Chic Triple Sheer Print's the

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

GEEN-HEARD National Capital

Sy CARTER PIETA

Washington.—In Paris a n Ford sedan costs, delivered, ju about \$1,700. Or about \$1,000 me than it does in most American cit-ies. Or about two and one-half times the American price.

Which is of the essence will comes to the problem of rea it comes to the problem of remeying international trade barriers, as that problem is now being attacked, from two widely different angles and with much animosity between the advocates of the two plans, by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Trade Advisor to the President, George N. Peek.

The amazing point about this price for Fords in Paris is that the French duty on automobiles has nothing to do with it! The Ford cars sold in Paris are not made in the United States, but in Stras-bourg. Nor is the main element of the astonishing difference in cost due to high duties on the parts. It is almost exclusively due to the difference in cost of manufacture.

This difference in manufacturing costs results from the fact that the factory at Strasbourg, while as modern as Ford engineers can make it. does not have the quantity production element which makes most of the popular small cars so cheap in America, That one element, the writer is informed, accounts for about \$900 of the \$1,000 difference in price here and in Paris.

Wages are an inconsequential phase, or would be, if mass production could be utilized in Stras bourg. It is perfectly true that the labor cost of constructing a car in France is much higher than it is in America, but the workers are paid less than those in Dearborn. The difference is comparable to that of a man plowing with a tractor and one plowing with one horse The man with the horse may be just as good a farmer, but he takes

many times as long to plow an acre. The same point applies to the difference between turning out twenty cars and turning out a thousand or two thousand a day.

Dealers' Profits

Even if there were no tariff-or far more important-no quota-in France against importation of American automobiles, of course, they could not be sold as cheaply in France as they are in the United States. The chief additional cost would be in dealers' profits. French dealers could not expect to sell as many, and therefore would have to make more on each car than dealers in American cities.

The element of freight would be very small. As evidenced by the fact that \$100 is just about the top price for hauling a car from any American Atlantic port to any European port. This is the price charged by the deluxe Italian liners from New York to Naples. It is much less on slower boats to the North sea ports.

Actually, adding about \$20 for freight would be liberal.

The point of the whole case i that if international trade barriers could be removed, the people of the various countries of the world could living than is at present the case. Yet fear on every hand is that instead of tending toward lowering these barriers the whole trend in the world is for raising them.

As for example, the sharp lim-Itation of imports of American sutomobiles, machinery, and other items, by Italy and Poland. Just

German visitors to Washington in the last few weeks have talked gloomily about the prospects of nation becoming self-contained.

"It means black bread for our people," one of them said, "but we can do it. What makes us despondent is that it seems so unпесезвату."

Teeth Extracted

A back-stair compromise has been reached on the public utility hold ing company bill, which has so mod ified its original drastic provision that in all probability the White House will apply pressure in order to "put the teeth back in." Present prospects are that this effort, which is expected from President Roosevelt and the New Dealers, will fail. There is no discounting the flood of protests from utility stockholders which has poured in on individual senators and members of the house. It has turned the tide, not to the point where the national legislators would openly defy the White House, but to a status where they are not willing to jump through the hoops at the executive command.

One of the important phases of the new compromise is that it will exempt from its provision all holding companies whose interests are confined to operating companies in-side one state. This does not sound rtant, but it lets a lot of rath-

important, but it lets a lot of rather big flab through the net.

Another modification is even more important. It exempts from it the provisions of the proposed law holding companies whose operations are chiefly in one state, but extends for short distances beyond its borders. This would affect such important holdings as Consolidated aportant boldings as Consolidated as of New York, Public Service

gn Power. So that considerable number olding companies, with— important politically—a ble army of stockholders Il be let out. Which of course cities their stockholders, thus rethe amount of opposition e final form of the bill might oring down on the devoted heads of senators and members of the use who vote its final passage.

"May" and "Shall"

In the under-cover negotiations which led to this compromise some of the gentlemen interested in saving as many utility holding companies as possible nearly lost their battle after they thought they had it won. The first draft of text that emerged stated these exemptions in language which used the word "may." That is, it gave the securitles commission the right to exempt these companies if in its dis-cretion it saw fit to do so. One of those most concerned hit the celling when he read that "may." got very busy, indeed, and the draft now reads "shall." Meaning that such companies "shall" be exempt-ed instead of "may" be exempted.

