

New Deal Publicity

Washington.—It begins to appear that the country as a whole may have a chance to know how many laws and executive orders issued thereunder have come out of the New Deal in its twenty-one months of life. President Roosevelt has determined upon publication in an official manner as the means of informing Mr. Average Man what he is not supposed to do under the New Deal. It has not been determined yet whether there will be an official government newspaper for publication of all of these laws, executive orders, codes, regulations and other means of official expression, but everything points that way.

Courts have always said that ignorance of the law excuses no man. It remained for the Supreme Court of the United States, however, to say that when the average man was deluged with hundreds of orders of inhibition and prohibition from Washington, he was or is quite likely to be unable to comprehend what it is all about.

It was almost unprecedented for criticism to come from a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. But Associate Justice Brandeis, one of the outstanding liberals of the highest tribunal, made no effort to conceal his grievance when, in the course of presentation of an NRA case to the court, he learned to his amazement that there had been no publication of the numerous orders, regulations or rules in a manner that could conceivably reach the country as a whole. Of course, the newspapers have attempted to keep the country informed but there seems to be no doubt that the number of official pronouncements was too great for any newspaper, however large, to keep track of and publish them all. Consequently, the Associate Justice gave voice to a feeling that has prevailed among newspaper correspondents in Washington for a long time, namely, that the bulk of the citizens of this country were uninformed concerning the vast number of new regulations forthcoming under the New Deal.

It is a regular practice for congress to enact legislation and include in such laws a phrase to this effect:

"Authority to issue regulations carrying out the terms of this law is hereby extended."

That phrase whenever it is included, as it is almost invariably, gives to the rules and regulations, proclamations and pronouncements, the full force and effect of the law itself so long as the administrative promulgations are within the terms of the law itself and within reason. In other words, these laws come law and they can be sustained by any court that can find the law itself constitutional.

The magnitude of the problem with which the President has now determined to deal was suggested recently by a committee of the American Bar association which estimated that in the first year of the NRA alone more than ten thousand pages of such "law" were written by executive authority without adequate provision for notifying the public.

"The total legislative output by or in connection with this one administrative agency," the committee declared, "actually staggers the imagination."

The committee added that any calculation involved guess-work and it concluded after something more than a superficial investigation that between four thousand five hundred and five thousand methods of business conduct were prohibited by the codes and supplemental amendments to codes promulgated by the National Recovery Administration in its brief period of life.

The Brooklyn Institute in a study of the situation has found that in the federal government there are sixty different administrative tribunals which, as the institute's statement said, are "making judicial decisions affecting private rights." The institute's statement added that "these do not proceed according to any single form, do not follow any uniform procedure and do not fit in as integral parts of a coherent or intelligent system."

During the World War there was an official publication issued by the committee on public information which was designed to acquaint the general public with the myriads of orders from the White House, orders from the War and Navy departments, orders from a score of other places, in the hope that public understanding would simplify the administration's problem. That is the only time, as far as I have been able to ascertain, when the production of rules and regulations and administration-made "law" was so great that other than normal press channels had to be used. Mr. Roosevelt said in announcing his decision, that frankly there never had been machinery of government for the publication of such decrees and laws. Obviously now that the Supreme court has called attention to the lack of a central compilation or publication of such orders, something constructive is going to be done about it.

There is, however, a possibility of danger in that course. Attention has been directed here to the threat that, unless careful supervision over such a publication is maintained, some unscrupulous individuals may take advantage of this new avenue of publicity for selfish means. It is to be assumed that Mr. Roosevelt will protect against this potential danger, but I find in many quarters expressions of a fear that the thing may get out of hand unless the President is fully forewarned so that he can be forearmed.

Much significance attaches to the President's projected plan to take the profits out of war. It is looked upon by those who know as a very shrewd move, affecting both domestic and international politics. It will be some time before its full import can be pieced together in one picture but when that time comes, wisecracks tell me, among the things to be seen will be:

1. Notice to congress that the President is not going to allow the legislative body to run away with things that gain publicity, if the scheme is one in which he desires to participate.

