

# Glassmaker Expert In Middle Age Art

## Turns Out Church Windows in Medieval Style.

Bethayres, Pa.—The atmosphere of a medieval workroom pervades the studio of Lawrence B. Saint, famous American stained-glass artist, who is at work on windows for the Protestant Episcopal cathedral at Washington.

Saint has been at work on these windows for six and one-half years. He was one of the artists on the designing and construction of windows for the Swedenborgian cathedral at Bryn Athyn, near here.

It took Saint and his associates working in their respective departments of the studio on Second street pike, Bethayres, 11 years to complete that particular task.

**Spends Life at Art.**

Since he was seventeen, more than thirty years ago, Saint has been working and experimenting with glass. During the last seventeen years he has created only ecclesiastical glass.

The glass worker not only designs and constructs the panels, which later become windows, but also makes all his own glass, following closely formulae used by ancient glassmakers.

He has had several pieces of ancient glass analyzed and from the findings has been able to approximate the texture and colorings of

the ancient glassmakers. Although this has involved tremendous research and experimentation, the results have been very gratifying.

Saint does not attempt to copy existing windows, but seeks to recapture the beauty of color and the enduring qualities of the Middle-age glassmakers.

**Seeks More Lifelike Figures.**

He contends that many of the figures in Eleventh and Twelfth century windows are very unreal and impossible in posture and proportion. "I am trying to design more lifelike figures," he says.

Some of Saint's remarkable colors have been the result of pure accident.

On a trip to Europe Saint procured a small piece of glass which he had ground up and analyzed. Under the microscope he found the various layers of color. Finally he hit upon one of the secrets of the rich red glass no modern until then had been able to duplicate.

Following a formula the resultant glass was green, with only a few pale streaks of red. He laid it on the tray of a paint-firing kiln. Some one inadvertently turned on the heat. When the piece of glass was discovered, to Saint's surprise, it had turned a rich, ruby red!

## Game Law History Traced by Warden

Des Moines, Iowa.—Some of the nation's first game laws were resurrected by Game Protector W. W. Britton. They are:

- First game law—Book of Deuteronomy, 22:6.
  - First warden system—Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 1850.
  - First bag limit—Iowa (25 prairie chickens).
  - First closed season—Massachusetts (deer 1718).
  - First hunting license required—New York, 1864.
  - First non-resident license required—New Jersey, 1864.
  - First state to ban market hunting—Arkansas, 1875.
  - First game farm—Illinois, 1905.
- At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war 12 of the 13 colonies had laws banning certain methods of hunting.

**Unearth Reptile Bones**

Fort Peck, Mont.—Fragments of jaws, teeth and other bones of a prehistoric skeleton unearthed here have been identified as belonging to a long-extinct marine reptile, the Mosasaur.

**Terrazzo**

Terrazzo floor is made of small chips of marble set irregularly in cement and polished.

## SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—The fact that Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland is so far off the Roosevelt reservation is of far more political significance than most persons not interested in figuring electoral vote tables realize.

The Maryland senator has just been successfully called off in his Virginia island inquiry, and his row with Secretary of the Interior Ickes more or less muzzled, but that is not important, not to anyone who knows Tydings, and Maryland. Washington opinion about that particular row is that the people Tydings wanted to protect will be protected from the wrath of Ickes, in return for Tydings' piling down on his public utterances.

Maryland has only eight electoral votes, but is interesting because the state always goes Democratic in years when the Democrats win, nationally, and is as independent as the proverbial hog on ice at all times.

For example, in a Democratic sweep, in 1934, Maryland elected Republican governor, the third since the Civil war. And each of the others served only one term. Yet at the same election, the state elected six Democratic members of the house, and a Democratic senator.

To make the situation clear, it should be understood that there were three or four important reasons why Albert C. Ritchie, the Democratic candidate for a fifth term, was not re-elected. He had angered the eastern shore section of the state by trying to prosecute leaders of a lynching mob. He was held responsible, probably unjustly, for the collapse of several important banks. And there was a good deal of sentiment against continuing the same man in office so long. No other governor of Maryland had ever been re-elected once. He was seeking a fifth term.

But it is interesting to note that the one man who was sure Ritchie could not be re-elected, and who as a result tried to get him to run for senator—which would seem at least to indicate the opposition was not personal—was Senator Tydings.

