

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field

Up in New York state there is a good deal of talk at the moment about James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for President. Some of the editorials from upstate New York papers are even selecting the Vice Presidential candidate to run along with Wadsworth! It is Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas. So far this "slate" has not percolated to the Sunflower state.

All of which is reminiscent of the time Calvin Coolidge called in Senator William E. Borah, and asked him to join him on the Republican ticket. Whereupon Borah is alleged to have said, "In which place?"

But in New York the Wadsworth idea is no joke whatever. In the first place, the New Yorkers appreciate fully the value of their 47 electoral votes, and the fact that they may be decisive in the next electoral college ballot. In the second place, they appreciate a great many things which are not so well understood outside New York.

One, for example, is the old friendship between Alfred E. Smith and Wadsworth. It dates back a great many years. Another is the way Wadsworth came to lose out in his last race for the senate, in 1926. Senator Robert F. Wagner, former judge, was the candidate against him. But Wagner's plurality over Wadsworth was less than the number of independent Republican dry votes polled by a third party ticket. This ticket was put up for the express purpose of beating Wadsworth, who at the time was regarded as one of the great wet leaders. Which is more significant if one remembers that this was just two years before the Hoover-Al Smith election, which marked the all time high water mark of the dry movement.

New Yorkers friendly to Wadsworth, now a prominent member of the minority in the house, point out that it would be very difficult for Tammany Hall to deliver its full strength at the polls against Wadsworth and for Roosevelt, even assuming that something happens between now and election day to make Tammany Hall want Roosevelt re-elected. For at the present moment it is a matter of supreme indifference to Tammany who is in the White House. It has not forgotten that it was Roosevelt and Farley—and Joseph V. McKee—who are responsible for their not having the majority now, and it is the majority's office, far more than the White House, that interests the Tammany lads. That's where the milk for the Tiger cubs comes from.

The Case of Wadsworth

Those who advocate Wadsworth's nomination are assuming two things, neither of which is accepted at face value by outsiders. One is that the dry resentment against Wadsworth has died away—that there is no minority of angry dry Republicans willing to cut him regardless of every other issue, and therefore capable of endangering the electoral vote of the state.

The other is that the woman suffragists have entirely forgotten his strong opposition to the Nineteenth amendment—and forgotten that his wife was the outspoken president of the woman's organization opposed to extending the suffrage to the gentler sex.

The question here is not whether either of these groups comprise a majority of New York's electorate, nor whether both together do. That is not the way political factors work. The significance lies in whether these two groups will not produce a sufficient total, crossing over party lines, to defeat Wadsworth if he were the nominee.

Curiously enough most persons agree that neither his wet nor his anti-suffrage stand would hurt Wadsworth—now—in any other state. It is not a question of issues, nor the importance of where he stands on them. It is a question of old animosities, of a personal nature.

But no one knows more about them than the very people who are now beginning to talk Wadsworth, which, to say the least, is interesting.

Reacts Against League

Tremendously increased appropriations for the army and navy, particularly on airplanes, tanks, heavy guns and all forms of war supplies which require a considerable length of time for production, will result, curiously enough, from recent actions by the League of Nations—the main object of which was supposed to be the preservation of peace and the consequent lessening of armament burdens.

The answer here is a widespread public reaction against the league, in favor of the United States being prepared to defend itself.

At no time since 1918 was sentiment in favor of the League of Nations so strong in this country as it was just a few weeks ago, when

apparently the league was taking a strong stand against Italy as the aggressor in the Italo-Ethiopian war. For the first time since 1920, people began to talk about the United States eventually becoming a member.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull found their neutrality policy strongly endorsed all over the country, with many editorial comments and a flood of individual letters insisting the United States should go further—should cooperate with the league to the utmost to preserve peace.

Then came the league's peace proposal, which, according to the same canvass of editorials and reading of letters, was regarded as a shameful surrender to imperialism, as a partitioning of the non-aggressive nation in the conflict, in fact, as a reversion to the worst and most disliked—in America—type of Old World diplomacy. Just the sort of thing, many editorial and letter writers insist, from which the United States should keep clear.

