

# SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington.—With not even the members of the federal communications commission knowing what it is all about, what is wanted, what possible good can come of it, or why it is wasting its time, the inquiry into the affairs of the American Telephone and Telegraph company has bogged down temporarily while government paid agents, delving through data supplied them by the company at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, seek new leads.

So far a deplorable weakness on the part of federal and state legislators has been demonstrated, indicating that the said legislators do not seem to think it is a crime to accept cigars, luncheons, and even theater tickets from officials of the company interested in legislation.

Two other important disclosures have resulted from the investigation so far:

(1) That the company is pursuing monopolistic practices.

(2) That it derived considerable revenue from poolrooms which used telephone wires to get information as to horse race results.

The first of the company would cheerfully have conceded, thus saving both itself and the government a lot of expense.

The second no one had thought of, in particular, though merely to suggest it would have been to have it accepted, as no one really thought the poolrooms were getting their messages either by telepathy or wireless. In fact, there is some suggestion that the patrons might not have trusted telepathy—if the news obtained thereby was that they had lost.

### Important Questions

Which leaves two questions:  
(1) Is it the contention of the government seriously that any corporation affected by legislation in both congress and the 48 state legislatures should ignore the legislators and their proceedings—make no effort to state its case?

(2) Is it the contention of any federal official that rates should be reduced?

Strangely enough, while no member of congress would answer "yes" to question No. 1 in private, many of their speeches and actions in investigating committees indicate that such would be their answers.

To question No. 2, believe it or not, the answer is that the members of the federal communications commission do not know, had given the matter no thought.

From the best possible authority, inside the commission, this writer was informed that tentative inquiries were made by telephone officials, before they started accumulating the vast amount of data demanded by the commission, as to what the commission really wanted.

Was it reduction of rates? Telephone officials, pointing out that of course the commission had to do only with interstate, and therefore mostly long distance rates, intimated they were considering reducing them anyhow, as a matter of business policy—that they had already marked up the time in which night rates applied, and extended night rates to all day Sunday. Which, they admitted, had proved good business. So maybe if they reduced all long distance rates they could earn still more money!

But no one could tell them. Because only one man connected with the commission knows what it is all about, and he wouldn't tell. That man is Paul A. Walker, Oklahoma lawyer, who heads the commission's telephone division.

### Campaign Stuff

Behind the mild but stubborn insistence of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace supply the senate with lists of all persons and corporations paid more than \$10,000 in AAA benefits is a scattering of information which promises that the complete list will make good campaign material—for Vandenberg's party.

Whether Wallace will be able to avoid furnishing the figures and names is not known yet. They may be supplied, despite tremendous opposition to such publication by New Dealers, simply and solely because if the list is not supplied the New Deal critics will begin letting such facts as they have leak out piecemeal.

Persistent refusal by Wallace will result eventually in Vandenberg's rising in the senate and saying that, inasmuch as the Department of Agriculture will not furnish a complete list, he will cite some of the stories that have come to him, and let the administration deny them if it chooses.

One of these stories, for example, is that one of the very biggest of the New York banks, against which various Capitol Hill investigations have been leveled, received something like \$700,000 of AAA money in sugar benefits! This example of AAA payments Vandenberg has cited on the floor of the senate.

Another is that the person who benefited most from cotton benefit payments in North Carolina was a

man who had foreclosed a lot of mortgages. The amount said to have been received by this man is \$30,000.

In the same way a corporation that could be called a "big interest" received a huge sum from AAA tobacco benefits.

Vandenberg insists that he is making no charges—he merely wants the list, and says the senate is entitled to the information.

### Graft Not Involved

As a matter of fact, those on the inside say that there is no particular question involved in this list of the big benefit recipients. No one has ever questioned that there was a lot of petty graft in AAA payments—collusion between county agents and farmers to bring about benefit payments where actually no reductions in acreage were made. Experts in the AAA, while of course not claiming to have anything like an accurate idea of how widespread this sort of thing was, point out that it simply could not have happened in the big cases—those coming within the scope of the Vandenberg inquiry. They are confident that this "cheating" occurred almost exclusively in small deals—and that, while deplorable from a moral point of view, such money was actually put to a very good use, in that it helped out farmers who were really hard up.