2. Notice to the world that the United States is not going to surrender leadership in world affairs even though the London naval conference has failed and even though Japan has renounced her signature to the Washington arms limitation treaty of 1922.

It is too early to make a guess whether the senators who militantly fought back after Mr. Roosevelt's pronouncement will get anywhere. Those senators were the leaders in the senate committee's munitions investigation. Senator Nye, the committee chairman, with all of the breeze of his North Dakota plains, accused the President in effect of trying to stop the munitions inquiry. Senator Vandenberg of Michigan challenged the President's right to interfere. Each thought, as did some of the other members of the committee who did not become vocal, that Mr. Roosevelt was trying to steal the show because it is a fact that the committee was on the front pages day after day during the investigation.

Some observers here are inclined to the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to lull the recalcitrant members of congress into a kindly feeling toward his program which is designed to draft far-reaching legislation and that they will eventually hush-up. At this writing I am unwilling to agree fully with that belief.

One must not be unmindful in discussing this little controversy that it can become of great magnitude or it can sink out of sight easily. My own thought is that Mr. Roosevelt's control of congress is not going to be seriously disturbed by it. It is possible, however, that there are enough dissatisfied members of the house and senate to constitute a bloc which will speak its mind collectively as well as individually. If that should come about, there will be fun.

Every once in a while some one discovers some new letters written by George Washington. Such a circumstance has just developed. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, preparing to celebrate the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the original corporation from which it came, has found a letter signed by General Washington which, authorities tell me, represents among the first petitions ever filed with a legislative body in behalf of private interests in this country. In fact, if the Washington letter in question were to have been presented to the present-day congress, undoubtedly those in opposition to the general's plan would have described him as a lobbyist. H. O. Bishop, a noted writer and historian here, found in the Library of Congress that General Washington had sought legislation in the general assembly of Virginia in behalf of the Jamestown company, a corporation which in later years was to become the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad company. General Washington interceded with the Virginia assembly on the ground that if the United States ever were to become of consequence as a nation in this world there must be expansion westward and if there were to be expansion there had to be means of transportation.

The general, according to the Library of Congress records, personally surveyed a westward route over which the Jamestown company was to operate. That is the route now followed by the line of the present railroad.

Disclosure of the Washington letter has brought again to the forefront the question of what constitutes lobbying before a legislative body. There are those in this administration, the same as there have been in numerous preceding administrations, who accuse anyone attempting to present his side of the story to a legislative body of being a lobbyist. I believe, however, that the bulk of the people look upon that sort of thing as an exercise of the right of petition.

It will be interesting to note how when the efforts of General Washington in behalf of the Jamestown company are generally known, his exercise of the right of petition will be accepted. Surely even the most ardent reformers will not desire to call the Father of our Country a lobbyist.

Western Newspaper Union.

CZECH OLYMPIC



Macedonians in Praha for Czechoslovakian Olympic.

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

EVERY six years Czechoslovakia stages its own "Olympic." Praha (Prague) the capital city, dons party dress, puts out its welcome mat and moves to a heightened tempo. Hotel rooms are reserved weeks ahead; a chair in a restaurant puts a visitor in a privileged class. Special trains, trailing one another into Wilson station, disgorge colorful crowds from rural districts. Airplanes drop off visitors from the four winds of heaven.

The enormous stadium on Strahov hill, bleakly barren between meetings, bustles with bareheaded athletes of both sexes with the fire of enthusiasm in their eyes, and eager youngsters imitating their elders in athletic prowess.

Outside the distant gateways long lines of performers await the signal to invade the 567-acre field in which the largest "big top" would be but a side show.

Czechoslovakia's own Olympics return to the old stamping ground, and the greatest group drills on earth are fitted together out of hundreds of units, each a mosaic of all classes. This national concourse of gymnasts is not a mere physical culture exhibit. It is the mobilization of a nation's sterner spirit, and dreams.

