

TRIBUNE'S PAGE OF COMIC STRIPS AND FEATURES



By RODNEY DUTCHER

Washington, Sept. 27.—Some of the hardest shots in the Senate tariff debate will be directed at the application of the compensatory tariff theory.

There are several instances of compensatory duties in the bill presented by the Senate Finance Committee. That is, there are quite a number of instances where the principle of compensation is given as the reason for increases. The argument centers on the question whether these duties are merely compensatory or whether they are far above a figure which would be only compensatory.

The heaviest attacks will be directed against the so-called compensatory tariff on boots and shoes. Boots and shoes made of leather are now on the free list, but the House put on a duty of 20 per cent and the Senate ratified it. This was described as compensatory for a 10 per cent duty on hides.

Calls It Far Too High

Mr. David J. Lewis, former member of the U. S. tariff commission, who is now exporting for the Rawlston tariff bureau and whose ammunition will be used extensively by the opponents of the Hawley-Smoot bill, says that if any compensatory rate is justified, the 20 per cent duty on shoes is a hundred per cent too high.

"The compensatory rate on shoes valued at \$2.50 a pair made of cattle hides at 15 cents per pound is 3.6 per cent," he says. "The difference between that amount and 20 per cent in the bill is 16.4 per cent. This is the amount of protection which is given to shoes, the manufactured product, as against 10 per cent on hides the raw material which the farmer produces. On shoes valued at \$3.50 a pair, and having cattle hide soles and welting only, the compensatory rate is 1.72 per cent. The difference between that and the amount provided in the bill is 18.28 per cent, the amount of protection granted to that class of shoes."

"The tariff commission, in 1922, working on a basis of duty on hides and a compensatory duty on leather, showed the figures I have given."

"The duty, 20 per cent on shoes, is so large compared with the necessary equating compensatory percentage as not to justify its discussion as a compensatory rate. Indeed, considering that shoe prices have advanced by 82.7 per cent and hides by about 20 per cent, or, more pointedly, that since shoe prices are now 30 per cent above normal and the prices of hides below normal, it would be much more just to ignore the compensatory rate than to make it an argument for granting a 20 per cent duty."

All this dope on shoes is given here with because everybody wears them. Shoes are one of the things in the tariff bill in which everyone has a right to get interested. It may be that there will soon be just as much fun and excitement over shoes as there is about the sugar duty increase before the tariff fight is over.

Farmer Wouldn't Benefit

Some large shoe manufacturers told the Senate Finance Committee that they didn't see any reason why there should be any duty on either hides or shoes. They said hides were a by-product and that the farmer would benefit from the hide duty rather than the shoes rather than the stock raiser. It was also argued, of course, that higher prices the farmer doubtless would have to pay for shoes would much more than offset any increased profits on his hides.

The original argument for a duty on shoes was made by J. Franklin McElwain of Boston, representing the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association. McElwain said that 2,200,000 pairs of shoes were imported in 1928, worth \$8,250,000, and that most of them came from Czechoslovakia, where low wages prevailed.



New York, Sept. 27.—The seasonal invasion of precocious street urchins begins with the first winds of autumn.

The harbinger of spring is presumed to be the robin. But, in Manhattan, the harbingers of winter are four tiny darkies, who escape Harlem for the evening to appear between the acts on the sidewalks that front the theaters. They appear "en masse" and, ambidexterous they are, since one whistles and claps hands; another plays a harmonica and two others do a duet dance. Through careful observation they have figured the exact minute of the theater intermissions and thus they are able to stage from six to eight dances an evening.

And a very good business they do, since a shower of dimes greets their appearance. In the early season, the newly arrived vacationers celebrate the return of the Broadway season by tossing them quarters and half dollars.

There is a predatory quality about the New York gamins which defies analysis. They are as sensitive to the approach of danger as a doe in a forest. Aware that the police seek to stop their unlicensed entertainment, they manage to escape detection many minutes before a copper comes into view. They fairly smell the approach of trouble.

This is true particularly of the youngsters who "play" the sidewalks and the elevators. They arrive on the platforms by sneaking under the turnstiles. Board the trains, they keep one eye open for the guards. When safety is assured, they begin to "do their stuff," stepping off top numbers and trick dances.

Tomorrow they may be highly paid entertainers of the theater. But to-

day they are metropolitan waifs making their precarious way from day to day—for invariably they are the castoffs of poor families and must shift for themselves. Their occupation is that of peddling papers, shining shoes or shuffling feet.

The last word in the ultra modernistic decorative movement, which drifted in from Paris via Vienna and Berlin, is to be found on the 52nd floor of the Chalmers building. There the Chalmers boys, who rose from immigrant lads to multi-millionaire builders of skyscrapers, have expended something like a quarter of a million dollars equipping a theater in which few theatergoers will ever sit.

This first of the skyscraper theaters, perched at the tip of the ostrich-like neck which forms the Chalmers Tower, is not built for commercial purposes. When opened, it will be dedicated to private affairs. Firms with offices in the building can hold their conventions there, show their private motion pictures or listen to the speeches of their officials.

