

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—It was just a coincidence that Senator Couzens introduced his excess profits tax amendment on the heels of another blast from Father Coughlin, who happens to be one of Couzens' most prominent constituents. Couzens has always believed in high taxes on the rich. He has been attacked many times by those who said that he had his own fortune in tax exempt government bonds, and was therefore not as unselfish as it might appear in wanting the taxes on big incomes and corporation earnings.

Curiously enough, Bernard M. Baruch, so bitterly assailed by Father Coughlin, and apparently with so little information—about the only thing he had right was as to the closeness between Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Baruch—is also an advocate of high taxes on the rich, and on corporations.

Baruch's motive is slightly different from that of Couzens. The financier is a fanatic on the subject of balancing the budget. He agrees more nearly with the economic and fiscal ideas of Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the Budget, than with anyone else in the New Deal. Incidentally, his advice on fiscal affairs has never been taken, though several times asked, by the Roosevelt administration.

Just before inauguration, Baruch, consulted as were many others about the inaugural address, pleaded with the President to stress two points and only two—stand by the gold standard and balance the budget. The President gave a little lip service, for a few months, to the idea of balancing the budget, but he gave the hint that he would not worry about the gold standard in the words "an adequate but sound currency."

Then Went to Europe

Baruch believed in cutting governmental expenses, imposing high enough taxes so that receipts would equal total expenditures, and no "emergency budget." He was pleased when his old friend and lieutenant, Johnson, was appointed at the head of NRA, but had nothing to do with that appointment. As a matter of fact he immediately departed for Europe, so that it could not be said truthfully that Johnson was just a mouthpiece for Baruch, or just acting as his creature.

This is not just supposition. Baruch told friends the chief reason he was getting out of the country for a while was to head off just such talk. And as a matter of fact it is no secret that when he returned to the United States he was not too well pleased with the way things had gone.

Washington correspondents who have been observing the movements of Baruch for these many years are rather intrigued at the amount of misinformation Father Coughlin had acquired about the financier. The two men differ violently on one tremendously important issue—Inflation.

Baruch is desperately against it. Coughlin is enthusiastically for it. Roosevelt stands somewhere between the two. Roosevelt is against printing press money. He is for devaluation of the gold content of the dollar. He would like to see some international system for currency worked out—not now, but after commodity prices have reached the level he thinks proper. And the chief merit of the system he would like to see would be that it would tend to hold commodity prices where he thinks they ought to be. So that the purchasing value of the farmer's crops and the wage earner's envelope would be fairly constant.

Coughlin is for taking a short cut to increase commodity prices by printing enough money so that the dollar would no longer be so valuable. Baruch stands firmly by the gold standard, thinking both the Roosevelt and the Coughlin plans fantastic, but Coughlin's worse than Roosevelt's, because the Coughlin plan depends just that much further from what Baruch regards as sound.

Cotton Situation

Concern about the cotton situation continues to mount in administration and New Deal circles. Of all those speaking about it publicly, however, the only high official who really gives anything like the real picture is Daniel C. Roper, secretary of Commerce.

He is one of the few who openly concede that the government has tried to maintain the price of cotton at too high a level—that if held there it is only a question of time until the rest of the world either finds an acceptable substitute, or a new cotton growing area. He is one of the few who has had the temerity to talk openly about the menace of the new development in Brazil, one known result of which already is that certain important English cotton mills have altered their looms—a most expensive operation, hence indicating permanence—as to handle Brazilian instead of American cotton.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, while denying vigorously that any change in the cotton program is anticipated, did not attempt to predict that the amount of money the government would loan on a bale of cotton in 1935 would be as great as it has been.

The amount the government will loan will be cut. In other words, the government has slowly but surely been driven to what it now knows is the necessity of pegging the price of cotton down where it has been.

One of the most convincing points in driving the administration to this po-

sition—not yet officially announced—is not the fear of a substitute, or of the future development of a new area, though both of these are recognized as being real enough. It is the fact that the rest of the world is not now buying anything like the normal amount of cotton from the United States.

More Trade Treaties

Coming right on the heels of the collapse of the effort to barter half a million bales of cotton in a deal with Germany—mostly for blocked marks which would have had to be expended inside Germany for exports—the falling off in American cotton exports has given a decided boost to the pressure for more reciprocal trade treaties.

