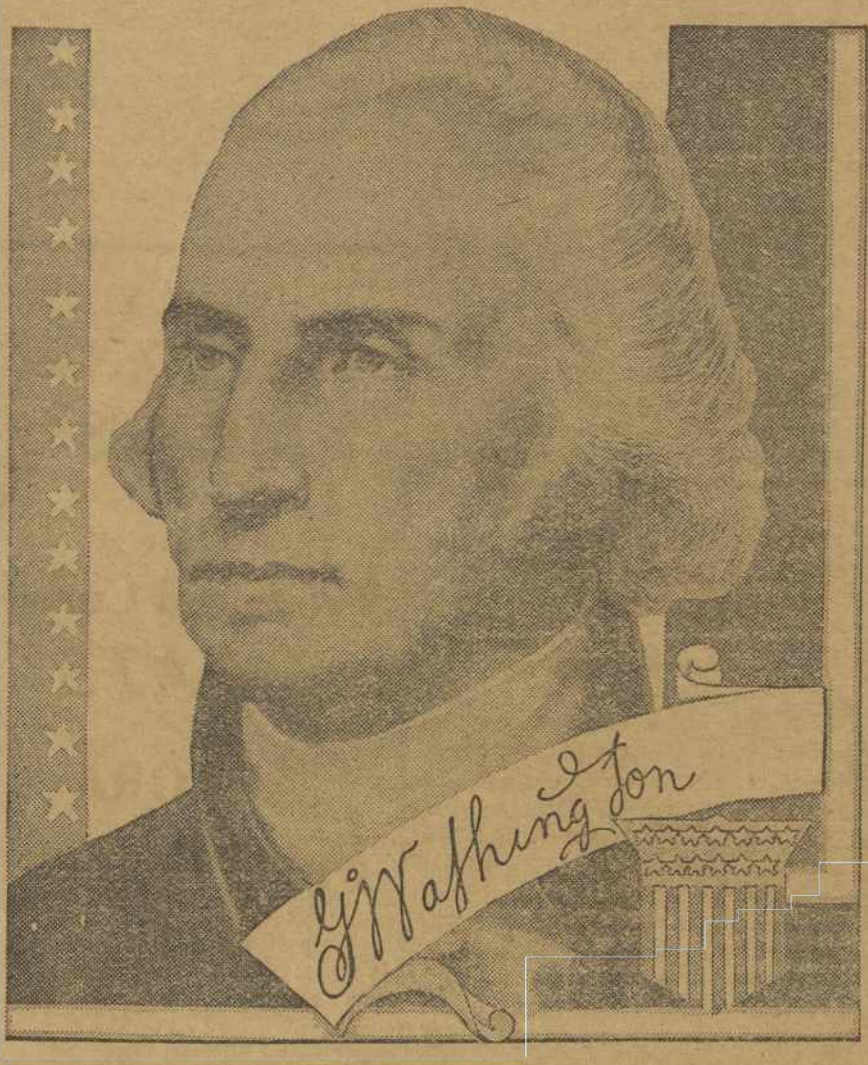


Our First Leader



Early Washington Birthdays



GEORGE WASHINGTON never occupied the White House. His executive mansions were temporary, and shifted from New York to Philadelphia while the White House was still a dream, observes a writer in the New York Times. Only his name, plus that dream, which was his, went to the city on the Potomac.

But in the stress of the formative years he was remembered with widespread festivities at his first birthday after his inauguration. Indeed, the anniversary had been hailed even earlier, since the first President was a national hero long before he grasped the reins of government.

Ragged soldiers had pined him a pathetic birthday tune at Valley Forge on the bitter February day that



closed his forty-sixth year. Fellow-Virginians had trod a birthday measure at Richmond in 1781. Maryland and New York had toasted him when he was forty-nine and already in sight of success for his arms and for his country. Frenchmen who had served by his side seized the opportunity of rejoicing convivially over the anniversary of

his birth in 1784, when the hostilities and the British evacuation were both in the past. Young men who had been privileged to visit him in his famous campaign tent organized birthday honors fit for a hero; and in that first February of the new era, the celebrations first began to resemble real occasions.

