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"With or without offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes."

Divided Authority

Evidence of the discord and controversy which almost without exception arises out of divided authority was presented yesterday when members of the advisory board of the state school for adult blind appeared before the board of control to protest against methods employed by the superintendent of that institution in the broom industry, which gives employment to a large number of its inmates and provides the means for other blind persons to make a livelihood.

By their very protests against alleged lack of cooperation of the superintendent in failing to keep them informed regarding matters pertaining to the school, and by their failure to observe the course of procedure prescribed for them by law the members of the advisory board condemned themselves of attempting to interfere with the superintendent in his administrative duties and his responsibility to the board of control alone.

The law creating it provides specifically that the advisory board shall be nothing more than advisory—not to the superintendent, but to the board of control, which is charged with responsibility for administration of the institution and the conduct of the superintendent. It further provides that the sole duty of the advisory board is to make recommendations in writing to the board of control. Yet the members of the board of control, as it has been constituted for the past four months, had not until yesterday been advised of the charges against the superintendent.

The trouble with advisory boards is that they are seldom content to remain advisory. When given official authority to criticize they seek to ursurp the power to remedy the evils, real or imaginary, they discover.

In this instance there is further cause for conflict in the law, which makes the advisory board solely responsible to the governor instead of the board of control, charged with responsibility for the conduct of the institution. Unless the advisors can confine themselves to their prescribed functions they should be eliminated.

The Relief Report

The report on the state relief administration is a fact finding document resulting from patient investigation and study and while charges of misappropriation and extravagance were found unfounded, it points out minor defects and faults in the state set-up and recommends certain changes to correct minor abuses. It is by no means a white-wash. The irregularities were found "mainly attributable to want of proper supervision by the political divisions in which the work originated."

Wild statements have been constantly circulated about the relief situation, many of them originating in ignorance and misinformation, most of them by radical agitators, who have from the start tried to make trouble, instigating strikes and riots. As the chairman of the investigating committee says "certain types of complaints reaching us, often of a political nature, originated in certain counties and seem to have their origin in groups of social and political agitators. In many cases these complaints were highly colored with local or organization sentiment."

The relief program is far from perfect, but when the haste with which it was organized and the scarcity of trained personnel are considered, it has functioned on the whole admirably during the emergency. It has been fairly efficiently and honestly conducted, far more so than in most other states. With the changes suggested, it promises to function better in the future. There is no public function free from criticism or without its flaws, and never will be, but to secure correction complaints must be based on facts not rumors.

In the appointment of Jefferson Myers as chairman of the Multnomah relief committee, the governor has made an excellent choice. In 1906 Governor Chamberlain appointed Mr. Myers to organize relief work for Oregon refugees of the San Francisco fire and quake, so that he has experience in such work. Since then he has served as state treasurer and as member of the United States Shipping board, proving his sound business judgment and executive capacity.

The Progressive Walkout

The walkout of six progressive senators—Johnson of California, Norris of Nebraska, Nye of North Dakota, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Shipstead of Minnesota and Borah of Idaho—when the oath of office was administered to Dennis Chavez, successor to the late Bronson Cutting of New Mexico as a protest against the administration's opposition to the re-election of Cutting, was quite typical of the progressive bloc, which always seeks the limelight.

Senator Cutting, who was elected as a republican, deserted his party to support Roosevelt in 1932, but the administration supported his democratic opponent, Chavez, in the 1934 election. The latter was defeated by a small margin and filed a contest, which was reported to have the backing of Farley and other democratic leaders. It was resentment against this contest that caused the progressive walkout.

President Roosevelt has shown the progressives more consideration than any republican president ever showed them and embodied many of their proposals in the new deal, as well as recognized them by appointing progressives like Ickes and Wallace to cabinet positions. But this did not prevent the progressives, including Cutting, from opposing many of the Roosevelt policies, such as veteran compensation, the bonus payment, the world court, the NRA, etc. In this they showed as much "ingratitude" as the president is alleged to have shown towards Cutting.

