

### SEEN AND HEARD around the National Capital

By GUYER FIELD

**Washington.**—The beautiful friendship between James M. Curley and Franklin D. Roosevelt, which grew so vigorously in the spring and summer of 1932, and appeared to bloom in 1933, seems to have withered. No official statement as to just why the governor of Massachusetts and the President of the United States are no longer David and Jonathan is forthcoming, but there are rumors aplenty.

Back in the golden days of this friendship there were friends of both who predicted that James Roosevelt, sometimes called the favorite son of the Chief Executive, would one day, with the backing of Curley, be governor of the Bay state. But now this prospect is also out of the window, for the time being, at least. James no longer holds forth at Cambridge. He has moved to New York, perhaps temporarily, but certainly with no obvious intention of retaining his residence in Massachusetts.

Unkind critics say the instigator of the move was none other than the President himself, and that it was not wholly unconnected with the cooling in the friendship between himself and Governor Curley. It was partly through James Roosevelt that Curley was so successful in getting many of his friends and lieutenants put on the federal payroll in key positions. Certainly most of the appointments desired by Curley had the endorsement of James Roosevelt when they went across the desk of Patronage Dispenser Farley, the genial postmaster general.

In fact, Farley was even willing to appoint former Representative Peter F. Tagne as Boston postmaster, on Curley's recommendation, although both Senators Walsh and Coolidge had made it clear they would block his confirmation.

### Got Cold Shoulder

Back in his campaign for the governorship Curley confided to the Massachusetts electorate that he, if elected, would be able to bring home a lot of federal appropriations to the Bay state, whereas, he hinted, what could Massachusetts expect of an old line Republican like Bacon?

During the recent visit of New England governors to Washington to demand help for their closing textile mills, to insist on something being done about Japanese competition, and to protest against the cotton processing tax, Governor Curley, it appeared to some of them, rather got the cold shoulder.

In fact, one of the governors remarked afterwards that when he came to Washington from now on he was coming alone.

Which is a far cry from the days when Roosevelt was clapping Curley on the shoulder, telling him how sorry he was he could not put him in the cabinet, inquiring whether he would not be acceptable to Mussolini as ambassador to Rome, and later, on this blowing up, offering him the Polish embassy.

Just as Curley's recent speech before the General Motors show at Boston, when he sidestepped the New Deal rather effectively, was a far cry from his speeches, either in 1932 or 1934, from which his auditors got the distinct impression that Roosevelt was one of the world's noblemen, of unequalled ability.

Who threw the first stone is always an interesting question, and there is a lot of speculation about this case, especially since James Roosevelt was literally moved out of Massachusetts by the President. But certainly Relief Administrator Hopkins and Public Works Administrator Ickes have not helped to smooth matters over. To put it mildly, they have not looked out for Governor Curley's interest. Curley hit back vigorously, as he always does, wherever the White House itself gave him a reception which did not enhance his prestige with the other New England governors.

### Italy Clamps Down

Negotiations—quite unofficial—with Italy to induce that country to remove her very drastic restrictions on American imports, have gotten precisely nowhere to date, and the prospect is not very bright. Italy has clamped down on imports of American automobiles, office machinery, farm machinery, cotton, and dozens of other products to just one-fourth of the 1934 figures. And the 1934 figures were not very large!

But the representatives of Italy, discussing the situation informally with State department officials, say they would be glad to buy if they only had something to use for money! And it is proving very difficult to answer them. For what they mean, of course, is that they cannot go on indefinitely buying more than they sell. So it comes down to this: America must take more Italian goods if she wants to keep on selling to Italy as she did up to this month. (The restrictions have just gone into effect.) "What do you want?" the State department negotiators in effect asked the Italians: "We want your market opened up for our lemons, tomato pasta,

oil, and hate—your and fast hats, the Italians replied in effect. There is enough political dynamite in that answer to wreck any political party, and the terrible part of it is the Italians know it as well as the State department officials who were nonplussed at the answer. Which is one of the reasons why trade agreements have not made more progress.

Curiously enough the Italians have not manifested the expected desire that something be done about wine. They are just discouraged about America as a wine market. They believe the country has lost its taste for good wine, and while they of course do not concede that French wines are superior to Italian wines, they know that France is suffering from the same disappointment.

### As a Wine Market

A very important Italian official in Washington recently dined with some Italo-American friends. They had all been born in Italy, and he presumed of course that their taste in wine would be good. "Maybe it was a hint, and I did not recognize it," he told the writer. "Maybe they thought I would at once send them a case of really good wine from the embassy. But the fact is they served me some perfectly miserable wine. I think it was California. Certainly it was not imported. My own thought is that if Italian people, as a result of American prohibition, have had their tastes so impaired, what hope is there for our recovering even the market for our wines that we had before prohibition?"

