HEARD around the CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.-Since his arrival in Washington, Georges Bonnet, the new French ambassador, has been the target at nearly every social function he has attended for questions about the sit-down strikes and what has happened about them. The questioners started off with the popular delusion that the sit-down strike originated in France.

M. Bonnet hastens to set them right about this. He is not sure just where they did originate, but he knows they were in vogue in Poland before they were ever employed in France.

But the big surprise is what has happened since they started in France. The French government, questioners are told, simply said it would not stand for them! It so notified strikers and labor leaders. When sit-down strikers were approached by the French police, they abandoned their "posts" with only vocal objections. No one was hurt. There was no disorder.

All of which is rather startling to Washington's diners-out, especially as they had assumed that the present French government is almost Communist-certainly more liberal than most, and presumably much more pro-labor than the present administration in this country.

Meanwhile there is plenty of discussion in senate and house cloakrooms, and elsewhere, as to what ought to be done about sit-down strikers, and who ought to do it. There are plenty of suggestions that Grover Cleveland would know how to handle it. In fact, his name was mentioned to a recent visitor on Capitol hill by two very distinguished senators.

Where Power Lies

There is a very wide difference of opinion as to where the constitutional power lies. Some lawyers among the national legislators insist that the federal and state governments have joint power. The theory here is that the sit-down strikes in the automobile plants affect interstate commerce, hence thrusting responsibility on the federal government for the movement of goods across state lines.

lawyers agree that automobile pro- consumer. Those in congress who duction, to take the most popular instance, is strictly intrastate, despite the very obvious effects such a strike would have on interstate commerce, both in the flow of supplies to the plant and the flow of automobiles from the plant.

However, the Supreme court is expected to settle that point, very definitely, in its forthcoming decision on the Wagner labor relations act. The two cases are almost on all fours. The government contends it has the right to compel plants engaged in similar production to submit to labor regulations of the federal government. The companies insist they are intrastate. The decision of the court will almost certainly decide that point of con-

Most lawyers who have studied the case believe that the court will hold the Wagner act unconstitutionthat the decision will be unanimous.

If that should prove true, it will become almost certain that responsibility for handling sit-down strikes -if they are to be handled by any governmental power at all, which in itself is highly dubious-will rest with state governments. Perhaps even local governments.

A Real Menace

Despite all reports to the contrary, the administration does not propose to attempt compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. In the first place, the administration has no desire to get in a knockdown and drag out fight with organized | vival, advances in wages and shortlabor, and if there is one subject on which John L. Lewis and William Green see eye to eye it is that they want no compulsory arbitrationleast of all from the government.

The administration recognizes the seriousness of the present labor development. President Roosevelt has told members of the house that he is much concerned about the possibilities of the sit-down strikes; that he regards them not only as illegal but as a real menace to the country.

He made this admission despite the knowledge of every man in the group to whom he was speaking that he himself had virtually forced General Motors to negotiate while sit-down strikers were occupying its plants, which action resulted not only in the success of C. I. O. in that battle, but made its victory in steel easy, and started a wave of strikes and other labor disturbances in other industries.

What the administration is figuristed for many years for the handling of disputes between railway managements and workers. This board has never had any authority. It merely sits in with the conflicting elements and seeks to bridge over the differences by moral suasion, very much as Edward F. Mc-

Grady, assistant secretary of labor, and other labor officials have been doing in the various strike situations outside the railroad field.

Await Court Fight

The most the government hopes for, as a matter of fact, is some sort of agreement that there must be 30 days' notice before a strike is actually made effective-a sort of breathing spell treaty, so to speak. But few believe that even this would work, thinking that the modern idea of nations making war before they formally declare it is just as effective-a bit of tactics-even if unfair-in labor warfare as in international conflicts.

Meanwhile, of course, all this labor legislation, including also the much desired-on the part of the administration-federal regulation of wages and hours, is waiting on the outcome of the President's fight to enlarge the Supreme court.

It would be bad tactics, most New Dealers believe, to put any legislation through before the high court has its new blood transfusion. To get any part of the program accomplished in advance of action on the court enlargement law would, it is thought, take just that much steam out from the pressure for the court fight. This battle is tough enough, the New Dealers realize, without surrendering an ounce of advantage.

All of which spells infinite delay. There is no thought in the senate of expediting that debate. Senator Henry F. Ashurst, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, despite a complete flop to the President's side, announces he will fight any move to invoke cloture. Which means that the talkers in the senate will not be restrained.