This walk-out is one of the few instances the progressives ever agreed together long enough to act as a unit. They are individualists, each with his own political panaceas and belong to no party, except by camouflage, cannot even unite in a party of their own. Their main function is securing publicity for themselves and barring Huey Long, they talk more than all the rest of the senators together.

Atlanta, May 21 (AP)—Official certification that drys won the statewide prohibition referendum of last Tuesday by a margin of 243 was made today by Secretary of State John Wilson.

GREAT RICHES

by Mabel Howe Farnham

SYNOPSIS: It won't be long, New Concord feels, before the brilliant match most of eligible New Concord had a hand in making, the marriage of James Stimson and Jane Northrup, will come to disaster. James does not make enough money for Jane, and although James has long ago put away all thought of Leslie Harris, he must admit that Leslie, and not Jane, might have been the wife for him.

Chapter 38

LESLIE'S QUESTION

Leslie Harris had never married, to Miss Julia Pratt's keen and continued disappointment. About the time of the birth of the Stimson twins she had gone to Kansas City, and as the local paper put it, "accepted" a position in Kansas City's largest department store.

There, to New Concord's amazed surprise, she had in five or six years worked up from a humble clerk in the basement to the assistant to the head of the department of women's wear, and twice a year went East with the buyer to help select gowns and frocks.

All of the feminine half of New Concord who could afford it, except Jane Stimson, bought their gowns and frocks from Leslie as a matter of course. It was decided that this not inconsiderable patronage was responsible for Leslie's success. How else could a simple little dear like Leslie have attained to such business eminence?

Leslie, as a dressmaker's daughter, had imbibed a natural patter about lines and colors and styles from her babyhood and she did know how to wear her clothes, but of course she was not really clever. It was said that she made seventy dollars a week, but New Concord did not believe this. How could she? Not half the professional men in her home town made so much.

Leslie continued to spend every other Sunday with her mother and father. She came one warm April afternoon to bring Miss Julia some yellow and lavender tulips. "Seems like your flowers always do better than mine," Miss Julia grumbled as she arranged her gift in a vase, "even though you're not here to look after them properly."

"They know how much I count on them," Leslie laughed. "I tell them I cannot bear it in the city unless I know they're here blooming for me. And then of course Father does take wonderful care of them. He's a better gardener than I ever was."

"It's a fine thing for your father . . . for any man, digging and planting in the good warm earth."

"It keeps him busy," Leslie said. And changed the subject. A little later she had drifted over to the table where the vase stood and by pulling a tulip here, loosening another there, had changed a stiff unhappy bunch of suffering blooms to a lovely group that relaxed gratefully in the sunshine.

With her nose buried in the tulips, Leslie said, "Miss Julia, what's the matter with Jimmy . . . with James Stimson?"

"Matter? I don't know that anything's the matter. What do you mean?"

Leslie turned and seated herself on the edge of the table, facing Miss Julia. "He's so changed. You must see it. I sat behind him in church. He looked so . . . so dispirited. And there are such deep lines . . . bitter lines around his mouth. Is it Jane who's done this to him? Or what?"

"I don't know. I don't think so. Jane's made him a fine wife. Everyone says so. I suppose the trouble is, if there is any, that we all expected too much of James in the beginning. He expected too much of himself. And now he's old enough to realize that he's just . . . just another run of the mill and nothing out of the way. I dare say it hurts."

"I don't think that's fair, Miss Julia. It seems to be the fashion in New Concord to belittle everything James does. He's only thirty-one or two and already he's made a name . . . a small name, but a name . . . all over this section for his sound sense and trustworthiness and his real ability as a leader in court. Mr. Ellison hears all the newspaper gossip. He says James has won cases that would do credit to any city lawyer of twice his age And he's made a living, a fine living for a country town. Why then does New Concord laugh at him? Why do they dare refer to him as 'poor James'?"

