

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

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Washington.—Two distinct reversals in public sentiment, utterly unrelated, though both very human, have contributed to President Roosevelt's recent troubles with congress, and promise to make him a lot more trouble in the session to come.

One of these is nation-wide—the other southern. The former is much easier to understand. It is another evidence of that age-old trait of human nature illustrated by the old rhyme:

"The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be.
The devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

When President Roosevelt went into office the country was sick, economically. The chief criticism of the administration he supplanted was that it had floundered along, instead of doing something to correct a bad situation. So the voters were willing to try anything. When Roosevelt came into power, and began doing things in a spectacular way, he aroused enthusiasm. He continued to arouse it for at least two years before there was really a whisper of protest from the folks who had been pleased in the beginning.

Unquestionably there were some defections from his supporters during the second two years, but these were much more than replaced by the people who had come to be dependent on the federal spending policies, both as to farm and work relief, so that his popular victory in 1936 not only exceeded that of 1932, but the congressional election of 1934 as well.

But the dissenters have been growing in number. The emergency having passed, they began to chafe at the continuance of what they had hailed earlier as remedies. During the 1936 campaign the Republicans tried their best to make the people tax conscious. They harped on the pay-roll deduction taxes, and the hidden taxes, and so on until the voters got sick of hearing about it. Certainly the Republicans got nowhere with the issue.

Revolt Likely to Grow

In the first place, the voters did not believe them. In the second, the idea of an emergency was still present. There was not any general conviction that the hard times were definitely over.

But since January all the little employers, especially the lads in the small towns, have been paying those security taxes. So have the workers. And nobody likes to pay taxes.

More important, with the passage of the months since last November has come a general feeling that the emergency has passed. Along with this conviction is a growing feeling that the country would have recovered anyhow, without the drastic Roosevelt cure. Those who feel this way—those who have changed their views since last November—are probably a very small minority of the entire people. Even added to the people who voted against Roosevelt last November, they almost beyond question are in the minority. Most political observers still think that Roosevelt has a majority following in the country.

But the folks who have changed are in evidence everywhere. They are known to their senators and representatives. The mail reaching Capitol hill speaks no uncertain language about the change.

To all this in the South is added the fact that party loyalty, and even stronger dislike of the very word "Republican," has made any thought of insurgency unlikely. Then, due to farm benefits, etc., there was a general feeling for the first time since the Civil war the South was getting something from Washington.

The revolt seems more likely to grow than to fade.

Turn Conservative

Significance of the fact that twenty-two Democratic senators voted to recommit the wages and hours regulation bill is more obvious than the deductions to be made about opposition to President Roosevelt on the Supreme court enlargement bill, but the two things are down the same alley.

There are exceptions, of course, such as the fact that Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was against the President on the court and for him on wages and hours regulation. Most of the Democratic senators who opposed the President on either issue had the same motive. They want to curb the New Deal phases of the administration. They want to force the Democratic party back into more conservative policies and principles. They want to force the nomination of some one more conservative than Roosevelt in 1940, and they want a much more conservative platform than the Brain Trust would favor.

There has been a most interesting swing of Southern Democrats just in the last few weeks. Some of the most radical of them suddenly found out something about their constituents. Notable among the spectacular reversals of form have been Senator Hugo L. Black of Ala-

bama, and Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi.

Not Surprising

Which might not be surprising, Alabama being regarded mostly as a very conservative state, economically and socially, except that Senator Black has been the nemesis of the princes of privilege right from the day the Roosevelt administration came into power in 1933. It was Black who fought so vigorously for the death sentence in the public utility holding company bill, and who obtained rather a reputation as a snooper during the seizure of private telegrams episode.

Mr. Rankin has held firmly in an anti-privately owned utility position several laps ahead of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska and a few more ahead of President Roosevelt all the way through the New Deal administration so far.

Both have had some very disturbing communications from back home. They have found that many of their influential supporters were far from enthusiastic about the New Deal. They have discovered that attacking the Morgans and the big northern utilities was one thing, but that forcing little manufacturers down in their home states to pay higher wages and grant shorter hours was something else again.

