

He Gets Paid for Living in a Fog



The more befogged Paul B. Widleska of Hollywood, Calif., gets, the more money he makes. As fog expert for Sam Goldwyn studios, his job is to "build" all types of fogs, from the "pea-soups" of London to the high-riding haze of San Francisco, whatever a current picture may require. A native of Budapest, he began his Hollywood career in 1914 as a cabinet-maker. On a set one day an old-type fog of smoke and ammonia gases made his throat ache and his eyes water. As a result, he devised the present method—ordinary mineral oil, forced through an aperture under high pressure with a mixture of compressed air. By heating, he can control the height to which his fogs will rise.

Middle Name Is Lawyer—Portias Name Her Leader

She's First Western Woman to Hold Job

Washington.—Most of the talk about the possibility of defeating Franklin D. Roosevelt next year, which will seem a most unlikely event, but is being discussed whenever politicians congregate, seems to hinge on the possibility of either a conservative Democratic bolt, or of a fusion ticket—a combination of Republicans with conservative Democrats.



as president, giving that office to Percilla Lawyer Randolph, Los Angeles attorney, Mrs. Randolph was elected by unanimous ballot, at the association's annual convention in Los Angeles.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field
FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



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Anything can happen, but third tickets are very difficult to start, and nations next to impossible to get going. Of the two, the fusion would seem to have the most promise of success, but by the same token is less likely to happen.

More effective than either is simply a wholesale but unofficial bolt of party leaders. That is what happened to the Democrats when Alfred E. Smith was nominated in 1928, and when prohibition and the religious issue resulted in a considerable fraction of the Democracy of many states either staying home on election day, or going all the way and voting the Republican ticket.

Contrasted with the La Follette third party four years earlier, this was tremendous in its effects. But for the present purposes it is interesting to look back at how the La Follette third party in 1924 worked adversely to any conceivable hopes of its backers.

It will be recalled that La Follette carried one state, Wisconsin. That is all his party figured, so far as the electoral vote tabulation showed. But the fact that the La Follette party was in the race changed a great many electoral votes. The point worth considering is that in every case the effect was to drive electoral votes to the Republican nominee, instead of to the Democratic nominee.

This was because the country was prosperous, and was afraid of any element of uncertainty being injected. Widespread polls taken by various independent agencies, particularly the Literary Digest, showed early in the campaign, that there was a possibility La Follette might carry a number of states. For example, this poll showed in September that La Follette was very close to Coolidge in California.

Scared Democrats
This resulted in frightening a great many Democrats into voting for Coolidge. They preferred Coolidge to a period of uncertainty, with the house of representatives fighting to elect some one President.

If present convictions are not changed, a great many conservative Democrats next year will prefer almost any situation which might develop to the re-election of Roosevelt. Just as a great many progressive Republicans will prefer Roosevelt's re-election to the success of any Republican candidate.

Hence the situation promises to be much more like that of 1896, when the Palmer and Buckner ticket was put up by the gold Democrats, not with any thought of really electing Palmer, but with the frank object of giving Democrats who would not vote for any Republican some place to go. The object, therefore, was really to elect McKinley, and it succeeded tremendously, especially in such border states as Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.

It is rather curious that the most difficult method of attempting to defeat Roosevelt—by a fusion ticket—offers such possibilities this time. There is no strong Republican in sight for the nomination, but there is a whole flock of conservative Democrats who would fit well in the picture for a fusion nomination. For example, Senator Byrd of Virginia, Ex-Governor Ely of Massachusetts, Senator Tydings or Ex-Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Senator Donahy of Ohio.

There are those who think, however, that a Republican like Governor Landon of Kansas, or Governor Hoffman of New Jersey, might be all the stronger because they are not so well known nationally—on the theory that fewer people would vote against them.

Santa Claus in Politics
Seldom has the power of Santa Claus in politics been so forcibly demonstrated as by the recent senate vote on the AAA amendments, one of the chief purposes of which was to freeze the processing taxes beyond the probability of being upset by the Supreme court.

But this danger is not past, and for a most interesting reason. Expectancy here is that the present processing taxes will be held unconstitutional by the high court. Legal opinion here is divided as to whether the next taxes will pass the test or not. But legal opinion is virtually united that if it had not been for two factors, the high court would uphold the next taxes.

One of these points would have been met if congress, in fixing the taxes, had left out the formula for changing them. This formula was to allow a farmer to vote against the taxes, but to require the farmer to pay the taxes if he did not.

and when such prices reach "parity," or the amount considered by New Dealers as essentially fair for the farmer.