Manufacturers of this country have been warned by Secretary Roper that in this drive to provide exchange in this country for foreign countries which might buy our cotton, and other products—they must stand ready to submit to foreign competition. It is not enough, he warned, to reduce duties on foreign goods, which do not compete with American factories. It is necessary to admit a very large volume of goods, which do compete with ours—or else give up all hope of selling our own goods abroad.

Underneath all this pressure is one particular necessity—to provide a foreign market for American cotton. Other things, too, of course, but cotton is one thing that is causing the most worry.

This does not mean that the government hopes to continue the present price of cotton by obtaining additional foreign buying. It now accepts as a fact that it must reduce the price as part of what is necessary to induce foreign buying; that—and provide in some way for foreign purchasing power. The last, of course, is why the government is now pressing for reciprocal trade agreements looking to American purchases of more foreign goods.

The situation has not been much discussed because it is so unpleasant. Nobody is expected to be happy about it. Not the southern cotton growers, for they must look forward to lower prices for their staple. Not the manufacturers, for they must look forward to keener competition, and to sacrificing part of the American market to their foreign competitors.

Return of prosperity, with greater purchasing power in America, will help the manufacturers. For the cotton planters, however, it would probably spell higher prices for everything they buy.

Business Salvage

Right under the smoke screen provided by Senator Huey Long and Father Coughlin, business has eased into Washington and run off with more salvage than it had thought possible two months ago—or even two weeks ago.

For instance—due to an amazing flood of propaganda—repeal of the pink slip publicity for income taxes provision seems assured.

Also—the death sentence for utility holding companies has been reprieved to life imprisonment—or at least discretion to do so will be reposed in government agencies.

Also—contractors, scheduled to be left high and dry whenever possible in the four-billion-dollar work relief expenditures, now find themselves in such satisfactory shape that the construction league, spokesman for the reconstruction industry, and Michael McDonough, of the building trades unions, join in a statement singing the praises of the Presidential program. While another big group of contractors, the road builders, are giving a good imitation of a cat with cream on its whiskers.

And that would not be all, if a few more industries wake up to the situation and realize what they have to do to be saved. Though so far not many have shown indication of so doing.

For example, the railroads, with an army of security holders almost as large as the utilities, have not thought of making a mass attack on individual senators and representatives for what they really want—regulation of trucks and buses, but especially trucks.

They have been very discreet, stating their case in pompous arguments, and leaning over backward lest they be suspected of speaking in self-interest. If they would get their stockholders writing in to the senators and representatives in whose states and districts the security holders vote, there might be action very quickly.

How to Get Results

What the railroads should learn, and what a good many other lines of business should learn, is a very simple fact about how to get results in Washington. It is a fact that was appreciated to the utmost by the Anti-Saloon league. It is a fact which has been appreciated for the first time this session by the utilities. And a fact spectacularly demonstrated by the forces fighting now for repeal of income tax publicity.

The fact is that the average senator and representative can be affected only by backfires from his own state or district. The average senator, for example, is no more interested in a referendum by the National Chamber of Commerce on some piece of legislation than he is in a treatise on why the ancient Assyrians did not drink whisky instead of wine. Probably not so much.

But he does care, and tremendously, if half a dozen of the very manufacturers who voted in that referendum send him strong personal letters and wires—if the manufacturers in question live in that senator's state. And if they induce a lot of their friends to join the clamor, the senator, seeks light, as a rule, very quickly.

Copyright.—WNU Service.

Need Durum Wheat to Meet Shortage

Millers and Manufacturers
Concerned Over Future
Production.

Supplied by the United States Department
of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

For the first time in 35 years of durum-wheat production in the United States, there is a shortage of this class of wheat. Millers and macaroni manufacturers are concerned over the future production of durum wheat, because this season it has been necessary to import the grain from Canada.

Durum wheat was introduced from Russia about 1900 by Mark Alfred Carleton, of the United States Department of Agriculture. It soon became popular among the farmers of the northern Great Plains. Production increased rapidly, from about 60,000 bushels in 1901 to about 6,000,000 bushels in 1903, and probably about 50,000,000 bushels in 1906. The annual domestic consumption of durum wheat is now about 32,000,000 bushels, of which about 15,000,000 bushels is milled into semolina.

