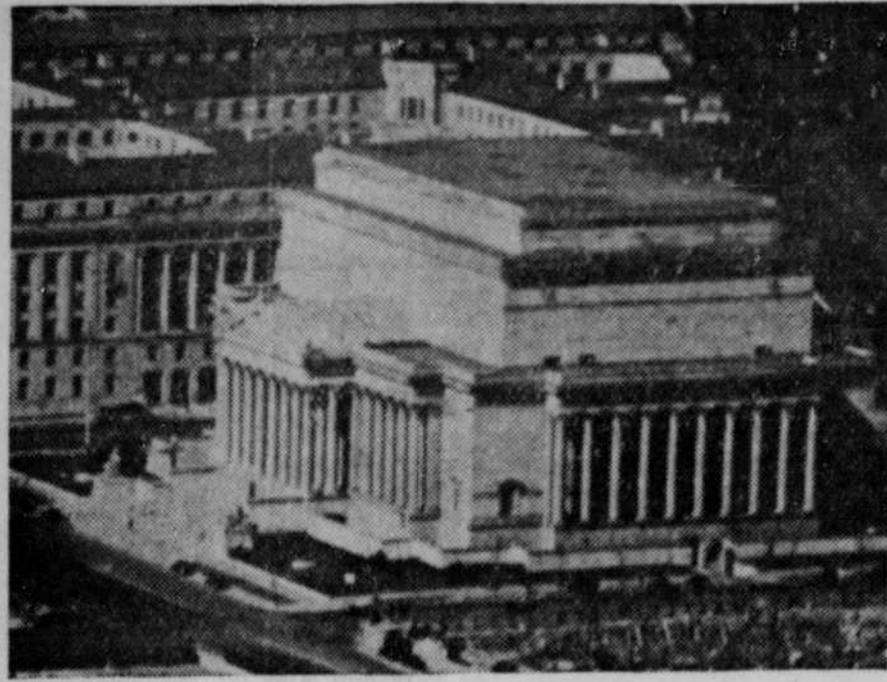


PALACE FOR ARCHIVES



Archives and Justice buildings, right to left.

Built to Last Forever, Home for Nation's Records Is on Land Once a Swamp

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

A PERSON shut up in the National Archives building in Washington would never know at first hand whether it was summer or winter, day or night, for the only light will be artificial and the temperature will be kept constantly about 72 degrees.

The air will be cleaned and excess moisture wrung out, lest it shorten the life of the paper.

"What is the life expectancy of such a building?" you ask the architects.

"It was built to last forever," comes the answer.

Forever! Yet this was a structure built not upon rock but on land that once had been a swamp. By what engineering miracle was it possible to achieve firmness of foundation?

This building stands upon an enormous "scow" of reinforced concrete five feet thick, sunk deep into the ground and supported on more than 5,000 concrete piles ranging from 15 to 35 feet long. But Washington is low, and this basal structure goes far down below the level of the Potomac. Under ordinary conditions the several strata of clay and gravel would keep the water out. But suppose the Potomac should rise in flood. Would not the incalculable power of the rising water lift the gigantic scow, building and all, and float it off down Pennsylvania avenue?

Or, if that is too overdrawn a picture, could it not at least move and crack this important structure?

Provision for Potomac Floods.
All this the architects foresaw. In the center of the concrete scow they left a large sump hole. Down inside it are two electric pumps and a steam turbine. If the water rises above a certain level, it automatically kicks one of the pumps into action. If it climbs still higher, the second electric pump comes to the rescue. And if the flood increases, the mighty steam turbine goes into battle with almost enough power to pump out the whole Potomac. Through a main nearly nine feet in circumference the water would go belching back to the river whence it came.

Every piece of stone in the structure was chosen and laid with the idea of permanency. The base is granite from West Chelmsford, Mass. For the superstructure an entire new bed of limestone was opened at Bedford, Ind. The largest and finest stones ever quarried in this country were sought.

Two giant blocks weighing 120 tons apiece were hewn from Indiana's limestone hills. But they could not be shipped—not without enlarging railroad tunnels and strengthening bridges all the way from Bedford to Washington. Forthwith the sculptors went out to Indiana, and roughed the chunks down from 120 to a mere 90 tons. When the blocks reached Washington, it was found there was no rig big enough to pick them off the cars, and again the sculptors got busy. Working right in the railroad yards, they knocked off enough this time to bring each block down to 60 tons.

Now you may see them, flanking the main entrance of Constitution avenue. The rock on the right has been carved in the form of a Roman gladiator, guarding the approach with sword and shield. On the other side is a female figure, holding a child, with a sheaf of wheat in the background, portraying fertility.