Nor is there any contention on the part of those supplying Vandenberg and other critical senators with information that the big payments were crooked. Actually most of the big payments, they admit privately, were for actual acreage reduction, serving the purpose of AAA in crop curtailments calculated to hold up the prices of agricultural staples.

The violent objection to giving up the figures is based entirely on its expected psychological effect. Obviously a farmer who right now thinks the New Deal has been pretty good to him is apt to change his view if he finds that a big New York bank got thousands of dollars for every ten he received. The chap who had a hard time saving his farm is going to be annoyed to find that the champion Shylock of his state is the one who received the most AAA benefit checks. And so on.

The state of Maine continues to be the headache of Jim Farley. Not even the magic figures of Emil Hurja have persuaded the postmaster general that news of a great Democratic victory will go ringing through the country this September, encouraging Democratic workers in doubtful states to enthusiastic battling for the ticket.

There is one big surprise in a recent batch of confidential figures, obtained from Democratic sources in the Pine Tree state, and duly reported to headquarters here. It is that Representative Simon M. Hamlin, whose defeat of Congressman Carrol L. Beedy in 1934 was such a surprise, is actually much stronger than Representative Edward C. Moran, Jr., who has the strongest, normally, Democratic district.

These confidential figures estimated that Hamlin would be defeated by less than 3,000, whereas the majority assigned against Moran was about 6,000. Apparently the calculators had no hope of defeating Representative Ralph O. Brewster, from the remaining district, but the big jolt in these figures, from Farley's point of view, was an estimate of 35,000 for the Republican gubernatorial candidate!

The report further indicated that Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., would defeat Frederick H. Dubord, the French-Canadian who came so close to defeating Senator Frederick Hale two years ago, by an overwhelming majority. As far as the November election is concerned, this report showed every cent spent for the Democratic ticket after the September election would be just pure waste. It figured a much heavier Republican majority in November than in September.

This is not unusual, as a matter of fact. In 1932 Maine electrified the Democratic workers all over the country by electing a Democratic governor, Louis J. Brann, and two of the three Democratic candidates for congress.

### Turned on the Heat

In 1934, Farley, eager for a national endorsement of the Roosevelt administration, turned on all the heat he could bring to bear in Maine, with the result that the Democrats actually succeeded a little better than they expected. Farley was delighted at the time. The results encouraged Democratic workers in other states fighting for the November election.

Now he wishes very sincerely that he had not been so successful in 1934. Governor Brann, though popular in his own state, is just a pain in the neck to the administration. It has leaned heavily on his bitter enemy, Representative Moran.

Scattered over the world are several distinct races, such as the Italian, Carniolan, Caucasian, and Cyprian. All races, everywhere, react in almost the same manner. A skillful beekeeper can succeed in Australia as well as in Ohio, provided he keeps an eye to the weather and studies the local flora.

If honeybees are properly handled, there is no more danger in caring for them than in raising chickens. However, the belief that bees learn to know their master and will not sting him is without foundation.

During the active season the average life of a bee is six weeks. The first two weeks are lived almost exclusively within the hive, but thereafter the bees pass most of the daylight hours in the fields when the weather is good, in search of pollen and nectar. Since the beekeeper rarely opens the hive more than once a week, there is little opportunity for the bees to become acquainted with their owner.

Some persons are so constituted that one sting may prove highly dangerous to them and require immediate medical attention, but these cases are rare. Although it may not be dangerous to most persons, a bee sting on the eyelid, the lip, or the face does not enhance a person's beauty.

During the active season, a normal colony contains one queen, a fully developed female; thousands of unproductive worker bees, which are females only partly developed; and several hundred drones, or male bees. The queen is endowed with great powers of reproduction, since she can even produce male progeny without mating, but she cannot produce female bees, workers or queens, without going through the marriage ceremony. Thus, the malignant drone is indispensable to the completion of the immortal cycle of the honeybee.

### Queen's Wedding Flight

Upon the wedding flight of the queen depends the subsequent development of the colony. On a bright spring day the virgin queen emerges from the hive and soars away to seek a mate from among the hundreds of drones cruising about in the warm sunshine. Blissfully, perhaps, the drone is seeking an encounter that will cost him his life, but insure the perpetuation of his race.