**He's Top Dog in Maryland**

Tydings very early in the game picked George L. Radcliffe for the Democratic nomination for governor. Later, on a compromise, Radcliffe ran for senator and was elected.

All of which means that Tydings is by way of being the top dog in Democratic politics in Maryland at the moment. Moreover, he is not worried about the immediate future, for he does not come up for re-election until 1938, two years after the Presidential election. And Maryland has a habit of always going Democratic in off years.

It so happens that Maryland is almost the most conservative state in the Union. Five of her six districts—all except that sixth—always send rather conservative men to the house. She once elected a practically unknown figure, Senator Joseph I. France, to the upper house because she was voting against a man she regarded as a radical—David J. Lewis. The chief charge against Lewis was that he was socially inclined—he had fathered the parcel post bill!

Maryland, a border state, always went Democratic in national elections until the free silver issue. She voted for McKinley in 1896 and 1900, split her electoral vote in 1904, voted for Wilson in both 1912 and 1916, and then voted for Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

There is little doubt that the state does not like the New Deal. If the election were held today, and any fairly unobjectionable Republican opposed Roosevelt, there is little doubt he would get Maryland's eight votes.

There is something ultra conservative about both Maryland and Virginia. It is rather interesting that Carter Glass, Henry F. Byrd, and Tydings are always found voting together. The other Maryland senator, Radcliffe, happens to be a close personal friend of Roosevelt, but, as pointed out, he was put in the senate by Tydings, and has yet to demonstrate either real power in the state or political sagacity.

**Brings Up Borah**

Talk of William E. Borah for the Republican nomination against Franklin D. Roosevelt next year is one of the most interesting political economic developments since 1932. Not that there is actually very much of a possibility that the seventy-year-old senator will be nominated, but because of the various developments and repercussions which started the talk.

What it really means is that for the first time since the Republicans lost all but six states, in 1932, they are beginning to chirp up. They are beginning to think that there may be a possibility of winning in 1936. Until the last few weeks—in fact, right up to the tax message—they had been saying privately that 1936 was too soon to hope for; that 1940 would be their red letter day.

The whole psychology at the present moment is based on taxes. The American people are becoming tax conscious—federally as well as by counties and townships. When Cle-

menceau remarked to Woodrow Wilson that the average Frenchman would gladly die for his country, but he would not pay taxes to support it, his very accurate comment appealed to the American sense of humor. But not any more. The average American also is beginning to figure that it may be very glorious to go out and die for one's country on the battlefield, but it's tough to try to do without this or that or the other thing he wants, or his wife wants, just because taxes take so much of his total income.

Curiously enough this tax consciousness, though it may have been in incubation for some time past, did not hatch out until the President sent his tax message to congress. It was discussion of the amounts the various levies would raise, on top of all the fuss about processing taxes making the cost of bread and bacon and shirts and underwear and what not higher, that started folks talking out loud. It was the realization that sooner or later it was old John Taxpayer, in the middle walks of life, who would have to foot the bill for all these New Deal experiments.

**More About Taxes**

You are going to hear a great deal more about taxes, now that critics of the New Deal have realized what is happening. Plenty of oil will be poured on the smoldering fires. Attention will be called to many taxes which most folks pay without realizing they are taxed. For example, the federal levy of six cents a pack on cigarettes. And one cent of each three for a letter is pure tax, levied for tax purposes. Attention will be directed to how much of the cost of a pound of ham or bacon is tax; that the cost of everything is boosted by the fact that the producers and merchants have to pay such high taxes.

Meanwhile Senator Borah is a wonderful bridge between the conservative and progressive Republican wings. He happens to be opposed to most of the New Deal ideas, and no one has hit out more strongly on what the Republicans had been hoping would be the issue—preserve the Constitution.

But talk about Borah serves a very important purpose—it side-tracks speculation about Herbert Hoover. And talk about Hoover is regarded by most Republicans as the high water mark of defeatism.

**Truth About Roosevelt**

All sorts of weird stories are drifting back to Washington about President Roosevelt. Most of them relate to his alleged reactions to certain recent events. Particularly the Supreme court's NRA decision, and the tax message. An interesting point is that apparently all the stories have as their chief basis the way the President is alleged to have acted at press conferences.

The truth is nothing like as spectacular as the stories, but it is rather interesting. Being as the stories seem to center on the way Mr. Roosevelt acted at two press conferences, perhaps a brief summary of those two particular occasions would be worth while.