California, and to a lesser extent New York state and some other sections, are certainly out to get whatever market there is in this country for low-priced wines. California's problem on this is simple, but interesting. When prohibition came, many Californians vineyards were plowed under. Then arose a tremendous demand for grapes from which to make wine. So the price of grapes soared. Californians overdid the planting in attempting to meet this demand, but this was not apparent until along about 1920, because it takes grapes some time to come into bearing.

Then, to get rid of the grapes at some price or other, they developed the business of experts making wine for people in their own cellars, thus avoiding the tolls of the law. This business mounted to unbelievable proportions in the last two years of prohibition. Then it blew up, and it became necessary to market the California wine in the normal way. Which California has been doing, to the great distress of foreign wine makers.

But any tinkering with the wine tariff in behalf of Italy or France, or any other country, will find a solid phalanx of Californians ready to die in the breach, if necessary.

### From Cotton to Corn

Prospects that the South will buy less corn from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other big corn raising states of the Mid-West are already disturbing senators and members of the house from that region. So far there are no political repercussions in the corn raising states, but they are coming, unless some very shrewd observers miss their guess very badly.

What has happened is this: cotton planters, taking money not to raise cotton, in many instances have turned to corn. This is said to be true all through the cotton belt. But the cotton belt has always been a splendid market for middle western corn. Just to cite a typical example, Georgia formerly bought about 60,000,000 bushels a year, though perfectly capable of supplying her own corn needs without bringing in a bushel.

So this splendid market for middle western corn just may not be there this year! Whereupon there will be very loud outcries indeed against a government which has paid the southern planters not to raise cotton.

### Gets Another Push

Now along comes the cotton curtailment program, and gives another push in the same direction. Which is all very well for the South—though there are those that have their grave doubts about that, with the speedy development of foreign cotton production, which makes one wonder about the future—but what about the producers who formerly supplied the South with what the South is now raising? Particularly the corn growers of the Middle West?

This particular storm has not burst. Yet it would be most timely at the moment, with AAA under fire about the cotton processing tax, with New England and southern mills closing down allegedly because of Japanese textile competition, and AAA nose too popular anyhow.

No one in Washington seems to be taking a long range view of the problem. But it is most interesting that the storm center of trouble seems likely to be in the Middle West—the states from Indiana to Iowa—by harvest time. This is important because if the storm center were in the South, while there might be plenty of political thunder and lightning there, no one would figure it very seriously with respect to political prospects next year.

## Trees Tell Story of Pueblo Culture

### Developed in 150 Years, According to Scientists.

**Washington.**—The great Pueblo culture of the Southwest—the highest development of aboriginal civilization north of Mexico at the time of the discovery of the New World—rose to the apex of its greatness in not more than 150 years. Such is the story told by tracing chronology, according to Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts Jr., of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian institution, in a report on the present status of southwestern archeology prepared for the American Anthropological association.

In the past it has generally been supposed that this remarkable and highly characteristic Indian culture was the product of a slow growth which must have extended over many centuries. The positive dating made possible by the tree rings of timbers used in the construction of the pueblos shows, quite to the contrary, that the Pueblo I period, during which this civilization attained its characteristic form, extended only from about 800 to 900 A. D. The Pueblo II period, when the progress continued at a somewhat accelerated rate, lasted only from about 975 to 1100 A. D., allowing 25 years for overlapping.

Then came the Pueblo III period when, apparently, the people settled down to enjoy what they had achieved and this lasted, with various periods of depression and prosperity, almost up to the time of the arrival of the Spanish explorers. During the long Pueblo III era there was considerable refinement in the patterns painted on pottery, and other artifacts were perfected, but there was not much original development. Although larger structures were erected, the basic house type did not change.

In a sense, Doctor Roberts points out, this culture, whose growth was so rapid, was as remarkable as that of the Aztecs in Mexico or that of the Mayas in Yucatan, although it left no such architectural monuments to arouse the wonder of the future. Both of the southern civilizations were religious aristocracies. The great buildings were temples or religious monuments in Yucatan. In Mexico there were elaborate dwellings for the nobility. But in both cases the common man

lived in a thatched hut, and probably lived miserably. For "Common Man." But the Pueblo culture developed for the benefit of the "common man." The great aboriginal apartment houses were erected as homes, not palaces or temples. Each included places of worship, but they were secondary to the main object of the structure. Even compared with the European peasant of his day, the Pueblo Indian had a comfortable dwelling place. The whole trend of this culture was apparently to better the lot of the ordinary family. Consequently, its rapid rise, Doctor Roberts points out, is the more remarkable since it was not the result of some great emotional wave.