"Because James doesn't value himself enough. I suppose. If a man doesn't think any too well of himself I've noticed that nobody else does."

"James thought well enough of himself before he was married Miss Julia, you know as well as I that it's Jane. I only see him at long intervals. And every time I can notice the change. Jane is murdering him by inches.

"Yes, I mean just that. It's nothing short of murder to kill a man's self respect, his belief in himself. Miss Julia, can't you do something? Talk to Jane. Make her see that what she does to James she does to herself. If James' life is a failure, Jane's life is a failure, too. She doesn't seem to realize that, though it's so obvious. Someone must wake her up, point it out to her."

"There may be something in what you say," Miss Julia said uneasily. "Jane isn't always as tactful as she might be. Perhaps she doesn't handle him just right, though I know she means the best in the world."

"And you will talk to her?"

"I'll try. I'm afraid it will be difficult."

Miss Julia went to call on Jane and as Jane had expected her they had tea in the back parlor. Jane was in a good humor. It always pleased her to have an occasion to use her beautiful silver tea service.

Miss Julia in her embarrassment ate five sandwiches and a large piece of chocolate cake before she could gather courage to broach the subject which had inspired her visit. At last she put down her cup, pushed back her plate and plunged in head foremost.

"Jane," she said, "I've come here to talk to you frankly about James and I'm scared to death. I've been interested in James since before he was born. It occurred to me the other day that we, you and I and all of us who love James, haven't been quite fair to him. Because we expected so much of him, expected miracle perhaps, we've got into the habit of making light of the very substantial things James has already accomplished."

Miss Julia went on to quote Leslie, enlarging on James' past and present achievements. Jane listened impatiently, studying Miss Julia's embarrassed face curiously.

"Certainly James has made a living," Jane said, dryly, when Miss Julia paused. "So have most of the men of his age and condition. With the Judge to push him and his grandfather's name behind him I don't see how he could have helped it. But I confess I expected more from James than a bare living."

"I hardly call this exactly bare," commented Miss Julia tartly with an appraising glance at the richly furnished room.

"You know perfectly well Father gave me this house. If I had to depend on what James made I'd be living in a dump."

"You'd be living in James' own house . . . one of the handsomest houses in town."

"Yes, out in Niggerville with darkies for neighbors. No thank you."

"Jane, I didn't come here to quarrel with you and I don't mean to. I'm fond of you and I admire you. But as an old woman twice your age I've naturally learned a few things you haven't yet got around to.

"One of them is that men are a lot more sensitive and a whole lot more vain than women. If you hurt that vanity and that sensitiveness they never amount to much. Women are tougher. They can stand a good deal of beating. But a man can't . . . and be anything of a man."

"Are you implying that I beat my husband?"

"Not consciously, my dear. But every time you remind him that your father supplies your luxuries it's a lash of the whip. And every time you say what you just said to me, that if you were dependent on James you would be living in a dump, you make other people think less of him That's only common sense, my child. You've got plenty of common sense. Think it over and you'll find that I'm right."

"Has James been complaining to you? Or is it the Judge? That doddering old idiot always has hated me, always has been jealous of me. I suppose James whines to him and he passes it on to you.

"You know how James was brought up? Fed with a silver spoon, waited on, referred to like a little king."

(To be Continued)

Flattering For Matrons

Edited by

LAURA I. BALDT, A. M.

For many years Assistant Professor of Household Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

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News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

PAUL MALLON

Washington, May 21—The nonchalance with which the new deal came out left-handedly in favor of buying the federal reserve system, lock, stock and vaults, was somewhat mystifying.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau interjected his indorsement as a sort of "by the way" afterthought while testifying about the new bank bill. President Roosevelt murmured a quiet approval while reaching for a cigarette at a press conference. Now, everyone knows that a government does not ordinarily indorse any such seemingly revolutionary suggestions in such a casual way. But the new dealers have performed many unprecedented feats before and have performed them casually. Consequently there appeared to be more behind this move than the off-hand treatment of it would indicate, and there is.

