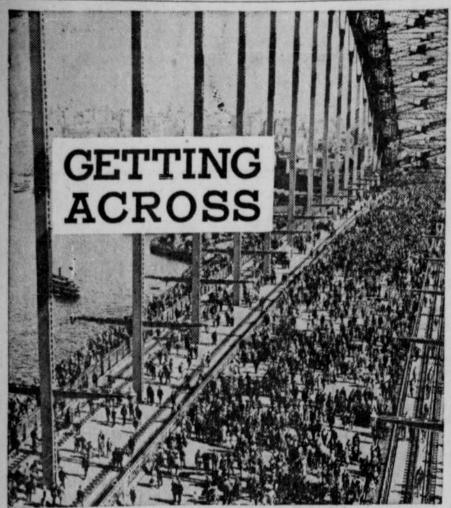
recommendations reached congress



Celebrating the Opening of a New Bridge in Sydney, Australia.

Bridges, or Lack of Them, Have Determined the Course of History

Don Antonio de Ulloa describes va-

rious Inca bridges he found there.

One of them, the tarabita, is much

like the greasy buttered bridge of

gle rope made of bejuco," says Ul-

loa, "or thongs of ox hide . . .

This rope is fastened on each bank

to strong posts. On one side is a

kind of wheel, or winch, to straight-

en or slacken the tarabita to the

degree required. From the tarabita

hangs a leathern hammock capable

Using another rope, the passenger

At Baghdad years ago, when the

pulls himself back and forth. Ulloa

saw mules moved the same way.

Turks were still waging their long

war against desert tribes, their ar-

of holding a man."

Najaf and Karbala.

In Arabic Al Kantarah means

"The Bridge." That old Roman

bridge, the Alcantara, over the Ta-

gus in Spain, stands today as proud

and stout as when its huge arches

Bridge Into the Sea.

weight of these ancient bridges!

They were built in, and for, one

particular place. Today man cuts

his steel bridges to order, ships

them 5,000 miles, 10,000 miles, and

erects them, by standardized prac-

tice, wherever they may be needed.

The pieces are all shaped, num-

bered, and packed in a ship's hold

like the pieces of a child's construc-

tion toy in a Christmas box; blue-

prints are the "directions" for set-

Rocketing from rain clouds on an

air trip around Brazil, passengers

come suddenly upon an enormous

suspension bridge that seems to run

out into the Atlantic ocean. It does.

It connects the mainland state of

Santa Catharina with its capital,

Florianopolis, which stands on an

off-shore island. The American

Bridge company erected this struc-

ture, shipping all the parts ready-

No other field in American over-

seas trade demands more ingenuity

than does the bridge man's calling.

Orders come in for new bridges

which may be wanted in any land

from Alaska to Ecuador. No facts

may be at hand about floods, river

traffic, health and food conditions.

or the nature of the river bed and

banks, whether rock, clay, sand, or

mud, at the spot where the new

Since no tools, equipment, or

building supplies of any kind may be available there, the American

builder must take everything with

Problems of language, food, and

climate must be met. One Ameri-

can engineer arrived in Peru on

his first visit to Latin America to

build a bridge. Anxious to gain a

Spanish vocabulary of bridge

words, he chose a personal helper

from among the workers and prac-

ticed diligently. Imagine his cha-

grin when he finally discovered that

his bridge vocabulary could be used

only in India, for he had picked a

Hindu as a teacher! On another

job food shipments were so delayed

that one American foreman was

found subsisting on popcorn fried

bridge is to be built.

ting up!

Look at the mass, the heavy

were built, some 1,800 years ago.

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

THE completion of the new steel bridge across the Golden Gate recalls some of | Tibet. "The tarabita is only a sinthe old metal spans, many of which have been in use for two or more centuries.

To England, in 1776, fell the honor of erecting the first iron bridge. There Abraham Darby cast a bridge at the Coalbrookdale Iron works and erected it across the Severn.

