

SEEN AND HEARD

around the
National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—Growing conviction here that Herbert Hoover is really an active candidate for the Republican nomination against President Roosevelt next year is the biggest comfort the New Dealers get out of the Supreme court decision. It is the silver lining to the constitutional cloud that put the New Deal in the shadow.

That the Republicans would actually nominate Hoover is too much, friends of President Roosevelt say privately, to hope for. But the mere candidacy of Mr. Hoover at the convention would produce a feeling of bitterness comparable to that which distressed the Democrats after Madison Square garden. It would lack the religious element, and even the prohibition element, but it would be pretty bad, they think, and with fair logic.

All this is based, of course, on two factors, either of which may change. One is that at present it appears likely the issue of the next campaign will be rugged individualism versus government control of wages, hours and trade practices, and planned economy to prevent overproduction, etc. Or, as the New Dealers prefer to state it, the New Deal versus the old law of tooth and claw.

The ideal candidate of the Republicans on such an issue would have been Calvin Coolidge. But Coolidge is dead. Mr. Hoover's views as to government, business, and every point involved fit him ideally, almost, for the leadership of the opposition to Roosevelt. Also, as the last Republican President, he is the titular leader of his party.

But when that has been said for Hoover, everything has been said, in the opinion of the New Dealers. His weakness, as they see it, is that he is branded in the eyes of the country not only as a failure, but as an unlucky. And the last is almost worse than the first.

It pleases the Roosevelt supporters to recall that it was during Hoover's administration that the public lost so much money and that so many lost their jobs. They point to the succession of events that led deeper into the depression and call them a succession of Hoover mistakes.

Material Scarce

Students of mass psychology insist that once the public mind is frozen about a man it is next to impossible to thaw that conviction out. It just sticks there. For example, William Jennings Bryan. The truth is he had a fairly good chance of being elected President the first time he ran. Only the most adroitly managed campaign in history, plus intelligent and ruthless co-operation with Republicans by employers of labor, defeated him.

Yet for some curious reason Bryan was stamped as a failure in the sight of the country. His campaigns after that time were just jokes. As one of the Tammany orators said at Baltimore in 1912, "For God's sake, Mr. Bryan, get out of the way and give the Democrats a chance."

The other factor that seems to point to Mr. Hoover is the scarcity of other available Republicans. One thinks quickly of Representative—former Senator—Wadsworth of New York. But the forces opposed to him for one reason or another are still very strong in New York state. Notably the old woman suffrage crowd and the more rabid of the prohibitionists. So that many experts doubt if he could carry his own state—a situation which has nothing to do whatever with present issues.

A canvass of all the talked about Republicans shows none with any real strength, all of which contributes to the theory that Hoover can bring about his renomination if he wants it.

Watch Business

Business is to have a ten months' trial period of rugged individualism. Meanwhile it will be checked by an army of investigators—the survivors of NRA employees. Under the directing and highly suspicious eye of President Roosevelt, fact finding as to chiselers, overworked and underpaid labor, and kindred evils will proceed.

Then will come the decision. If the experiment succeeds—if business does not oppress employees, if prosperity goes forward, if the country seems to like operating without NRA codes—the whole New Deal program for government direction of business in the interest of the public at large, planned economy and all the rest of it will go out the window.

If the experiment fails—and Mr. Roosevelt believes it will fail—there will be, right on the eve of the Presidential election, a New Deal program to supplant the law of the tooth and claw.

The probability is that it will take the form of a proposed constitutional amendment, one which would give the federal government control over hours and wages, also trade practices—on the theory that what happens in Bangor affects the children's school lunches in San Diego.

Menace of Strikes

Meanwhile, with the Wagner la-

bor dispute has passed through congress—and still after the Supreme court decision did the President announce his approval of this measure—industry will find itself, as it sees the situation, with the most provocative status for strikes for many a year.

Warning that "no false hopes" should be entertained by the country as to working conditions is a significant guide to the President's attitude. He wants the investigations of the corps of NRA employees reinforced by an army of self-appointed scrutineers. He is preparing the public mind for a change in the Constitution to give the federal government the powers necessary to make effective his New Deal policies; higher wages, shorter hours, no big profits, all aimed not only at better living standards for the lower strata but at increased buying power; and planned economy under government control aimed at preventing overproduction.

Roosevelt's understatement of the probable effects of requiring former code conditions on the part of all having government contracts has two objectives—one to provide a constant contrast between what the codes would do if they were in legal effect, the other to prevent these same "false hopes."

Experts believe 1 per cent—the figures used by the President as the dollar volume of government contracts to total production—far understates the actual effect on employees. Amendments are being drafted to the bill to provide that no one can get a government contract who buys any of the material used from a concern not complying with former code standards.