In Alexandria, Va., the town nearest to the General's stately mansion, the birthnight ball was inaugurated an annual affair. In Philadelphia patriots celebrated "with that hilarity and manly decorum ever attendant on the sons of freedom." In New York there met "a select club of Whigs," and drank to Washington, and hailed him with song and sonnet and declamation.

The date thus far widely honored was February 11. Washington was born on February 11, 1732, according to the British calendar usages then officially in vogue. Nineteen years later Britain adopted the Georgian in place of the Julian calendar. But the ancient dates often stuck, and it is not until 1790 that we find Washington's birthday—his first as President—being celebrated on the twenty-second of February instead of the eleventh

by the Tammany society of New York. Meanwhile in all 13 states, birthday balls had been held, not only by the cities with their higher social circles, but also in hamlets that could only muster a barn for a ballroom and a fiddle and flute for an orchestra.

In 1791, the Society of the Cincinnati held its first Washington's birthday celebration in New York, having followed Tammany's example by resolving to mark the date each year. The President and the congress (and also the capital of the United States), had meanwhile removed temporarily to Philadelphia. But even New York's disappointment did not prevent Tammany from vying with the exclusive organization of Revolutionary officers to do honor to the day.

Alas, the good feeling did not endure. By 1796, after John Jay had come back from England with his hated treaty, Tammany was fiercely for revolutionary France; Jefferson was its god; George Washington was actually being dubbed, in public, a pro-English aristocrat; and those who celebrated his birthday were coldly accused of being (among other things) bootlickers, idolaters, Royalists and sycophants. The country-wide birthday honors of that year, though even more lavish and vociferous than usual, presented for the first time the ogre of party, grinning at the feast.

By 1797, however, the Jay treaty was being regarded much more tolerantly, and certain French proceedings were being looked at a little askance. Those who refused to salute Washington on February 22, to honor a glorious record for its own sake, and to tread a measure at the evening's gala assemblies, now formed a rather conspicuous minority.

George Washington became a private citizen in that year, and was with his Alexandria neighbors at their birthnight ball of February 22, 1798—an onlooker, though in his younger days he had excelled in the minuet.

There was to be only one more birthday for a living Washington to adorn. He spent that one at home at Mount Vernon, presiding over a particularly joyous occasion. His adopted daughter, his pet, Nelly Custis, was being married to his favorite nephew, Maj. Lawrence Lewis.

The radiance went out of Mount Vernon in December of 1799 and the birthday festivities the country over were turned into mourning processions when 1800 brought the anniversary around once more. This February 22 was a universal requiem. The armlets and headbands with Washington's picture were black where once they had been gayly hued.

Throughout the country business was suspended for 24 hours. Theaters, taverns, public halls, schoolrooms and college auditoriums, village greens and parks as well as churches were given over to exercises, meetings and processions expressive of the deepest grief.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

New Farm Legislation

Washington.—Five important stones in the New Deal recovery arch have been torn from their moorings now and, from all of the comments I have been able to pick up, it appears that the general situation has been clarified thereby. Two of the major New Deal items—the NRA and the AAA—have been tossed overboard by the Supreme court of the United States and congress, at the request of the President, now has thrown three others into the limbo of unnecessary things by repealing the legislation for control of cotton, tobacco and potatoes. These three with their parent, the Agricultural Adjustment act, represented all that was basic in the New Deal farm program.

The importance of the President's act in requesting repeal of the three compulsory crop-control laws cannot be minimized. Mr. Roosevelt recognized, when the AAA was invalidated, that the other three crop-control laws would be of no further use because they were predicated upon the national law. He recognized further that to remain adamant would be only to permit delay in invalidation of those three laws because they were all headed for an adverse decision by the Supreme court anyway. In seeking their repeal, therefore, Mr. Roosevelt simply took time by the forelock and girded his armor for a fresh start on farm relief legislation.

Where or in what form the new farm legislation will finally emerge, none can foretell. The house and senate will pass some kind of legislation to supplant the laws invalidated by the court or repealed by congress. Necessarily, this new farm legislation will be of a stop-gap character and I don't believe that any of its ardent supporters can tell you exactly what the result will be in so far as its effect upon agriculture is concerned.