The other would have been met if congress had levied the taxes in one bill, and put all the other agricultural provisions in another.

These two changes would have made the processing taxes, in the opinion of some able lawyers here, strictly excise levies, and thus well within the clearly defined right of congress to raise money. When the language of a statute is perfectly clear, the Supreme court has held in decision after decision, it is not up to the court to delve into the reasons for the passage of the act—to read the debates and reports of committee hearings, etc.

But the fact that the taxes are included in an agricultural bill, plus the fact that a formula for changing the taxes in the event that farm prices of the commodities affected change, brings the processing taxes in the new bill close to the border line. It opens the door to the Supreme court to look into the motives for imposing the tax. It proves what every one of course knows, that the tax is not levied for general revenue purposes, but to play a part in bringing about a price change—or to improve the estate of a definite fraction of the population—the farmers.

Doubtful Situation

This would have been just as true if congress had left out the formula for changing the taxes, and if it had passed the taxes in a separate bill. But in that case the court would have been almost obliged to follow its normal course, and examine merely the text of the bill attached. In all probability it would not have gone into the allegation, which will be made when the present bill is attacked, that the tax is unconstitutional because it is not levied strictly for revenue, but to bring about a specific reform, and in favor of a particular class.

But congress did not dare use this simple device for insuring constitutionality of the AAA amendments. Because if there had been a separate tax bill, the sales tax would have stood out as taxing the poor man's necessities—food and clothing.

This is not a prediction that the court will hold the new law unconstitutional. No one knows that. As a matter of fact, it is an open question, about which there is sharp division of opinion. It may be that the high court will decide that the processing tax on wheat, or corn and hogs, or cotton, is on all fours, so far as constitutional authority is concerned, with the six cents a package federal tax on cigarettes. Also, that it will ignore the formula for changing the amount of the tax.

Golf Parallel

That, in the judgment of keen observers in Washington, is what the utility magnates did in their telegraphing campaign to prevent passage of the "death sentence." They have come pretty near to nullifying all the effects of a remarkable demonstration of the wide spread of the shareholders in public utilities—a demonstration which caused the house of representatives to vote against the President by a majority of 111. And all because they overdid the last touches.

They putted out of bounds!

Apparently Genuine

In fact, there was a great deal of quiet checking up on writers of these protesting letters and telegrams by the senators and representatives. And in the early stages most of the letters and wires apparently were genuine. Often the writers did not know anything at all about the merits of the controversy. They wrote because the officers of the corporations in which they held stock asked them to—because the officers told them the "death sentence" would affect the value of their securities.

In this last question the legislators were not so much interested. If a number of their constituents believed, rightly or wrongly, that a vote for the "death sentence" was a vote which would take money out of their pockets, that vote might be highly dangerous when election day rolled around. Particularly if the "death sentence" passed, and the value of the stocks in constituents' hands did decline.

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Colorful Midsummer Silk Prints

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



MIDSUMMER prints are simply gorgeous. Adjectives, no matter how extravagant, how eloquent or picturesque, fall short of describing them. It is impossible to capture their beauty or color and design and release it via mere words. Like the full blown rose that reaches perfection of bloom in midsummer, the lovely prints now worn, especially the sumptuous evening prints, have reached to such heights of glamorous beauty one's very being thrills at the sight of them.

The enchanting gowns here pictured are self-explanatory as to why women continue to adore prints. The superlative loveliness of the stately model to the left in the group carries the message that no happier choice can be made in the way of a summer evening gown than a filmy, vaporous printed chiffon which silhouettes huge white waterlilies touched with pink and green shadows against a misty black background. The scarlike arrangement which falls across the shoulders, floating in summer airiness at every move, is typical of current styling.

Then there is a frock of perfectly beautiful flower-printed silk fantasy crepe which the lady seated is wearing. To mar the perfection of this glorified print with a superfluous trimming touch would be an unforgivable gesture. Which is why the designer fashioned this superb print along absolutely simple lines. This print is vivid with splashes and dashes of warm tropical colors—as gay, as gorgeous as a bird of brilliant exotic plumage.

The lovely dress with a cape centered in the picture has a story of fascinating interest to tell. It is of violet-gray mousseline de sole. Huge flower appliques, cutouts from a silk poppy print, are festooned on

the cape forming a garland about the shoulders, also spiraling around the skirt in double file. The soft mesh is of chartreuse green silk tulle.

