

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—During the next few months President Roosevelt will seem to be moving a little toward the right, on every issue of any consequence except the public utilities. Actually there will be very little change, but the appearance will seem very important, and there will be loud cries from the radicals.

In fact, the left fringe of the brain trust is already disturbed. So much so that it is feeding out propaganda intended to have a direct effect on Roosevelt personally. It is certainly not intended for anyone else, for the last thing these particular radicals want to do is hurt him. The trouble with them is that they have not analyzed the higher politics of the situation. They are worried about an eddy instead of the main course of the river. And their conversation is so free, at all times, that even if the President was concerned about their attitude he would not dare tell them. For in that case they would not be able to rest until they had told their favorite column conductors, just to show they were still in the "inner circle" and knew what was going on.

The present situation starts, not with the President, but inside the Republican camp. Yes—strange as it may seem—there is still such a thing. The Republicans, not all of them but some of their strategists, are simply delighted with the Huey Long-Father Coughlin situation. What they want more than anything else in the world is to see a third party—a very radical third party—with a Presidential ticket in the field next year.

Their theory is, of course, that this radical party will garner a few electoral votes—Wisconsin, the Dakotas, possibly Montana, and maybe Washington and Nebraska; that it will poll a very large vote in some of the big eastern states such as Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—enough votes in this last group to make sure that the Republican candidate would walk off with the electoral votes. They are not worrying about Connecticut—which stood by Hoover, although the majority was very small, nor Rhode Island, which has suffered so in its textile industry that Republicans feel it is "in the bag."

See California Safe

Nor are they worried about California, whose big electoral vote is now so essential. The Golden Gate state's rejection of Upton Sinclair, and its outraged protests about the reciprocal trade treaties, makes them sure of it. Altogether, they think their only problem is to get the right candidate and the right platform!

Of course, in the Roosevelt view, that is just where they fall down hard. Who, Roosevelt's friends inquire, cynically, would the candidate be? And what could the platform say?

But it has never been part of any Roosevelt strategy to underrate an opponent, nor to leave any stone unturned just because it did not seem necessary to move it. As witness the efforts in last fall's election.

So Roosevelt is maneuvering into his favorite middle ground position, between the Tories and the radicals. And to make this more secure, he is going to seem a little conservative for a while. He confidently expects to scare the Republicans to death by this course, for the natural reaction will be just what they have been planning.

Roosevelt plans to have the radicals grow in strength, while he grows in strength with voters who are normally Republican! But who are frightened at the radical menace.

Meanwhile the radical fringe of his own supporters, trying to figure his course out, have come to the conclusion that the trouble is that Louis McHenry Howe has been sick. So they say M. H. McIntyre, the secretary who makes all the President's appointments, will not let anyone except conservatives see him!

"Scotch" Tied Up

Millions of gallons of fine—and perhaps not so good—Scotch whisky, are lying in government warehouses, under the eagle eye of Uncle Sam's customs officers, and with little apparent prospect of being marketed through ordinary channels.

This stock offers a fine chance for bargains, if one could only appraise the quality of the liquor in some fashion. But how to do it? How to tell what is really good liquor, so to speak, and what would have no appeal whatever?

For the trouble is that this whisky is what the trade calls "unknown brands." It is perhaps the best argument in favor of heavy advertising for brands and labels that has ever been presented. For, while this whisky is lying un-solicited and unwanted in the warehouses, running up storage charges and threatening to add freight shipment charges about as expected.

Normally, such a stock of any commodity hanging over the market, would play hob with everybody in that particular trade. But the owners of this whisky cannot dump it on the market at whatever the market price happens to be, for there is no market price for an unknown brand.

The man who drinks Scotch whisky normally prefers a certain brand. He may like half a dozen brands. But when he is buying whisky he buys

what he thinks is one of his favorites. He is not interested in some brand that he never heard of before, except at a great sacrifice in the price. And with an import duty of \$5 a gallon, plus an excise duty of \$2 a gallon, plus stamp and other taxes, it is not possible to offer these unknown brands at what looks like a real bargain. The tax collectors are not offering to share the loss. They insist on their \$7 to \$9 tax on each gallon regardless of quality or marketability.

Tried for Clean-up

This big undigested stock of Scotch, much of which is in New York, Boston and Baltimore, is the result of two attempts at speculation when the prohibition ban was first lifted. In the first rush, a great many foreigners saw a good chance to make a clean-up. They knew that Americans had been buying—from bootleggers—all possible sorts of liquor with apparently very little concern as to brands or varieties. And at very high prices. So they thought they could buy up a lot of whisky cheap in Scotland, ship it to this country on consignment, and take their profits.

Meanwhile an equal number of speculatively inclined persons in this country, who had never been in the liquor distributing business and knew little, if anything, about its ramifications, took out importers' permits, and applied for large quotas. Then they proceeded to buy large quantities of liquor, sometimes in bottles and sometimes having it bottled. All went nicely until the liquor arrived in the ports of entry.