For many years the durum-wheat acreage was around 5,000,000 acres. The acreage varied from year to year owing principally to the relative market price of durum in comparison with hard red spring wheat. Formerly the export demand for durum wheat largely controlled the market price. A low price for durum usually resulted in a reduced acreage.

One of the most important phases of durum-wheat production is growing suitable varieties, of which Kubanka and Mindum are the best. High quality seed of these varieties has been conserved and is for sale to growers in adapted territory of the drought area by the seed stocks committee. This is a part of the seed conservation program authorized by congress and administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Farmers should consider carefully the growing of more durum and less hard red spring wheat this year. The Agriculture Outlook for 1935 summarizes the situation as follows: "While durum wheat supplies will be held down by a very small carry-over, average yield on an area of 3,000,000 acres would result in a new crop ample for domestic requirements and carry-over. A further increase of acreage, or yield above average, would result in a considerable surplus for export." The return of durum-wheat growing to the suggested acreage would meet domestic requirements and still keep the durum price from being controlled by world supply and demand.

Vitamin D Elements in Most All Winter Foods

In Finland, where the summer is too short to produce enough of the green food for dairy cattle, the export of butter fell off as European countries with longer summers began to produce yellow butter. Scientists were called on for a remedy, and finally produced a food in the way of vitaminized oil cake that placed the yellow into Finnish butter to revive its exportation.

In other countries, where winter is long and ultra-violet rays slant too much to produce green stuffs, scientists devised ways to conserve the vitamin D elements in forage for the winter months.

Yellow foods usually have a good supply of vitamin D, hence the protective value of oranges, carrots, sweet potatoes, yolk of egg and other foods with varying degrees of this color.

Crop Control World-Wide

American farmers who have signed up to reduce their cotton, corn or wheat acreage or the number of pigs they raise are in the same boat with the farmers of the rest of the world, says Pathfinder Magazine. This crop control or curb idea is now world-wide and still spreading. According to foreign observers for the bureau of agricultural economics the United States with its adjustment programs opened the way and other nations have been quick to follow suit. While the United States leads the way in the number of crops under government regulation most of the other leading nations of the world have broad powers over agriculture and some of them are seeking to extend that authority.

Agricultural Notes

With mules costing \$125, Louisiana is using oxen.

Chile is to raise a fund to combat fruit diseases and pests.

A course in fur farming is offered at the University of Wisconsin.

Maryland has set out to popularize the sweet potato in England.

Argentina has established minimum prices for wheat, corn and flaxseed.

Irrigation of most crops requires application of at least 1 inch of water per acre each week, or 27,000 gallons, during periods of no rainfall.

Approximately 220,000 common barberry bushes and seedlings were destroyed on 1,351 properties in 38 Ohio counties, in 1934.

Rickets develops most commonly in swine when they are kept indoors away from direct sunshine and when alfalfa or clover hay is not included in their rations.

Err in Attempts to "Push" Child

Young Folks Need Time to
Develop Their Power
of Attainment.

"We are hurried, we Americans, with the passion for early success and youthful achievements," so writes one of the best known, experienced, and successful critics, "H. T. P." It is a sentence to give pause to parents' thoughts. There is something stimulating to them in the realization that their children are proving their ability while still youthful. In imagination they see these, their offspring, spurring ahead, not only of those of their own age, but overtaking and forging ahead of those of more mature years and of wider experience.

When a child is a genius, or especially gifted or talented, he, (or she), is able to grasp with amazing rapidity the meaning of instructions and to acquire technique at a very early age which would otherwise be beyond him. With this mental and physical equipment there is also a quality, not to be gauged by years, for it is ageless. But geniuses are rare, despite the fact that many parents consider their children belong to the limited company. It is wiser to be slow in such classification, while nurturing and cherishing what seems to be a spark of the "Divine fire" found in geniuses. Above all, care for the health of such promising youths and give them every possible opportunity for proper development of the ability.

Apart from these exceptional children, there is the vast majority, the normal average. These children may be slow in developing their powers. They require time to lay the right foundation, if they are to have sufficient technique to amount to anything worth while. It is a mistake to be "hyped with the passion for early success and youthful achievement." Give the young folks time

to prove themselves. So long as they don't settle down to contentment with mediocrity they are working toward some fulfillment. To put pressure on them may stunt the development of their powers. Provide as suitable an environment as possible for their progress and encourage rather than urge them to go forward.