Senator Ellison D. Smith (Cotton Ed) of South Carolina voiced the opinion of a great many southerners when he intimated that the administration, in regulating wages and hours, was attempting to deprive the South of the natural advantages that God had given it, and that the mental attitude of the New Deal would seem to require them to hold God to strict accountability for such unfairness!

The South figures that it has a certain economic advantage in cheaper living costs, and it proposes to hold on to them!

Puzzles Labor Men

Just why President Roosevelt referred newspaper men the other day to the British trades unions act as something worthy of study is puzzling some of his labor advisers no end. Most of the clearest thinkers among them want no part of it. Some phases of it they regard as unnecessary in this country. Other phases they think would be utterly unacceptable to employers.

The Scandinavian plan appeals much more to the particular group in question, including Edward F. McGrady. The assistant secretary of labor is fond of pointing out to friends that you don't hear anything about strikes in Norway and Sweden.

So far as the British plan is concerned, in practical working conditions the industry against which a strike is leveled shuts down until the strike is settled. No attempt is made by employers to put scabs to work, or for that matter to operate at all. Just the reverse, of course, of what has happened when there is a general strike, and what did happen in England when a general strike was tried.

The present British law forbids a general strike, but, as the young labor experts here point out, that sort of prohibition is unnecessary here for the simple reason that there is no possibility of a general strike. No labor leader of importance favors the idea. Practically every one of them would refuse to co-operate.

The feature of the Scandinavian labor policy that appeals most to some of these young labor experts is that it provides for collective bargaining by industries, and on a country-wide basis. Applied to the recent motor strikes, it would have worked in this way. The motor employees would have served notice on the manufacturers that they wanted this, or that. They would have insisted on dealing with all the manufacturers at once, and concluding one bargain for pay, hours and working conditions for all.

Thus there would have been no differentials out of which some think one motor company has a slight advantage over others in its labor costs and general efficiency.

Expect It to Help

Just how those advocating this plan would have handled Henry Ford in the recent situation is an unanswered question.

Labor leaders think that the wages and hours bill, especially after it has been modified a few times, which they confidently expect, is going to prove a great help with a certain type of employer in labor troubles.

The kind of thing that makes the labor leaders very low in mind indeed is what happened, to cite a recent case, on the Fall River line, where the steamship line simply suspended operation after the walk-out and stayed suspended.

Of course this is an unusual case. Far more usual is the case of an employer who closes down where he has been operating, and then after a while, moves to some other community and resumes business, usually at lower wages and longer hours than he was giving his employees before the strike.

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Life of the Honey Bee



How Germans Protect Bee Hives.

How the Honey Bee Lives and Performs His Very Important Duties

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

LITTLE does the average layman know of the active life of the honey bee which in summer is conspicuous flying from flower to flower, bearing pollen that plants may blossom and bear fruit in season.

The young queen bee, a few days after leaving the hive in which she has been born, selects a day for her wedding flight. She usually chooses a clear, warm, quiet day because her honeymoon is short, and she must make the most of it. Only when she leaves the hive with a swarm, probably a year hence, will she have another occasion to fly.

Mating always takes place on the wing, and if conditions are such that the queen cannot fly she will die a virgin. The strongest drone is her mate, and the weak are thus eliminated in this wise provision to maintain the strength and vigor of the race.

Before the queen has had time to return to the hive after the mating flight, the drone will have fallen to the earth dead.

Because of her specialized duties and the fact that she does not engage in outside work and is not subject to the hazards of weather and enemies that might prey on her, the queen may live to the ripe old age of three or four years. When she becomes too old, or when she can no longer produce queen and worker bees, or if she becomes accidentally crippled, the bees will raise another queen to replace her and for a while both mother and daughter may work side by side in the hive. But this arrangement does not last long. The old queen will shortly disappear.

The marked differences between the queen and worker bee, both of whom come from the same kind of fertilized egg, have already been mentioned. Their difference in behavior is even more pronounced. The worker bee is armed with a straight sting, the end of which is barbed like a harpoon. When a worker bee stings, it cannot disengage its sting. The violent effort of tearing itself loose from the well-anchored sting so severely damages the tissue of its body that it dies within a few minutes. Normally it can sting only once.

When Rival Queens Battle.