In the first, and most discussed, though actually less interesting one, the President met the newspaper men on Wednesday morning, following the decision by the high court of the NRA case on the previous Monday. Thus, he had nearly 48 hours in which to make up his mind what to say to the newspapers.

Many stories have been printed, mostly by columnists who were not present, and their information second-hand at best, though obviously more out of their mental conceptions of how the President should have felt, that the President was visibly angered, and he was approaching the hysterical, etc.

The truth is that the President very carefully sent up a trial balloon, and planted the seeds of some excellent propaganda looking toward a constitutional amendment which would give congress the power to determine hours of labor and minimum wages in intra-state commerce.

He very obviously took the same pleasure from his talk with the reporters that a crack cabinetmaker takes in putting the finishing touches to a job.

**Did a Good Job**

The other and more interesting, press conference was shortly after his tax message. This was far different, and far more difficult. The President fenced and parried with the newspaper men, because he had decided it was necessary to put over the idea that the White House had not changed its strategy in the middle of the play, but that two senators had entirely misunderstood him.

Roosevelt knew perfectly well, as he talked with more than a hundred fairly sharp newspaper men, that not a man in the room believed what he was saying. Every man there believed the senators had understood him correctly and had expressed the White House views—that the senators were now willing to take the blame as politicians have done from the beginning of time, on the theory that the king is always right.

This destroyed the possibility of the normal Roosevelt approach in handling newspaper men.

Considering the difficulties, Franklin Roosevelt did an excellent job. He forced out to the public what he wanted out, but he was obviously fencing, obviously at high tension. Yet he never lost his temper.

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## BRISBANE THIS WEEK

### Not Constitutional Flies and Black Magic Kilkenny Cats, Again Pickings for Lawyers

In Boston, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals decides, two to one, that the "New Deal" process tax on cotton is unconstitutional. The judges decide that "the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce does not authorize it to tax products either of agriculture or industry merely because their production may indirectly affect interstate commerce."



Arthur Brisbane

This important decision, if not upset by the higher courts, will upset, decidedly, the plans of the administration in regard to financing bigger incomes for farmers.

Universal Service says Abyssinia will not take Mussolini, his airplanes and armored tanks "lying down." Abyssinian sorcerers, dealers in black magic, will work against Italy. What is more dangerous than magic, Abyssinian fighting chiefs will use the poisonous tsetse fly against Italian soldiers. These flies, feeding on decayed animal matter caught in the teeth of sleeping crocodiles, get the tsetse germs from the blood of the crocodiles and plant them in the blood of human beings and cattle.

Slow death by "sleeping sickness," leaving the body almost a skeleton, follows the tsetse bite.

Two cats hung over a line must fight. The Kilkenny story proves it. Mussolini has committed himself to war, and once a dictator speaks positively it is unsafe, politically, for him to back down, especially when other nations interfere, as France and England have interfered. To retreat might cost Mussolini his prestige.

Difficult also is the position of Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia. His hold is not firm. Important chiefs, heading various Abyssinian tribes, would like his job. If he should avoid war by yielding part of his territory to Mussolini, as advised by England, resulting complications might include assassination, common in tropical countries.

The United States Chamber of Commerce objects to the income and inheritance tax program, calls it confiscation. The question involved seems simple:

Does the property of the United States, result of thrift and intelligence, belong to the people that created it, or is it only held in trust by them for public use by those that for the time being exercise powers of government?

Owners of stock in Paramount-Public Moving Picture company, once selling on the market at \$100,000,000 and more, now worth about nothing, learn that in some winding up proceedings lawyers ask for \$3,600,000. That seems a good deal, but you must remember that one New York lawyer—he will not object to being mentioned—the skillful Louis Levy, once got more than \$1,000,000 for settling a sad misunderstanding between a prosperous gentleman and a certain "little lady."

Figures do not lie, but they surprise you. For instance, in the year 1801 the government of the United States had 126 employees. Today it has 700,000 employees, an increase of 5,000 per cent. The number of congressmen has risen since 1801 from 128 to 531, a little more than 400 per cent, while United States population has increased 2,500 per cent.

The increase in population is due to mothers, the increase in government extravagance is due to politicians.

Austria seems not quite certain that she has had enough of the Hapsburg royal family, that has ruled and misruled an intelligent people for so long. The state council cancels a decree that banished Hapsburgs and took their property. Young Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne, may now return to Austria. He and his mother will find themselves rich, the confiscated imperial property returned.