On entering this archives building, all documents will be fumigated, not so much to guard against disease germs as to end the activities of bookworms and their ilk which might eat through priceless pages.

Precious Documents Kept There.
Exactly what are the archives which will be stored here?

The two prime United States documents, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, have reposed in carefully guarded cases in the Library of Congress. In various buildings are numerous other records.

For instance, there is a letter that came from the Court of Burma in 1856 seeking a treaty of amity and commerce. That effusion, encased

in the carved and hollowed tusk of an elephant, says:

"We, who are the Minister and Generals of the King of Burma, the Overlord of all the kings of the Orient, the most Powerful Sun-rising King, the Lord of Sattan, Elephant King, the Lord of Many White Elephants, and the Great Righteous Ruler; and we who are doing homage to the King by bowing our heads to his Golden Feet which are like the Paduma lotus flowers, write this letter to the President and Ministers who are the rulers of both Washington and the countries of the West."

One can imagine President Lincoln's enjoyment of a letter in which the King of Siam offered to stock the United States with elephants to roam in its "jungles" and serve as a source of beasts of burden. All the United States had to do was to send a steamship and the king would provide the cargo of young males and females, he explained, giving grave directions for the care and feeding of the elephants.

With careful courtesy and apparently a straight face, Mr. Lincoln replied that his country's political jurisdiction "does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant, and steam on land as well as on water has been our best and most efficient agent of transportation in internal commerce."

At the state department also, where few now see them, are such documents as the Emancipation Proclamation, bound with a red and blue silk ribbon, and the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War pact of 1928, resplendent with red-silk ribbon and red seals.

Lavish Use of Aluminum.
Across from the Archives building toward the White House is the justice department's splendid new structure of stone and sleek gray metal.

When the Washington Monument was being completed in 1884, a proud citizenry capped it with 100 prized ounces of a precious metal, aluminum. It cost a dollar and ten cents an ounce, almost exactly the same as silver then.

Earlier, French plutocrats vied for possession of aluminum forks and spoons more highly valued than solid gold.

With this in mind, a sight of the department of justice building is astounding. In it there is enough aluminum to make not only forks and spoons but pots and pans for a whole city. If the metal today cost what it did when the Washington Monument was crowned, the amount used in this single building would be worth some \$8,500,000. Instead, it cost between \$400,000 and \$450,000, and that includes not only the metal but the entire work of fabricating it. American inventive genius played an important part in developing the electrical reduction process by which modern scientific alchemy now transforms one of the commonest elements in the earth's crust into shining metal on such a scale that we see it on every hand.

A caller at the justice department swings open aluminum doors some 20 feet high, boards an aluminum elevator, looks appreciatively at bas-reliefs cast in aluminum, runs his hand along aluminum stair railings, looks out aluminum-framed windows, and reads by the light of aluminum fixtures. In the Great Court, half the size of most city blocks, is a large aluminum fountain.

Where the G-Men Hang Out.
Most spectacular and interesting of all the activities housed in the justice department is the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose long arms have been reaching out and smiting "public enemies" all over the country.

"I want to see one of the 'G' men."

"Let's see if we can get a permit to see the files where they keep the fingerprints, or look at Dillinger's bulletproof vest."

With such comment, sight-seers already are finding their way in numbers to the first permanent home that the justice department has had since its organization. Their desires can be fulfilled, though few recognize the crack government agents—known through the country as "G" men—who are accomplishing the most against crime.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by **CARTER FIELD**

• T.V.A. investigation flattens out as congressional committee fails to get excited over either side's charges . . . Sentiment grows for one-man control of board.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Conviction that there is no great merit in the charges of David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan that Arthur E. Morgan, deposed chairman of the Tennessee Valley authority, attempted to "sabotage" the government's case in a lawsuit against the utilities, or was "tampering" with witnesses or seeking to bring about a decision adverse to the government, is almost general in the special congressional committee investigating the TVA.

Conviction that Arthur E. Morgan's charges against Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan are not very hot is also apparent from conversations with committee members.

Specifically, the committee does think the authority took very little pains to protect the federal treasury when it was paying \$680,000 for 550 acres of phosphate lands which had been bought a short time before for \$125,000. This was one of Morgan's points of attack.



ARTHUR E. MORGAN
His charges were not very hot.

When it comes to Morgan's charge that Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan virtually ignored him, sought to hamstring him in various ways, and held meetings with pre-arranged programs of which he was ignorant, the committee members admit privately that Arthur E. Morgan himself is the best witness for the other two directors on that. After listening to A. E. Morgan at length many of the committee members felt that they would have done almost anything in reason to avoid the long drawn-out discussions that would inevitably have resulted had no way been discovered to short circuit the chairman.