Thomas Telford, a Scotsman who lived between 1757 and 1834, is known to students of engineering the world over for his achievements in canal, harbor, road, and bridge construction. He was engineer for the parliamentary commissioners for road making and bridge building in the highlands of Scotland, under which organization 1,200 bridges were erected. In England he helped build five bridges over the Severn, and was employed on canals and highways by the Swedish and Polish

The Menai suspension bridge in Wales, connecting Carnarvonshire with the island of Anglesey, is the best-known monument to his pioneering genius. It was opened in 1826, after seven years of work, and | Bedouins, shooting and shouting, was, at that time, the world's largest suspension bridge, being 1,710 feet long, with a main span of 579

Ancestors of Brooklyn Bridge.

Telford was a shepherd's son. Apprenticed to a stonemason at fifteen, he studied engineering in his spare time and published verse. A man of amazing industry and versatility, Telford invented the pavement which bears his name.

Cables spun in place to swing a suspension bridge were tried in 1831 by Vicat, a French engineer, for a bridge across the Rhone. Later Roebling developed this method at Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and finally at the Brooklyn bridge.

In Europe, as in America, the Nineteenth century saw vast advance in iron bridge building, especially stimulated by new railways. The Newcastle and Berwick railway alone required 110. Progress in design sometimes was costly. A new iron bridge across the Firth of Tay, near Dundee, Scotland, collapsed in a gale. Rushing at night into the open gap a mail train was wrecked, killing some four-score passengers.

Today's bridge excels not only in design, foundations, and methods of erection, but especially in materials. Now iron yields to steel. The Bessemer, and later Siemens-Martin processes, gave bridge builders something new and stronger-a steel cheaply produced.

At any army field day you may see the speedy work of engineers, showing how emergency bridges are built, wrecked, and repaired in war-

Washington Bridge Beats George.

Homer tells about pontoon bridges used in war. Darius, Cyrus, Xerxes, Alexander the Great, all employed them.

In 1781, it took General Washington four days to ferry only 4,000 men across the Hudson when he moved his army south from New York to Virginia. Now, over the George Washington bridge at New York, a whole army corps-or 97, 000 men, 23,105 animals, and more than 11,000 gun carriages, trucks, and other vehicles-could be put

across in eight hours! Chinese classics relate that a certain king once crossed a river by walking over a bridge formed by the backs of a long line of big, ac-

commodating turtles! In west China and Tibet, to this day, men "coast" across rivers on tightropes, sitting in a seat slung under the rope and sliding along it. To make the underslung seat slide faster the rope is often greased with butter. Dr. Joseph Rock, exploring for the National Geographic society, reports his own use of yak butter on such bridges. "I always tried to find a bridge made of new rope," says Dr. Rock, "for the rope soon

wears out." In his "Voyage to South Ameri-

ca," written many decades ago, with bananas.

around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.-There is no disposition to laugh off Governor George H. Earle's opening gun in the fight to nominate Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term among shrewd Washington politicians. Very privately nine out of ten men on Capitol Hill will tell friends that they think the probability is Roosevelt will break this precedent, as he has broken so many others.

There are plenty of people who knew Calvin Coolidge fairly well who believe that he wanted to break that precedent. "Ike" Hoover in his memoirs leaves no doubt as to his own judgment on that point, and made a very interesting case to

Coolidge, according to "Ike" Hoover's theory, expected too much. He wanted to keep on declining, in more and more forceful language, but to have the nomination forced on him. Roosevelt, observers think now, is not going to make any such mistake.

The two situations are interesting chiefly by contrast rather than by similarity. Right up to that day in the Black Hills of South Dakota when Coolidge said he did not "choose" to run, every one assumed he would be the candidate. There was not a hint of opposition. There was no prospect of a fight against his nomination. There was not even much discussion of the third term idea. Coolidge was popular, the country was prosperous. When the topic did come up in conversation most folks said the less than two years of President Harding's term which Coolidge had served before becoming President in his own right would not count as making another election a third term.