Favor Preparedness

This, probably, was a natural public reaction, but the surprising part is the insistence that the United States go in more strongly for preparedness. Sentiment for a strong army and navy has always been vigorous in the Atlantic and Pacific coast states, but this last international maneuver seems to have stirred up also the middle country, which has always been the citadel of pacifism, and of little army and navy sentiment.

It just so happens that this fits in rather well with several ideas of the President. Mr. Roosevelt is more sympathetic with both army and navy, though especially the latter, than any President in recent times. Moreover, as assistant secretary of the navy during the World War period, Mr. Roosevelt had first-hand experience with the difficulty of getting war supplies speedily when needed.

Another reason why Mr. Roosevelt is sympathetic has nothing to do with preparedness, but with business recovery. The President has frequently told friends that the hardest nut to crack in the whole recovery program was to get the so-called heavy industries busy and employing workers. He has frequently dwelt on the overbuilding of hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, etc., in most American cities. He has pointed out that many other lines using the products of the heavy industries had expanded so much just before the depression that they will not be active buyers for several years to come.

So heavy government purchases of these heavy war supplies will help tremendously on the work relief program.

Railroad Oratory

Railroads will come into a lot of oratory at this session of congress, though no one knows at the moment whether any of the score or more of proposals that will be seriously considered will be enacted.

One of the interesting questions which must be settled one way or the other, for the simple reason that if nothing happens the existing law expires, concerns Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman. His office, and the law creating it, die in June. The railroads have no particular objection to Eastman. They rather like him. But if the law expires he will still be an important member of the Interstate Commerce commission, so that is not so important to them.

Railroad labor, however, is very much interested in Eastman personally. The point is that Eastman was supposed, under the law, to work out a lot of practices by which the railroads, through co-operating with each other instead of competing, could save a lot of useless work. Fear of the unemployment that might result caused labor to fight for an amendment to the law, which was adopted, forbidding the firing of any employee as a result of such economies. The result was that though certain changes were made looking toward economies, the railroads could cut the main item of cost, pay roll, only when employees died or resigned.

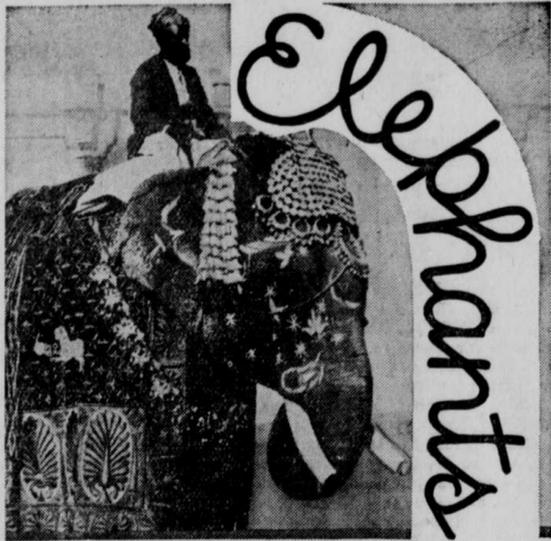
Want 6-Hour Day

The labor lobby, therefore, is more interested in a big fight it will stage for the six-hour day, the first change since the Adamson eight-hour day in 1916. It also would like congress to limit the size of trains—the number of cars. This has become especially important since electrification. It would like also a national full crew bill, similar to the full crew bills of a number of states.

In the interest of safety, it would like the maximum number of hours a man can work in any 24 being cut from 16, under the present law, to 12. The railroads are not anxious to work men more than eight hours, because at the end of eight hours time and a half pay begins, so naturally they avoid overtime when they can. Their objection to any revision in this law is that it would occasionally leave them in a tough spot.

Meanwhile the railroad will be fighting for some other things. They want the long and short haul clause repealed. This had a favorable report from the house committee last session, but it died. Senator Wheeler will fight it in the senate.

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Indian Elephant in Gay Trappings.

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

THE elephant, goliath of modern animals, is decidedly different in anatomy from all other mammals. He looks more or less alike at both ends; his trunk is shaped much like his tail, both being practically hairless, wrinkled, and of about the same length. A sleeping elephant, with ears at rest and the very small eyes closed, looks like a case of "heads I lose, tails you win." Because of this uniformity, at the terminal points of his anatomy, and the wrinkled condition of his epidermis, the animal seems unfinished.