Incidentally the government will be in a stronger position in enforcing these "code" requirements from government contractors than was NRA even at the height of its power. For this time there will be a law behind them, so the comptroller general will not be able—lawyers agree—to overrule contracts on the ground that the specifications were not broad enough, or that the contract was not awarded to the lowest bidder. As in the automobile cases.

Dill Comments

That President Roosevelt missed the boat as far as accomplishing his New Deal reforms, when he did not press for a constitutional amendment in the spring of 1933, is the interesting comment on the present case of Jitters in Washington by ex-Senator Dill, of Washington.

Regarded as an advanced if not extreme radical, Dill, who was one of the outstanding "For Roosevelt Before Chicago" leaders, voted against NRA when it passed the senate. Later he began to have misgivings as to whether he had made a mistake, because he saw a number of advantages which grew out of it. But, he contends, it should have been allowed to die some time back, having served its purpose.

Now, the former senator declares, if a constitutional amendment were to be submitted granting the federal government the power to regulate minimum wages, maximum hours, and fair trade practices sought under the code system, he would take the stump against ratification of such an amendment.

All of which is significant in connection with a former dispatch in which opposition to such a constitutional change in Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Georgia was outlined.

The truth is it is very difficult to pass any constitutional amendment over which there is a real, nationwide battle. Most people do not consider this coldly, because several constitutional amendments have been passed in the last few years without too much trouble.

Amendment Fights

But let's take a look at those fights. For instance, the first battle to put over the Eighteenth amendment. That should have been a real war. But it wasn't. The fact is that the wets just regarded the whole thing as a joke, until enough states had ratified to make any remaining fight futile. Even then the stupid wets did not fight. They began assuming that the Supreme court would knock it out!

Then the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. Every thinking politician concedes that a real fight made by the dries might have held 13 states against it, despite the then popularity of repeal, and the influence of President Roosevelt, at the height of his power. This may be disputed, but the fact that outside the two Carolinas no real fight was made to stop repeal cannot be.

The woman suffrage amendment is often mentioned. True, there was some very sharp opposition to it. But this opposition came from a very small minority, and most people who actually did not like the idea contented themselves with private conversation. There was very little violent opposition, even from the minority opposed. Whereas the militant minority in favor was aggressive and persistent.

On the other hand, the issue that would be raised by an attempt to change the Constitution so as to give the federal government the powers President Roosevelt would like—the powers that the nine jurists on the Supreme court held it lacked at present—would provoke a bitter battle in every state in the Union.

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Cottons of New Style Importance

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



SUMMER cottons were never so lovely as they are this year, when their new fashion importance has caused them to be styled as carefully and as beautifully, and often as formally as the most expensive silks. They have blossomed forth in the stores in such alluring array that even if you have forgotten how to thread the bobbin of your sewing machine, you will find yourself buying dress-lengths for your own sports and daytime summer clothes and for pretty frocks for your little girl.

With cottons being declared so really high-fashion this season, at the same time so practical and inexpensive, it is no wonder they are creating such a furore in the style realm, they are simply irresistible. Then, too, they include such a wide variety of weaves to choose from, there is not the slightest difficulty in finding a proper kind for any pattern you may have already selected.

Seersuckers are of course big news—and there are several types that merit attention for street and sports wear. The shironecker plaids, in very fine-inked seersucker, are equally attractive in two tones of one color or in varicolored designs in bold or small patterns. The sports dress, to the left in the group illustrated, is made of this sort of plaid seersucker. It buttons all the way down the back and proves its practicability in that it may be worn separately or over a play suit of light-colored and shorts. The ensemble is smart for beach, bicycling or tennis. Anyone who can sew even a little bit can easily make this

simply though effectively styled dress.

Lighter in weight are the crepe-cord seersucker variations with corded lines emphasizing the color stripes in either pastel or high shades. You will have a difficult time choosing between these colorful stripes and the gay seersucker plaids. A dress of each is the best solution to this problem.

Flaxon batistes, which you probably wore in rosebud-sprigged prints when you wore braids and hair ribbons, are just as cool and sheer and dainty as ever. This year they are especially chic in new lively plaid and floral designs. The best of it is you can depend on them being in reliable fast colors.

That smart tailored budget frock which we are picturing to the right is made of one of the fashionable flaxon batistes in very sheer yet firm stripes. You will enjoy a dress like this for summer daytime and spectator-sports wear. One of the fascinations of stripes is they make up so effectively. The gown illustrated is no exception to the rule. This striped batiste comes in red or blue with white or yellow, also brown with orange. The tie and belt of organdy in a matching shade add a pleasing trimming touch. Pleated short sleeves and buttons all the way down the front are nice details.

The little girl is wearing a pretty frock which is made of lightweight crossbar cotton seersucker in red and white. The collar and pocket are piped with bright red.

