

# PAGE FOR THE FAMILY

Magazine Section of Special Interest to Women and Children Readers

## Reindeer at Last Reach End of Five-Year Trek



WHAT can happen in this great world in a period of five years? Among the great achievements we can list that of Andrew Bahr of Seattle. Five years ago he took an assignment to drive 3,000 reindeer across the Great Arctic Circle. Bahr, although not a young man, took this great task at the instance of the king of England, through a commercial trading company, who believed it a good idea to provide meat for the Mackenzie district of Canada, where there was a scarcity of food. In 1929 a herd of 3,000 reindeer was turned over to this herder and for five years he

has plodded 1,200 miles across the Arctic circle and has at last reached his goal. Camping for months waiting for a river to freeze over, weathering Arctic blizzards, camping for the breeding season and a thousand other obstacles have befriended this great hero, but he has delivered, not only his original herd, but increase for the five years of over 10 per cent and incidentally there were two children born on the stormy passage, and are bumpy individuals. The Andrew Bahr feat will go down in history as one of the great feats of man.

## QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
I am keeping company with a young lady. Last night I called on her to tell her I loved her. She didn't answer me. I told her I had bought the engagement ring. Still she said nothing. She acted as if she didn't hear me. When I said the engagement ring had two large diamonds and an extra large emerald, she heard me. How do you account for these actions on her part?  
Sincerely,  
AL KOHOL.

Answer: As your sweetheart didn't hear you till you mentioned the diamonds and the emerald, it is quite evident that she is STONE deaf.

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
My friend told me his uncle just returned from a trip abroad and while in England the king gave him a royal title. I asked him what it

was and he said his title was "Saturday." What does that mean?  
Yours truly,  
O. SHUN.

Answer: Judging by his title "Saturday" I guess that means "Kalahit of the Bath."

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
Why do men wear beards?  
Truly yours,  
HERR NETT.

Answer: Simply because their wives pick out their neckties.

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
I am simply crazy over John McCormack. He sings beautifully. I am studying voice, too. I am from Ireland. I hear John McCormack is from Ireland, too. If this is true, could you tell me what part?  
Yours truly,  
DORA MENFA.

Answer: All of him.

Dear Mr. Wynn:  
Last night, accidentally, of course, I tumbled into a woman and nearly knocked her over. I apologized, but she called me a "bum." I told her that I was not a bum but in fact a well-known dentist. She then said if I really was a dentist that she would have meant by saying a dentist and a bum are the same thing?  
Truly yours,  
PAYNE LESSEX TRACKSHUN.

Answer: Because they live from hand to mouth.

## MINUTE MAKE-UPS

By V. V.



One of the newest de luxe fashions is the wearing of natural flowers. A necklace of orchids—natural—is startling and becoming, especially if you use a powder foundation over your neck so that the delicate color complements your skin.  
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## Resembles Pre-War Style



Tying her luxurious scarf of Russian sables, the young lady is almost a replica of pre-war style. Yet her tailored, braided-trimmed suit, and shiny straw sailor, not to mention her furs, are strictly 1935.

minutes to brown the crumbs. When the food is used that needs spoons of flour, stir until well blended, then add, stirring carefully two cups of milk. Bring to the boiling point, add the fish. Put into a greased baking dish and cover with crumbs. Brown and serve.

Western Newspaper Union.

## Bedtime Story

By Thornton W. Burgess

### AN UNEXPECTED DANGER

DANNY MEADOW MOUSE, swimming across the Smiling Pool to escape from Reddy Fox, was worried enough as he thought of how helpless he would be should Billy Mink or Snapper, the big Snapping Turtle, discover him before he reached the other bank. But Danny would have been still more worried had he known of a certain big Pickereel, which you know is a kind of fish, who was making his home in the Smiling Pool.



Now the Big Pickereel lived very largely on the minnows and other little fish of the Smiling Pool, but he was always ready for anything

else that might be good to eat. He had been some distance away from where Danny dived into the water, but he had heard the splash Danny made. It was different from the splashes made by the young

frogs; and the Big Pickereel knew the difference. He would have been very glad to get one of the young frogs. In fact, he could have told what had become of a good many young frogs which had disappeared very mysteriously. But he had paid no attention to the splashes of the young frogs when they had dived into the water at the warning of Redwing the Blackbird. You see, he knew all about frogs, and he knew that they hid dived right down to the bottom and hidden in the mud.

But this other splash interested him, and he began to move along in the direction of it. Now if he had hurried in the first place, this story might have had a very different ending. But the Big Pickereel had had a good breakfast, and he was not so hungry. He was swimming rather slowly. Danny Meadow Mouse was almost across the Smiling Pool before the Big Pickereel saw him. When the Big Pickereel did see him he quite forgot that he had had a good breakfast. It was seldom that he had the chance to dine on a fat meadow mouse, and he could think of nothing in the world that would taste better.