Best estimates are that the final vote will not come before June, even if then, which means that all the new labor legislation, and the farm legislation as well, must wait until after that.

Heavier Spending

Much heavier federal spending with higher taxes on 1937 incomes, both corporate and individual-despite the heavily increased returns of March 15-are definitely on the administration's agenda. The vigorous disclaimers on Capitol hill that followed the insistence of M. S. Eccles, reserve board chairman, that the budget must be balanced by new levies are just so much eyewash.

Congress is in a spending mood and the administration is headed toward what tories will call a spending orgy. Bitter protests of senators and representatives will be calmed by administration insistence that new taxes to finance spending. without too great additions to the federal debt, are necessary to head This is a minority view, as most of inflation-which would hit the oppose the tax boost will be put in the position of protecting the rich and the corporations-of grinding the faces of the poor.

Capitol hill leaders have not yet been consulted, just as they were not on the Supreme court enlargement proposal.

Chairman Eccles' statement was not prompted solely by the slight decline in price of federal bonds. The administration is interested in that too, but far from frightenedactually the day Eccles made his statement government 4 per cent bonds sold at 112, and some 21/4 per cent bonds sold at a fraction over par, so the decline could hardly be called a debacle.

The government is concerned about this slight decline in prices because the whole move is a straw in the wind which, if it continued, would result in higher interest rates. al, some of them even predicting | The government does not want higher interest rates, for two reasons. It wants to keep its own interest payments down, and it wants to enable business to borrow as cheaply as possible so as to encourage new industries and greater employment.

Trial Balloon

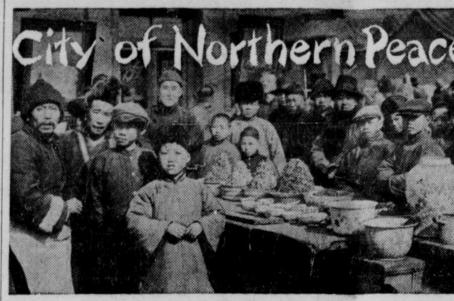
So Eccles' statement was not just a trial balloon. It was a warningset up to make the impact less dreadful when it comes, later this year. The administration is gravely concerned over the political and economic effects of the continued advance in the cost of living, already set in motion by business reening of hours. It fears something approaching a buyers' strike a little later when a great mass of cons mers, with no pay raises, find their incomes simply won't stretch.

Hence the importance of budget balancing, or at least a step in that direction, so as to head off the fear of actual currency inflation accelerating price rises already resulting from other causes.

But the really important point is that the administration is determined on much greater spending on relief to meet the situation described by President Roosevelt in recent speeches-for instance, that so huge a percentage of the population is still wretchedly housed, ill-clad, undernourished and generally below the level of a decent standard of living.

Roosevelt does not contemplate ever eliminating federal relief. He regards it as a certainty for all time, regardless of whether there ing on is something in the nature of be prosperity or depression. He the mediation board which has ex- | agrees with Harry L. Hopkins that even in boom times there will be something like 5,000,000 families whose incomes must be supplemented by the government. He also agrees with Hopkins that the government has not scratched the sur-

face in providing better housing. @ Bell Syndicate.-WNU Service.



An Open-Air Cafe in Peiping.

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

LL the roads in farther Asia lead to Peking, and its name throughout the East is rich as Troy's. You may approach it along the imperial highway, from the southwest, over flagstones rutted by the cart wheels of a thousand years. The other end of that road is in Istanbul; it was the route Marco Polo followed, visiting the Grand Khan in the courts of

You may come down to the city, now called Peiping, from the north, through Kalgan gate in the Wall and Nankow pass, as the Tatar counquerors came, trotting on shaggy ponies behind their yak-tail standards. Or you may enter by the railroad, from the sea, as travelers arrive these latter days.

In any case, nothing warns you of this city; nothing that you have heard prepares you. You proceed over a flat country, khaki-colored in winter, variegated green in summer, which looks the same in every direction. It is not that the view is without incident; every yard of land is cultivated, and people in blue coolie cloth, with their small industrious beasts, move like ants across it. Roads and footpaths connect group after group of huddled mud buildings, each unit behind its

Punctuating the fields are mounds ranging in size from very small humps to impressive hillocks framed in striking architectural conceptions. These are graves, for the dead are not segregated in China. Trees stand in thinnish clumps and straggling lines, trimmed thriftily of all superfluous branches, and there are dark clusterings of evergreens, planted in formal groves, to shield important ghosts from the rude north winds.