When the Czech Yankee Doodle sticks a feather in his cap, that feather marks the wearer as a falcon—a Sokol. In Slavic lands, from the Baltic to Turkey, the word evokes familiar heroes of age-old legends.

The Sokol movement affects all classes and all ages. Children of six move in uniformed companies. Mature citizens lift their centers of gravity to military contours. Country women arrive wearing so many bright petticoats that they seem to be smuggling woolen goods into a besieged city.

Scenes of Gaiety and Splendor. Native arts, handicrafts, and songs take on new leases of life. The factory girl whose usual "best dress" is plain cotton brings forth old aprons strident with color and balloon sleeves bulging with embroidery. The society lady lays aside her clinging gown for such homespun finery as her mother habitually wore on festival occasions when costume was local rather than international in pattern.

Long before the main performance starts, the Charles bridge resembles an endless belt of ethnographic exhibits issuing from the archway of a fine Gothic tower and losing themselves in the long arcades beyond the Vltava. Costumes from Cechy (Bohemia), Moravia (Moravia), Slezsko (Silesia), Slovensko (Slovakia), and Podkarpatska Rus (Ruthenia) make the close-packed streets of the Mala Strana, or "Little Town," look like aisles in a dahlia show.

Czech theaters put on their best artists to supplement the mighty drama of the Pan-Sokol Festival. Art galleries vie with the living picture of a nation's strength. Concert halls furnish a musical relaxation after hours of suspense and emotional excitement. Dvorak's "New World Symphony" is seldom better played than in the Old Town at Praha.

Czech genius is many-sided and there is a strong current of individualism, but there are no star performers in the mass drills, in which 60,000 arms and legs compose quick-flashing scales of eye music for 155,000 spectators. The home-run, the last-minute touchdown, the final lunge to personal victory, are lacking in the group displays. Much of the drama is psychological, for the precision, the verve, and the magnitude of the spectacle are but visual evidences of a mighty spirit underlying all.

High on the roof of the tribune, hidden from the most-favored spectators, are the group leaders; but the invisible director is the man whose centenary was celebrated in 1932, at the Ninth Pan-Sokol Festival, Dr. Miroslav Tyrš.

The Sokols united the Czechs when they were still men without a country. Thomas G. Masaryk, the distinguished and revered first and only president of the Czechoslovak republic, added the pen stroke which won the geographic setting for an accomplished fact.

Started in 1862, Doctor Tyrš built his dream on a drill squad of 75 Sokol members, who initiated his system of gymnastics on March 5, 1862. The First Pan-Sokol Festival in 1881, including 696 Sokols gathered from 76 different units, was considered a great success.

organization for nearly 60 years, had proved its worth.

From the air the great stadium on Strahov hill seems more like a village than an arena.

There were 140,000 participants in the meeting of 1932. From June 5 to July 6 the athletic colony was busy. Preceding the main adult festival, from July 2 to July 6, first the children, then the adolescents, displayed their skill and training. From June 29 to July 6 the streets were a riot of color in informal or formal parades of marchers in local or national dress.

Delegates from neighboring lands added even greater variety to the display, which took on characteristics of a fashion show of peasant handicrafts and needlework. Although membership is limited to Slavs and a few nationals from countries which fought on the side of the Entente during the World War, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, and Bulgars have been allied with the Czechs in the Sokol movement and recent festivals have had an international aspect.

The Stars and Stripes wave over many a colorful procession and July 4 is celebrated as the "Fourth of July."

It is hard to understand how drill teams from 3,144 widely distributed units arrive at such perfection; but the Sokol organization has its own publishing plant and the music to which the movements are set is distributed long before the show.

Special gramophone records are made and sent to all parts of the country, and on Sunday mornings the Praha broadcasting station is used by Sokol instructors, who give directions and the words of command which are employed in the final exhibitions. Nothing is left to chance. That is contrary to the entire Sokol spirit.