The sting of the queen, instead of being straight and barbed, is smooth and curved. It is constructed so that it can easily be withdrawn when she uses it. The queen seemingly does not realize that she possesses this very effective weapon. She may be picked up and handled as harmlessly as a kitten.

If the queen gets into the wrong hive in returning from her mating flight, a royal battle is sure to ensue, and the two queens fight it out until death comes to the weaker.

If the queen used her sting indiscriminately, she might easily lose her life in meeting an enemy with which she could not cope. If she were being handled by her keeper and attempted to free herself by stinging him, he might instinctively retaliate by crushing her frail body. Should he do so, it would jeopardize the future life of the colony, especially if there were no larvae in the hive from which a successor could be raised. For her protection therefore, she depends upon her own daughters or sister workers, who far outnumber her and whose sacrifice is not so fatal to the well-being of the colony.

The drone usually is regarded as a lazy individual, but, after all, he is the father and is entitled to certain respect. He gathers no food, nor does he help defend the family; he has no tools to collect sweets nor has he a sting to defend even himself. During his brief existence, however, he has certain privileges not accorded his sisters. He can safely visit neighboring colonies. Neither workers nor queens are ac-

cepted in other hives, but during the breeding season drones are allowed to come and go as they please.

Know One Another by Smell.

When the breeding season is over, and the honeyflow comes to a close, the bees become more economical with their food supply, which must carry them through the long, cold winter. Then they drive all the drones from the hives, thus dooming them to perish soon for lack of food and shelter.

The person who can recall the names and faces of several hundred acquaintances is unusual; yet in a family of 80,000 individuals the bee instantly recognizes every member. It is evident that recognition is not through the sense of sight; instead, it is effected by the more highly developed sense of smell.

Every colony has a distinctive family odor, different from that of every other colony. If a strange bee attempts to enter a hive, the guards at the entrance detect its alien odor and drive it away. When a colony is divided into two parts, the parts placed in separate hives and given queens that are sisters, the bees in each half develop different odors. Within a week's time they become total strangers to each other. Were the halves united again, the bees would disregard the existence of any relationship.

It sometimes happens that a beekeeper unites two or more colonies, which separately are too weak to produce a crop or to survive a hard winter. The usual method is to place one hive on top of the other, inserting a sheet of newspaper between them. The bees from both sides gnaw small holes in the paper, and, in doing so, they "rub noses," but the holes at first are not large enough for the bees on either side to engage in combat. The apertures permit the mingling of the odors of the two units, so that by the time the holes are large enough for the bees to pass through, the two parts have an identical odor. Thus union takes place peacefully.

If it becomes necessary to place a new queen in a colony, it is essential that she be properly "introduced." The old queen is removed at least an hour before the newcomer is "presented." In this interval the colony discovers that it is queenless and it may start constructing new queen cells.

Even though the colony desires a queen, it would not do to release the usurper, because her strange odor would antagonize the bees and endanger her life. She is placed in a wire cage to protect her from assaults. Although her new subjects would kill her were she suddenly released, they feed her by inserting their tongues through the meshes of the wire.

Must Store Food for Winter.

Honeybees help perpetuate their race by their insatiable desire to gather nectar. Unlike bumblebees, hornets, yellow jackets, and wasps, honeybees cannot live from hand to mouth. They must store enough food during the summer to keep the colony alive throughout the winter. Of the four other insects just mentioned, all the individuals in each colony die at the approach of winter except the young mated queens, and these simply crawl into protected places where they hibernate. During this period they require no food.

Among honeybees, only the drones die in the fall. The queen and the workers live and are semi-active throughout the winter. It is important, therefore, to gather enough food during the summer to maintain the colony during seasons when insect activity largely ceases.

At the end of the swarming season, which coincides with the height of the breeding season, the queen lays fewer and fewer eggs until fall, when the rearing of the brood entirely ceases. Cold weather has overtaken the colony by this time, imposing changes in its organization to cope with low temperatures. Individual honeybees die of chill at temperatures well above freezing; in fact, they seldom fly when the temperature is lower than 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

Here's Planned Prettiness



It gives the growing girl the fluffing out she needs in the shoulders, and the prettily flared skirt offers her graceful poise indoors, plus full freedom for activity out of doors.

