

FRAGMENTS OF FACT. G-Men and their exploits have been so well dramatized that officials of this bureau have received more than 800 invitations to speak at various kinds of meetings through out the country. This Bureau furnishes speakers to non-political groups.--- Washington, D. C. has 42 residents who respond to the name George Washington, 37 who bear the name William Henry Harrison, five Thomas Jefferson's, 17 Andrew Jackson's, but no Abraham Lincoln's..... The Federal payroll continues to grow. As of January 1, there were 815,789 people working for Uncle Sam who receive a monthly wage in excess of 125 million dollars or  $1\frac{1}{3}$  billion a year..... Record of seizures by the Alcohol Tax Unit and Coast Guard for 1935 is 16,585 stills, 904,000 gallons of spirits, 19,000,000 gallons of mash, 44,000 gallons of foreign liquors, 60,000 gallons of other assorted liquor..... One thousand men are engaged year in and out in making maps for the U. S. 800 of these work on the waters and in the field, as far distant as the Philippines, charting shorelines, taking sounds, locating rocks, finding sandbars. This data goes to Washington, is compiled and located on master charts. 400,000 charts are printed yearly.

GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS. It would take a person a lifetime to become only generally familiar with all the functions and work of the Government. Take for instance, the Coast & Geodetic Survey on the 2nd floor of the Commerce Department which calculates the rise and fall of tides in every corner of the earth, issues these studies in the form of "Tide Tables" and sells them to mariners, astronomers, and scientists. These tide predictions (the exact time when the water will rise and fall on each day of the year in any port) have been issued since 1853. For 31 years these tables were all calculated by hand but now it is done by a machine which was invented in 1911. This machine is 15 feet long, 3 feet wide, six feet high and enclosed in a glass case. It consists of a vast combination of wheels, gears, cams and levers and dials. In seven hours, this machine calculates to the inch, the tides in any one spot for an entire year, and does the work of 125 mathematicians. Strangely enough, this machine calculates the effect of sun, moon, width of inlet, topography of shore line, depth of the bay, and a host of other things which affect tides. Highest tide in the world is in the Bay of Fundy where the water rises 54 feet. Lowest tides are in the Mediterranean where the difference between high and low water is but a foot. Some places like New York have two tides daily while other places like Manila, P. I. have but one tide. Oddly enough, the tide on one side of the Chesapeake Bay (you can see across the bay) is higher on one side than on the other due to the earths rotation.

APOLOGIES TO RIPLEY. Believe it or not but within 90 miles of the illumined dome of the nation's capital, 1500 people are marooned on an island and in danger of starvation. Their abode is Tangier Island just below the point where the Potomac River pours into the Chesapeake Bay. Extreme cold weather has ice locked this island so as to make ingress and egress impossible. Their food supply dwindled and now they are at the point of suffering. Man's ingenuity set to work to bring relief. Somebody thought of the small dirigible which flies over Washington day and night advertising automobile tires. It could carry a 1000 pounds of food or more, plus a crew and could easily make the landing. Forthwith, it was impressed into service and is now bringing relief to the folks on Tangier Island.

WHEN IS A BUSHEL OF CORN. In 1934 and early 1935, Uncle Sam loaned to farmers 55¢ per bushel on corn sealed in the crib; in November of 1935, this was reduced to 45¢. Ordinarily, farmers, elevators, market men and others have taken 70 pounds of ear corn or 56 pounds of shelled corn as a bushel. Estimating corn in the crib by the pound for loan purposes would have been a difficult task so Government agents estimated it on a basis of cubic contents, taking  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cubic feet of shelled corn and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet of ear corn as equal to a bushel. Last year, corn contained an unusual amount of moisture and it was necessary to shell from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 cubic feet of ear corn to obtain a bushel. Since control of corn production might be doubtful because of the Supreme Court decision, the Government is afraid to take chances, so by regulation, the amount of the loan which can be obtained on corn is left at 45¢ per bushel but it will require 3 cubic feet to make a bushel. The net effect of this change will be that the same quantity of corn which merited a loan of 55¢ in 1934 and 1935 will now justify a loan of only 40¢. The Commodity Credit Corporation has loans outstanding on 23 million bushels of corn.