## Lights of New York

By L. L. STEVENSON

Nikola Tesla, seventy-eight-year-old inventor, is a firm friend of New York's numerous pigeons. An ill or wounded pigeon is a challenge to him. When he encounters one in the street, he takes it to his room high in a midtown hotel and ministers to it. Sometimes he has as many as a dozen pigeons in his room at a time, some ill, some with broken legs or wings. So expert is he in pigeon surgery that his careful ministrations have enabled many a bird to fly from his window after being under his care for weeks. In extreme cases, he seeks assistance from the best bird doctors in the city. But that is only a last resort. Skilled bird doctors are busy and Tesla believes that individual care brings better results. It is said that during the last few years, he has had under his care more than 10,000 pigeons. He also spends much time finding the owners of lost or crippled carriers.

Tesla's love of pigeons goes back 73 years. A school boy in Yugoslavia, he was so thrilled with a beautiful pair of pigeons owned by his teacher that the schoolmaster gave them to him. Looking back on his long life, the man who was to become internationally known in electricity, holds that no gift or honor ever gave him more pleasure. For hours he studied the play of light on the plumage of the two birds, finding in the colors endless combinations and each seemingly more beautiful than the other. Closing his eyes, he can still see that proud pair of pigeons winging along in the sunlight. American pigeons cannot approach those of the Old World for brilliancy of plumage, he holds. Nevertheless, he so loves all pigeons that he cares for those New York street pigeons that so often need human assistance.

Very, very early in my career, I thought shorthand was a necessity in newspaper work and studied it for a short time. So when I met Dr. John Robert Gregg of the National Arts club, of which he is president, I seized like a throwback to boyhood days since it was the Gregg system that I tackled. An interesting figure is this man whose name is known the world over. Years have put some gray in his red hair but he seems just as forceful and alert as he did 57 years ago when he first introduced his system in this country—and was laughed at by those who were leaders then in commercial education. Now the Gregg system is taught in more than 90 per cent of American public schools that have business courses and also in ten foreign languages. Each year, he makes several trips to London to look after his 38 schools in the British Isles. He also makes numerous trips all over the United States.

Though shorthand is a necessity of modern business, Doctor Gregg told me it is by no means a modern invention. As proof he cited an ancient papyrus, discovered early in the present century, among which was a contract, dated 155 A. D., whereby a shorthand writer was to teach a boy for two years for 120 drachmas, or about \$24. The ancients even tried their hand at producing shorthand so the Emperor Diocletian set up his own NRA code of fair competition and set the instruction price at about \$150 a month.

In the course of our conversation, Doctor Gregg imparted another bit of information. The Roman stenographer's pencil was a sharp-pointed instrument known as a stylus that cut characters in wax. The stylus was equally good as a writing implement or a weapon. Julius Caesar, himself a shorthand writer, is said to have been stabbed to death with the stylus of a Roman stenographer. Hence, the name of that interesting weapon, the stillett.

### Check for \$725 Lost in Desk for Six Years

Yan Buren, Mo.—H. A. Smalley, sawmill owner, forgot a check of \$725 for six years. When he received the check in the mail, a telephone call came in. He pushed the check back into his desk and did not find it until March of 1933. He is suing a bank receiver for preference on his claim.

### Dog Climbs Trees

Atlantic, Iowa.—J. N. Berry, of Atlantic, Iowa, can blame only himself if his dog, Rex, is up in the air most of the time. At the command of his master, Rex will climb almost any tree or building on the Berry place. He was taught his serial accomplishments by retrieving a sheep pen lid.

## France's Latest Bid for Oceanic Trade



An air view of the Normandie, almost completed, as she is towed from her berth at St. Nazaire, France. Invented in this super-hulk is France's challenge to other powers in the race for ocean trade.

### NEW CHIEF NAVIGATOR



Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews has been named chief of the bureau of navigation in the navy.

### GOOD HEALTH

DR. E. D. LEVY ANNOUNCES...  
PNEUMONIA

While the greatest number of cases of pneumonia occur in January, February and March, there are many cases that occur, too, in the early spring months. Indeed, one can never relax vigilance in regard to this disease. It is liable to occur in the hottest days. It is a most treacherous disease, one that you can have immunity against it, as one attack of measles can give you immunity against subsequent exposure to measles. Pneumonia you can have time and again, if you survive. There is one instance on record of a person who had twenty-eight attacks of pneumonia, and four to ten attacks are not uncommon.

Pneumonia is a disease mostly of the cold temperate zone, but it occurs all over the world. No place is safe from it.

They have it in the tropics, and yet, strange as it may seem, there are communities in the Arctic zones in which pneumonia has never happened until some person from the outside world brought the disease to them.