Great Allegorical Pageant. The festivals are distinguished not only by mass drills and colorful parades, but also by an allegorical pageant. In 1932 this allegory related this radio-directed spectacle with the original Olympic festivals which inspired Doctor Tyrš.

From the central stage a figure impersonating the Sokol founder expressed his aspirations for a healthy state composed of healthy beings. Time turned back to Olympia, where such ideals were so notably exemplified. Greek champions, warriors, priests, and poets engaged in spirited contests, and ancient Greece lived again.

These representatives of antique glories then turned into lifeless statues. There was a pause, during which one could sense the loss the world suffered when the glory that was Greece became a memory. Then the statues came to life, cast aside the drapings of an outworn past, and appeared in the Sokol uniforms which had won new glory during the mass drills of the earlier days of the festival. The Olympic ideal, resurrected, took a place in practical, modern living.

All classes unite in this great exhibition of individual health and group efficiency. Visitors here see a unified nation in concerted action.

Many a Czechoslovak is getting an even greater thrill. Splendid as is the spectacle from the side lines, a part in the big game is even more moving. Every six years a hundred thousand players, trained away from awkwardness and self-consciousness to grace and group-consciousness during months or years of practice, win a rich reward for their efforts. Small teams of athletes cannot attain this nation-wide spirit of co-ordination. The Sokol Festival is the flower of an entire nation's growth.

During these golden days in Praha a highly industrialized and modern nation lives in the fairland of beauty and dreams. Where has a dream proved more practical than that of Tyrš, who, behind trained muscles, glimpsed clear, clean, thinking minds and the free state they were to build and serve?

Dry Tortugas Isles. The Dry Tortugas are a group of ten islets belonging to Monroe county, Florida, and situated at the extreme end of the Florida Keys. They are of coral formation, low and partially covered with mangrove bushes. Fort Jefferson is located on one of them. This fort was a penal station during the Civil War. Doctor Mudd, who treated John Wilkes Booth after the assassination of President Lincoln, was confined there for a time.

Railway 48 Years Building. A 319-mile railway which has taken forty-eight years to plan and build, opens up the heart of Africa to commerce. Over 12,000 natives worked on the line for eleven years.

Seagulls Omen of Weather. Seagulls flying inland are a sign of approaching bad weather.

TRUE DETECTIVE STORY

by Vance Wynn
Public Ledger

The House on the Hudson

SEVERAL years ago Chief Flynn, of the United States Secret Service, discovered that counterfeit \$2 bills were being circulated in large quantities in the eastern part of the country.

His search first led him to Philadelphia, but the trail was imperfect and he returned to New York, where he finally located some of the men who were passing the bad money.

A general raid in various sections led to the arrest of twenty men, most of them Italians.

This was very well, as far as it went, but it did not go far enough for the detective.

His desire was to find the men who were manufacturing the money, and eventually he got a clue which made him believe that the plant of the conspirators was located in a town on the Hudson river in New York state.

He went there and discovered what was called, in the language of the department, a deserted house.

It was not actually deserted, because an aged Italian and his wife were living there, and when they learned the mission of Mr. Flynn they vigorously protested their innocence of any wrongdoing.

But paper and ink had been shipped to this town of Highland, and when he made a search of the premises he discovered dies and other tools used in the making of counterfeit money.

He decided not to arrest the old couple, feeling that premature action might enable the real culprits to escape.

He returned to New York again and in the course of a few weeks managed to get on the trail of two men who were known to be in the business of making bogus money.

Salvatore Cueno and Vincent Gaglio were the suspected ones, and it did not take long to satisfy the secret service man that they were connected with the deserted house on the Hudson and knew something about the \$2 bills which were being circulated in the Eastern cities.

They were shadowed day and night. The chief spent his days in his office laying his plans and his evenings in gathering evidence.

One morning one of his men called at the office and told him that the suspects knew they were being shadowed, and had been heard making threats against him.

He shut his lips grimly and decided upon his plan of action.

The threat which had come to him was regarded as a challenge.

