

CAPITOL LOBBYING AT ALL-TIME HIGH

French Dampen Nazi Hopes For Rebirth as Red Check

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The ghost of Adolph Hitler, reported to have been executing a little clog dance of joy on Europe's political rubble heap, like the one he performed after signing the armistice of defeated France, is probably not quite so cheerful today.



Baukhage

His prediction of chaos or communism in Europe, a wishful "apres mois le deluge," hit a setback for the second time when the sturdy, middle-of-the-road Frenchman got behind the middle-of-the-road Republican Catholic party, and defeated the Communists, just as an earlier vote killed the constitution which the Reds wanted.

Because Hitler knew his greatest hope for a Nazi rebirth was a Communist Germany, his spirit probably rejoiced when the iron curtain went down on Germany's eastern frontiers, and one of Russia's border countries after another were bulldozed into one-party, leftist-front rule.

With France turned Communist, Germany would be an island in a red sea, and would soon have to take on protective coloring, it was assumed. The next step, according to Hitler's hope, was the reaction to Nazism.

Now, for the first time since V-E Day, France seems to have shaken off her carmine shackles. Before the recent election, some quarters were predicting that if the French middle class and peasants could not get rid of the left-wing domination with ballots, they would try it with bullets. The left-wingers themselves were warning of a reactionary revolution, and as late as the spring of this year dire warnings were being sounded.

Donald B. Robinson, former civil affairs officer in France, wrote in the April Mercury magazine that: "In no nation of northwestern Europe are there such distrust and loathing between classes and groups as in France today. The bitter disension which has driven General de Gaulle into retirement, and con-

stantly threatens the precarious equilibrium maintained by the left coalition, is rooted in implacable hate between the moderates, centrists and rightists on the one hand and the Communists on the other. . . ."

This situation complicated the Allies' problems in regard to Germany. However, with France now staggering to her feet, there is a chance for more harmony among the western Allies, and it is possible that Germany, with proper controls and minus a huge slice of the rich mineral land of the Saar in French hands, may have her three zones sufficiently united to begin to support herself; to start to pay some of her bills with the consumer goods that her neighbor nations want from her, and can't get anywhere else.

The results of the French elections are particularly gratifying from the standpoint of the western Allies because they appear to have established a degree of harmony among the more conservative French elements without revealing a reactionary trend.

MRP Seeks Unity Against Class War

The triumphant Popular Republican movement (MRP) had a platform which, according to French authorities, went beyond the political field to take a moral stand. The platform stressed the need for reinforcing unity among the newcomers (the right wing elements of the Socialist party made up of members of the old resistance), and all those opposing the efforts (by the Communists) to incite class hatred.

At the same time, the MRP disavowed all connection with the Radical Socialists, who, despite their name, are considered too conservative by many members of the resistance who formerly had joined in a common front with the Communists.

The election results may mean a change in Russian policy, for in spite of themselves, the western Allies have been forced to take unified action if an action at all was to be taken. It is possible that Russia was merely stalling, hoping to establish her influence in Europe, including France. Now that this strategy has failed in regard to France, she may be more cooperative. Either that . . . or resign herself to taking an Allied western bloc and liking it.

Lobbyists Fill 14 Columns

The lobby barometer of the present congress has run up a pressure record this session which is probably an all-time high. Never in the history of the capital have there been more pressure groups operating, as the listings under "associations" in the classified section of the Washington telephone directory testify.

The "associations" fill 14 columns and very few are not interested in some kind of legislation, pending or prospective, and interested enough to have an office in the capital or at least a telephone number. There are a lot more with offices under the hats of their representatives, which prefer to remain anonymous to the public.

Alphabetically speaking, the American Automobile association leads the list, and the Zionists and George Zook conclude it.

One newcomer has nudged itself right up to second place—the Amvets, one of the 26 veterans organizations listed, including the American Legion and the Buck Privates association as examples of the old and the new.

Alcoholics Anonymous appear, not so anonymous this time. There is the Association of University Professors, and right next door, the University Women, which makes it congenial. There are bakers, bankers, members of the bar, and (no relation) bottlers of carbonated beverages.

The "antis" are present—four of them: Anti-Cigarette alliance; Anti-Defamation league; Anti-Poll Tax committee; and, of course, the Anti-Saloon league, to balance the Liquor dealers and the Distillers institute further on down the page.

Certain happier combinations suggest themselves. Take the National Caterers and Sandwich Makers association and the Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing manufacturers who together symbolize a fine old American institution.

There is specialization in lobbying, too. Don't think the National Association of Ornamental Nonferrous Metals manufacturers lets the National Association of Ornamental Metal manufacturers tend to their special needs.

And when it comes to boxes, you cannot put them all in one pile either. The weatherproof, corrugated variety, the weatherproof fiber containers and the plain fiber boxes, each have their own row, not to mention (though you had better, if you are a congressman, unless

you want to fill one of their products) the ordinary National Wooden Box association.

The president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International union says uninterrupted production is necessary today if enormous inflationary pressures are to be repelled. He must have noticed the general swelling of many crania of late.