If he had moved slowly before, now he shot forward like an arrow. Grandfather Frog saw him and tried to warn Danny, but Danny was already swimming as fast as he could, and all the warnings in the world couldn't have made him swim any faster. The Big Pickereel's great jaws, each of which had ever so many sharp teeth, were actually opening to seize Danny, just as Danny scrambled out on the bank, those great jaws closed with

a wicked snap, almost on the end of Danny's funny, short tail. There was a great splash, for the Big Pickereel had rushed so that he had almost stranded himself in the shallow water. For a minute Grandfather Frog couldn't see what had happened. Then he saw the Big Pickereel dart back into deep water, and with a sigh of relief saw Danny Meadow Mouse pop into one of the holes in the bank of the Smiling Pool.

T. W. Burgess—WNU Service.

## MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

### AU GRATIN DISHES

AU GRATIN signifies, in French, a dish baked with a coating of bread crumbs. Such dishes are particularly good to serve for luncheon, as they are easily prepared and quickly served. However, they may make a chief dish for dinner, or for a part of a company dinner. The main part of the dish, whether fish, meat or vegetable, is usually mixed with a white sauce. To these dishes one may add cheese, chopped hard-eggs, peppers, red or green, mushrooms and parsley. When the food is all cooked, the buttered crumbs

### THE BUTTERFLY

By ANNE CAMPBELL.  
I HAD been in the kitchen half the day. Cleaning the cupboard, making the room fair. When hands are busy, hours fly away. And it was noon before I was aware.

Wary before the open door I stood. Looking at my own patch of homely green. When I was joined in my brief solitude. By a brown butterfly, with golden sheen. I was transported on its gauzy wings. Far from the sordid tasks of everyday. Intangible but high imaginings. Captured thoughts and bore me far away. There was my early home, the open door. The locust tree, the garden rich in blooms. The sunlight on the whitely scrubbed pine floor. And heaven lending peace to little rooms.

From toll there is escape. The drab cocoon. Of ordinary day cannot hold fast. The thoughts that soar like butterflies in June. And find their way to God's blue house at last.  
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longer cooking the crumbs are added ten minutes before removing from the oven.

Cabbage au Gratin. Cook cabbage eight minutes in boiling water, drain, chop in small pieces and sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover with a rich white sauce, stirring lightly with a fork to mix well. Turn into a baking dish and cover with buttered crumbs over a light layer of cheese.

Summer squash, potatoes, carrots, eggplant, in fact, almost any vegetable is most attractive served in that manner.

### Piano for the Bedridden Invalid

The invalid's piano, a new invention which enables the bedridden to play the piano, as it was demonstrated at the British Industries fair in Olympia.

## SEEN-HEARD

around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—This is the season for editorial comments and business man's explosions to the broad general effect that the senate should stop talking and act—that it is outrageous that the senate should work under such archaic rules, permitting almost unlimited filibustering—and that congress should attend to its knitting, pack its various bags, and go home.

There is nothing new about this complaint. It is almost as old as the senate itself. The criticisms, every year, are generally preceded by equally violent blasts about the house of representatives rushing through legislation without proper consideration. These come early in each session of congress. Criticisms of the senate for talking too much come later.

Certainly it is very irritating to a man in any particular line of business to be uncertain as to the future of the rules of the game under which he must operate—whether it be a code under NRA as at present, or a tariff schedule on his product, as often happens, or a tax, as happens once every few years. He is apt to grow very impatient indeed when he reads in his newspaper every day that this important—to him—subject is being held up in the senate because a group of senators insist on talking—either about that very question or perhaps something entirely irrelevant.

If the aforesaid business man has watched the wheels go around for any length of time, moreover, he knows perfectly well that speeches change very few votes. That the senate is never stamped by a silver-tongued orator. So that he may reach the conclusion that the whole performance is a silly waste of time.

Now most of this criticism is accurate. What is overlooked in the criticism, however, is that a debate on any measure serves to center the attention of the country on that measure. That it forces into the consciousness of the senators who will vote on it the views—not of their colleagues—but of their constituents back home who will be affected by that legislation.

### Filibusters Fail

The late Hoke Spith of Georgia, in opposing a clothe rule in the senate, was fond of observing that a filibuster had never in history beaten a really good measure. Regardless of the merits of this, it is certainly true, in the opinion of nearly every man who has watched the senate over a long period of years, that few filibusters, if any, have ever succeeded that ran counter to popular sentiment as demonstrated later.

For example, it is generally accepted that at the time Woodrow Wilson sent the Versailles treaty to the senate for ratification, the country as a whole was behind the treaty and behind the League of Nations. Had it been possible to force an immediate vote, the United States would have approved the treaty, and would have been in the League of Nations and the World court immediately.