Still another modification does leave discretion with the securities commission. This is to extend from five years to seven years the length of time in which companies still retained under the death sente may be allowed in which to wind up their affairs and liquidate.

Which in a way is the most interesting of all the changes. For the argument used to give this additional discretion would not be appreciated at the White House at all. It was that enough leeway should be provided in the holding company act to permit a reversal of policy by the administration "following the Roosevelt second term!"

And the fact that the argument got somewhere-that it has been accepted by some very important senators and members of the house -would seem to indicate that some perfectly good Democrats are no longer taking all the proposed brain trust legislation as having been divinely inspired.

More Taxes Certain

More taxes are certain despite all the propaganda by the administration one way, and by the bonus advocates the other. The taxes would be needed even if there were no bonus legislation at all. But there is going to be bonus legislation Arguments by bonus lobbyists that to override the veto means the soldiers will get nothing are just so much drivel. If the bonus veto is sustained in the senate, as is now generally expected, some bonus measure will be passed later, which President Roosevelt can and will

This will probably be something not very far from the Harrison com promise, though the President has always hoped that the eventual cost to the treasury could be held to \$1, 200,000,000 which the Harrison plan exceeds by at least \$100,000,000.

Every one agrees that the present so-called nulsance taxes, which enjoy a much higher standard of expire in June, must be continued. The only one allowed to drop was that of 2 cents on each check, which expired last January.

Probability is that the most certain of all proposed new taxes to be adopted before adjournment of the present session of congress is an increase in the inheritance taxes.

These fit in with the New Deal philosophy. It must be remem-bered that the Roosevelt ideal con-templates a nation of little fellows —no outstanding giants. Every man with enough to buy an automobile. But none with enough to buy a yacht—unless it's a sailboat.

This is revealed in the inter desire to hold down profits—to hold down bigness—to protect the little fellow against the big. Which is true despite the frequent allegation that NRA was in the interest of the big fellows, and against the lit-

Fly in Ointment

Another phase of New Deal pol-icy right down this same alley was the securities act—and the stock exchange regulation bill. The idea was not only to hold profits on or-dinary business down to a low per-centage, but to prevent speculative profits of any kind.

Analyzed critically, it is easy to see that this would tend to prevent anyone not now rich from becoming so. But there was one fly in the ointment. Strict supervision of new security issues and curtailment of speculation, all tended in the direction of preserving existing for-

They could snipe at them with heavy taxation, particularly on incomes, and on the corporation from which the income was derived. But a fortune invested in government bonds, for example, would be im-pervious to both.

pervious to both.

Hence the popularity with New Dealers of inheritance taxes. Cynlex comment that most of the New Dealers are young, and not worried about death duties. But the undenlable fact is that the New Dealers do want to do something about some of the very large fortunes now in existence.

Prophets of Doom Seen in All Ages

Wrote Pessimistically of the Tendency of Times.

London.—Taking issue with those who see the world as proceeding in a continuous downward direction and with "prophets of doon"—in general, a correspondent of the London Times sends to that paper an anthology of pessimism—compiled by himself.

It commences, he says, with an early Babylonian tablet lamenting the growth of irreligion of disregard for law and disrespect for parents. It proceeds inexorably through Egyptian papyri and the inspired

enta. It proceeds inexorably through Egyptian papyri and the inspired lamentations of the Hebrew proph-ets, through the melancholy fore-bodings of Greek writers to the am-

pler records of the great Latin au-thors of the Augustan age.

Livy, who died three years after Augustas, observes in the preface to his first book that "to most read-ers the earliest origins and the period immediately succeeding ther will give little pleasure, for they will be in haste to reach these modern times, in which the might of a people which has long been very powerful is working its own undo-

Tacitus Lamente

Tacitus ("De Oratore"), a few years later, was loud in his denunciation of the characteristic vices

of the age.

The gravest of historians in each successive age have spoken of their own times and of the immediate future in terms of almost unrelieved gloom. Claudian alone was optimistic in his prophesies of the future greatness of Rome ("De Cons, Stil.," III, 150):

"Tis she alone who has received the conquered into her bosom and like a mother, not an empress, protected the human race with a common name, summoning those whom she has defeated to share her citi zenship and drawing together dis-tant races with bonds of affection. . There will never be a limit to the empire of Rome."