Buses that glow in the dark will minimize the stalled-vehicle hazard to night driving, says Business Week magazine. On the principle that if you gotta stop, you gotta glow, I suppose.

Politics wrap Mr. Truman as tightly as the Lilliputians tethered the sleeping Gulliver.

The average life of American business concerns, says the 20th Century fund, is five years. Probably that's what they were referring to when they used to talk about infant industries.

AVOID ACCIDENTS

Farm Safety Week July 21 to 27

By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features

Annual "Farm Safety Week" will be observed this year during the week of July 21 to July 27, the National Safety council has announced. And to me it seems like one of the best ideas yet advanced and one that should be stressed in every rural community.

It was my mother who used to say: "Be careful, son." Sometimes I thought she stressed her warning too often. But maybe she didn't, for I lived 20 safe and sound years on a Colorado ranch without an accident. Other lads were not so fortunate.

There was a neighbor who lost his hand in a threshing machine. A cousin of mine had his foot mangled by a mower. There were broken arms and legs from falling off windmills and barns. A warm, personal friend was crushed by a tractor. I realize now that farming and ranching are two pretty dangerous occupations. There may not be so many accidents because of runaway horses as there used to be, but almost every machine on a

farm can cripple—or kill.

No Doctors Close to Farms.

I remember one hunting accident on a neighbor's farm. A young man was badly shot. His life might have been saved had a doctor been available. That's one of the dangers of farm accidents—doctors are always in a town, often many miles away.

Farm Safety Week is a worthwhile movement which is gaining impetus each year. Governors of many of the big farming states issue timely proclamations calling attention to it. Farm implement manufacturers and dealers feature posters and displays, and in some places safety demonstrations are held.

As everyone who lives, or has ever lived, in a farming commu-

nity knows, farm accidents—though apparently rare—happen entirely too often. Most new machinery has safety devices which should be used. Proper clothing is more and more important in mechanized farming.

Urges farm safety, not only during Farm Safety Week, July 21 to July 27, but every day of the year.

Fishermen's Luck

JASPER, MO.—Fishermen's luck as shown by the cartoonists actually happened here. Two local residents, Roy R. Boucher and Clarence E. Brown, went on a fishing trip to Grand Lake, Okla., where they spent a full day fishing and returned with one tiny fish each.

Mrs. Eli W. Scott, a neighbor woman, met them, displaying two large catfish which she had caught in a small creek on Boucher's property, not more than 100 feet from his house.



TEEN-AGE VOTERS . . . In Athens, Ga., where age for voting is set at 18, high school and college students actively participate in political campaigns. The above shows the teen-agers campaigning for James V. Carmichael, candidate for governor of Georgia.

NEWS REVIEW

Park Visitors Greater Than Officials Expected

U. S. PARKS: Visitors Increase

Americans are going to take vacations this year in such numbers that the national park service may have to revise its 1946 travel estimate upward, Director Newton B. Drury of Chicago observes. In March this year, 1,269,064 persons visited national parks and monuments, as compared with 664,442 in March, 1941. In April, park visitors were more than double a year ago.

Statistics for the first seven months indicate that the early estimate of 25,000,000 visitors this year may be entirely too low, although it is 4,000,000 above the record-breaking season of 1941. The park season is figured from October to October.

FLOUR MILLS: Grinding Slowly

Flour mills in the U. S. except those in the Southwest, will not be able to grind their normal or full amount during the month of June, due to the scarcity of wheat supplies, the Millers' National federation has declared.

Many mills in the Kansas City area are closed down, and soft wheat grinds on the Pacific coast and in the Middle West are as much as 50 per

cent below normal. Texas and Oklahoma mills, located in the heart of the new crop, are operating about 75 per cent total capacity.

AUTOS: For Disabled

The Chevrolet division, General Motors, has reported that special driving equipment for physically disabled persons soon will be available in all models. This will include installation of vacuum-controlled, hand-operated brakes, clutches, throttles, starters and dimming switches which will make operation possible without the use of feet.

None of the usual foot-driving equipment will be removed, however, allowing operation in the normal manner. Other manufacturers have similar projects on the way.

APPLES: Higher Prices

In Washington, the OPA has allowed new maximum prices for apples from the beginning of the 1946 season through October 31 to allow for increased production and packing costs. The order was made effective June 12.

SPRING WIRE: Holds Up Autos

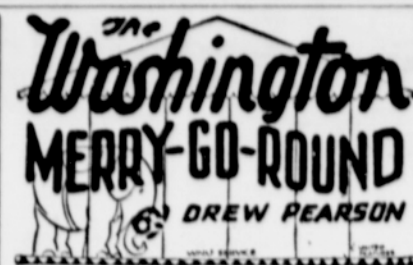
Why can't you get that new car? The National Automobile Dealers' association lists a number of reasons, including coil springs. Worst of material shortages is hard-drawn high-carbon spring wire used in the construction of upholstered seat cushions and backs. It was this shortage which caused several plants to curtail production for several days.

Many of the limited number of passenger cars now being delivered are coming off assembly lines without bumpers. Auto manufacturers estimate they will not reach normal production volume until the end of 1946.

