

## SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—Brazil's cotton acreage this year will exceed by 35 per cent that of last year. Her spectacular increase of cotton production will continue, despite confidence at the Department of Commerce and the White House that last year's crop failure "down under" proves Brazil is not a menace to the South on cotton production.

Expert cotton men just back from Brazil insist that last year's rains in that country, which resulted in only a 1,400,000-acre crop being harvested, were just as abnormal for Brazil as the drought in this country. Conditions last year in Brazil were more abnormal, if anything, they say, because the conditions in what President Roosevelt calls the "buffalo grass" country are still a menace through drought, whereas there is nothing comparable to that in Brazil.

All of which is terribly important in view of the present threshing about in administration and farm circles over a substitute for the AAA program. There is no doubt in the minds of experts who have studied the situation cold-bloodedly that the AAA system of holding up the price of cotton by curtailing American production was simply holding an umbrella over Brazil while she developed into a great cotton producing country.

Brazil can produce very good cotton and sell it for 6 cents a pound, with an excellent return to the farmers and every one handling it. But her increase in production might have been very slow had it not been for the stimulus—amounting to a bonus and prizes—extended by the United States not only forcing up the price, but removing a huge fraction of the export crop.

Secretary of Commerce Roper and other administration officials pooh-poohed successfully this idea of a Brazilian menace until the Saturday Evening Post sent a cotton expert to Brazil last year. His articles occasioned some alarm, but just as they were beginning to stir up some of the cotton people came the news that there had been a crop failure in Brazil. This "failure" was occasioned by the rains.

### Brazilians Make Money

But the experts just back, in talking with this writer, say that every one in Brazil who had any cotton to sell at all made money, and that there is no sign whatever that any farmer who has tried cotton intends to give it up. On the contrary, the Brazilians are so generally extending their cotton acreage that the estimate of increase over last year's is now 35 per cent.

One of the most serious effects on New England and Southern textile industries is the tendency of American mill owners to establish plants in Brazil, especially for the export trade. Johnson and Johnson is one outfit that has done so.

The growth of the Southern textile industry has played havoc with New England mills for years, largely because labor was a little cheaper in the South. Now along comes the threat of mills in Brazil to menace both New England and the South, with labor cheaper than either can obtain, and with what seems to be an assured supply of cotton at very low prices.

So far no one inside the administration has seemed to realize what this Brazilian menace means. Officials ignored for several years reports of American consuls telling of the spread of the cotton industry in Brazil. Last year officials also ignored reports from consuls in England that mills there were changing their looms, with a view to using Brazilian instead of American cotton.

So there is no indication that any attention will be paid the present problem in working out the substitute for AAA.

### New Farm Program

No doubt seems to exist that President Roosevelt will get squarely back to the soil conservation subterfuge for paying the farmers of the country the rough equivalent of what they were getting under the now outlawed AAA farm benefit plan. Nor that he will back the levying of excise taxes, which will be very similar to those just ruled out. In fact, there seems little doubt that the new farm program will go through whooping.

There is a great deal of doubt as to its constitutionality. Most lawyers here believe it is just as far in excess of the real powers of the federal government, as granted to the central government by the states through the Constitution, as the AAA plan, with one exception. That is with respect to the taxes. If Congress levies the new taxes as straight-out excise levies, no one doubts they will stand. Everybody will know that the object is to raise enough money to pay the farmers the equivalent of the old farm benefits, but the law imposing the taxes will not say so. Nor will it grant anyone discretion to

change them. There is no question of delegating power, as Congress did to the Triple A in that act.

But when it comes to paying a farmer so much a year to let such and such a proportion of his acres lie fallow, or grow up in pasture, on the theory that this is preserving soil fertility, when as a matter of fact everybody, including the justices of the Supreme court, will know that the real objective is to curtail a very definite percentage of crop production, that is, something else again. In the opinion of many lawyers, that goes a long way out on the limb of the general welfare clause of the Constitution—so far that the limb may break.

### Just Another Phase

Roosevelt's idea of removing all the "buffalo grass" country from cultivation is another phase of the problem. This is the territory from the panhandle of Texas up to Montana, including the western portions of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. It is land which most agricultural experts agree should never have been plowed. Its cultivation, plus the drought, produced the dust storms. Yet with modern machinery, cheap land, and huge farms it lends itself to cheap mass production of crops.