As far as the compromises have been worked out, it appears that some of the leaders are willing again to enact legislation directed at crop-control in a semi-compulsory manner. If that is forthcoming, the new law actually will be nothing more than a thinly disguised attempt to circumvent the prohibitions laid down in the Supreme court opinion holding the AAA unconstitutional. In any event, the tragedy in the situation appears to me to be the absence of clear thinking, or else the circumstances we see represent political cowardice of the worst type.

It is to be remembered that in this session of congress more than any other since President Roosevelt took office, there exist a greater number of blocs; cross currents of opinion; partisan jealousy. A great deal of it is in opposition to brain trust policies sponsored by the New Deal but for political reasons the individuals who oppose these things dare not openly show their disapproval of Presidential policies as such. Thus, a consensus has arisen among Washington observers that representatives and senators concerned with directing enactment of new farm legislation are likely to mess up the situation rather than come forth with a definite and workable proposition.

Partisan Politics Rule

The situation at the White House and in congress in connection with agricultural policies probably is the best illustration in a definite, tangible form, of how many important federal policies are being dealt with in a partisan political way rather than, as they should be, in a scientific manner with partisan politics in the background. I need not recall how many pieces of legislation have been put through congress bearing a New Deal tag of "must." Of course, Mr. Roosevelt cannot be blamed entirely for issuing orders when congress is willing to obey. It is a fact, nevertheless, that time after time and with reference to the major New Deal experiments, the legislation has been drafted by men serving under a Presidential appointment in executive departments, the copies forwarded to given representatives or senators and instructions passed along that the administration will take no substitute. It wants the specific measure and in that form.

The result of all of this has been that in numerous cases legislation was passed without more than a few members of the house and senate having even read the bills before they were asked to cast a favorable vote on their passage.

Now, representatives and senators are seeking to dodge the responsibility for their acts. This was shown definitely in the celerity with which congress acted on the Presidential request for repeal of the three crop-control acts

named heretofore. I know personally of a considerable number of representatives and senators who were delighted at the opportunity to vote repeal of those laws. They never did like them—after they found out what they had passed. But a politician is the last person in the world to admit his mistakes and the representatives and senators who voted for repeal of the crop-control laws with such enthusiasm were no different than the others. The repeal request simply gave them an opportunity to get out from under a thing which, if the legislation had gone through processes usual and normal for congress, they would never have taken in the first place.

President Roosevelt likely will receive some credit for seeking repeal of the discredited laws. He said if he made a mistake he would be the first to admit it. So, now he has in a way admitted that he made a mistake in approving those laws although his statement concerning the repeal request was that these were useless without AAA.

It is to be noted, however, that long before the Supreme court outlawed AAA there was a growing volume of discontent with the principles that law sought to apply. It cannot be that Mr. Roosevelt was not aware of this growing dissatisfaction and that his political advisers smelled a rat because a good many plans for modification had been under discussion privately among AAA advisers long before a Supreme court decision was in prospect. Practical men working with Secretary Wallace and Administrator Davis were steadily trying to accomplish changes in administration of the AAA law, and the three others as well, to make it workable.

It is thus that we see a development under the New Deal whereby most of the responsible people are attempting to dodge the responsibility that belongs to them. Some of them are attempting to clean their own skirts, or make their skirts appear clean, by damning the Supreme court; others are blaming our "system" for failure of the theories to work in practical application and still other groups point the finger of scorn at those charged with administration of the agricultural policy, blaming them for the failure.

Must Cut Borrowing

Washington observers are watching the President's latest maneuvers with considerable interest. The President, you know, already has told agencies of the government that are equipped with borrowing power that they must reduce this borrowing. He has, in effect, withdrawn from them authorization that would have permitted the borrowing of about \$1,000,000,000 during the next year.

During the last few weeks, the Chief Executive has been concerned also with reduction in governmental spending and at the same time with plans to raise additional money. He has presented a tax bill to congress, an obstinate congress. Representatives and senators do not like to campaign after passing a new tax bill so they frankly do not like the idea of new taxes at this time.