Bagatelle—The underlying explanation why Messrs. Roosevelt and Morgenthau did not go any stronger on it appears to be that they did not think it was important. Apparently they neglected to stress that because there are other people who think it is, notably Father Coughlin.

It is a little known fact, but the government could buy up the capital stock of the 12 federal reserve banks for $148,000,000. This is a small change to a government spending four billions for relief alone. The stock is now held entirely by member banks (those private bankers whom Coughlin always talks about). It is little to them financially because it represents only 3 per cent of their own total capital stocks. It pays dividends, but it figures very small in the banking structure of the nation.

Illusions—The financial experts of the government have never thought much about buying this stock for the simple reason that they run the 12 banks anyway. They did not figure that they needed to buy something they already operated through the federal reserve board.

Apparently the system was set up that way to maintain the illusion that the banking system was democratic. It was a proper constitutional subterfuge to let the bank stock be privately owned and then have the government regulate the banks energetically.

This regulation has always been more or less strong. The strength was increased by emergency banking acts since the new deal came in. And under this new bank bill, the board will be able even to tell all the federal reserve bankers what color shirt to wear and how to comb their hair.

Strategy—You can see from this that the strategy of new deal reformers has been to expand their power over the federal reserve. It will be complete if they get this new bank bill. That is what they are primarily interested in. But if anyone seriously wants them to own it as well as operate it, they are willing.

All it means to them is an ultimate acknowledgement and fulfillment of the legal ruse by which they seized it. It means the last trivial constitutional delusion of private ownership is lost.

If the trial kite which now has been casually attached to Father Coughlin's balloon floats well on the public breeze, you may expect that step to be taken. Apparently they do not intend to do anything important about it now. But good prophets are betting that, within two years the step will be taken.

Mantillas—If the thing is no more important financially than this, you may wonder why Messrs. Roosevelt and Morgenthau mentioned it at all. You under-estimate Father Coughlin. It is one of his pet policies. Even a left-handed indorsement of it may tend to assuage his followers, which is a politically desirable result from a new deal standpoint.

Furthermore, it is an ideal mantilla for the administration to wave in the faces of the bull-like bankers who are raging against the extension of governmental power contained in the new bank bill.

Precedents—Four democracies have central banking systems owned by the government. They are Sweden, New Zealand and Australia. (Of course, Russia, Italy and Germany have dictatorships.) In France and England, a fiction of independence is kept, similar to ours but actually it does not amount to much.

Snag—The holding which is being done on the holding companies bill inside the Rayburn sub-committee has been causing some concern inside the new deal. The sub-committee is supposed to have been divided 3 to 3 for several weeks, with one democrat siding with the republicans against the bill. The Corcoran-Cohen board of strategy has been working on the situation without effect. That is why the bill was rushed out of the senate committee with a topheavy vote. The new deal boys thought it would have a good psychological effect on the house committee.

However, the house snag appears to be only a detail. The bill will eventually be passed by both houses in much the same shape as posed by the senate committee.

Republicans—Foremost republicans say privately that the reason their mid-western meeting was centered in Illinois was to get away from candidacies. Apparently a number of party leaders felt that the proposed big meeting in Kansas would promote the prospects of a well-known Kansas favorite son. The official explanation, of course, is that they wanted to get into Lincolnian surroundings.

Answers to Questions

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing the Capital Journal Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Please enclose three (3) cents for reply.

Q. How many countries have a representative at the Holy See? F.R.

A. There are 37 nations represented at the Holy See by either an ambassador or minister.

Q. What crimes carry death sentences? M.C.

A. Warden Lawes of Sing Sing prison says that contrary to the general belief that premeditated murder alone is punishable by death, the following crimes carry death sentences: Rape in seventeen states, treason in 15, arson in 9, burglary in five, armed robbery in four, kidnaping in several, and train-wrecking in two states.