But this part of the program is not the politically important part. It would not put money in the hands of farmers in other sections, nor in the populous parts of the states involved. Small checks to many farmers, rather than large checks to a few farmers, is the important thing politically.

Then there is another question. It is highly improbable that the new plan can be passed on by the Supreme court before the election day. Nor is there any certainty that it could be gotten before the Supreme court at all. In the AAA case, the court indicated that no taxpayer could bring the suit unless he could demonstrate that he was being badly hurt by the tax. This time, owing to the fact that the taxes will be of the straight-out excise variety, with no authority delegated to change them and with no tie-up between the amount of the tax and the object desired (crop reduction in the AAA plan; crop reduction via soil conservation in the new plan) lawyers here do not believe it would be as simple for some badly hurt industry to get its case before the courts.

Naturally, such an organization as the Liberty league might be tremendously interested, not to mention the Republican party. The latter, however, would be deterred because it would not want to throw a boomerang.

All of which leaves doubt clouding the whole picture.

### Causes Irritation

There is considerable irritation at the White House over the way senators and representatives are pawing over the proposed neutrality law. "Storm cellar boys" is the popular phrase around the executive offices and in the State department for the school following Senator Gerald P. Nye, which would remove all discretion whatever from the President the moment war broke out anywhere in the world, and clamp airtight embargoes on a Medea and Persian list of commodities which might not be shipped.

There is almost as much resentment against the Borah school, which holds that the "freedom of the seas" for which doctrine our country fought one well-remembered and one mostly forgotten war, must never be surrendered.

There is no proposal to surrender the freedom of the seas, State department officials insist. The rule, they say, would merely be suspended in time of war. It is on all fours, they point out, with the inalienable right of a pedestrian to cross a public highway. That right is not surrendered when the pedestrian waits for a speeding automobile to go by. The pedestrian retains his rights, and also his life.

It is against the strait-jacket advocates, however, that the White House is most bitter. It is not much worried by Senator Borah's arguments.

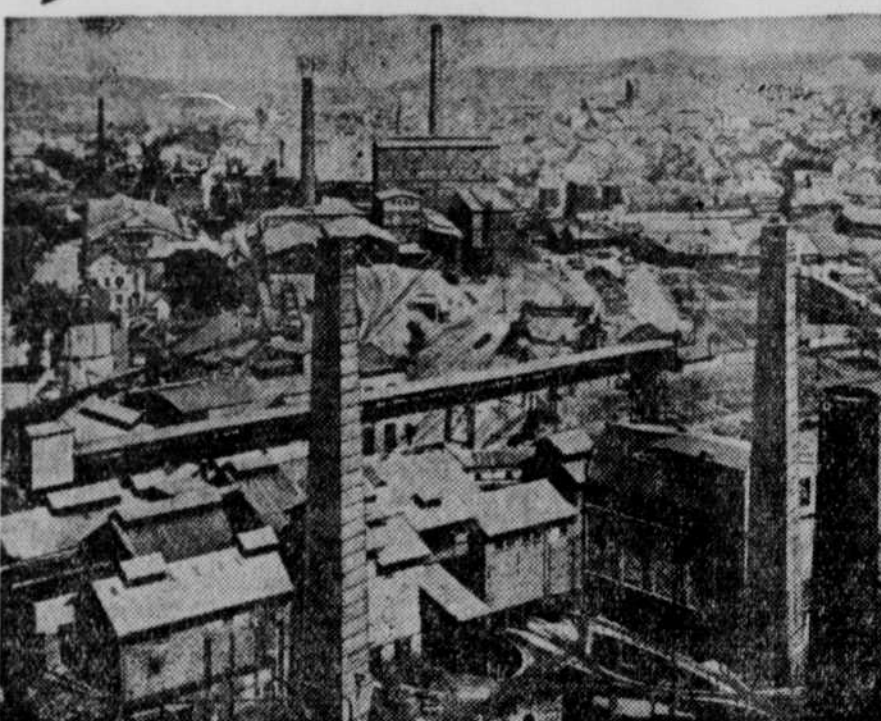
### Neutrality Law

In fact, it is this very sentiment which handicaps President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull in getting the neutrality law framed as they would like it—investing most of the power and discretion in the President. There is strong support out in the country, as manifested not only by letters to Capitol Hill, but communications to the White House, in favor of shutting off exports of every sort, which would be useful in prosecuting war, to all belligerents the moment war starts. The argument appears again and again in letters that every ounce of discretion written into the bill contributes just that much to the nation that thinks it suffers from the exercise of that discretion regarding the United States as an enemy.