NEUTRALITY IN A NUTSHELL. On August 31, 1935, the Congress had passed and the President approved a bill to prohibit the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerent countries and do other things to preserve the neutrality of this country. The measure became generally known as the Neutrality Act. It expires on February 29, 1936. In general it provides that when a war is declared or when a war is in progress, the President shall proclaim the fact and then enumerate the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which shall be embargoed. It provided also for the licensing of exporters of arms and munitions. Since it became effective many things have happened. A great hue and cry has developed that the law should be made mandatory instead of leaving so much discretionary power to the President. Proponents of this idea want it definitely written into the law as to

what this country shall do will do or not do. Then a question arose as to the embargoing of oil shipments to Italy on the theory that oil was a necessity to carry on warfare. Then the Nye Committee made some disclosures and some allegations as to how President Wilson and Secretary Lansing took sides and hurtled us into war. Then it sought to show how the Morgan Company with its huge financing capacity served to help us into the struggle. Then a half dozen or more manufacturers and exporters of arms and implements of war were indicted in New York for violation of the Neutrality Act. Then a question arose as to whether a new neutrality act might not provide that the provisions shall not apply in the case of the present conflict between Italy and Ethiopia. Extensive hearings were held by both House and Senate on a neutrality bill, which was reported out of committee last week. Meanwhile, the question of neutrality legislation has generated so much dynamite and so much disagreement that it looks now as if there will be no neutrality legislation at this Congress except to extend the present law.

PASSPORTS. Folks still travel. The Government knows exactly how many make journeys to foreign lands because every foreign sojourner must have a passport issued by the State Department or a renewal of a passport formerly issued. For the calendar year 1935, 118,101 passports or renewals were issued. Of this number, 76,777 were to residents of Illinois. House wives constituted 14%, teachers 8%, and students 10% of the total number. Forty one per cent journey abroad for the sake of travel, 38% on family matters and 4% on business. Destinations include the entire world although western Europe leads with 75% of the total. Strangely enough 2,362 people were destined for Africa. Native born Americans numbered 70,400 and naturalized Americans 47,701. By sex, the travellers were divided as follows: Male 62,664, Female 55,437.

BOY SCOUTS. In the late summer of 1935, the Boy Scouts of the World were to have a world-wide jamboree in Washington. Arrangements for a vast program were completed. Tents and wooden shelters were erected for miles along the Potomac and the Washington Memorial Highway. Scouts from as far distant as Australia were already aboard ship en route to the United States when an epidemic of infantile paralysis in Virginia caused the President to cancel the jamboree. \$300,000 had already been spent on arrangements. It looked like a dead loss but wasn't. The committee in charge of the jamboree had insured with a nationally known Indemnity company against the possibility of the meeting being cancelled, collected \$300,000, didn't lose a penny. The jamboree is now scheduled for the summer of 1937.

S 2134. This is the official, cryptic title of a bill introduced by Senator Van Nuys of Indiana and passed by the Senate on February 4, making it unlawful for any person or corporation to influence or attempt to influence the vote of any employee through fear or intimidation in connection with any election for President, Vice President, U. S. Senator, Member of Congress. Violation is punishable by a fine ranging from \$1000 to \$5000.

COPELAND'S S.5 Back in 1900, a gentleman named Harvey V. Wiley, Chief Chemist for the Dept. of Agriculture, became a relentless crusader against the adulteration and misbranding of foods, drugs, medicines and liquors. That was in the day when sugar contained white sand, fruits and preserves were colored with artificial coloring, and the label on a can, bottle, or package did not tell what was inside. Harvey Wiley's name became a household word. He fought against adulteration, year in and year out until on June 30, 1906, there was written upon the statute books what is known as the Pure Food & Drugs Act which undertook to prevent the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors and the regulation of traffic therein. Since that day we have come far in the manufacture of foods, drugs, cosmetics and health devices. Dangers of being harmed by poisonous or deleterious beauty preparations, creams, lotions and what not are infinitely greater. The amazing growth of advertising had made it easier to achieve huge sales and widespread use of substances that are injurious to health. The old act of 1906 was limited in its scope and a new act was clearly necessary. Accordingly, Senator Copeland of New York introduced S.5, known as the Federal Food, Drugs, and Cosmetic Act to meet this need. The measure passed the Senate on May 28, 1935 and has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee of the House for hearings and action. Thus far, no action has been taken by that committee and until it does, the House cannot act thereon, unless a discharge petition is filed to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the bill. This would automatically bring it to the floor of the House for action, but since a petition requires the signatures of 218 members of the House to be effective. The new act repeals the act of 1906. In it, cosmetics (except soaps) are subject to the same regulations as food and drugs, false and misleading advertising is penalized, adulteration and misbranding are defined in detail, greater administrative control is conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture, and a Committee on Public Health is established, in addition to other provisions.

QUEENFISH. That is not an elegant term but already it has been applied to Mrs. Rose Long, widow of the late Senator Huey (call me Kingfish) Long. She has been appointed by the new Governor of La. to fill the unexpired term. She joins Mrs. Hattie Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, who was also appointed to the Senate when her husband died while in office. In the House, the following woman members followed their husbands in office: Mrs. Kahn (R) from Cal.; Mrs. Rogers (R) from Mass; The new Senator Long is a quiet, demure home-loving person who constantly remained in the background while Huey was monopolizing the front pages.