A moment after mating the drone dies and the newly mated queen at once becomes a widow. But this one mating enables the queen for the rest of her life, three or four years, to perform her duties.

A few days after returning to the hive, she begins egg laying, slowly at first; but at the height of her career she may lay as many as 1,500 eggs a day and maintain this rate for days at a time.

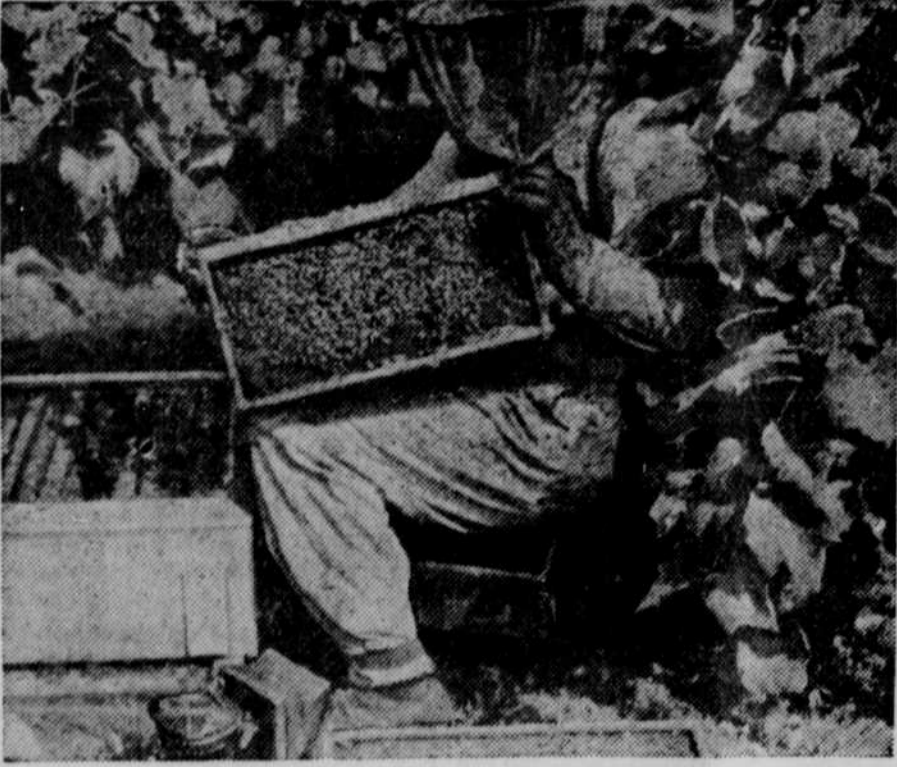
She lays two kinds of eggs. One kind is unfertilized and hatches into a drone, or male bee. Mating has no influence upon this part of her family. Her sons are not the sons of her mate or husband, and are consequently fatherless, but they can claim a grandfather.

The other type of egg is fertilized by the queen with a male cell, of which she retains an almost unlimited number in a special organ of her body. The fertilized egg hatches into a female bee, usually a worker.

Thus both workers, or neuter bees, and queens come from the same kind of egg. Yet the two show marked differences. The queen has the function of reproduction; the worker bee has not. The queen bee possesses teeth on her mandibles, or jaws; the worker bee has smooth jaws; the worker bee has pollen baskets; the queen lacks them. The worker bee has a straight, barbed, uncontractible sting; the queen has a curved, smooth sting. The worker bee loses its life after stinging, but the queen does not.

A worker bee takes 21 days to develop from the egg to the adult, while a queen, who is much larger, requires only 15 or 16 days. The colony itself has the power of determining whether a fertilized egg shall develop into a queen or a worker bee.

## USEFUL BEES



How an Expert Handles Bees.

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

THERE are some 800,000 bees in the United States, producing about 100,000 tons of marketable honey annually. And yet the bee is not a native.

There were no bees in North America when the Spanish explorers arrived. Settlers coming in later expeditions brought them, and at first the Indians called them the "white man's fly." Since then they have followed man in his migration and settlement of every part of the United States and Canada.