In fact, after listening to all three directors at tedious length, most committee members find it in their hearts to sympathize with all of them for having to put up with the others, and to understand why the simple solution of allocating the functions so that there need be fewer discussions in the board itself was adopted.

It was this separation of the functions of the TVA into three almost water-tight compartments, of course, which led to much of the trouble. Arthur E. Morgan had picked the other two directors. He was the first named, he was the chairman, and he had recommended the other two to the President. So he felt a keen sense of responsibility.

Further, he is a very meticulous person. He does not "yes" anybody who wants to agree with him. He does not like to make decisions until he has studied a question for days, talked about it for weeks, and called in three or four outside groups of experts. He is that sort of person. Magnificent for inquiry on some question of great importance but dubious soundness, A. E. Morgan could easily become very tiresome as an associate.

So the committee is inclined to laugh off most of the charges, pro and con.

A strong disposition is developing among members of the congressional investigating committee to recommend that control of the project, in the future, be placed in the hands of one man instead of a three-man board.

There is also a disposition to recommend that in any future organizations of similar type which may be set up the same idea of one-man control be followed.

In recent questions Representative Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey called the attention of Lilienthal to the success which attended this idea when Gen. George W. Goethals was building the Panama canal. Until he was given supreme command, made virtually a czar, by Theodore Roosevelt, then President, the Panama job was a mess. It was almost as bad in its personal squabbles as TVA has been under the bickerings of Lilienthal and A. E. and H. A. Morgan.

Lilienthal did not agree with this suggestion—on the stand. But committee members took his answers with a grain of salt. Obviously it would be in poor taste for Lilienthal to espouse publicly the idea of a one-man rule. It would be too much like his telling a congressional committee what the congress, and the President, ought to do. It just might not happen to please the President.

On the matter of the General Accounting office, Lilienthal was quite outspoken about what congress ought to do. He objected to Former Comptroller John R. McCarr's "playing politics" with TVA two years ago. What he really objects to is the present power of the comptroller's office to audit expenditures before they are made, instead of afterward.

But on the one-man control of TVA it was obvious that Lilienthal had not taken this up with the President. Moreover, for him to say that might have resulted in his trading a reality for a shadow.

At the present time, and in fact since the fall of 1933, Lilienthal has had the substance. Harcourt Morgan has voted for every move Lilienthal made. In return Lilienthal has voted with H. A. Morgan, with A. E. Morgan always in the minority. H. A. Morgan was perfectly happy to let Lilienthal have his way in return for a free hand with fertilizer and the land-grant colleges.

To have stated on the witness stand that he liked the idea of a one-man board would have endangered this now ripened and set alliance. It might plague Lilienthal considerably when that third member of the TVA is appointed to take the place of the ousted chairman, A. E. Morgan.

Nevertheless, committee members are interested in the idea of one-man control. They are not sure the bickering they have listened to almost to the limit of their endurance will not be resumed if and when "another strong-minded man" is appointed to the TVA board.

Explanation of So Much Third Term Talk

Explanation of so much third-term talk is the growing realization of the New Dealers that not one of their number seems likely to "make the grade" at the Democratic National convention in 1940. President Roosevelt himself would have been satisfied if he could have gotten Robert H. Jackson started. But Jim Farley, Ed Flynn of the Bronx, and others with real followings in New York would not give Jackson the chance to make a record as governor of New York. So the crowd around Roosevelt that wants his policies carried on, and each of whom wants to retain his own place in the sun, has come to the conclusion that Roosevelt must make the "sacrifice."

A very important factor in the third-term situation is that the conservative Democrats are getting stronger—seem more likely to control a lot of big delegations in 1940. Roosevelt can have New York's delegation for himself, but could not deliver it against the wishes of the men who balked him on Jackson, especially if Governor Herbert H. Lehman agreed with them. The mere fact that Lehman, opposed to court packing and alarmed about federal spending, is assured of the Democratic nomination for senator is the signpost of this situation.

C. I. O. Faces Unfriendly Congress in January

C. I. O. will face a much more unfriendly congress in January—a congress that will be all set to revise the Wagner Labor Relations act in some essential particulars. No drive to accomplish what many employers would like to see will get anywhere, but the act is apt to be revised as the American Federation of Labor would like, despite any efforts Roosevelt may make to stop it. Sentiment is building up too strong against the C. I. O. and against the National Labor Relations board for alleged partiality to C. I. O.

C. I. O. will face the new congress with an almost unbroken record of defeats whenever it appealed to the voters in behalf of candidates, or against candidates except where the American Federation of Labor happened to be on the same side, as is the case in the campaign for Senator Alben W. Barkley. William Green happened to be on the winning side in every fight so far where his organization has opposed the C. I. O., starting off with Pennsylvania and Iowa.