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FLOWER JEWELRY

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



The new gold flower-jewelry is so attractive you will fall in love with it at first sight. The centers of the flowers are of turquoise, coral and pearls. The clips fastening this charming black lace-and-net cape with matching halo hat which has a large clip at the back, the bracelets and the ornaments on the lace bag show how decorative and flattering a touch these pretty jewel-centered gold flowers impart to midday's costume. With the now so fashionable white chiffon evening gowns you couldn't think of anything more pleasing to wear than a gold flower jewelry ensemble as here pictured.

FASHIONS HAVE NEW ACCENTS OF COLOR

White is still the top, but there are some new notes creeping into the song. They will never be able to steal the place that pure white accents have held for so long, but they are a great boon to those whose skin doesn't take kindly to white. With navy, with black or with brown a deep shade of pink, called desert rose is used. In plique or silk it makes gilets and collars and bunches of flowers for the neckline of a frock.

Chamois is the other color that is stealing into the accessory picture—the real thing or rough silk that is dyed the same tone. When the leather is used it makes belts and scarf scarfs to be worn with navy or gray when matched to chamolis gloves and bag.

Just as there are new colors in accessories, so are there new colors in hosiery. There is a coppery shade that blends beautifully with brown or tan ensembles, to be worn with brown shoes.

Peasant Influence Noted in Various Dress Items

The peasant influence is felt in all sorts of angles of female attire this season. Blouses go in for great big sleeves that are banded tight at the wrist, embroidery of peasant motive is used on dresses and good-looking sports oxfords have thick soles stitched in hemp.

One of the smartest results of the "back-to-the-soil movement" is a two-piece Paquin daytime dress in a soft shade of blue. The straight skirt is given fullness by small kick pleats in front. The rounded high neck is formed by a sunburst of wide tucks and is edged by a band of blue pearls and metal which continues on the left shoulder to form an epaulet.



For Hours You Beat Those Carpets. At Every Beat More Dust Seems to Come Out of Them Than Before.

Melancholy Days

By James J. Montague

DON'T believe the sentimentalists who tell you that youth is one grand sweet song. Maybe it is more tenuous today than it used to be. You'll have to ask somebody younger than I about that. I was reminded of what are sometimes referred to as the days of happiness when a man called me on the telephone and said: "I'm sending a man around to you to get ten dollars."

"Listen," I inquired, "where would I get ten dollars?"

"I don't care where you get it, as long as it comes back with the man."

"But what is it for?"

"It's for a Boys' club."

"A what?"

"A club for boys, you stupe. A club where they can swim in a pool and play baseball on a diamond, and play indoor games in the winter time. We can't keep it up without money, so have your ten ready."

So perhaps after all this is an age when boys are considered. They were not seriously considered back in—well, I hate to think how far back that was.

They had fun, of course, but it wasn't supervised fun. They went out to look for it, and I admit that they found it pretty often, especially if they lived near a river or creek, with a stretch of woodland on either side, or near enough to the railroad so they could make friends with the engineers and firemen, and get a ride on a locomotive now and then.

But they had their troubles—troubles which, as far as I can see, are today nonexistent. The worst of them—the very worst, came in housecleaning time.

People do not clean house today like they did twenty-five or more years ago. If a family hasn't a mechanical cleaner, a machine backs up to the door once over so often, runs out a hose and proceeds to extract the accumulated dust of weeks or months. When chairs and tables get weak in the knees they are sent to a shop where the fractures are reduced and the varnish is made smooth and shiny again. A man in a van comes for the carpet and bedding, and it is back the next day practically as good as ever. In the process of housecleaning nobody misses a meal or a radio hour. The cool sequestered vale of life is as comfortable as ever. But years ago? Gosh!

I would rise from the table at the sound of "yoo-hoo" filtering in through the window, almost any day during the spring vacation, and walk nonchalantly toward the back door.

After three steps in that direction a maternal voice would inquire, in firm steady tones: "Where are you going, Willie?"

"Well, I—see—that is, I—mean me an' Denny."

"Don't say me and Denny! Say 'Denny and I'!"

"Well, Denny and I were going down to the creek to hunt for carnelians to give to the teacher and—"

"And going swimming in the creek, I suppose."

"Well, yes'm. We thought if it was to get hot—the weather I mean, we might maybe take a little dip."

"Um. I can't spare you this morning. I'm going to start housecleaning."

"Cleaning house!" For almost a year I had forgotten that horror, or if I did think of it had indulged in the hope that the President or congress or somebody might abolish it. But no! Here it had come again. I was cut short in the midst of a lingering long look at the bright May world outside while I was forced to listen to brief but forcible instructions to start up stairs that minute and begin to take down the beds.

Taking down beds is a wearisome business, there being only one more wearisome task, which is putting them together again, which to be well done requires the art of a cross word puzzle and the brawn of a blacksmith.