In this country 10 per cent of all deaths in the period 1900-1920 were due to pneumonia. Children under six years are especially prone to it, and so are elderly persons. For some cause we do not yet understand, children between six and fifteen years of age do not often have it. But many apparently strong athletes die of it. We have reason to believe that pneumonia has been on the decline since 1920, but we are not positive. Pneumonia is apt to complicate many other diseases that would have had a fatal termination anyway, so that it is often hard to say for certain in these cases whether pneumonia or the other disease is the immediate cause of death.

Many doctors have been trying to find a cure for pneumonia. The oxygen tent has proved beneficial numerous times, but many patients die even when given this aid. A number of doctors have given seemingly miraculous help by administering diathermy. In the instance of pneumonia, this means heating the sore spots in the lungs with electricity. Recently a doctor in California, of high scientific reputation, announced that he had discovered a serum that can be used in pneumonia prevention. It is too early yet to say how efficacious this serum will prove. There must still be many months of experiment.

Meanwhile do everything you can to keep yourself from getting pneumonia. Children who have been ill with measles or scarlet fever or any of the other infectious diseases should be especially guarded against taking cold that might terminate in pneumonia.

Pneumonia germs, pneumococci, are spread by discharges from the mouth and nose, and enter the body through the same channels. So persons who come in contact with pneumonia cases should be careful to wash their hands before touching their own mouth and nose. There are four general types of pneumonia germs, and the bacteriologists can determine somewhat the treatment.

But the discouraging factor in the treatment of pneumonia is that these types do not remain constant in their degree of intensity from year to year.

Keeping up your bodily resistance is the best defense. In all respiratory diseases we have learned that it is very important that our skin be able to adapt itself quickly to changes in temperature. The person who stays indoors too much during the cold weather is apt to be as frail as a hot-house plant when he goes out into cold air.

Keep yourself in such a good state of health that you don't develop a cold from the virus you carry in your own nose. All of us have the "makings" of a cold with us all the time.

So long as we keep the cold virus on the surface of the nose and do not allow it to invade our body, we will not have a cold. But if we sit for a long time in a close, poorly ventilated and overcrowded room, we literally smother our skins, for sitting still we heat up an air cushion around us that becomes saturated with moisture. Then when we go into the outside cold windy air, we have a sluggish skin and nose circulation and we "catch" cold. Or we might get a cold from overeating or from having come in too close contact with a person who has a cold. Hardly anyone can avoid a cold if he has been showered sufficiently with spray from a head cold sufferer.

A neglected cold can easily turn into pneumonia. As we all know.

### Fanny Taylor

First Girl—George's mustache made me laugh.  
Second Girl—it tickled me, too.

When Black-Draught Helps  
Poor appetite, bad taste in the mouth, bad breath, coated tongue, sick headaches—when due to a sluggish or constipated condition of the bowels, usually may be relieved by a dose or two of purely vegetable Theodor's Black-Draught.  
"We have used Black-Draught in our family for twenty years because we have not found anything that could take its place," writes Mr. A. G. Gray, of Cassata, Ala. "It has proved entirely satisfactory."  
Thousands of others regard Black-Draught as their "family laxative."  
**THEODOR'S BLACK-DRAUGHT**

## Rash Disfigured Face

### Disappeared After Using Cuticura

"A rash broke out on my face from some external irritation and spread very rapidly. The skin was red, and the rash burned and itched so that I scratched night and day. Then it developed into large spots or eruptions and disfigured my face. I tried different kinds of soaps, but had no success. I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and decided to send for a free sample. The result was so good that I bought more, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment the rash disappeared." (Signed) Herbert B. Skyles, R. D. 1, Vintondale, Pa.  
Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Malden, Mass.—Adv.

## PREVENT Constipation

—by chewing one or more Mints Water

### MINESIA TABLETS

## FEEL TIRED, ACHY—"ALL WORN OUT?"

Get Rid of Poisons That Make You Ill

It's a constant backache keeping you miserable! Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; attacks of dizziness, rheumatic pains, swollen feet and ankles? Do you feel tired, nervous—all unstrung?

Then stop! Come thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits poisons to stay in the blood and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They help the kidneys cleanse the blood of health-destroying poisons. Doan's Pills are used and recommended the world over. Get them from any druggist.

## DOAN'S PILLS

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Miss. Hilda Blanks of 650 Canal St., Danville, Va., said: "I went all in during the latter part of my pregnancy. I became weak and nervous, and my whole body was badly crippled. I had no appetite, and I could not get any sleep. I had a doctor call, but he could do nothing for me. I took Doan's Pills, and I felt like a different person. I was able to get on my feet, and I was able to sleep. I am now a happy mother of a healthy child." (Name of doctor, if known, and city, state, and country.)

Doan's Pills are sold in all drug stores. Price, 25c per box. 50c per box. 100c per box. Doan's Pills, 500 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.