ages." The eye and triangular strength symbolize an all-seeing Deity. The pyramid is the symbol of strength and its unfinished condition denotes the belief of the designers of the Great Seal that there was still work to be done. Both the mottoes on the reverse of the seal are condensations of excerpts from Virgil's Aeneid.

The first committee on the Great Seal was formed on the afternoon of July 4, 1776, and consisted of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The Great Seal as finally adopted was largely the work of Charles Thomson, secretary of congress, and William Barton, a private citizen of Philadelphia. The design was officially adopted on June 20, 1782, by fundamental law. The Great Seal was again ratified after the Constitution was adopted in 1789.

## OF SILK-KNIT YARN

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



If you are of the knit-it-yourself persuasion this handsome two-piece will interest you, for it is knit and crocheted of a pure silk yarn guaranteed not to stretch or sag. When you come to think of it, seeing that so much time and effort is given to the making of the hand-knitted dress, it would seem that the better part of wisdom would be to use none other than first-quality yarn. The satisfaction of being the happy possessor

of as handsome and exquisite a frock as the model illustrated is beyond calculation. The blouse is crocheted of the shanghai silk yarn while the shapely skirt is skillfully knitted of the same—stunning in black or any of the new rich Italian renaissance reds or purples or green, also charming in the pastel shades.

## Dog Tends Telephone for His Deaf Master

Berlin.—"Dixi the watchman," an Alsatian wolfhound aged six, has been trained as the perfect companion for the deaf and dumb. His owner, Johannes Mull, has taught him to:

Obeys signs made with the fingers; wake his master when the alarm clock rings; fetch him to the front door to answer the bell, answer the telephone.

When the telephone rings, Dixi takes the receiver off and runs barking furiously to attract the attention of his master. Sound vibrations of the telephone are sufficiently amplified for a deaf man to comprehend them.

Dixi is occasionally nonplussed when a bicycle bell rings in the street. He does not know whether to run to the telephone or to the front door.

## Increased Air Mail Use Due to Cut in Postage

Chicago.—Record air mail loads are being transported by United Air lines, which flew 638 tons in the last three months contrasted with 422 tons in the same period of 1934. President W. A. Patterson announced. A ton is equivalent to 60,000 pieces of mail, a total of 38,280,000 letters and packages carried by United in the past three months. The increased mail loads, however, do not mean increased income for United, which is paid on a per-mile basis rather than on a poundage basis.

The increase is attributed largely to reduction of air mail postage to 6 cents an ounce and faster schedules, including overnight movement of mail from the Atlantic seaboard, Great Lakes and Middle West points to every city of 100,000 population in California, Oregon and Washington following United's recent schedule changes.

## Royal Palaces in Hawaii

Honolulu.—Hawaii is the only part of the United States where there are two royal palaces. Iolani palace in Honolulu and Kalia palace on the Island of Hawaii are still preserved.

## Relic 120 Years Old

Okmulgee, Okla.—A valuable Masonic relic is owned by J. M. Warren here. It is a Masonic apron, hand-made 120 years ago in Memphis, Tenn.