Young Otto, a handsome boy, with a somewhat peevishly conceited expression, may occupy the throne. Self-government is not easily learned.

Washington reports a "whispering campaign" concerning President Roosevelt's health. It will be a very small whisper if the whisperers stick to facts. The President's friends will be glad to know that his health is excellent, has never been better since his Presidential work began. A constitution able to withstand and conquer such an attack of illness as the President has withstood need not worry about a few political annoyances.

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## Housewife's Idea Box



**To Polish Your Automobile**

If you keep your automobile clean inside and outside, it will give you much more service. You will find it very easy to keep the outside clean and polished if you use a waxy shoe polish. Every week, or more often, if you can, rub all the enameled parts with shoe polish. Then polish with a dry, soft cloth.

THE HOUSEWIFE.  
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**FLORESTON SHAMPOO**—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggist. Hibcox Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

## NEWEST IN HATS By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Designers here and abroad are creating the most charming little toques and berets imaginable of velvet. Chic Parisiennes are wearing big floppy velvet berets with their summer frocks. The model shown at the top is a very smart affair just turned out by a leading American milliner. This stitched velvet toque has a huge propeller bow at the back. The brow line, dipping at the right and shallow on the left, is new. Schiaparelli gives us the new draped turban of a white and silver crepe, inspired by an oriental headdress. The new Agnes aureole hat which has just recently been launched in Paris is creating a big flutter in the fashion world. The model pictured has a back flaring brim and tiny crown of lustrous black felt. It is held with a flattering bandeau of braided tango-red velvet.

## London Will Curb Growth With Trees

### Green Area Would Keep City Within Bounds.

London.—Ever-expanding London will have to submit to rigid "slimming" treatment soon as a result of schemes to curb the city's outward growth.

City planners now envisage London as a city built on skyscraper lines—in moderation—to prevent it sprawling more and more over the neighboring counties. They envisage also creation within the next year or so of one or possibly two green belts surrounding the city as a permanent means of holding in greater London's "waistline."

The principal drawback in the past to development of skyscrapers, even of modest dimensions, has been a thirty-five-year-old law limiting the height of buildings in the metropolis to 100 feet. Besides, the average Briton prefers a small home and garden of his own to living in apartment houses.

**May Remove Restrictions.**

The London county council will try soon to have the restrictive laws on building heights removed. At the same time, blocks of new apartment houses, still within the 100-foot limit, are cropping up and transforming the appearance of some of London's most famous thoroughfares. The space-saving movement has also been prominent in the big slum-clearance schemes in some poorer districts, where huge modern flat houses are taking the place of thousands of small, tumble-down dwellings.

**Suburban Growth Large, Too.**

Despite the erection of apartment houses in the heart of the capital, its suburbs are growing monthly at a prodigious rate, which even Londoners scarcely have grasped. It is estimated that the population of greater London is increasing by 70,000 annually, and that within a comparatively few years London and its suburbs and satellite towns will house a quarter of the entire population of this country.

**Girdle of Open Spaces.**

The "green belt" scheme, just propounded by Herbert Morrison, Laborite leader of the London county council, envisages preservation of a girdle of open spaces around London, between the hub and out-

er ring of the metropolis, to be secured permanently against the building tide. Mr. Morrison announced that the council was prepared to spend £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000) during the next three years in helping local authorities to purchase green land.

It is hoped to create an inner green belt in approximately a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross and an outer one at a distance of 20 miles. Each belt would be about half a mile wide.

A survey in 1927 showed that within 11 miles of Charing Cross some 32,000 acres of land still remained as suitable "lungs," or open spaces. By 1930 that area had dwindled by 5,500 acres, and in 1933 only 23,500 acres were available.

It is estimated that in 20 years at that rate there will be no open spaces within 11 miles of the center of London.

**Finds United States Buyers Aid Japan's Army**

Seattle.—Buyers of cheap Japanese goods with which American markets are flooded are contributing to the most dangerous military machine in the world.