Meanwhile the actions of Senators Nye and Clark in attempting to throw mud on the memory of Woodrow Wilson is little short of flabbergasting to their colleagues. The objects of each are obvious. Bennett Clark's animus against the war President goes back to the Baltimore convention, when although his father, Champ Clark, had won most of the Presidential primaries and had the most delegates, Wilson, with the assistance of William Jennings Bryan, was nominated.

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# The Saar



Industrial Panorama in the Saar.

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

THOUGH barely 738 square miles in area and with fewer than 825,000 people, the Saar has been one of Europe's most publicized regions since the World war.

Powder keg of Europe; witches' cauldron; political soap spot. For years such graphic labels have been tacked onto this small but highly industrialized region lying north of Alsace-Lorraine between France and Germany.

From the days of Attila and the Caesars down to Foch and Von Hindenburg, its valleys and wooded hills have rocked and echoed to the tramp and shouts of marching armies.

Geographically, the Saar is an irregular patch of hilly land crossed by small valleys. It lies alongside Luxembourg, forms a buffer state between France and Germany, and was cut from the two German states of Prussia and Bavaria.

With a population about equal to that of Boston proper, it shelters more than 1,000 people per square mile—one of the most densely settled areas in all Europe.

Only such miniature European states as Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Monaco are smaller than this tiny, yet dynamic country. America knows no state so dwarfish. Delaware is about three times the Saar's size, yet has less than a third its population.

Saarbrücken, metropolis of the Saar, has only 132,400 people; yet in one year Saar trains haul 60,000,000 passengers!

Sit in any stuffy café at Saarbrücken, watch the guests eat red cabbage and boiled pork, or sip fat steins of beer as the band plays heavy Wagner music, and the place seems just another German industrial center.

But look into its eventful annals, or make a careful trip about its historic roads and ruins, and you find a land with a past peculiar to itself.

### Saar Problem in Caesar's Time.

There was, in fact, a Saar problem even in Roman times, when blond men from the east of the Rhine already had invaded this basin. In Caesar's "Commentaries" you read of these early German settlers. One Roman report of the time says that 120,000 barbarians, enamored of Gaul, had settled here. Caesar feared these Germans might menace Rome itself; so he helped the Gauls drive them back across the Rhine. His battles on the Aisne and elsewhere were precursors of centuries of fighting along the Rhine.

Some Roman military roads hereabouts are shown on the Peutinger map of about 200 A. D. One ran north from Argentoratum (now Strasbourg) to the Saar basin. About this same time the Romans built a castle at a point on the Saar river where it was bridged by their military road from Paris to Mainz. Saarbrücken was so named, meaning "Saar Bridge."

Dense forests choked the basin then, forests frequented by heathen druids, by wild Celtic tribes who hunted deer and boars with spears. Scattered ruins of menhirs, dolmens and cromlechs, symbols of the druid cult, have been found in the Saar forests.

Roman ruins are there—if you dig—ruins of villas, of baths and bridges, some almost in the shadow of early Christian churches. At Tholey is a church that dates from the Thirteenth century. In sharp contrast, near Saarbrücken is a mosque built by the French during the World war, wherein their Moroccan soldiers might pray!

### Long Held by Germans.

Strategically, the Saar lies on a natural route between France and Germany, and for centuries they have disputed as to where their boundary lines should be fixed. Soon after the break up of Charlemagne's empire, and the Treaty of Verdun, in 843, the Saar became German soil.

Briefly, for more than a thousand years prior to the Versailles treaty, Germany held the Saar, except for two short periods, the second being the years from 1793 to 1815, when Napoleon pushed the French frontier to the Rhine.

When Blücher and his Prussians advanced into France in 1813, he followed the very route taken by

the German hordes when the Roman empire fell.

It was so in the Franco-Prussian war; Von Moltke, in 1870, followed Blücher's route of 1813, and about Saarbrücken came one of the first clashes of that war which helped Bismarck to found his German empire. Again, of course, in the World war, the armies passed this way, and many an allied soldier washed his shirt in the Saar, the Moselle and the Rhine, or traded cigarettes and white bread to willing frauleins for a jug of wine.

Fly over Saarbrücken, where Marshal Ney was born, and in its very heart you see the outline of the old forts built by Louis XIV of France.