Flynn accepted it.

That night he started out as usual, but instead of pursuing his usual round of investigation he made straight for the saloon where he was likely to find the two men he was interested in.

It was the sort of thing that required nerve, but anyone who is acquainted with this great detective knows that he is not deficient in courage.

The door of the place was shut and locked.

He knocked on the panels and demanded admittance.

The door was opened on a crack. Flynn pushed his way in, and found that the saloon was crowded with a motley assemblage of men and boys, most of whom were easily recognizable as inhabitants of the underworld.

His dramatic entrance filled them with awe.

For some moments they stood there looking at him without saying a word.

Ingenious Solution of Daytime "Nap" Problem

ROBERTA EARLE WINDSOR, National Kindergarten association, New York.

The problem of the daytime nap nearly had us beaten. Our little Molly, just three and a half, was so ambitious, so interested in everything and so afraid that she would miss out on something, that she just couldn't find time to sleep during the daytime. We tried all of the usual means of luring her off to a daylight dreamland with but little success.

Then one day in a children's shop I found the solution to this troublesome problem.

The solution was in the form of a little pink rayon crepe nightie. It had all the luster of crepe de chine and was trimmed with bands of turquoise blue. Molly loves silk and I had an idea that the purchase of this little nightie would be a good investment. And truly it was the beginning of our little Molly's becoming a sweeter child. Every child, no matter how ambitious, needs some rest during the day in order to keep happy and well behaved.

I have found the use of dainty and attractive sleeping garments a real solution to the daytime nap problem. This success is due, no doubt, in part at least, to the fact that coax as much as she might, Molly has never

been permitted to wear the daytime nighties at night.

Since the little "silk" gown worked such wonders, I have added to the daytime sleeping apparel other pretty and interesting garments. There is a dainty little suit of flowered batiste which is about the coolest sort of pajamas that a child can slip into after the bath on a hot summer day. For the downy outing pajamas for winter, Molly was allowed to select the colors she liked best. She has a bathrobe of French blue, made of Turkish toweling, which adds interest to the afternoon bath and a special pair of little bedroom slippers, for daytime use only, helped to make Molly's afternoon nap a pleasant occasion.

Molly loves these pretty things, as she loves the flowers. She is never told how pretty she is, nor encouraged to stand before the mirror. When she has done so any tendency toward self-admiration has been turned aside by interesting her in the garment itself—its color—graceful lines—the people who made it. To condition our little girl to be vain would probably bring about more inharmonious than lack of sleep, but we have found that this is no more necessary in the appreciation of beautiful clothes than it is in the love of the wonders of nature.

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LISTERINE FOR SORE THROAT

Chew for Beauty, Models Advised



Rhythmic chewing, combined with exercises of the head and neck, was revealed recently at New York to 2,000 models, members of the Models' Guild, as the newest beauty formula.

The advice came from a well-known specialist in response to a request from the guild for information regarding the system.

A dozen exercises are included in the complete routine. The instructions for the one illustrated: "Start with chewing gum—one or two sticks. After a few seconds, begin the exercise by tossing the head from side to side. Then open your mouth as wide as you can. Close it gradually, and all the while endeavor to chew your gum."

This exercise is designed to tone the muscles of the chin and lower jaw. Others promote a fine neckline and beautiful cheeks.

Great Profit From Tree. What is probably the most valuable tree in the world is an alligator pear tree at Whittier, Calif., which netted its owner a profit of \$3,000 in one year. This tree began bearing fruit in its fourth year, and in its seventh bore pears which sold for \$1,500, while the sale of buds during the same year amounted to \$1,500, making the total given above. The tree is a seedling, the seed having been planted with a quantity of other seed which had been imported, presumably from Mexico. The pears weigh from eight to twelve ounces each.

Exploratory. Rogues hate people; they have to in order to prey on them.

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Restores Dandruff-Stripped Hair Falling Out. Keeps Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. It is It all overgrown. Sold in 1c. Bottles, N. Y.

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