The wrinkles cover his back and sides and sag down over his straight, column-like legs to his knees, which are always baggy. His trunks are never pressed and his clothes never fit him, because his trunk, Mother Nature, abhors elephant duds. If you examine the epidermis minutely you will find it finely reticulated or stippled, giving it a distinctive character peculiar to the elephant.

The only really well-groomed or well-talored elephants are some stuffed specimens in natural history museums, which possess skins as smooth as rubber balls. The original skin has been covered by a coat of black enamel paint which fills up and hides every wrinkle in the skin.

Such taxidermy was changed by Charles Akeley, who knew his elephants and mounted them as nature had made them. He invented a method of tanning the skins and rendering them to the thinness of a kid glove. After the tanned skin was placed over the papier-mache manikin Akeley skillfully modeled the skin from the top or outside by injecting fluid papier-mache underneath the skin. In this way the fine reticulations were retained. Not a drop of paint touched the skin of his elephants.

His Teeth Are Peculiar.

The elephant has a peculiar tooth arrangement. The teeth do not fit into permanent sockets or cavities in the jawbone, as teeth do in other animals. Instead, they pass through the jaws from behind forward.

The grinding teeth are often enormous in size, the crown being 12 inches long in the older teeth and often quite as deep. These huge molar teeth are thrust upward and forward exactly in proportion to the wear on their crowns; so that when the tooth is worn down and useless it is pushed to the tip of the mouth and falls out as a mere fragment, one-thirtieth or less of the bulk of the original tooth. Six of these molars, or cheek teeth, pass thus through each jaw on each side of the mouth. Thus the elephant in his lifetime uses 24 teeth.

The only other group of mammals in which the teeth pass thus through the jaws are the manatees. And, oddly enough, in the Fayum beds of Egypt have been found remains of mammals intermediate between elephants and manatees. These fossil manatee-like animals imply a common ancestry for the two groups, which are today widely diverse in anatomy and habits.

The manatees are almost as thoroughly aquatic as whales and live in the water, where they spend most of their time submerged, feeding on grasses and other vegetation growing on the bottoms of lakes and large rivers. As the manatee rises above the surface of the water to breathe, its rounded head gives it a very human appearance.

Fables About Elephants.

Much of the elephant lore that is widely accepted is equally fabulous. There are stories told of how they never forget an injury and how they always get their man and trample him to death. The elephant has a wonderful memory, but the beast does not often resent a wrong. If elephants habitually resented every wrong and revenged every beating, there would be a very high mortality among elephant trainers and attendants. They try to bully and test the "nerve" of each new trainer and attendant.

If the trainer or keeper fears the animal and does not at once subdue it with force, then that particular elephant will continue to intimidate him and he may eventually be killed. If, however, he subdues

it at once by force, it will usually submit to his authority ever afterward.

It is often said that African elephants cannot be trained, and therefore are seldom seen in circuses or zoos. The African elephant is as easily trained as the Indian. The great Jumbo was taught to carry children on his back in the London zoon and was a docile and safe elephant. The Belgians at Apl, one of their stations in the Congo, are using trained elephants to plow fields and to pile and carry logs and lumber.

Perhaps the most frequent misconception about elephants is their age. Animals estimated by circuses to be far beyond fifty years old are usually without exact history in youth. A common error is to overestimate the age of an elephant purchased as a fully grown adult. Such an elephant is often said to be thirty or forty years old when actually it is fully grown when only ten or twelve years old. It then lives 30 or 35 years in captivity.

Graveyard Never Found.

The story of elephant graveyards circulated in the African wilderness, where ivory hunters still entertain hopes of a find of graveyard ivory some day. The tradition runs that when they feel death coming upon them, elephants leave the herd and trek to an elephant graveyard, a remote spot in the wilderness where all the elephants of the district go to die. There the ground is supposed to be thickly strewn with the huge bones of elephants, many having died 100 years ago or more. The tusks which form a part of the skeletal remains of the beasts in such a graveyard would be worth many thousands of dollars, as ivory does not decay or lose quality with age. Many hunters have sought for these graveyards, but none have been rewarded by the discovery of such treasures.