It is too early to forecast the full importance of the President's latest moves. There are those who insist that Mr. Roosevelt is making a sincere effort to cut down government spending and to convince the nation that he is seeking to reduce the waste that is naturally attendant upon such a volume of disbursements of money as has taken place in the last three years. There are others who take the position that the President is simply building up a picture which can be shown to the voters when election time comes. They say that Mr. Roosevelt wants to be in a position to point to an accomplished reduction in federal expenditures and to assure the voters that he had permitted only such expenditures as were necessary to bring the country out of the depression.

An unbiased conclusion is that a little of each claim is true. If expenditures actually are reduced, obviously the action will be welcomed by the taxpayers. On the other hand, the ballyhoo that went out from the White House and executive departments concerning the withdrawal of borrowing power was rather unjustified. It was unjustified for the reason that the move was simply a bookkeeping proposition and, further, there was even a hint that such agencies as the Reconstruction Finance corporation and Home Owners Loan corporation had no plans for borrowing extensively during the forthcoming summer and fall.

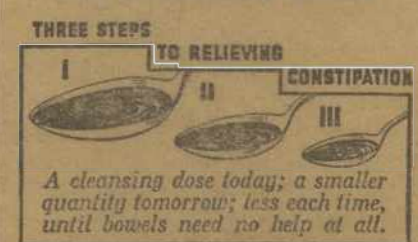
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Sailors Are More Costly to Educate Than Soldiers

It is figured by the adjutant general's office in the War department that Uncle Sam's sailors are more expensive by far than his soldiers. It costs approximately \$15,000 to educate a midshipman for four years at Annapolis, compared to about \$9,715 to school a cadet for the same period at West Point. In actual service it is estimated that it costs \$4,500 annually to maintain a naval officer and \$1,700 for an enlisted man. In the army, however, maintenance cost falls to \$4,420 for officers and \$810 for each private.—Parthander Magazine.

NO UPSETS

The proper treatment for a bilious child



ANY mother knows the reason when her child stops playing, eats little, is hard to manage. Constipation. But what a pity so few know the sensible way to set things right!

The ordinary laxatives, of even ordinary strength, must be carefully regulated as to dosage.

A liquid laxative is the answer, mothers. The answer to all your worries over constipation. A liquid can be measured. The dose can be exactly suited to any age or need. Just reduce the dose each time, until the bowels are moving of their own accord and need no help.

This treatment will succeed with any child and with any adult.

The doctors use liquid laxatives. Hospitals use the liquid form. If it is best for their use, it is best for home use. The liquid laxative most families use is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Any druggist has it.

And a Blessing

Physicians like to doctor a cheerful man. That's co-operation.

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Relieve the distressing symptoms by applying Mentholum in nostrils and rubbing on chest.

MENTHOLATUM

Gives COMFORT

If you prefer nose drops, or throat spray, call for the NEW MENTHOLATUM LIQUID in handy bottle with dropper

ROUGH SKIN

Don't be discouraged! Make up your mind to try and have the clear, fresh skin you admire in others! Thousands have found the secret in Cuticura treatments. So simple, too! The Soap soothes and cleanses—the Ointment relieves and helps to heal. You'll marvel at the difference Cuticura makes.

Buy Cuticura at your drugstore. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. FREE sample of each on request. Write "Cuticura," Dept. 9, Malden, Mass.

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Gas Pressure May Cause Discomfort. Right Side Best

If you toss in bed and can't sleep on right side, try Adierika. Just ONE dose relieves stomach GAS pressing on heart so you sleep soundly all night.

Adierika acts on BOTH upper and lower bowels and brings out foul matter you would never believe was in your system. This old matter may have poisoned you for months and caused GAS, sour stomach, headache or nervousness.

Dr. H. L. Shoub, New York, reports: "In addition to intestinal cleansing, Adierika greatly reduces bacteria and colon bacilli."

Mrs. Jas. Filler: "Gas on my stomach was so bad I could not eat or sleep. Even my heart hurt. The first dose of Adierika brought me relief. Now I eat as I wish, sleep fine and never felt better."

Give your stomach and bowels a REAL cleansing with Adierika and see how good you feel. Just ONE dose relieves GAS and chronic constipation. Sold by all druggists and drug departments.