As a matter of fact, when that fight started, there were only two senators—Borah and Reed of Missouri—who really wanted to kill the treaty. Before the vote was taken, there were nearly twenty waverers, and only a few who did not want reservations of one kind or another. Without that long-dragged-out fight, the later judgment of the people of this country would not have been served.

This may seem far-fetched at the present moment. But due to the long dragging out of the work relief bill, which has so distressed some commentators, much has been done behind the scenes on other legislation. The utility holding company bill, for example; the old-age pensions and unemployment insurance measures; and NRA continuation, which still requires, not voting, but time for crystallization of opinions as to the best thing to do.

Had the senate been operating under rules similar to those in the house, it is quite possible that the whole program would have been passed by now, in its various original forms. Even New Dealers now admit this would be little short of a tragedy.

### Work Relief Troubles

President Roosevelt's work relief troubles have only begun. The nearly five-billion-dollar bill was voted safely through the rapids and shoals of congress. Amendments, which would have hamstringed it—boosting it beyond his ideas of what was possible or reducing it below what he thought would be effective, or substituting the dole or adding inflation—were all beaten. But the problem still remains.

Now the question is—how to make it work. How to give every "employable" person—the goal announced by the President—a job? The difficulties are innumerable. For example: Total amount: This is not considered sufficient by any expert who has studied the problem. It is no secret that the President himself does not think it large enough. He made the amount what it was, not because that was sufficient, in his

estimating and estimating something was not intended by the President, and his friends in the senate managed to make the bill more or less a blank check, if the President desired, he could virtually disregard it. For instance, the discretion given him to modify any item, up or down, by 20 per cent of the total of the bill—not just the total of that item. But the earmarking was made, and the President has no desire to provoke further troubles with congress later on by disregarding such expressed wishes too flagrantly. The same might be said to apply to all the private promises made to individual senators as to what would be done in their states. As, for example, the agreements calmly announced by the two Vermont senators.

### Slow to Borrow

Hesitation of states, counties and cities to borrow: A considerable part of the money under the general plan as announced before the introduction of the bill by the White House, was to be loaned to states, counties, cities, "authorities," etc. The idea is that these governmental units would borrow money for specially approved projects, and would sometime not only pay interest, but repay the principal.

All the information available here is to the effect that many of these local governmental units are heavily loaded down with debt burdens, and would prefer the federal government to take their troubles off their shoulders. Hence there is reported a loathness to borrow which may handicap the working of the whole plan, or at least to make the eventual debt burden of the federal government much greater than the President had estimated.

Discriminations: This is one of the worst problems of all, the point being that states, counties, cities and authorities in many instances have already borrowed enormous sums from PWA, and are not only paying interest, but expect to repay the principal. How are they going to feel if—as many suspect—the federal government is forced virtually to make donations to other states, cities, counties and authorities for the same sort of work? In the one instance the federal government will be loaning money, getting a fair rate of interest, and expecting to get the principal back. In the other the federal government, for precisely the same type of project, will be making an outright gift.

Plenty of political trouble is in sight on this!

Then there is what might be called the time lag. For the truth is and has been for some time that no definite program for the spending of the four billion odd dollars has been worked out. This is not mere supposition. It has been stated again and again by the President in talks with senators and members of the house; it has been stated by virtually every official of the administration testifying before congressional committees. It is only partially true, but there is going to be quite a lot of delay in getting under way.

Finally, there are the difficulties involved in the proposed fee system, awarding jobs without competitive bidding.

### Japanese Cotton

Tremendous importations of Japanese cotton cloth, with resultant closing down of New England mills, has caused a sudden and pre-emptory demand on the part of New England senators and members of the house for action to stop it. Among the steps demanded are immediate boosting of the tariff duties, cutting off the Japanese imports on the charge of dumping, and stopping of all processing taxes on cotton products so that American manufacturers and workers will not be penalized.

Figures submitted to Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the tariff commission, by Senator David I. Walsh show a startling advance in cotton cloth imports from Japan. The Massachusetts senator points out that in 1933 a total of 1,700,000 square yards was imported; in 1934, 7,700,000, but that in January of this year alone importations mounted to 7,000,000 yards, in February, to 12,000,000 yards, and that on the first day of March alone the imports were 5,000,000 yards. Which makes a total of 24,000,000 yards bought from Japan in the first 60 days of this year!

"I am sure," said Senator Walsh in calling the attention of Chairman O'Brien to these facts, "you will agree with me that these figures are startling and that these imports have greatly added to the distressing situation already existing in the cotton cloth industry. Let me add that this industry is in a very desperate condition. I refer to the industry located both in the North and in the South. A leading southern manufacturer, who is a member of the textile-cloth authority and a member of the industrial advisory board of the NRA, approving code Number One (cotton textile code), has recently stated: 'All the best mills, no matter where located, are losing money. Many mills have closed, and others are reducing the pay of employees. In an effort to survive, possibly a hundred or more have closed during the past two or three months, and more will close shortly.'