OATS CROP: Loan Program

The department of agriculture has announced that the 1946 crop oats loan program will have an average national loan rate of 53 cents a bushel, reflecting 75 per cent parity as of February 15, similar to the 1945 program.

Only oats grading No. 3 or better will be eligible. Grain grading weevily, smutty, ergotty, garlicky, or containing more than 14.5 moisture is excluded.



SENATE MONSTROSITY

WASHINGTON. — Seldom has a senate committee been so loath to put its name to a piece of legislation as the senate banking and currency committee which finished sabotaging the price control bill recently. About all that was left of the bill was its name.

When it came to signing it, New York's Senator Wagner, chairman of the banking and currency committee, flatly refused. He pointed out, in a closed-door session, that he had opposed the emasculating amendments and would submit his own minority report.

Senator Taft, who did more than almost anyone to tear the bill to pieces, also hesitated. He said he had his own bill which he wanted to introduce.

Finally someone proposed that the senators' names be signed in a circle, so the public could not tell who signed first.

"It reminds me," said Kentucky's Alben Barkley, "of the young man who shot his mother and father, then appealed to the court for leniency on the grounds that he was an orphan."

NOTE—Finally, Senator Barkley agreed to report the gutted OPA bill to the senate, but accompanied by a stinging criticism of the way the OPA had been virtually destroyed.

PATIENT LAUNDRY LEW

Secretary of Labor "Laundry Lew" Schwelienbach is a patient man. He learned the virtue of patience as a Spokane laundryman when he had to handle customers' complaints about frayed collars and lost shirts. Patient as he is, Lew has had a tough time with his boss in the White House during the maritime strike negotiations.

Shortly after the talks began, Schwelienbach called on the unions, the shipping people, and government officials to say nothing which would arouse feelings and imperil the negotiations. The very next morning, however, Lew's boss in the White House did exactly the opposite by announcing plans to use the navy to break the strike. This, of course, put the ship owners in a favored position. They were no longer under any compulsion to settle before the strike deadline. When patient Laundry Lew heard this, even he hit the ceiling.

Then the navy announced, with White House backing, that it was calling on its reserves and volunteers to break the strike. Again this played into the ship owners' hands; again the secretary of labor was upset.

Finally, he sent Assistant Sec. of Labor John Gibson to the White House with a personal appeal to the President to refrain from prejudicing the negotiations. Truman agreed, issued a statement saying the government hoped for settlement, did not want to be put in the position of breaking the strike.

CABINET CONFIRMATIONS

American history shows that Presidents of the United States have had more difficulty with senate confirmation of the secretary of the treasury than any other cabinet post. In all, 10 different votes have been cast by the senate defeating confirmation of cabinet members.

The first of these was Andrew Jackson's fight to appoint Roger B. Taney as secretary of the treasury. Jackson was defeated.

Second senate battle was President Tyler's attempt to appoint Caleb Cushing as secretary of the treasury. Tyler forced three different votes in the senate to confirm Cushing, but lost each time by large majorities. Tyler also had trouble appointing David Henshaw as secretary of the navy, and James M. Porter as secretary of war.

The next senate fight over cabinet confirmation occurred in the administration of Andrew Johnson, when he attempted to appoint Henry Stanbery as attorney general, but was defeated.

Calvin Coolidge also lost a fight to appoint Charles B. Warren as attorney general.

The first vote on Warren was the famous occasion when Vice Pres. Charley Dawes failed to be present. His excuse was that he was napping and his alarm clock failed to go off. However, Coolidge, who never got along with Dawes, always suspected that his vice president wanted to avoid being put on the spot by a tie vote, which he, as presiding officer, would have had to break.

CAPITAL CHAFF

Six-foot, eight-inch high governor-elect Jim Folsom of Alabama is going to be a political force to be reckoned with. He has six months to plan his strategy before taking office, and one move he will make is to spend one month in Atlanta as a guest of Georgia's hard hitting Gov. Ellis Arnall. Folsom will study Arnall's liberal administration from A to Z in order to profit from his experience. . . . Folsom was a leading Henry Wallace delegate at the 1944 convention.

Tables and Benches For Use Outdoors



YOU NEED sturdy tables and benches to make back yard picnics a success. The set shown here is unusually easy to make.

The six-foot table seats three people on each side and has a bin underneath for extra things. The benches may be pulled up close with plenty of knee space, and the extra table may be used for an end bench if needed.

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ASK ME ANOTHER? A General Quiz

The Questions

1. Does any member of the dog family hibernate?
2. Where was the original Liberty Bell cast?
3. What President said "Men do not make laws, they discover them"?
4. Does marble withstand heat better than granite?
5. A 500-foot American tanker will grow a foot in length when taking on a cargo of oil. Why?
6. Marie Curie was born to what name?

The Answers

1. The wild raccoon dog of Asia spends its winters in a burrow.
2. In England.
3. Calvin Coolidge.
4. Yes. Owing to the remarkable ability of marble to withstand heat, buildings of this stone have merely been scorched in fires which entirely destroyed buildings of granite.
5. This expansion is caused by the heat of the petroleum which is warmed to facilitate pumping.
6. Sklodowska.

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