Dating, as a town, from 1680, its people lived for more than 200 years almost wholly by trading with the garrisons—first French, then German, then French again.

Today old walls and moats that encircled the fort have been torn down and filled to make broad, smooth streets, as the Americans did with parts of Manila.

German infantry, artillery, cavalry, army wagons—all the money-spending machinery of war—made Saarbrücken a busy town until after the World war. When they evacuated, the French came in for a while; but now few occupants are found for all the vast barracks.

It is quiet, almost too quiet, for those residents who remember the band concerts, the glittering reviews, and fat army pay rolls of other days.

### French Are Scarce There.

German in race, speech, culture, and traditions, the Saar showed by a pre-war census only about one person in 200 with French as his native tongue. It was simply a legal accident at Versailles which made these people citizens, temporarily, of a phantom state. The Saar, under that treaty, gained no nationality, no president or other ruler of its own. Instead, a commission of five Europeans was named by the League of Nations to administer the territory's affairs until the plebiscite.

By treaty the Saar went under a customs union with France; French customs guards were set to patrol the line between Germany and the Saar and French money was put into use. To pay France for her own coal mines damaged by Germans in the World war, she was given the coal mines in the Saar. The treaty provided also that after the plebiscite Germany might buy these mines back again if she wished, and such an agreement was concluded late in 1934.

Only around Saarbrücken is any French influence noticeable, and that is not due to the presence there of many living Frenchmen. Such influence belongs to the past—Vauban's old forts built when Louis XIV made this a French garrison town; French names and epitaphs in the cemetery; and an odd local dialect current among older residents, a curious blend of German and French.

To see how thoroughly German the region is, in speech and sentiment, you have only to mingle with any holiday crowd and listen to the songs, the speeches, and the music; or read the papers; or see what crowds follow broadcasts from the radio stations at Frankfurt and Stuttgart.

### Industry Is Intensive.

As in the Ruhr, industry here is compact, intensive, and theatrical in its setting. Like volcanoes, its giant mills, as at Volklingen (250,264), belch forth clouds of thick gray smoke; the red glare of blast furnaces turns black night into brilliant Gehenna.

Under every hill is coal. Over every mine is a big wheel on a tower; again and again you see the big wheel spin, as it winds up a cable that lifts its load from deep in the earth.

This is the only place on earth where you see mines and steel mills closely crowded by forests, as if bits of industrial Pittsburgh were set in one of our forest reserves. The wooded slopes of the winding Saar river all covered with snow much resemble Algonquin park in Ontario in winter; it seems the woods must be as dense and mysterious as when druids built their sacrificial altars there and hungry pagan Celts searched for wild meat.

## GOLDEN PHANTOMS

Fascinating Tales of Lost Mines

By Edith L. Watson © W.N.U.

### JUAN CARLOS' GOLD

A SPANIARD named Juan Carlos came from the South into the San Luis valley a long time ago. He came with many peons, and they drove a pack train loaded with such things as books and manuscripts. Possibly gold was also a part of the cargo, for Juan Carlos had gold dust in profusion, and was very liberal with it.

Each year for three years, this strange man disappeared on the first day of May and returned on the last day of October. Where he went, and why, no one ever knew. At last some of the Mexicans who lived thereabouts tried to follow him, but to their dismay he saw them, and turned back. He stayed at home after that.

In 1868, Carlos hired some of the most ignorant of the Mexicans thereabouts to build some large adobe houses at the side of the San Luis lakes. He paid them in the usual gold dust, and ordered them away as soon as the buildings were completed. They went, it is said, all but two of the least intelligent, who stayed by request. These men no one ever saw again.

Their families, who came at last to inquire for them, were told that they had received their pay and departed with the rest. But the Mexican people will not have it so—they say that Carlos caused the two to do some secret work and then had them killed lest they reveal it. But what work, and what secret, no one can tell.

Then Juan Carlos died. Within the year two of the Mexicans in the valley became suddenly wealthy, and bought large herds of sheep and cattle. They claimed that they had made this money in government contract work near Santa Fe, but no one believed them. Perhaps they did not even believe themselves.

The houses near the lakes were used as late as 1885 by hunters who gathered there to shoot water fowl. Apparently their walls harbored no secret, so it is not known what the two Mexicans had been hired to do. And the source of Juan Carlos' gold? That is still a mystery. It is thought that possibly it may be the place discovered by Kit Carson, Stewart, and Archuleta, when they camped by the Rio Grande on their way with messages to San Francisco. In a little stream which ran into the river they saw considerable gold, and panned enough to sell in San Francisco for \$87. When the party came back, they passed that way again, but they tried in vain to find that shining little stream.