This gown is especially significant in that it demonstrates the use of cutout florals from printed fabric as a trimming feature. Designers are doing very clever things along this line of thought. One striking effect is the use of the garland which is worn about the shoulders like a boa or necklace, or is used to finish low-cut necklines, that is made entirely of cutout flowers taken from gay printed chiffons or crepes or whatever the silken material may be. Boutonnieres made of the same print as the frocks with which they are worn are also smartly in vogue.

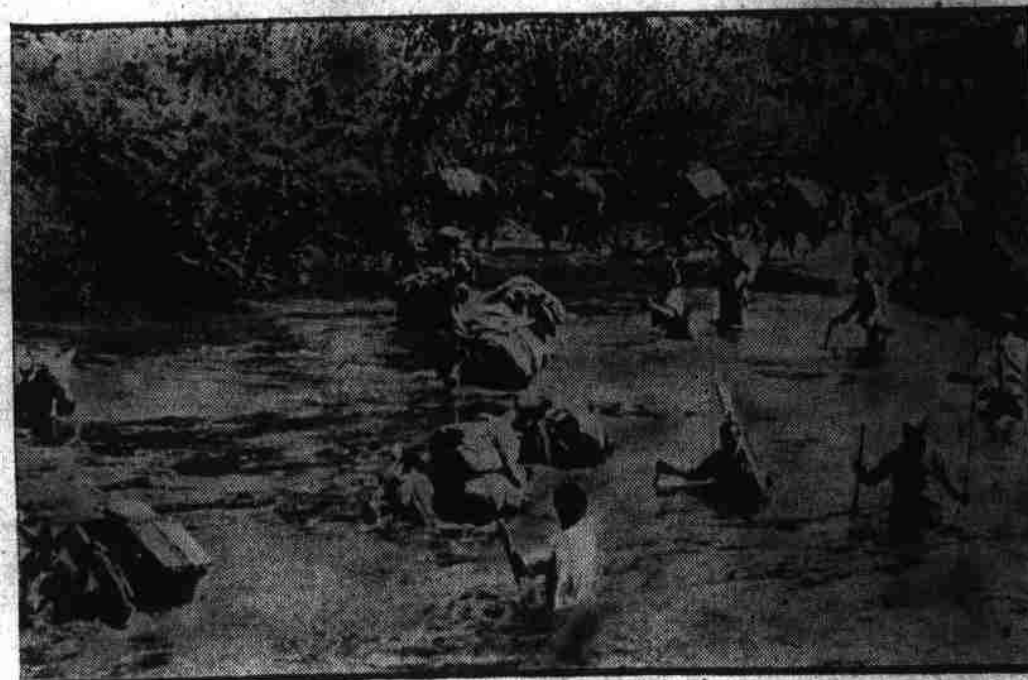
Perhaps one of the most unique and charming adaptations of cutout print florals is seen in sleeves which are formed of the flower motifs which are caught in the center only, the petals fluttering out as if they were real flowers. These flower sleeves contrast a monotone frock. By the way, advance news in regard to fall fashions places special emphasis on the approaching vogue of contrasting sleeves, such as lace or silk or embroidered sleeves used with monotone silk or velvet or wool for the frock.

Again, speaking of the use of cutout print motifs, cunning collar and cuff sets are formed in the manner described above. The theme is one that may be handsomely worked out for bridesmaids' hat and muff sets.

The fair for beautiful prints also expresses itself in that several dressmakers are making up plain chiffon over printed satin slips. The effect is entrancing. A timely hint for your next party dress.

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What Italians Will Face in Ethiopia



If and when the Italian armies invade Ethiopia, the troops will be faced with long marches through heavy brush and across rapidly flowing, boulder-strewn streams. In the above picture, made recently, a party of explorers show how the Italians will have to ford rivers, using mules to carry food and supplies.

New Deal Stamp of Approval Goes to Postmistress

Miss Abbie McClammy is the postmistress at the town of New Deal, Mont., the first settlement near the Peck dam project.



Weaker sex? A woman has even become a full-fledged air mail pilot.

He Was the Largest of His Kind



This skeleton of the largest species of South American prehistoric ground sloth, and one of the largest of all prehistoric creatures, has just been assembled and placed on exhibition at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. It is believed to be the only complete *Megatherium* skeleton in any North American museum. The animal is 19 feet long.

Trying Out Real Warfare at Fort McPherson



This photograph shows a bit of exciting action in the mimic war staged at Fort McPherson on the outskirts of Atlanta, Ga. Two pursuit and observation planes may be seen as they dived at full speed to strike tanks on the ground. The latter, members of the regular Cavalry second infantry, fought back with rifle and machine gun. The planes were flown by the reserve officers under the command of Major Wiley E. ... and the infantry was under command of Col. F. A. ...