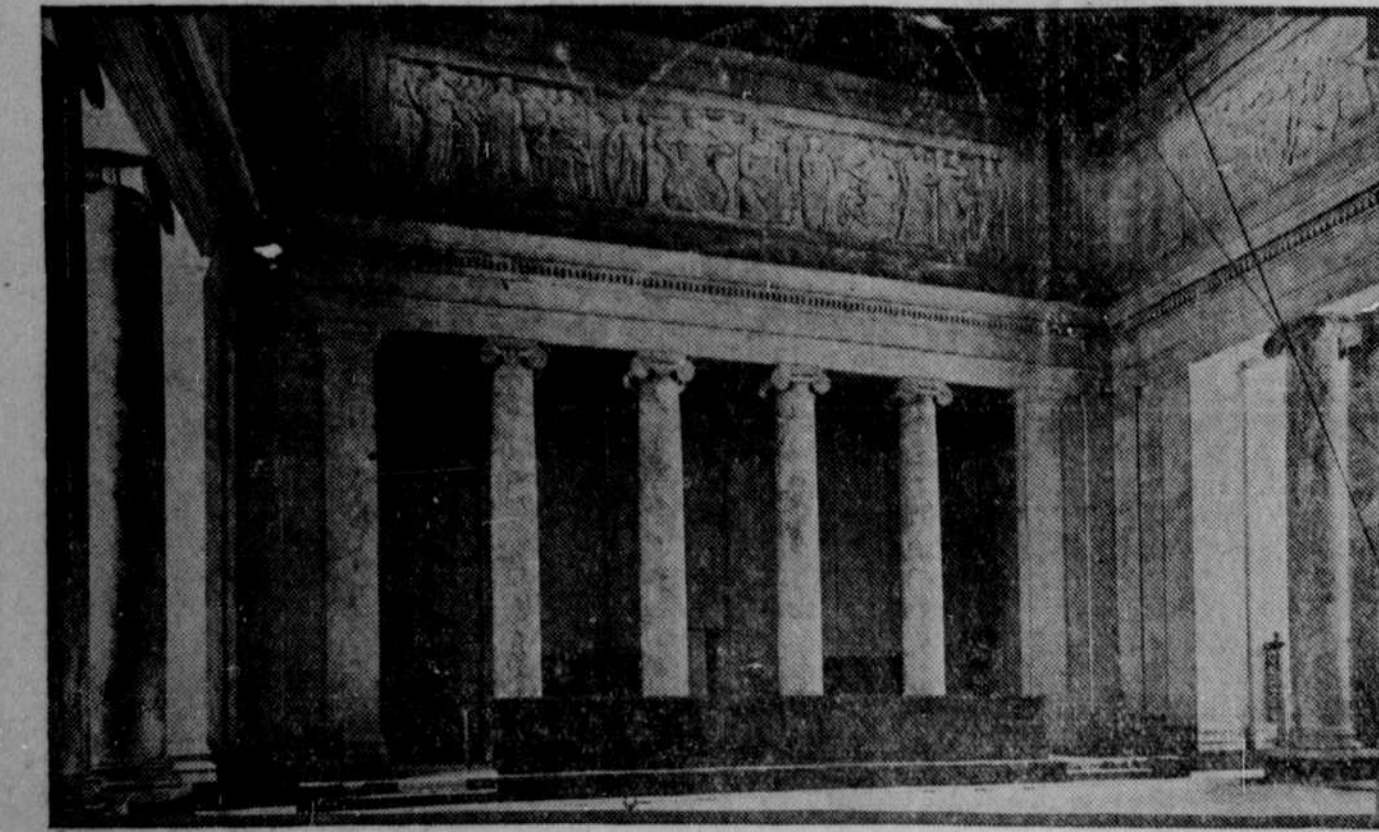
So declared E. P. Geaue, San Francisco writer and lecturer who arrived in Seattle recently from the Orient.

Because he sought to investigate working conditions under which Japanese goods are produced, Geaue said he and his wife were subjected to two months of persecution by military police. They were finally compelled to cut their stay short and take the first ship home.

Geaue said:

"The aggressive fight for commercial markets all over the world is being financed at the expense of misguided Japanese workers. The Japanese government depreciated the value of the yen in international exchange to enable Japanese goods to sell abroad at low prices. "Money has been poured into the military adventures in Manchuria and north China and has been lavished on military and naval equipment at home. Normally under such circumstances commodity prices and wages would rise in Japan, but this has been forestalled."

## New Supreme Court Chamber Nearly Completed



This is the almost completed chamber for the United States Supreme court in the new building which the highest judicial tribunal will occupy this fall, in the new magnificent marble structure which has been built for the court.