Until recently these insects' chief usefulness to man was their production of honey and beeswax—no mean service, since for centuries honey was virtually the only available sweet. But now, as pollinating agents, they perform a far more important duty.

In the pioneer stages of American agriculture, bumblebees and other native pollinating insects that fed upon nectar and pollen were plentiful everywhere. But the planting of vast areas which once were forests, prairies, and swamps with fields of grain, orchards, and gardens upset the delicate balance of nature.

Widespread cultivation of single plants in huge acreages brought about an abnormal condition of insect population. Injurious species, afforded an enormous food supply, prospered and multiplied until now serious insect pests menace almost every important crop.

Insecticides must be used to protect farm crops, particularly fruits. Unfortunately, these materials kill not only harmful but beneficial insects. The toll includes honeybees and other wild bees, as well as the efficient bumblebees—all the insects that carry pollen from one blossom to another.

### Plants Need Pollination.

Even yet we scarcely realize the dependence of many plants upon insects to effect pollination. The cutting of wood lots and the clean cultivation of our fields have added to the difficulty of survival of our useful insects, with the result that more and more dependence has to be placed upon the honeybee, the only pollinating insect that can be propagated and controlled.

Some plants bear only male flowers, which produce pollen but no fruit, and female flowers in the same species occur on a separate plant. To set fruit, pollen from the male plant must be carried to the female flower.

Some plants simultaneously bear both male and female flowers, but still require cross-pollination to set fruit. Then there is a third class in which both sexes occur in the same blossom. Some of these plants can set fruit with their own pollen. But in many plants pollen from another is necessary to set a full crop of fruit or seed.

The blossom of the apple, for example, contains both sexes, but in most varieties the pollen produced is not suitable for pollinating its own blossoms. Its flowers must be fertilized by pollen from an entirely different variety.

Although the honeybee is by no means domesticated, it is easily controlled. Consequently, millions already are being moved from one section of the country to another and placed in orchards and on farms. Bee men in the South even offer for sale a pollination package, a wire cage filled with bees.

The grower distributes the requisite number throughout his orchards, opens the cages, and leaves the rest to the bees. Hundreds of full colonies are rented to orchardists during the peak of the blooming period. The bee has also largely replaced the camel's hair brush in pollinating cucumbers under glass.

Were it not for the work of the honeybee, most of our apple, pear, plum, and cherry orchards would bear poor crops, the growing of certain forage crops would be unprofitable, and the variety and quantity of our vegetables would be materially reduced.

Found in Nearly All Countries. Honey and beeswax are produced over a wider geographical range than any other agricultural crop. There is scarcely a country in which honeybees are not kept. They inhabit the Tropic and Temperate zones, they are found in the deserts, on the mountains, in the plains, and in swamps, and as far north as Alaska.

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## FARM KITCHEN GOES MODERN AS LABOR-SAVING MODE ENTERS

Modern labor-saving devices have changed the American kitchen from a place of drudgery, for the housewife, to a place where foods are scientifically prepared in a few minutes with little effort. And the newest cooking equipment has turned it into a room of outstanding attractiveness.

Gleaming porcelain has worked a miracle in the kitchen's appearance. This sparkling, clean material, which is used extensively on modern ranges, has replaced the dull, drab, lifeless materials formerly used. This new kitchen beauty has been extended to rural homes as well as to those in the cities. The development of gas-pressure stoves, which may be used anywhere, has kept pace with stoves that use natural gas and electricity.

Floors, once neglected because of the hard use they were subjected to in the operation of the old-fashioned kitchen, together with walls and ceiling have been toned up to match the exquisite beauty of the porcelain enamel.

## Kitchens 10,000 Years Old

Found in South Australia Parts of kitchens believed to be at least ten thousand years old have been unearthed near Kingston, South Australia. They are thought to have been used by some of Australia's earliest inhabitants. The utensils consisted of 1,400 sharp-edged axes of flint and many knives, all of the Paleolithic age.

## Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

## Camels Can't Swim

A camel cannot swim. Possibly he stops to drink and forgets to paddle for his life.