The Indian, or Asiatic, elephant differs physically in many particulars from the African elephant. In reality they belong to different genera, the African being an old-fashioned elephant, with fewer enamel plates in its molar teeth, and with a rounded skull like that of the ancient mastodons. The Indian elephant is a much more modern type, with more complicated or complex teeth—the last word in elephants.

Ranges of the Elephants.

The Asiatic elephant ranges through the forested part of India and is today more numerous in Burma or eastern India and in the island of Ceylon than elsewhere. From Burma it ranges eastward through the Malay peninsula to Siam and also farther east to Cochinchina. Southward it extends to the island of Sumatra.

The African species originally, before white men slew it, ranged over every foot of tropical Africa from sea level to the tops of tall forested mountains, or to the upper limits of forests on the snow-capped mountains, such as Kilimanjaro, Kenya, and Ruwenzori. These equatorial peaks timber line occurs at an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet.

On the sands of the Sahara the animal is not found, but it occurs in the bush-covered deserts and grasslands on its southern border, and from that latitude southward to the Cape of Good Hope. On the east coast or border lands of the Indian ocean the elephant extends through Ethiopia and eastward through the deserts of Somaliland. Half at least of this vast area is still inhabited by elephants.

A third distinct species of elephant occurs in extreme western Africa, in Liberia, the land of the pygmy hippo, and eastward to the Cameroons. This elephant is also a pygmy of sorts and is usually known to the zoo public as a "pygmy elephant." The name "pygmy" will doubtless stick in the public mind and replace the older or first name bestowed on this species, of "round-eared," or cycloids. The ear is different in shape from that of the large African species, being circular in outline, without the fold inward at the neck, and only half the size, proportionately, of the African elephant's.

HOW ARE YOU TODAY

DR. JAMES W. BARTON Talks About

Hay Fever

WHILE most cases of hay fever occur in the early autumn there are many cases which occur in the spring and summer months. It is generally admitted that the tendency to hay fever is inherited but why it attacks just one in every six persons is hard to understand.

In addition to this hereditary or nervous tendency it is thought that deformities or deficiencies of the nose and throat are also a factor in a number of cases. Many physicians believe that fatigue and lowered resistance are also causes, yet individuals in the best of health after a real rest and vacation with a needed gain in weight have only to come in contact with certain poisons from plants or trees to have the usual attack.

Classes of Pollen.

This ailment has sometimes been called "seasonal" pollen fever because it is due to pollen in the air. There is, first, the spring type almost always due to tree pollens—oak, birch, maple, hickory, elm; second, the summer type due to grasses, timothy, June grass, orchard grass, red top, sweet vernal, plantain; third, the autumn type due almost always to ragweed pollen.

The symptoms are familiar to everybody—itching of nose and throat with violent sneezing, itching of eyelids, redness and soreness of the eyelids, tears flowing, dread of light, mucous from nose, ears stuffy, and a forehead headache.

Naturally with these symptoms present the patient often becomes weak, irritable, depressed; loses his appetite and is often unable to sleep.

Retreat Is Best Cure.

The best treatment is likewise known to everybody; that is, getting away from regions where the pollen is plentiful. This, of course, is impossible for the majority of people.

The correction of any nose and throat condition—spurs, enlarged turbinates and tonsils, infected sinuses—should be the first step.

The second step is the desensitizing of the patient by the type of pollen that is causing the symptoms. This is done by injecting the pollen extracts under the skin two or three months before the expected attack. The injections are given once or twice a week, the dose being gradually increased. This may have to be done for two or three years before results are obtained.

Local applications containing Ephedrine or epinephrine—adrenalin—to the eyes and nose often help.

Removing Gas Pressure

ONE of the distressing ailments that gives great discomfort and pain is an accumulation of gas in the large intestine.

The pressure is so great at times that the individual feels as if he would burst. The heart action may be affected and there is a feeling that unconsciousness or even death may occur.

Various remedies may have been used for this condition, an old favorite being baking soda. Lately the use of tincture of belladonna has been freely used with the idea of removing the contraction or spasmodic condition of the bowel.

Enema Is Best.