Among the grave mounds and the villages you see tablets of remembrance, upright plinths of carved marble set upon immemorial tortoises, facing south; and shrines to princes, long forgotten standing starkly in the furrows.

But each incident of landscape repeats itself to monotony, and there is a confusion, rather than a dearth, of landmarks. South and east the great sky borders the hollow land, and north and west the hills circle, their contours lifting sharp and brittle through the clear air, remote and inconsequent as

painted scenery on a screen. Many Smells and Many Walls.

Ahead, the horizon takes on regularity. A long gray wall, spaced by unusual towers, rises suddenly as thunder. Your road enters a malodorous suburb, and crosses a canal of yellow, viscous water, bordered by willow trees and washerwomen and populous with squadrons of clamant snow-white ducks. Complicated and violent smells assail the nostrils. Before you opens the dark cavern of a gate, where bored soldiers in gray uniforms, and police in dingy black, armed with rifles watch a press of man traffic and animal traffic that flows without ceasing, to the accompaniment of unimaginable noise. You enter Peiping, and at the end of every vista stands a wall.

There has been a city hereabouts for three thousand years. Historians locate a town of the Yin dynasty, called Chi, cn a site near the northwest corner of the present Tatar city in the Twelfth century B. C. The Manchu emperor, Chien Lung, marked the place where one of its gates stood with a tablet, which you may see to this day, on the rampart called the Mongol Wall, a short distance north of Peiping, beside the road to the Bell Temple.

However, the mutations of Peiping's history have been many times told; volumes have been taken in the telling.

The Ming, which is to say, the Bright, dynasty, built Peiping on a grand scale. Yung Lo, third emperor of the line, moved his court up from Nanking in the early fourteen-hundreds, and created a capital worthy of his greatness.

The Bell Tower, which was in the center of Khanbaligh, visited by Marco Polo in the reign of Kublai Khan, stands now in the upper third of Peiping; and the Observatory is north of the present southeast angle. You can ride the line of Kublai's walls to the north, and they are formidable earthen ramparts; but goats graze upon weedgrown mounds that were the guard

towers on the gates. Big Wall of Yung Lo.

Yung Lo's wall, called the Tatar Wall for no good reason, is immense. Its circuit is some 14 miles, and its outline is almost square, rounded slightly at the northwest angle, where a stream enters the city. It has a core of earth and much valued as anklets, in order to rubble, faced with heavy masonry. give their wearers endurance.

Its width at the base is 60 feet, narrowing to about 50 feet at the top, or the width of three war chariots driven abreast, and it is more than 40 feet high.

Bastions thrust out at regular intervals, and the top is crenelated, once affording shelter to bowmen. Wide ramps lead up to the nine gates: three on the south, and two for each of the other faces. Above every gate stands a guard tower, with quarters for the garrison, and formerly these were covered by curtain walls enclosing a space where travelers were examined and duty assessed and collected on goods coming in.

Peiping is no longer the capital. From 1912 to 1928 the republic sat in the dismantled pavilions that had housed the emperors. Then the government moved to Nanking. By edict the name of the ancient city was abandoned; Peking, "Northern Capital," became officially Peiping, "City of the Northern Plains," or "Northern Peace." So said the People's party, the postal authorities, and the office-holders. But to the residents and to the foreigners who love it, the city remains Peking. From the heights within the walls one may survey the city.

Climb Coal hill. It is an artificial eminence, rising 210 feet above the town, lying east and west, its contours following the conventional art form of the breaking wave. A central pavilion crowns it, flanked by four smaller pavilions to left and right as the slopes descend. Cedars and white pines and sparse grass clothe it sketchily.

There is a legend that some thrifty emperor created it by piling up a reserve supply of coal against a seige, covering the fuel with dirt by way of camouflage-but there is no coal here and never was. His businesslike people would have sold it at a reasonable profit long centuries ago. More likely it was made of the dirt excavated from the line of artificial lakes which the poetic inhabitants call the "Three Seas," lying in the old Imperial City.

View of City From Coal Hill.