One of the reasons most of the political deponents figure Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith is almost sure of renomination, although he was high up on the purge list for having opposed the President on the court and other issues, is that A. F. of L. is fighting for him. Incidentally, the "purge" has narrowed down to Senators Walter F. George in Georgia and Millard E. Tydings in Maryland, so far as any positive results are within the realm of reason. Certainty of renomination of Senator Alva B. Adams in Colorado, added to the list of insurgent victories achieved and certain to come, makes that pretty sure. Under the Colorado law Adams' opponent did not get enough votes in his party convention to get his name on the primary ballot.

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Pretty Frocks Easy to Sew

IF YOU'RE one of those women who so often say "Dear me, I wish I could sew!", then by all means try your hand on these smart designs, and like many, many others, just as inexperienced as you are, you'll find that you can sew, and enjoy it! Our patterns include detailed sew charts that show you just what

trimmed with ricrac. Make this dress of gingham, seersucker, percale or calico.

The Little Girl's Dress.
This dress will make your small daughter look even more adorable, with its high, snug waist, square neck, puff sleeves and full skirt. You'll probably want to make her half a dozen dresses just like this! And she'll certainly beg for at least one little sweetheart apron, to wear when she is helping you—or thinking she is! For the dress, choose dimity, dotted Swiss, gingham or percale. For the apron, organdy, dimity or lawn.

The Patterns.
No. 1559 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch material; 2 1/2 yards of ricrac to trim as pictured.

No. 1468 is designed for sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material for the dress; 3/4 yard for the apron. Six yards of ribbon or braid to trim dress; 1 yard for belt. Two and one-half yards of ruffling to trim apron.

to do, step by step.

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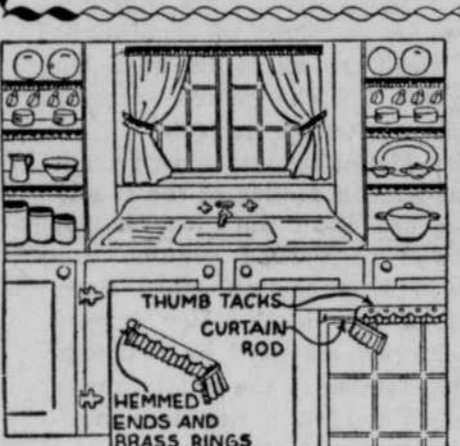
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The Woman's Dress.
Here we have a diagram design, which means you can finish it successfully in a few hours. And you'll find it one of the most becoming and comfortable you ever wore round the house. It's made on easy, unhampering lines, with darts that make it slim, but not tight, at the waistline. The short sleeves are slashed, which makes them easier to work in, and prettier to look at. Sleeves, neckline and pointed closing are

HOW to SEW By **RUTH WYETH SPEARS**



'Lost World' Waterfall
A waterfall more than half-a-mile high has been discovered in British Guiana by a Harvard professor, Dr. Paul Zahl. It is by far the highest known waterfall in the world.

Dr. Zahl was flying over the Karanang river, eight miles from Mount Roraima (Conan Doyle's "Lost World") when the clouds parted and below he saw what he described as "a ribbon-like streak, dropping as it were from the clouds." For over half an hour he and his pilot circled above the falls, which rush over a precipice to a ledge 1,400 feet below before breaking into two forks and tumbling into a valley. "The entire fall is no less than 3,000 feet," states Dr. Zahl.

own for making her kitchen gay.

The curtains themselves are as easy to wash and iron as a dish towel—no frills, just hems. But don't make them too skimpy. A full width of 35-inch-wide material is not too wide. Cut away the selvage at the front edge and hem it with a 1-inch hem. Use a 2-inch hem at the bottom. This gives the curtains body so they will have smart crisp lines. The casing at the top should be just wide enough for the curtain rod. And don't forget to allow for shrinkage if the material is not pre-shrunk.

NOTE: Every Homemaker should have a copy of Mrs. Spears' book, **SEWING**, for the Home Decorator. Forty-eight pages of directions for making slip-covers and curtains; dressing tables; lampshades and many other useful articles for the home. Price 25 cents postpaid (coin preferred). Ask for Book 1, and address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 38 to 52), who fears she'll lose her appeal to men, who worries about hot flashes, loss of pep, dizzy spells, upset nerves and moody spells. Get more fresh air, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vivacity to enjoy life and assist, calming jittery nerves and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. **WELL WORTH TRYING!**

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Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—(if itself)—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, sweating, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out. Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use **Doan's Pills**. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

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