For many years, the best home remedy has been an enema or injection of about a quart of warm soap suds. Physicians advise against the use of soap suds, as they are too harsh and irritate the delicate mucous membrane or lining of the bowels. They advise that the quart of warm water without soap be used, as it is just as effective and does not leave the lining of the bowels in an inflamed condition.

As this accumulation of gas in the intestines occurs frequently after the use of ether during an operation and retards the recovery of the patient, some surgeons prefer the use of spinal anesthetics where the pain-killing drug is injected into the spinal cord—the large nerve running down the center of the backbone.

The European Formula.

Recently some European physicians have been experimenting with a strong salt solution which was used as an enema in cases of severe gas distension following surgical operations.

Instead of using the ordinary solution of table salt, that is about one-quarter teaspoonful of table salt to a half cupful of water, they used about four level teaspoonfuls to the half cupful of water as an enema, and this small amount of salt and water always obtained a prompt emptying of the bowel.

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By GRANDMOTHER CLARK

Crocheted hand bags are still popular. They look good, are easy to make and cost very little, and the personal pride in hand-made articles must not be overlooked. This neat looking bag measures 5½ by 9 inches and being made of dark brown cotton is a very serviceable bag. Can be made in a few days in spare time. Package No. 739 contains sufficient brown Mountain Craft crocheted cotton to complete the bag, also instructions and crocheted hook. Zipper and bag lining not included. This package will be mailed to you for 40 cents. Should you want the instructions only, send us 10 cents.

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Wise Know Their Follies While the Foolish Do Not

The wise man has his follies no less than the fool; but it has been said that herein lies the difference—the follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself; the follies of the wise are known to himself, but hidden from the world.—Colton.

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.

Smiles

Pity His Return
Mrs. MacTavish—My little boy just swallowed a \$10 gold piece.

Neighbor—Gracious, is the child in danger?
Mrs. MacTavish—No, thank goodness, his father's out of town.—Fifth Corps Area News.

On and On
Wife—Isn't it wonderful how the waves keep rolling in, darling?
Husband—Yes, they remind me of the household bills at home, dear.—Hudson Star.

Some Consolation
"What do you think of our two candidates for mayor?"
"Well, I'm glad only one can be elected."—Toronto Globe.

Something Higher
"Want to leave me, Mary? I thought you were quite comfortable. What is it for, something private?"
"No, ma'am, it's a sergeant."—Troy Times-Record.

Will Be Useful
"Whom is your baby really like?"
"He has my wife's eyes, my nose. But I think he got his voice from the motor horn."—Lustige Koelner Zeitung, Cologne.

Too Busy
Employer—Can you come to work tomorrow?
Unemployed—No, you see, I'm marching in a parade of the unemployed.—Wall Street Journal.

All Husbands the Same
Mistress (explaining routine to new cook)—Now, my husband always goes to his club Wednesday evening.
Cook—I understand, ma'am. So he won't want no breakfast Thursday.—Pearson's Weekly.

HERE'S A GOOD RESOLUTION

WRIGHT'S AFTER EVERY MEAL

RESOLUTION

WRIGHT'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM

THE FLAVOR LASTS

London Tower Fortress, Palace, Prison in Turn

The tower, situated on the banks of the Thames, is perhaps London's most interesting historical monument. Surrounded by a moat, it dates back to the Roman period, and in turn has served the purposes of a fortress, a royal palace, and a state prison. It is now a show place, museum, and military barracks.

The tower has been associated with the darkest scenes of English history. Its oldest part, the White tower, was built by William the Conqueror, outside what then were the walls of the city, to overawe the inhabitants within them. The walls of this Norman work are from 11 to 15 feet thick. In the Wakefield tower, built by Henry III in 1200, lie the crown jewels. The memorial retains an atmosphere of grandeur and grimness unsurpassed in England. Anne Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth, spent her last night there before being beheaded. The spot where she and many other personages were put to death may be seen by all tourists.

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ADVANCING

"How's yer boy down at college?"
"Not very good, I guess. He wrote he was halfback an' now he tells us he's fullback."

Tribute
"What has become of Bronco Bob?" asked the traveling man.
"He got the usual epitaph," said Mesa Bill, "which reads, 'He was a good sheriff while he lasted.'"

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