There is another story about this trip which goes into greater detail. According to this legend a pack mule fell into the water and Stewart and one other man had to stay at this place while the pack was dried out. Stewart saw the gold and panned some of it to pass the time. He wrote the location down in a little book, but unfortunately the book was later destroyed in a fire.

Stewart went to Old Mexico and did not return until he was an old man, when he tried to revisit the scene, but could not find it.

Whichever of these stories, if either, is the true one, it is said further that an old prospector and a buffalo hunter put their heads together later and followed out every clue to the place that they could discover. They found the general location without a doubt, but flood waters had caused a landslide of half a mile in length, and the little stream had vanished.

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### THE SOMBRERO MINE

WHEN Apaches were making the Southwest a place of danger for white men, a band of Chiricahuas raided Janos, Sonora, and captured a Mexican boy, whom they raised as one of themselves. Years later, they made another raid on the same place, but this time they were chased and the boy was recaptured.

Among other trinkets, the boy had some silver bullets. Where could the Apaches get silver, the people of Janos asked. From a cave in a canyon, answered the boy. The cave lay under a peak which resembled a sombrero (the high-peaked Mexican hat), and there was much silver, which the Indians used.

Could he show them the place? Indeed he could; he gave many directions, which assured them that he knew where to go.

So several of the Mexicans got together, and with the boy as guide they rode into the Hatchet mountains, which lie on the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Soon they would be at the canyon under the hill shaped like a sombrero, the boy assured them. And soon they were, indeed, at the place mentioned, but at the mouth of the canyon they were met by the Apaches and driven away with a firm fierceness that allowed no delay in leaving.

The Apaches still, probably, know the location of this mine, but others who have sought it have never found it.

## Cooling Milk in Winter Important

Dairyman Is Advised to Use Well Insulated Tank and Clean Quarters.

By Prof. H. J. Brueckner, Dairy Dept., New York State College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

A can of milk that stands overnight may appear to have been cooled properly because some of the milk freezes. Slow cooling before it freezes makes an inferior grade of milk, and, in addition, the frozen milk usually stays in the can when the milk is dumped at the milk plant or station. Hence some of the milk is lost even though it might "get by."

Neither is the setting of milk in a snow bank or on a cake of ice during winter nights a satisfactory way to cool milk. The can on a cake of ice will cool at the bottom and thus will cool the milk in the bottom of the can.

Since the cold milk at the bottom of the can is heavier than the warm milk on top, the cool milk stays at the bottom and the warm milk remains on top; hence, all the milk is never cooled.

The can in the snow bank does not cool because a few minutes after it is placed in the snow bank, the snow against the can melts and leaves a space that forms good insulation; this retards cooling and almost prevents it. Even in very cold weather, that air space between the can and the snow is not changed very much by the cold air above. Actually, a can of milk will cool much more quickly if it is allowed to stand in the cold wind than if it is placed on ice or in a snow bank.

If all dairymen are to cut down on the amount of milk rejected this winter and put out a better product, they should cool their milk in a well insulated milk tank in a clean milk house, just the same as during hot weather. Losses to rejected milk cost dairymen thousands of dollars each year.

### Warehouse Board Sealers

#### Rule on Handling Corn

Due to the high percentage of moisture contained in the corn in some sections, the Iowa department of agriculture recently made a ruling that no corn will be sealed by the warehouse board sealers which is a greater distance than four feet from a slatted side of a crib or a suitable ventilator. As a general rule, it is held that any crib which is more than eight feet wide and in which the corn is more than eight feet deep, should have a ventilator unless the corn happens to be extremely dry.

Strings of six-inch tile laid every two or three feet crosswise of the corn crib will furnish satisfactory ventilation in some cases. Vertical ventilators, somewhat resembling chimneys, can be constructed with two-by-fours about a foot apart each way and connected with one-by-three slats. These vertical shafts are sometimes connected up with horizontal strings of tile.

In addition to equipping the crib with ventilators, salting also will be of considerable help in preventing mold in corn which contains 30 per cent moisture at cribbing time. One pound of salt for each hundred bushels of corn is the common proportion to use. Two pounds of salt for a hundred bushels is still more effective, but such a heavy application of salt is not wise when the corn is to be fed to live stock. Salting, incidentally, should always be used in connection with the ventilating device.—Wallace Farmer.