The pavilion on the crest houses a tall Buddha, once richly gilded, now scoured to drabness by the sun and wind, which broods eternally over the city. Standing between his knees, you are on the medial line of Peiping, and a little north of its exact center.

In general, the view is of a onestory town, with geometrical patterns of low roofs and walled courtyards defined in blocks by the intersections of the great streets. From this level rise the temples and pavilions, and the gate towers, the bright tiles of their roofs indicating official status. Yellow tile was wholly imperial; green tile and blue, the latter rare, meant the interest of the government or the Imperial family.

There are, among the varicolored roofs, surprisingly numerous lines and clumps of trees. In the spring and summer Peiping gives the impression of being extensively wooded; and in the winter, when the leaves are off, you see that every temple inclosure and pleasure garden is set with noble evergreens, white pines and cedars, so that the prospect is never barren.

You see the three cities, one within another, like a Cantonese puzzle box, and the fourth, the Chinese City, away to the south, beyond Chien Men and Hata Men. The foursquare line of the Tatar Wall lays out the Tatar City, which was, under the Manchus, divided among the Eight Banners, each having its own district in the several quad-

Then your eye picks up the pinkish-red wall of the Imperial City, pierced now by the great streets that run east and west. It was originally a long, narrow rectangle, lying from north to south on the axis of Peiping. It enclosed the "Three Seas," the lakes shining silver in the sun down its western half; and in it were located the palaces of the court officials and imperial princes. It stretches from the Tung Chang an Chieh to the Ti An Men Ta Chieh, north of Coal hill, which are the two east and west

boulevards. The republic smeared black paint and democratic blue over its imperial red; but it is pleasant to observe that the black and blue have flaked away, and the ancient ruddy water pigment persists to delight the eye. It is no longer a distinctive quarter; the houses of the dukes and princes are nearly all for rent.

Tortoise Leg Rones Valued On the west African coast the bones from the legs of tortoises are

HOW ARE

YOU TO DAY

DR. JAMES W. BARTON

Inherited Overweight.

WHEN a patient consults a physician regarding a reduction in his or her weight one of the first questions the physician will ask is about the parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. If there is a "tendency" to overweight on the side of either of the parents, the physician knows that the weight reduction is apt to take some time.

Dr. R. Gurney, Buffalo, in Archives of Internal Medicine, Chicago, studdied seventy - five stout women in the outpatient department of the Buffalo General hospital, with three points in mind: (1) the factors associated with the onset of overweight as com-

Dr. Barton

pared to the same factors or circumstances occurring in a non-stout group of women; (2) the indicence or occurrence of overweight in the parents of the stout group as opposed to that in the parents of a non-stout group; (3) the body build of the progeny or children of different matings with especial reference to inheritance of

Fifty-five women who were definitely not stout were chosen at random as "controls" (that is for comparison because they were of normal weight and build). These "controls" were of the same age group as the stout women and had practically the same number of operations and the same number of children - operations and childbirth were named by both groups of women as the time at which they noticed the great increase in weight. Others reported that the great increase in weight came on at puberty (14 to 16 years of age) and others that it came on at the change of life (45 to 50 years of age).

When the "build" of the parents of the stout group and of the control group is investigated a difference in the occurence of overweight is noticed.

Many Had Stout Parents.

Of sixty-one stout women whose family history was easily investigated, twenty-six had a stout mother, nine had a stout father, and fifteen had both a stout mother and a stout father. In contrast to all this stoutness in the family history, of the forty-seven not stout patients easily investigated, fourteen had a stout mother, one had a stout father, and three had both a stout mother and a stout father.

Thus in the non-stout group there was a total of 38 per cent with either one or both parents stout as opposed to 82 per cent in the stout group.

A study of the progeny or children of different matings is of interest. There were 89 children from matings of stout persons, 65 of whom were stout; of the 170 children of matings of a stout and a not stout person, 70 were stout; of the 176 children of matings of persons who were not stout only 16 were stout.

This would show that while in stout individuals there are cell elements which tend to leanness, in thin or non-stout individuals there are apparently no cell elements that tend to stoutness.

It is in the cases with an "inherited" tendency to overweight that a physician is justified in using gland extracts. Where the excess weight is distributed all over the body, the thyroid extract may be of help. Where the excess weight is over abdomen, hips and shoulders, with forearms and lower legs lender, the use of extract of the anterior pituitary gland (the little gland lying on the floor of the skull) should give results.

Planning Health and Energy.