tillery used to lumber noisily across As a matter of fact, Coolidge the Tigris on a bridge of boats, on never mentioned any prejudice its way to bombard some Arab mud against the third term idea. He town that had not paid its taxes. just made it partially clear that he From a safe distance, when Turkish did not want to run again. And the guns opened fire on the mud-walls Republican convention took him at guns opened fire on the mud-walled his word. Whereas in the present village, observers could see dust case Governor Earle and some of and timbers fly high into the air. the union leaders have come out Sometimes the Turks came back flatly for a third term for Rooseacross the bridge of boats driving velt, more than two years earlier, long lines of camels confiscated comparably, than Coolidge anfrom delinquent nomads. One quinounced he would not be a candiet, very hot Sunday morning, the date. Coolidge's announcement was more than seven months after the rushed suddenly over the bridge, 1926 election had returned majoriand stole their camels back again. ties in both houses of congress to At Mosul on the Tigris, hard by uphold his hands. Everybody knew old Nineveh and in the shadow of the Democratic party was split Jonah's tomb, is another such so wide open by the religious bridge of boats. Millions of Shiah battle which had come to its climax pilgrims have crossed these swayat Madison Square Garden, that ing structures, carrying their dried there was virtually no hope of its and salted dead relatives and being really formidable at the folfriends to sacred burial grounds lowing election. The national conaround the desert holy cities of An ventions were barely a year off.

Time Inopportune

The opening gun of the Roosevelt third term campaign is fired more than a year before the mid-term congressional election. It resounds when there is a revolt against the President on the part of conservative Democrats so pronounced that a harmony conference between the President and the national legislators was to begin two days later at the Jefferson Island club.

It came at a time when nobody really knew whether the revolt on Capitol Hill had much popular backing or not. One point about it, however, was rather obvious. Governor Earle, whose declaration attracted the most attention, was in rather a hot spot. It was obvious that no matter what might happen later, the Pennsylvania governor had made plenty of enemies by his action in declaring martial law at Johnstown. He had acted openly when the President was aiding the same side without any such frank avowal. So lots of important folks figured they could shoot at Earle in safety, whereas they might not dare shoot at the President.

Earle's action tended to make the President the target for all such shots at him, and for this reason his timing did not make such a hit at the White House as his subject matter might have on some other occasion.

Tariff Hearings

The same group of interests in this country which so successfully obtained the independence act for the Philippines, long after the armed insurrection of Aguinaldo, the moral appeal of William Jennings Bryan and the shrewd lobbying of Manuel Quezon had failed, is now on the job to prevent being deprived of the fruits of their vic-

What has happened is that a joint committee, consisting of experts appointed by both the United States and the Philippines governments, is conducting hearings with a view to determining the tariff policy which shall exist between the two countries after independence is actually

At first this independence date, being fixed in 1946, seemed far off to the business interests affected. Moreover, at first there was a tendency among those who knew about it to discount its importance. They figured that there would be only recommendations-that when the

would be time enough to make a fight. They knew they had won when the test came in congress. By shrewd log-rolling they had won enough votes to give the islands the independence act. So they thought the same log-rolling would be sure to work next time, which would be,

Also, a considerable group of those interested actually knew nothing about the hearings. There was too much going on in Washington for the newspapers to get excited about hearings on something which would have no effect until 1946.

they thought, when the recommen-

dations are formally taken up in

But several things have happened to change all that. First, there is quite a movement to move forward the independence date. The same interests affected by the tariff hearings were concerned in that, and this made any present hearings much more significant.

Important Factor

congress.

But much more important is another factor. The prospect now is that there is not going to be any repeal of the reciprocal trade treaty powers of the President-that this power will be extended indefinitely. This will mean, if true, that if and when the report of this joint committee comes up, immediately after independence is achieved or immediately before, it may not be possible to ignore its ideas simply by having enough votes in congress to prevent action on Capitol Hill.

For it is certain that any recommendations such a committee will make would have a great deal of effect on the State department, and naturally on the Philippine government. So that, under the reciprocal treaty making power, it could easily be that a lot of tariff duties on Philippine products coming into the United States might be sliced in half-fifty per cent being the extent of the change in any duty which can be made by the State department without further reference to con-

For instance, if the duty on sugar should be two cents a pound, under the reciprocal treaty power the State department could make a treaty with the Philippines which would cut that duty to one cent, or boost it to three cents.