## ONE PUPIL SCHOOL

After two of the three pupils of a school near Tweedsmuir, Scotland, recently left when their fathers moved from the district, the education authorities decided that Britain's smallest school must remain open with one pupil—a unique educational situation.

## CONSTIPATED 30 YEARS

"For thirty years I had chronic constipation. Sometimes I did not go for four or five days. I also had awful gas bloating, headaches and pain in the back. Adlerika helped right away. Now I eat sausage, bananas, pie, anything I want and never felt better. I sleep soundly all night and enjoy life."—Mrs. Mabel Schott.

If you are suffering from constipation, sleeplessness, sour stomach, and gas bloating, there is quick relief for you in Adlerika. Many report action in 30 minutes after taking just one dose. Adlerika gives complete action, cleaning your bowel tract where ordinary laxatives do not even reach.

Dr. H. L. Shoub, New York, reports: "In addition to intestinal cleansing, Adlerika checks the growth of intestinal bacteria and colon bacilli."

Give your stomach and bowels a real cleansing with Adlerika and see how good you feel. Just one spoonful relieves GAS and chronic constipation. Sold by all druggists and drug departments.

## "Black Leaf 40"

KILLS INSECTS ON FLOWERS • FRUITS VEGETABLES & SHRUBS Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer

## Stop BUNION Pain!

These soothing, healing pads give you instant relief from painful bunions; stop shoe pressure, cushion and shield the sore spot. Sold at all drug, shoe and dept. stores.

## FOR itching SCALPS

Cuticura brings soothing, welcome relief. The Ointment aids in removing dandruff—the Soap keeps the scalp clean—and promotes hair beauty. Buy today. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. FREE sample if you write "Cuticura," Dept. 8, Malden, Mass.

## PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—60c and \$1.00 at Druggists. H. W. Parker, Paterson, N. J.

## FLORESTON SHAMPOO

Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hisecox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

## Miserable with backache?

WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination and getting up at night when you feel tired, nervous, all upset, use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

## DOAN'S PILLS

# A GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO EASIER, FASTER MORE ECONOMICAL FARMING



THREE years ago Harvey S. Firestone conceived the idea that farm work would be easier, faster, and more economical if it were done on rubber. It was on the Old Homestead farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, which Mr. Firestone still operates, that he directed engineers and developed a practical pneumatic tire for tractors and every other wheeled implement on the farm. The result was a super-traction tire so unusual in design and so amazing in performance that a patent was issued on the tire by the United States Patent Office at Washington.

On tractors, Firestone Ground Grip Tires will do the work 25 per cent faster with a saving of 25 per cent in fuel cost. On sprayers, combines, binders and other farm implements they reduce draft 40 to 50 per cent; do not pack the soil, sink into soft ground or make ruts; protect equipment; do not damage crops and vines; speed up every farm operation.

One set of tires will fit several implements. Tires can be changed quickly from one implement to another. Two or three sets are all you need to take care of practically all your farm implements.

See the Firestone Tire Dealer, implement dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today—and in placing your order for new equipment, be sure to specify Firestone Ground Grip Tires on your new tractor or farm implement.

## READ WHAT FARMERS SAY ABOUT THESE REMARKABLE TIRES

"With my tractor on Ground Grips it has about one-third more power, pulls two sixteen-inch plows in high gear under all conditions."—R. A. Wharram, Stanley, Ia.

"I can move my tractor on Ground Grips from one job to another without the necessity of loading it onto a trailer."—Robert E. Hooker, Highlands, Calif.

"Mine is a two-plow tractor but it pulls three 14-inch plows easily in high gear since I put on Ground Grip Tires."—Frank Warrick, Rushville, Ind.

"Ground Grip Tires give my tractor 100% traction on soft, wet ground."—George State, Minor, N. D.

"Ground Grips save about one-half gallon tractor fuel per hour—show very little wear after two years."—L. R. Love, LaSalle, Colo.

"In doing custom work on Ground Grip Tires I can net \$5 a day over the amount earned on steel lugs."—Harold Elsbury, Sutherland, Ia.

"Ground Grip Tires won't injure fields or roadbeds, or damage crops or seedlings."—Hugh G. Humphreys, New Hartford, N. Y.

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