When the business man plans that his income will take care of expenses, he is said to budget his financial undertakings. A great many housewives work on or use a budget, putting aside so much for rent, for food, for fuel, for clothing, for medical and dental attention and a little for the savings bank.

It would seem then that it would be only good sense if each and every one of us were to budget our health, our energy, so that we could do all that was possible for our health or energy to do without robbing ourselves and so causing ill health and lack of energy.

Dr. George Crile, in his book "Diseases Peculiar to Civilized Man" shows how the insane desire for speed of all kinds which afflicts and sometimes seems like to ruin this rather mad generation is the cause of such well recognized ailments as ulcer of the stomach and intestine, increase in the activity of the thyroid gland in the neck so that all the processes of the body are driven at an increased rate of speed, weakness of the muscular and nervous system, and brought about the knowledge of how to cure these conditions by cutting the transmission between the brain and the overdriven organs.

The treatment is for the physician to show the patient that it is overspending of energy in work or play that is causing the symptoms, Copyright .- WNU Service.

AROUND the HOUSE Items of Interest to the Housewife

ful of breadcrumbs tied in muslin | browned. Place on a serving dish. into the pan. The bread absorbs with two small sausages on each all the bitter juices and makes half. the vegetable more digestible.

wring embroidery after washing. in which vegetables are to Press out as much moisture as be cooked will prevent them from possible between the folds of a towel, then spread on a towel or blotter to dry, face up.

Suede Shoes - Rain spots can be removed from suede shoes by rubbing with fine emery board.

Ironing Shirts - Soft collars attached to shirts should be ironed on the right side first, then on the wrong side. This prevents wrinkling the collar.

Sausage and Fried Apples Pan broil the required number of small sausages or cakes of sausage meat and as soon as the fat collects, add as many halved, cored and unpeeled apples as required, first dipping them in flour



Yes, What? "Better be careful." "What for?"

"The worm will turn." "What can a worm do if he does

Home Talent

Jones-Now, there's Shelleydon't you think he employs too many metaphors?

Binks-Yes, I think he ought to give American workmen chance.-Hartford Courant.

My Word!

Lotta Kerves, our luscious stenog, was under discussion soon after she was hired. "How's she doing?" asked the boss. "Well," hesitated the office

manager, "she spells atrocious-"Sa-well!" exclaimed the boss. 'Keep her. I can't spell that my-

April Foolery

self!"-Washington Post.

The office boy wandered in a whose family history was also this question from the office manbit late t'other day, to be met with ager (a verra, verra tough guy): "Say when were you born?"

"April 2," replied the office boy. "H'm," snapped the office manager, "late again!"

Boiling Cabbage - When you to which a little sugar has been cook cabbage, put a small hand- added. Saute slowly until soft and

Cooking Vegetables - A small Washing Embroidery - Do not piece of butter added to the water boiling over.

Making a Footstool - Do you know that you can make unique footstools out of the single spring seats of an old automobile? Cover the old seat with upholstery and attach castors at the four corners. This will give you a comfortable seat or footstool for your summer cottage.

Worn Socks - Children very often get enormous holes in the heels of their socks. This is often due to the lining of the shoe which has worn rough. If the ragged bits are cut off and the inside of the shoe covered with adhesive tape, many a large "hole" will be prevented.

Cocoa Egg Cake Filling - White of one egg; one cup icing sugar; two teaspoons cold water; four tablespoons cocoa; half teaspoon vanilla. Beat white of egg until stiff and dry. Mix cocoa and sugar, add cold water. Add gradually to egg white until thick enough to

Baking Potatoes - Before putting potatoes in the baking-tin, stand them in boiling water for a few minutes, then drain on a clean cloth. They will cook more quickly and taste better.

Flavoring Gravy - Half milk and half water makes the best colored and best flavored gravy.

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Don't take chances! Use only genuine O-Cedar Polishfavorite of housekeepers the world over for 30 years. O-Cedar protects and preserves furniture, prevents spiderweb checking. edar MOPS . WAX



in the bright red Jewel carton • Cakes are more delicate, pastry and biscuits flakier and more delicious when you use this finer shortening! For Jewel is a Special-Blend of vegetable fat with other bland cooking fats. Actual tests prove that it

PREFERRED TO THE COSTLIEST SHORTENINGS

creams faster and makes more tender baked foods.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Well, nosey . . . what is it??!"