Q. Why does cake made with cocoa taste drier than cake made with chocolate? M.J.

A. Because cocoa is not as rich as chocolate. When cocoa is used in a recipe which calls for chocolate, three tablespoons of cocoa and one-half tablespoon of butter should be used for each ounce of chocolate.

Q. How large are lobster traps? N.R.

A. They are usually 3 or 4 feet long and capable of containing a number of lobsters. They are set in water ranging from 5 up to 30 fathoms or even more, and are visited every two or three days, if the weather permits. From the traps the lobsters are taken to floating cages, called cars, where they are kept until enough are gathered to warrant a shipment.

Q. How much damage was done by the recent storm in Honolulu? J.E.

A. The storm, which was Honolulu's worst cloudburst in five years, took nine lives and caused damage estimated at two million dollars.

Q. Who invented the pipeless organ and how does it work? F.S.

A. The pipeless organ is the invention of Laurens Hammond of Chicago. It is smaller than an upright piano and has a two-manual console with pedal clavier and a power cabinet. The tones originate in an electric tone-generator which consists of a wheel, a permanent magnet around which a coil has been wound. In the generator-unit there are 91 tone-generating elements, each supplying a different pitch.

Q. What proportion of the sun's heat does the earth receive? T.N.

A. Less than one two-billionth of the sun's energy is intercepted by the earth, since the sun's energy is radiated in all directions.

Q. What kind of duties are fatigue duties in the Army? C.S.S.

A. The term is applied to such duties of a soldier as have nothing to do with the carrying of arms. The policing of camps and quarters, etc., is a fatigue duty.

Q. Who was Giovanni Canani? H. C.

A. Canani was an Italian anatomist (1513-1579) who discovered certain of the hand muscles, and was the first to observe the use of the valves in veins.

Q. What kind of wood did the Romans use in making their fine furniture? P.H.

A. It was citron wood, believed to be a tree of the pine family, still used in cabinet making because of its beautiful grain. It grows in Algeria.

Q. Where is the oldest university in the western hemisphere? E.S.

A. The University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru, claims to be the oldest. It was founded in 1551.

Puff has a six-shooter as big as his arm.

He fears when he shoots it he'll do some harm.

"Now what shall I aim at?" he asks turning red.

"Just shoot at this apple," says one, "on my head."

Pantry Patter

By R. C. E.

CLEANING WINDOW SHADES

Window shades can be cleaned by taking them down, stretching them out on a flat surface, dusting them thoroughly and then wiping them with a damp soapened cloth. After this clean with damp cloth without soap and then dry very carefully.

Salmon, tuna and lobster, combined in equal portions and mixed with celery and dressing, make a delicious salad for spring serving. Be sure to serve thoroughly chilled and the lettuce must be crisp.

Boxed or homemade sugar cookies, rolled, make a good "crust" to hold cream or fruit fillings. For a more fancy dessert, spread with whipped cream when served. This, of course, adds calories.

Cooked carrot strings combined with freshly cooked peas or aspafagus and topped with cheesed cream sauce makes a tasty food for the main course of simple luncheon for spring serving.

Cheese biscuits blend well with fish or fruit salads. The combination is good and can be used for informal luncheon or supper serving. A good idea for the club luncheon.

MOUNTAIN MUFFINS

One tablespoon butter, ¼ cup sugar, 1 egg, well beaten, ¾ cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, ¼ teaspoon baking powder.

Cream butter and add sugar. Add well beaten egg. Mix well and then add milk. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt, and add to the butter mixture. Drop in well greased muffin tins. Turn electric oven switch to Preheat. Set temperature control to 400 degrees F When correct temperature is reached, turn switch to bake. Place muffins in oven. Bake 25 minutes (approximately).

SUNDOWN STORIES

BRIGHT FEATHERS

By Mary Graham Bonner

"Come all Puddle Muddlers! Gather around Big Chief Eagle."