This waiting game on the part of parents is not easy, especially when they see others rising. The consolation to them has to come from the realization that achievement is laid on a cumulative foundation Rome was not built in a day, but it

was being built continually and steadily. It was neither a lazy nor a makeshift process, but a steady rising. Parents have the right to expect something of their children, but unless they foster abilities and do not push the youngsters ahead before they are ready, they may frustrate their own hopes.

© Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

Prolific Sow

Worcestershire, England, claims to have the world's greatest porcine mother in a sow which, it is claimed, produced 355 youngsters in 11 years, 65 being born in three litters in one year.

"Made My Car Look New Again!"



You'll marvel too, at how beautiful your car looks after you Simoniz it. But Simonizing does more than just bring back the lustre and beauty your car had when new. It makes the finish stay beautiful. Dust and dirt wipe off of a Simonized car with a dry cloth, and the finish sparkles as bright as ever. So always insist on Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener for your car.

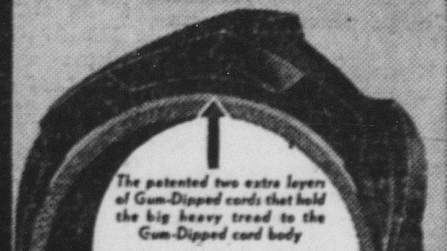
MOTORISTS' WISE

SIMONIZ

Simonizing a car is easy! The new improved Simoniz Kleener quickly restores the lustre. Simoniz gives the finish lasting beauty and protection.

Why Firestone

TIRES CAN HOLD THE DEEP, HEAVY
GROUND GRIP TREAD TO THE TIRE
BODY, WITHSTANDING TERRIFIC PULLS
AND STRAINS AND GIVING MORE
TRACTION THAN ANY TIRE EVER MADE



The patented two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords that hold the heavy tread to the Gum-Dipped cord body.

The body of patented Gum-Dipped High Stretch Cords which give greater adhesion, flexibility and strength to withstand pulls and strains.

REALIZING the need for better traction on soft ground and country roads, Firestone engineers designed and built a new type of tire with the deepest, heaviest, most rugged tread ever known.

You do not need chains with this remarkable new Ground Grip Tire, because the rugged tread is scientifically designed for self-cleaning and will not clog, even in mud or clay. Firestone can give you a tread like this because of two patented construction features.

One is the two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords placed between the heavy tread and the tire body, binding the tread and body together in one unit of great strength.

The other is Gum-Dipping, by which process every high stretch cord in the tire body is soaked in liquid rubber, preventing friction and giving the cord body extra strength to withstand the extreme flexing at low air pressures.

For your spring and summer plowing and general farm use you cannot afford to be without these new Ground Grip Tires on your cars, trucks, tractors and farm equipment. See your nearest Firestone Service Store, tire dealer or implement dealer today. Easy terms can be arranged. There is a complete line of Firestone tires, tubes and auto supplies for your every farm need.

This heavy traction tread guaranteed not to loosen from the tire body under any conditions and all other parts of the tire are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect.

Firestone GROUND GRIP	4.40-21. \$10.90
4.75-19.	11.75
5.00-19.	11.75
4.80-20.	11.50
5.00-20.	11.50
5.25-17.	13.90
5.80-17.	13.90
5.25-18.	14.15

\$10.90 UP

Other sizes priced proportionately low

© 1935, F. I. & R. Co.

***** Listen to the Voice of Firestone—featuring Richard Crooks, Gladys Swarthout, or Nelson Eddy—every Monday night over N. B. C.—WEAF Network . . . A Five Star Program

FOR 20% MORE POWER
In farming, quick starts and more power are a big advantage. In the Firestone Extra Power Battery, the new Firestone Allrubber Separator gives you as much as 20% greater power and far longer battery life.

FOR QUICK STARTS AND LONGER MILEAGE
Put a new set of Firestone Spark Plugs in your car—truck and tractor—you'll be surprised how much quicker they will start, and how much fuel you will save.

FOR BETTER BRAKING CONTROL
Firestone Brake Lining is put up in sets, making it convenient for you to reline your own brakes. It is designed and made for smoothest and most efficient braking control.