Mattresses, though stuffed with feathers, are heavy and unwieldy. To get a fat one through a narrow

window, and aim it so that it will light squarely on an old strip of carpet put out to receive it, requires more skill and strength than the average small boy can summon. When the whole six were on the ground they had to be taken to the gate where the renovating man could come and load them on his cart. Sheets and blankets follow after. Then come two or three tortoise hours of prying up tacks and hanging up carpets, which are not at all lightened by the dust that they have been storing up in their interstices all summer. Finally they are all gently swaying on the clothes line, and then the big job arrives.

For hours you beat those carpets. At every beat more dust seems to come out of them than before. Usually it threatens rain, and then the beating must be done at exhausting high speed. Sometimes I wonder why I did not drop, limp and lifeless. I should, if I had that job to do over today.

When the carpets become so clean that they only smoke faintly when cudgeled they are got back into the house in some fashion or other and tacked down again. Then there are the beds to take down. Taking down beds is hot an enterprise that a person who hopes for a happy hereafter should ever undertake. They stubbornly resist every effort to rend their members apart. At last you grow desperate and yank at them. Then something cracks, and you hastily look for a hammer to repair the damage before it is discovered by a maternal eye.

But if taking down a bed is a feat, putting one together again is a labor of Hercules. In our house all the bedsteads were out of shape. They creaked as if in pain whenever one lay down on them. Once, for some reason I have forgotten, I was told to take a spring mattress apart. When I took out the bolts that held the maze of crinkly wire to the wooden frames, the latter flew together like old friends long separated.

My father, my two brothers and I spent all our spare hours for the next week trying to get the thing together again. We did manage it, after a fashion. But always thereafter the mattress remained a rhomboid, which never could be forced into its place in the bedstead, and for that reason had to remain on top of the rails. To sleep on that unsteady slightly rocking affair was like sleeping in one of those tree houses one sees so often in some sections of Europe.

Today when I see moving men approaching in great cars fitted with every possible machine for conducting the cleansing of the largest houses, I wonder what the little boys who live today do with their time. I hope that they spend it in swimming, playing baseball and hunting birds' nests and following all the delightful pursuits that I would have followed in the springs of my youth—if it hadn't been for housecleaning. And I also wonder if the kids whose play is supervised, and who have all manner of swings and trapezes and hurdles with which to amuse themselves out of school, can really enjoy themselves as much as I would have enjoyed myself, if I never had to take spring mattresses apart and put them together again.

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Round Towers in Ireland

The round towers found in Ireland are tall, narrow and circular, tapering gradually from the base to the summit. They are among the earliest relics of the ecclesiastical architecture of the British Isles. About 118 towers of this description are to be seen in Ireland, notably at Ardmore in Waterford, Clonalkin in Dublin, and Devenish in Fermanagh. Scotland possesses three similar towers.

Magnification

Magnification depends on the bending of light in passing from one medium to another. In the magnifying glass the eye is placed near the lens and the rays from a small object are so bent that they appear to be spread apart and to come from a much larger object.

Housewife's



To Prevent Fat Spattering
Some fish and meats should not be wholly covered while frying. Instead of covering your pan with a saucpan cover, invert a saucpan over the pan. This will prevent the grease from spattering and will at the same time allow the steam to escape.
THE HOUSEWIFE
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Healthy Feet

Foot health means feet that are free from disease, free from pain, free from tire, and feet that tread the measures of life in the way that a kind Providence, after hundred of thousands of years of experimentation, has discovered is the best way for the erect human being to stand and to walk.—The Parents' Magazine.

Odd Beauty Standard

Despite the 20-year prohibition, women still bind their feet in many parts of China. In Hwaling, foot-bound women and girls are far more numerous than those with normal feet. The bride's beauty, on a wedding day is not her face or her figure, but the beauty of her feet.

Keep a Good Laxative always in your home

Among the necessities of home is a good, reliable laxative. Don't be without one! Do your best to prevent constipation. Don't neglect it when you feel any of its disagreeable symptoms coming on. "We have used Doan's Black-Draught for 21 years and have found it a very useful medicine that every family ought to have in their home," writes Mrs. Perry Hicks, of Bolton, Texas. "I take Black-Draught for biliousness, constipation, and other ills where a good laxative or purgative is needed. I have always found Black-Draught gives good results."

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Watch Your Kidneys

Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained. Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen limbs, feel nervous, miserable—all signs.

Don't delay! Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. They're recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

DOAN'S PILLS

ANT'S DIE

Sprinkle Ant Food along window sills, doors and openings through which ants come and go. Guaranteed to rid quickly. Used in a million homes. Inexpensive. At your druggist's.

PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD

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Talcum Powder Comforts + Refreshes
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A Suro Index of Value

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