Then came the problem of selling it. And there were no offers. The drinkers, who, during prohibition, had taken anything that was wet, inside a good-looking package, were imbued with the idea that they wanted particular brands. The ordinary liquor trade knew how to handle the well-advertised brands, and had no idea of tying up a lot of money in brands that might not move, and at any rate would have to be pushed. The real murder, of course, lies in the fact that so large a percentage of the total cost of a bottle of imported whisky is tax, and therefore not susceptible of being shaved. A severe cut on the part of the price exclusive of tax would not appear to the customer such a big reduction! It would not deter him from taking his favorite brand.

Unpleasant Surprises

President Roosevelt has had a number of unpleasant surprises in his attempt to swat the utilities—particularly on the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill.

It is no secret that one of the surprises has made one of the bill's "authors"—Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana—just a little sorry that he sponsored it. Then the local yelps! For instance, Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power company, who expressed the opinion that the bill would "hurt Georgia more than New York."

Perhaps the Senator Wheeler case is the most interesting of the surprises. As soon as the utility crowd realized what was happening, they got very busy, indeed, in Montana. The situation is something like this: The utility interests, alone, are not very important in numbers or influence in Montana, but they are allied with, if not controlled by, the same interests that control Anaconda copper.

Now Anaconda is very influential, indeed, in Montana. In fact, they say that Anaconda generally gets precisely what it wants, even on election day. And it so happens that, as these gentlemen want not only that their utility interests should do well, but their copper interests also, they have seen to it that their utility interests buy all their copper for wires, etc., from Montana copper mines.

Now, it happens further that the ramifications of the holding company interests involved stretch to many far distant states. So that on the whole it is a very beneficial thing—to the Montana copper miners—that this holding company situation is as it is.

If the proposed legislation should break up the holding companies, and all the operating companies should be independent, presumably, it has been carefully pointed out to mine workers of Senator Wheeler's state that the operating companies not in Montana would buy their copper in the cheapest market. It is also pointed out with much force that the cheapest copper to be obtained, despite the tariff, is not Montana mined metal, but imported, whether from Africa or Chile.

Brings Many Protests

All of which has brought a remarkable deluge of protests against the holding company bill from Montana, the copper miners joining the shareholders and bondholders. Montana is not a large state in population, though the third largest in the union in area, but enough people became excited about the situation to run an average of about 500 letters of protest a day to the senior Montana senator's office. And not enough letters of approval to be worth considering!

Massachusetts roughly has about seven times as many people as Montana. Presumably it would have an even larger proportionate number of heavy holders of investment securities. But even the Bay state has been giving its senators only a small number in excess of those poured in on the Montana senators.

The number being received by Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts has been running about 600 a day. Whereupon the senator announced that he was for strict regulation, but against the death sentence!

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Seed for Pasture, Hay, Is Available

Supply Believed Sufficient
for Planting More Than
30,000,000 Acres.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.
Pasture and hay crop prospects for 1935 are brightened by reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Estimates indicate sufficient seed, especially of legumes, to plant more than 30,000,000 acres to grass and hay crops if the ground is properly prepared and seed used sparingly. Approximately 29,000,000 acres normally are sown. This extra 1,000,000 acres planted to emergency soil-building, erosion-resisting crops will make use of part of the land once planted to corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and other contracted crops. This extra acreage should also accumulate hay and forage reserves used up in recent months.

Figures from the entire United States indicate enough seed on hand to increase normal plantings as follows: Sweet clover, 250,000 acres; alfalfa, 500,000 acres; lespedeza and red-top, each 1,000,000 acres; and soy beans, at least 5,000,000 acres. It is believed there is enough seed on hand of Kentucky bluegrass and orchard grass to make the normal spring seeding.

The greatest shortages exist in seed supplies of timothy, forage sorghums, millet, sudan grass, and red and alsike clover. There is enough timothy to seed about half the normal acreage. There is enough red clover to seed about 85 per cent of the normal acreage. There is enough sorgo seed on hand to take care of only one-third of the acreage usually sown. Current supplies of millet and sudan grass seed will sow only about one-half the usual acreage. It is reported, however, that importations are rapidly augmenting supplies of these seeds.

Although shortages in adapted varieties of oats, barley, wheat and rye for grain purposes exist in many parts of the drought area, there is probably an ample supply adapted for use as pastures and for grain hays.

Overfeeding Is Cause of Scours in Young Calves

Overfeeding young calves during the first two weeks is likely to cause scours, something that is very difficult to control, says Dr. W. L. Boyd, professor of veterinary medicine, University farm, St. Paul. When young animals are overfed, the milk does not entirely digest, and often forms hard leather-like bunches which lie in the fourth compartment of the stomach, causing irritation that results in diarrhea or scours.

When a calf begins to scour, its feed should be cut in half, and if this fails to help, all milk should be withheld for 24 to 48 hours. In place of milk, barley gruel, made by boiling barley kernels until they split open, may be used. A tablespoonful of common baking soda, dissolved in a little milk or water, given once or twice a day, usually helps calves with scours. This should be given slowly through the mouth, so as not to choke the calf.