Within five years the jealous Honorius had murdered Stilicho at the hands of Alaric. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, the

graffiti of despairing men scratched

midnight. The street was quiet also except for occasional bursts of traffic or the clatter of that

trolley that runs up and down Cen-tral Park West all day and all night. Suddenly there were screams,

screams of a woman caught in s

chills through the blood. So we

rushed to the windows. Across the

street a woman was writhing on

red pool grew larger. Up the street a man was running. He wasn't go

ing fast because his movements were impeded by an overcost. But

Park apartments grew light. Faces appeared at windows, first floor windows, and so on higher and higher. Deserted One Hundred Fourth street suddenly be-

came populated. Men and women came out with coats thrown over sleeping garments—or fully clothed. They gathered about the woman on the sidewalk. Men picked her up and carried her into a hallway. A

no one was pursuing him.

Lights of New York By L L STEVENSON

It was one of those rare evenings he had disappeared. at home. May, Dick, Bill and I were playing contract. The house What had happe

of the church towar Hertfordishing at I Black Death, the poursts of Piers Plowing of wisdom of Bacon a n Milton's exube in every age are aw t State of Mind.

espondent concludes; over Sir William Petty d Rev. John Brown and poraries, I have space or to Sir Robert Giffen's before the Royal Commonate Depression in 18 witness testified the impending collapse or rapid de-cay of England. None could see anything but disaster shead. Sir Robert Office alone stood firm. He

ion was to him a state of mind of those in business; the the town of Santa Claus. Ind. He result very often of too much talk succeeds the late James F. Martin.

New Life Formula May Be Aid to Man

Los Angeles.—The world of science was stirred by the feat of Dr. Ralph Willard, youthful research chemist, in bringing back to life a pig after it had

been dead three days.

Doctor Willard announced his experiment will prove revolutionary in disease treatment.

In bringing the animal back to life Doctor Willard applied heat until the body temperature was normal. Then a blood transfusion brought the first faint beart action and adrenaline ephedrine injections quickened it.

De Soto Indian Massacre

Site Is Believed Found New Orleans.-Maurice Ries of the Department of Middle American Research, Tulane, believed that the site of one of Hernando de Soto's massacres of coastal Indians

This theory arose with the find-ing of a large number of skeletons

What had happened was soon

learned. The woman had come

home alone after spending the evening at a neighbor's. She had only

a few doors to go and many times

had turned from Central Park West into One Hundred Fourth street

with nothing happening. But hid-den in the shadows of a boarded-

up entrance to the subway, lurked a man. In his hand, he held an

lron-covered stick. When the wom-

an was opposite him, he struck-

weapon broke. But instead of dropping silently to the pavement and

giving him a chance to grab her purse, the woman screamed as she fell.

on the farm of H. P. Deere at Mang-ham, La. More than two score skulls have been dug up.

From the condition of the bones it was estimated they had been in the ground about 400 years, Mr. Ries

has been appointed postmaster of the town of Santa Claus, Ind. He

NEW SANTA CLAUS

discovery," he said. "Condition of the bones and their location indicates a small war party encoun-tered De Soto's expedition and paid with its lives."

Maps compiled by De Soto's band of adventurers in their travels through Louisiana and Arkansas showed they traveled a route passing right through Deere's farm, Ries

Quadruplets Born to

One Ewe on Iowa Farm Davenport, Iowa.—Roger Van Evera, Scott county farmer, casday's work. When he saw his fa-vorite ewe, his eyes bulged. She had given birth to four lambs. Van Evera explained that the birth of sheep in fours was about as rare as the birth of quintuplets among

ran up the street? And what had been in his mind when he had wielded that bludgeon on the one who evidently was the first passer

Boys playing baseball on grass and shrubbery—healthful recreation or quiet and eye-resting vistas? Seems as if that question is always com-ing up in crowded New York. It is under debate again in connection with Central park. The park de-partment wants to take away the aseball diamonds and turn the diamonds are fighting the move. They hold that the park is for all the people and that kids playing

The other side is taken largely by those who live near the park. Sand lot baseball is not quiet Noise admittedly is disturbing. The park dwellers declare that as they pay high prices for the privilege of living near the park, they should have the quiet.