Chic for the G. F.

And a treat for all concerned is the frock Sew-Your-Own has created for The Girl Friend. She may be collegiate, high schoolish, a steno, mother's helper, or a young lady of leisure, but whatever she is she'll look the part and prettier in a take-off on Pattern 1327. It is new, novel, and easy to sew. It is undoubtedly the frock to wear

IF AUTUMN comes will you be left behind with faded summer frocks, Madam? No, no, many times no—that is, not if you will but accept this cordial invitation from Sew-Your-Own. It's the easy way to become frock-sure of chic for yourself and your daughters, as well. So Madam, why not sew, sew, sew-your-own!

A Dutch Treat.

It isn't often mother gets a break (it's beauty before age, you know) but this trip she does. Sew-Your-Own has designed, especially for her, an all-occasion frock (above left) that's simply lovely to look at. If father's compliments have become a bit rusty from lack of use, this frock will bring them back to their former brightness.

Sweet 'n' Simple.

It's a treat, too, for mother when she finds a dress for Little Sis that's as carefully planned as the captivating model above center.

An Ode to the Horse

O horse, you are a wonderful thing—no buttons to push, no horns to honk, you start yourself, no clutch to slip, no gears to strip, no license buying every year with plates to screw on front and rear; no gas bills climbing up each day, stealing joy of life away; no speed cops chugging in your rear, yielding summons in your ear. Your inner tubes are all O. K., and, thank the Lord, they stay that way. Your spark plugs never miss and fuss; your motor never makes us cuss. Your frame is good for many a mile; your body never changes style; your wants are few and easy met—you've something on the auto yet.

when your escort, the time, and the place are important.

The Patterns.

Pattern 1372 is designed for sizes 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material.

Pattern 1987 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 35-inch material, plus ¾ yard contrasting.

Pattern 1327 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material, plus 3½ yards of cord for lacing. With long sleeves, 4½ yards required.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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Our community includes the farm homes surrounding the town. The town stores are there for the accommodation and to serve the people of our farm homes. The merchants who advertise "specials" are merchants who are sure they can meet all competition in both quality and prices.

JOYS and GLOOMS

OFFICE!

AHOY, FELLOW GLOOMS! A HAPPY MAN AHEAD!

LET'S SPOIL HIS FUN!

DOWN WITH JOYS! DOWN WITH HAPPINESS!

LOOK, MARY! A RAISE! FIVE BUCKS A WEEK RAISE!

OH, STOP SHOUTING! IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU GOT A RAISE, ANYWAY!

GEE, HONEY, I THOUGHT YOU'D BE GLAD! I WAS GOING TO SURPRISE YOU AND BUY THAT NEW SWEEPER.

YOU WOULD! ALL YOU THINK ABOUT IS HOW TO GET MORE WORK OUT OF ME! NEVER THINK ABOUT MY HEADACHES AND INDIGESTION, DO YOU?

OH NONSENSE!

OH-OH LOOK OUT, MEN—THEY'RE IN AGAIN!

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE—QUIT COFFEE AND SWITCH TO POSTUM FOR 30 DAYS!

OH, ALL RIGHT! I'LL TRY IT—IF YOU'LL JUST LEAVE ME ALONE!

RUN, GLOOMS—WE'RE LICKED!

30 DAYS LATER

THEY'VE BEEN LIKE A COUPLE OF HONEYMOONERS SINCE SHE GOT RID OF HER INDIGESTION!

SWITCHING TO POSTUM SURE DID A LOT FOR HER!

YOUR MONEY BACK— IF SWITCHING TO POSTUM DOESN'T HELP YOU!

MANY people can safely drink coffee. But never drink it. If you suspect that the caffeine in coffee disagrees with you... try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a can of Postum and drink it instead of coffee for a full month. If, after 30 days... you do not feel better, return the Postum container top with your name and address to General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., and we will refund purchase price, plus postage! (If you live in Canada, address General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.) Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. It comes in two forms... Postum Cereal, the kind you boil or percolate... and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. Economical, easy to make, delicious, hot or iced. You may miss coffee at first, but you'll soon love Postum for its own rich flavor. A product of General Foods. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1937.)

Don't Be a Gloom. Drink Postum!