Sugar is picked for an illustration chiefly because it is simple, and was one of the big reasons why the islands obtained the present promise of independence. There are plenty of others, notably coconut oil.

Future of G. O. P.

Despite the "harmony" meeting of Democratic senators and representatives with President Roosevelt at the Jefferson Island club there between what might be called the old line Democrats and the New Dealers.

So much so that certain important Republicans, more interested in economic principles than in party organization, are quietly putting forth a new thought with respect to future G. O. P. activities.

In short, they would have the national Republican organization voluntarily disband, shut up shop, and announce to the country that as a national party the Republicans were through.

While most of those talking about it do not want their names used for the present, it is said that Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, regarded by many as the outstanding Republican in the country since the last election, is not out of sympathy with the idea.

The plan is so far advanced that the effect on individual senators and members of the house now bearing the Republican label has been considered. There are still many districts which send Republicans to the house regardless of Democratic landslides and New Deal tendencies. At least two states, Vermont and Maine, still promise to send Republican senators to Washington.

The idea would not be to deprive the Republicans representing these districts and states of their label. They could run as "Republicans," just as Senator Robert M. La Follette runs as a "Progressive" or Senator Henrik Shipstead runs as a "Farmer-Laborite." These gentlemen seem to have little difficulty getting elected, despite the fact that there is no real national organization of their parties to back them.

Might Be Help

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York comes down regularly from the Potsdam district of the Empire state, no matter if Democratic national candidates do carry the state by more than a million. The same is true of Representative Allen T. Treadway and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts.

Some of the advocates of the plan say that actually it would be a help to such Republicans not to have any national Republican organization cluttering up the situation. Of course, in Mr. Snell's case it would deprive him of the leadership of the Republicans in the house-perhaps -and it might play hob with committee assignments in both house and senate.

But the real objective, of course, is to encourage the split in the Democratic party-to permit the country to have two real parties again. Nor is it an answer, say those advocating it, to say that the Republican party polled more than 15,000,000 votes in the last election. and that anything as strong as that

should be preserved. @ Bell Syndicate .- WNU Service.

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Foreign Words and Phrases

Resurgam. (L.) I shall rise

Presto maturo, presto marcio. (It.) Soon ripe, Soon rotten. Lis litem generat.(L.) Strife te-

Hominis est errare. (L.) It is common for man to err.

Fide, sed cui vide. (L.) Trust, but see whom.

Bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca. (It.) A kiss of the mouth often does not touch the

Detur digniori. (L.) Let it be given to the more worthy.



Also Think Wait-but think as well. Anybody can merely wait.

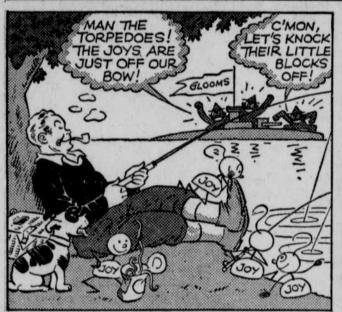
Cheerfulness Cheerfulness is one of the offshoots of Goodness.

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO



our town—your stores 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.

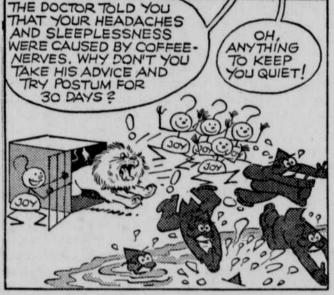
JOYS and GLOOMS

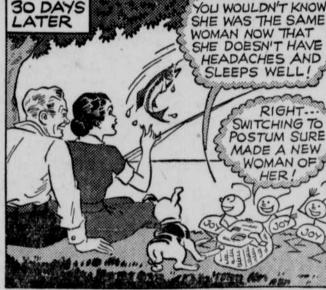


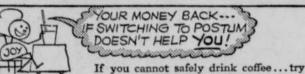












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