By and by an ambulance arrived. A brisk interne leaped from the rear. There were no fractures—only a scalp wound. So with a hallway as an operating room, he went to work. The case history disclosed the fact that the woman Burns Mantle recalls that in all Burns Mantle recalls that in all the years the late Richard Berry Harrison played the part of "De Lawd" in "The Green Pastures." he objected to only one bit of business. Instructions in the original script directed that when he accepted a tencent cigar from Gabriel he was to smoke it. Harrison objected to smoking and said so. It wasn't dignified for "de Lawd" and it wasn't pleasant for him. His objection stood.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service. is fifty years old. Alone in the world, she had been unemployed for months. In the purse for which a highwayman might have taken her life, there wasn't a cent! man in pajamas went up to the police box, opened it and sent in a call. Apparently no one gave a thought to that man running up the street. It was just as well—by the time assistance reached the woman

every daytime occasion. In the il-lustration we are showing three particularly good-looking models. They are types that women can live in from morning to night and alwas in the mind of that man as be ways look well groomed.

These brand new jacket styles are in that famous fabric, triple sheer of bemberg, which is expensive in looks but not in cost. The material is pure dye, cool, washable, or drycleans perfectly, if you so prefer. Furthermore, it may be pressed with a hot from without fear of pulling or slipping at the seams. And, oh. joy of joys, it is practically wrinkle proof and resistant to perspiration.

The extremely good-looking jacket suit to the right in the group is the sort that is ready to go places at a moment's notice. White place spagnetti cordings and fastenings effectively trivial. effectively trim the navy-with-white (other color combinations are avail-Bandings of self-fabric are stitched on a net foundation with its flowers and ribbons and a row-and-row on a net foundation for the sleeves, the same also effec-

smartest, the neatest, the most sensible and serviceable, the most attractive and best looking are be-

fitting words when it, comes to de-scribing these jacket outfits.

There is not the slightest doubt

about the wisdom of including one of the new ingeniously designed

jacketed costumes in one's spring and summer wardrobe. It will prove

tirely used in the yoke of the dress. This treatment which has to do with appliques and stitcher bandings and folds of the dress print on net backgrounds is one which is being played up by designers THE perfect costume for any has arrived! See it pictured herewith. It's the dress with a jacket that is fashioned of the now-so-styllah triple sheer print. The most

A flattering jacket costume in a new flower-patterned triple sheer with collar of organdic applique a foundation of mousseline de s is pictured to the left. Shirring cents shoulders, sleeves, and p ets. Shirring is very popular now. It is the fashion to ers, too, which is why this charm ing young woman has pinned cluster of dainty posies at h broat.

What's more, fashion goes so far as to suggest "sets" of flowers. T is to say, a gardenia on one's hall is matched with a boutonniere of gardenias. More flower news is to the effect that the floral motif is be changed to tune in with the mood and the color scheme of the costume. Pin violets on your his today, wearing matching flowers on your lapel or on the bodice of your rock. Perhaps bright field flow s choice for the day following, or f you would flaunt the favorite flower of the moment, it's the carns

As you can see, looking at the costume centered in the picture, a block print in triple sheer of hem-berg has a heap o' swank about it. The brief jacket is styled in cape ffect, and the yoke of the frock alternates narrow stripes of self-material spaced with the net stitched. Her lovely summery

big floppy brim. 6. Western Newspaper Union.

GLAMOR OF LACE By CHERIE NICHOLAS



PLEATED SKIRTS IN CHIFFON NEW STYLE

The tidal wave that has brought in more width for skirts has also brought in pleats. This type of fuller skirt is available in daytims and evening fashions, although the evening fashion is being seen more often at present. It is a fashion that may be said to have come out of the emphasis on floating chiffon skirts, for most of the pleated styles so far are done in chiffon.

There is a particular genre in chiffon and pleats that goes with sunburst pleats, entire skirts and bodices also pleated—very Grecian, and reminiscent of the sunburst evening skirts which Mainbocher and Joseph Chiester and Jos

evening akirts which Melinbocher and Louiseboulanger offered in eve-ning frocks at their openings. But there are other interpreta-tions of the pleated idea, in front fullness or back fullness, in those concentrated panel godets that are used often for adding width this

Coarse Novelty Straws

Take Lead in Millinery
It is the way of hats to be anything and everything but ordinary,
One of the new lines—it's impossible to designate any one type as the
newest—is the hat with a brimwhich projects forward. Beret types
are draped that way.

Coarse novelty strawa some shiny,
some rough, are everywhers, but so
too, are Milans. There are any number of stitched taffeta hats and
unusual feits.

The long threatened return or
trimming has come. Milliners have
followed the lead of the conturiers
and are trimming with flowers. Take Lead in Millinery

Site of Germany's New Naval Base