### \$24,000 on the Hoof

The most striking cattle-feeding story that has come to our notice lately concerns Joe and Felix Corstien of Nortonville, Kan. On May 1, last, says the Country Home, the Corstiens topped the market with their twenty-first carload of horned Hereford steers. Out of a total of 25 cars sold from January 28 to May 1, only four cars failed to set the pace for day's run. Nearly all shipments went to the Chicago stock yards. Prices received ranged from \$13 to \$16.25.

The Corstiens would not rate as veteran feeders. It was in 1929 that they began feeding 400 to 500 cattle annually on their 2,000-acre farm in order to build up the fertility which grain farming had used up. Their steers fed in the open at bunks, filled once daily, and were allowed to eat all they liked. They were started on bran and later fed mostly on ensilage, shelled corn, molasses feed and alfalfa. It is estimated that there was a net cash profit of more than \$50 each on the 467 steers fed this season.

### Agricultural Notes

A frequent cause of off-flavor in cream is rust in the can.

The leading Swiss breeds of goats are the Toggenburg and the Saanen.

Community auctions and public stock yards in Ohio are regularly inspected by approved veterinarians to prevent spread of live stock diseases.

Massachusetts produces 65 per cent of the nation's crop of 50,000,000 pounds of cranberries, say crop specialists at Massachusetts State college.

## Major Monarchies of the World and Their Rulers

With the return of Greece to a monarchical form of government, the major monarchies in the world total 18. The monarchies with the names of the rulers of each are:

Great Britain, George V; Italy, Victor Emmanuel III; Belgium, Leopold III; Sweden, Gustaf V; Norway, Haakon VII; Denmark, Christian X; Greece, George II; Netherlands, Wilhelm III; Rumania, Carol II; Yugoslavia, Peter II; Japan, Hirohito; Bulgaria, Boris III; Siam, Prajadhipok; Ethiopia, Haile Selassie; Afghanistan, Nadir Khan; Albania, Zog I; Egypt, Fuad I; Manchoukuo, Kang Teh.

The following monarchs were overthrown since 1910:

Manuel II of Portugal, which became a republic in 1910; Emperor Pu Yi of China, abdicated 1912; Nicholas II of Russia, dethroned by the revolution, 1917; Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, dethroned, 1918; Wilhelm II of Germany, abdicated, 1918; Sultan Mohammed VI of Turkey, deposed, 1922; Georges II of Greece, dethroned, 1924 (recently returned); Alfonso XIII of Spain, dethroned, 1931.

## Nine Insane Monarchs in Europe From 1750 to 1800

Europe had more insane monarchs in power during the last half of the Eighteenth century than in any other similar period in its history. During this time nine of them mounted the thrones of seven countries.

An interesting one was Abdul Hamid I, who reigned over Turkey from 1773 to 1789. Before he was made sultan, Abdul had been locked in a cage for 43 years.—Collier's.

## Do You Ever Wonder

Whether the "Pain" Remedy You Use is SAFE?

Ask Your Doctor and Find Out

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

THE person to ask whether the preparation you or your family are taking for the relief of headaches is SAFE to use regularly is your family doctor. Ask him particularly about Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN.

He will tell you that before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin most "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as bad for the stomach and, often, for the heart. Which is food for thought if you seek quick, safe relief.

Scientists rate Bayer Aspirin among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and the pains of rheumatism, neuritis and neuralgia. And the experience of millions of users has proved it safe for the average person to use regularly. In your own interest remember this.

You can get Genuine Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by asking for it by its full name, BAYER ASPIRIN. Make it a point to do this—and see that you get what you want.

## Bayer Aspirin



## BEFORE BABY COMES

Elimination of Body Waste Is Doubly Important

In the crucial months before baby arrives it is vitally important that the body be rid of waste matter. Your intestines must function—regularly, completely without gripping.

Why Physicians Recommend Milnesia Wafers

These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—much pleasanter to take than liquid. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly, then swallowed, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system, and insure regular, complete elimination without pain or effort.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 48, at 35c and 60c respectively, and in convenient tins for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them.

Start using these delicious, effective anti-acid, gently laxative wafers today

Professional samples sent free to registered physicians or dentists if request is made on professional letterhead. Select Products, Inc., 4402 23rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.



The Original Milk of Magnesia Wafers