Booming-Voice beat the drum and Jelly and Honey Bear, the two cubs Blacky and Jupiter, Mr. and Mrs. Quacko Duck and the other ducks, Top Notch, the rooster, Rip, the dog, Sweet Face, the lamb, and Willy Nilly stood near Big Chief.

The other Indians drew back a little. Christopher Columbus Crow came down from his nest.

"We found spines, quills say some, from old porcupine woodsdweller," continued Big Chief. The Puddle Muddlers looked at each other for they knew that the Indian chief

had found the quills that Willy Nilly had pulled out of Rip.

"We have dyed these quills and made them handsome colors, fine, brave colors. One must go to crow—Christopher Columbus—who is now Big Chief Crow. Come! Get painted quill from Big Chief, Christopher!"

Christopher was about to take the quill from Big Chief Eagle when he shouted:

"No, no. Big Chief Eagle say NO!"

Christopher drew back a little.

"We test your bravery, but unwise to take quill. Indians keep them for pow-wow if Great Friend, Willy Nilly, say all right."

Willy Nilly nodded.

Now Big Chief cried out:

"Indians have feathers too, beautiful, magnificent, brave feathers they have painted. They are for honors."

Mrs. Quacko Duck smiled a duckish smile. The feather belonged to the duck family!

Tomorrow—"Honors Given"

ACROSS

1. Part
6. Block of type metal used in spacing
13. Living
14. Set free
15. Bound with narrow fabric
16. Egyptian solar disk
17. Symbol for tantalum
18. Roman road
19. Snow runners
20. Jewel
21. Melody
22. Where Achilles was vulnerable
23. Evergreen trees
24. Toward
25. Row
26. In behalf of
27. Unite into a chain
29. Cloak
32. Aged
33. Related
34. Inside
35. Prosperity
37. Resound
38. Insect
39. Conjunction
40. Bird of the gull family
41. Mirth
42. Small fish
43. Peel
44. Roaring
45. Ask earnestly
47. Burn superficially
48. Scintillate
49. Spirited horse

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle

W	A	S	P		A	R	M		D	A	R	E
R	I	T	E		W	E	E		E	L	A	N
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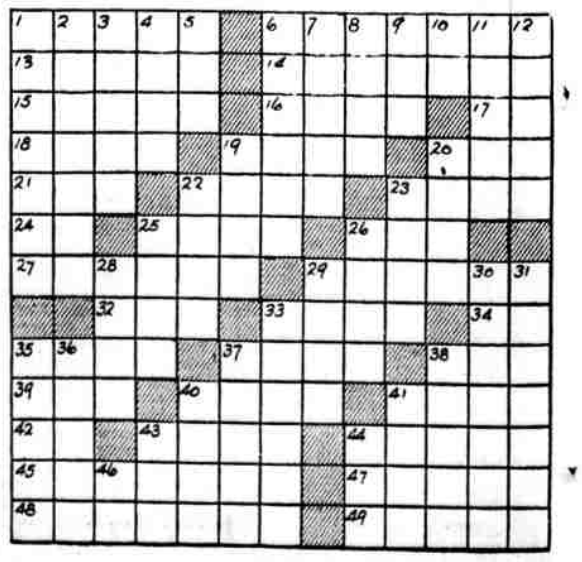
DOWN

1. Satisfy to the limit
2. Exaltation of mind
3. Serpent
4. At any time
5. Primary color
6. Friend
7. Up to the time that
8. Beers
9. Put on
10. Artificial language
11. Flower
12. Companies of players
19. Search
20. Measurement around a curved surface
22. Hack
23. Affectionate
25. Money drawer
26. Drop
28. Burden
29. Soft groan
30. Descent from a common ancestor
31. Went in
33. Cylindrical
35. Bodice
36. Settle money upon
37. Danger
38. Singly
40. Small flat-headed nail
41. Rough, hard particles
43. Fasten
44. Donkey
46. Chinese measure