White scours are caused by germs rather than by overfeeding. In case of any outbreaks of this nature, the local veterinarian would be the best authority.

Way to Stop Erosion

Uncle Sam has originated a unique cultivator which digs 10,000 holes as large as a big straw hat per acre in the surface of tillable fields subject to erosional losses. These holes act as pockets which hold rain-water as it falls until it can be absorbed by the soil. Fifty thousand gallons of water per acre is thus stored in the soil as essential moisture instead of racing away as the efficient agency of erosion. On fields tilled with this new cultivator, soil-wash losses have been reduced to about 1 per cent, as compared with the average loss of 34 per cent which occurred before the new system of cultivation was begun. American farmers and farming will save \$2,000,000,000 annually—the tribute now paid to erosion—! If the defense is permanently successful.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Around the Farm

France will discourage any increase in wheat acreage.

One of the most easily digested of all foods is honey.

In Holland a special brand of chocolate bar has one-fourth soybean content.

Plant diseases, called rusts, are named because their color suggests iron rust.

South Africa's 1934-35 wheat crop is expected to be 36 per cent greater than that of last season.

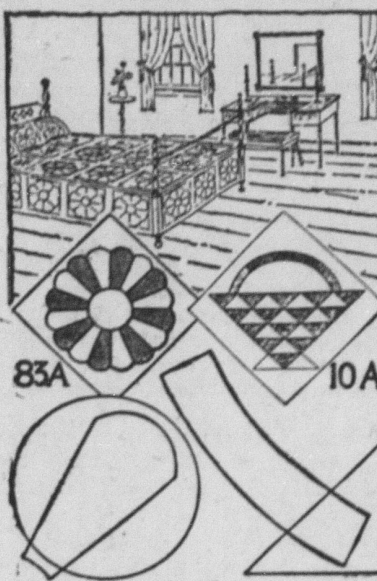
Soybean flour is being used more and more in manufactured products to add to their smoothness, taste, and keeping qualities.

Farmers of southern California are adding plant food to irrigation water. Ammonia gas in the water has proved as nourishing as nitrogen fertilizer.

The carryover of wheat in the United States on July 1, 1935, is expected to total 145,000,000 bushels or less, as compared with 280,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1934.

CUTTING PATCHES FOR QUILTS

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



When making a patch quilt the patches must be cut out right if the finished quilt is to look neat. Sewing seams the same width is also very important. These two points should always be watched as work progresses, to obtain good results, and not have trouble after work is well under way. Cut the patches from accurate cut-out diagrams. The cut-out diagrams shown here are a set for the "Dresden Plate" and "Basket" quilts, and include allowance for seams. Any width for seams may be used but always use the same width in one quilt, to come out right. Directions for use are very simple. Place cut-out on material so the longest dimension follows the weave. Mark outline with pencil and cut out material carefully.

Send 10 cents to our quilt dept. and we mail you both of these free cut-outs set No. 83a and 10a.

Address Home Craft Co.—Dept. D.—Nineteenth and St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

When writing for any information inclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply.

MAN'S ANTIQUITY

Anthropologists from forty-two nations, meeting in London at the congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, have been told that the period of man's habitation of the earth is much longer than previously believed, extending perhaps, to some 10,000,000 years into antiquity. Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, British anthropologist, explained that diverse opinions still prevail regarding the origin of civilization, "but we now have evidence to show that, whether it was Egypt, Sumeria, India or elsewhere, it was the work of the Mediterranean race." This fact is not necessarily indicative of superior qualities of skill or initiative on the part of this race, he said, but is due to "historical circumstances" that impelled these people "to embark on those pursuits which led inevitably to the upbuilding of civilization."

BOYS! GIRLS!

Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

What He Got

Youth—I feel sorry for poor old George. He gave his girl friend the world with a fence around it. Friend—What did she give him? Youth—The gate.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Tragic Truth

Some people are not deserving of their misfortunes.



MEETING OTHERS

Do not be afraid of opening your heart, flinging the door of it wide open. Get rid of all reserve; do not meet a person as though you were afraid of making a mistake and doing what you would be glad later to recall.

★ DEEP-CUT HEAVY TREAD—MORE TRACTION . . .

★ SELF CLEANING . . .

★ DOES NOT BUMP ON PAVED ROADS . . .

★ NO CHAINS NEEDED

★ A SIZE AND TYPE FOR YOUR CAR, TRUCK and TRACTOR

THE New

GROUND GRIP TIRE FOR EVERY FARM NEED

IF you have ever been stranded with your car, truck or tractor in mud or soft ground, you will welcome this new line of Firestone Ground Grip Tires. This big, heavy, extra rugged, specially designed tread that cleans itself, required 54% more rubber to give you traction without chains.

It will pull you through any muddy road or soft ground. This heavy traction tread is securely held to the Gum-Dipped cord body by the patented construction of two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread.

See your nearest Firestone Service Store, Firestone Tire Dealer or Implement Dealer today! Equip your car, truck and tractor with these new, Super-Traction tires for more economical year-round service.

Remember! This heavy, Super-Traction tread is 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.

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

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