The surroundings are arranged with the last word in elegance. In fact the entire building reflects the new modernism. The elevators are more exclusively designed than most of the partnerships on the Rue de la Paix.

Which reminds me that the latest thing in elevators about town are the pneumatic affairs which give an occupant that dizzy sensation in the shaft, resembling a trip through the Hudson tubes. Since passengers are caged in, the floor is registered by a trick automatic lighting device that flashes the numbers on a square of glass.

It's all quite eerie. If you asked me, GILBERT SWAN, (Copyright, 1929, NEA Service, Inc.)

safe individual as a general rule than the one who nurses a grievance.

Dangerous Suppression

The latter is a form of suppression that is bound to have unhappy results, both for the child and those around him. Its roots are going to spread underground and develop into various forms of emotions far more undesirable than mere anger.

Smoldering anger generates resentment. Resentment grows into hate. And hate will hatch a perfect hell brood of feelings that turn into all sorts of products.

A simple little cause for anger in the beginning may therefore become the source of hidden things that will later, in various peculiar acts that will arrange and puzzle his parents completely.

Unhappy Memory

If such a child suddenly takes a notion to do a spiteful or unkind thing without apparent cause, his parents might be surprised to know that the real impetus occurred long enough before for everyone else but himself to forget. The worst of it is that he may not be contented with one act to clear the score, but will go on indefinitely—even after he himself may have forgotten the original offense.

Of course, all sulks don't end in such extreme vindictiveness. A child would have to be decidedly off the normal center to bear a grudge to such a marked degree in every case. But the effect of all suppressed impulses on behavior must be recognized. Suppressed impulses of any sort are bad, but suppressed anger is very bad.

There is a difference between suppressed anger and controlled anger. A parent has to be a sort of wizard to make the nice distinction.

MOTOR FLAYS VIOLIN

Paris.—Some French engineers have perfected a mechanical violin which plays without human aid. It has a number of keys which press the strings like the left hand of a player. A revolving bow, driven by a motor, strapes the strings to produce the various tones. Two motors are employed in the operation, one to imitate the motion of the arm and the other the swift movement of the wrist.

YOUR CHILDREN

by Olive Roberts Barton
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"We worry ourselves to death over children who fly into fits of rage and tear things up or slash their toys, or hold their breath until they are purple, but the other children whose anger takes the form of sulks cause us no worry at all."

"It takes Johnny a long time to get over things," we say and let it go at that. When Johnny holds a grudge and can remember for weeks and months some little thing that someone did to offend him, recalling every detail of it, we don't let it bother us at all. We're probably merely surprised at his memory.

But the truth of the matter is that it should concern us—decidedly, the temper explosion is by far the safer and better form of anger, if there has to be anger at all. The child, and adult too, who can blow up and forget about it is a more normal and

LITTLE JOE

WHEN A MAN IS TOO SHY TO GET MARRIED, HE SHOULD STEP OUT AND EARN MORE.



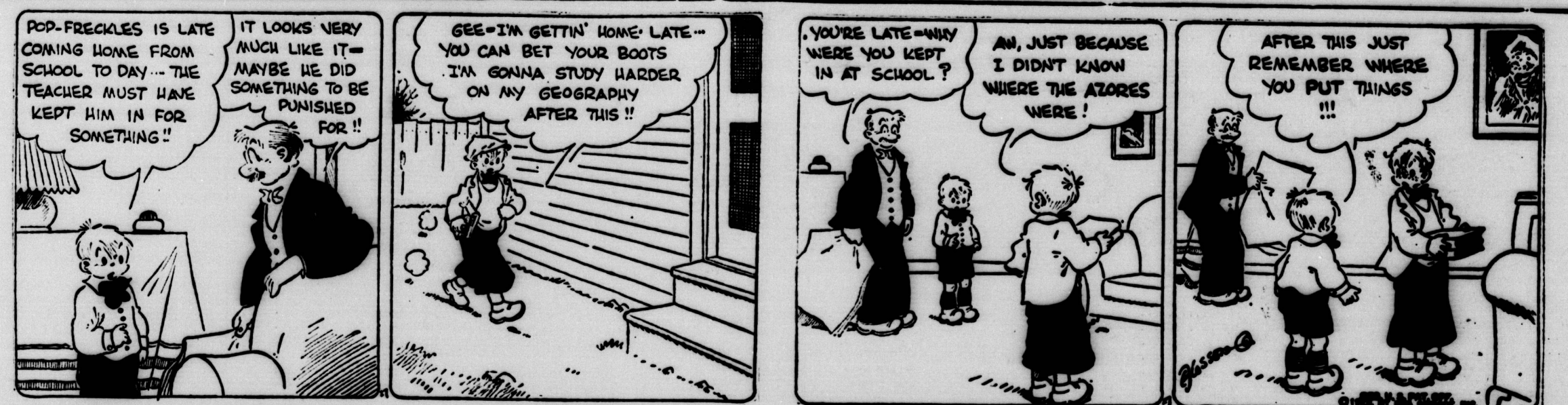
THE GUMPS—THERE'LL COME A TIME



Freckles and His Friends

Be More Careful!

By Blosser



MOM'N POP

Pop Seeks Legal Advice

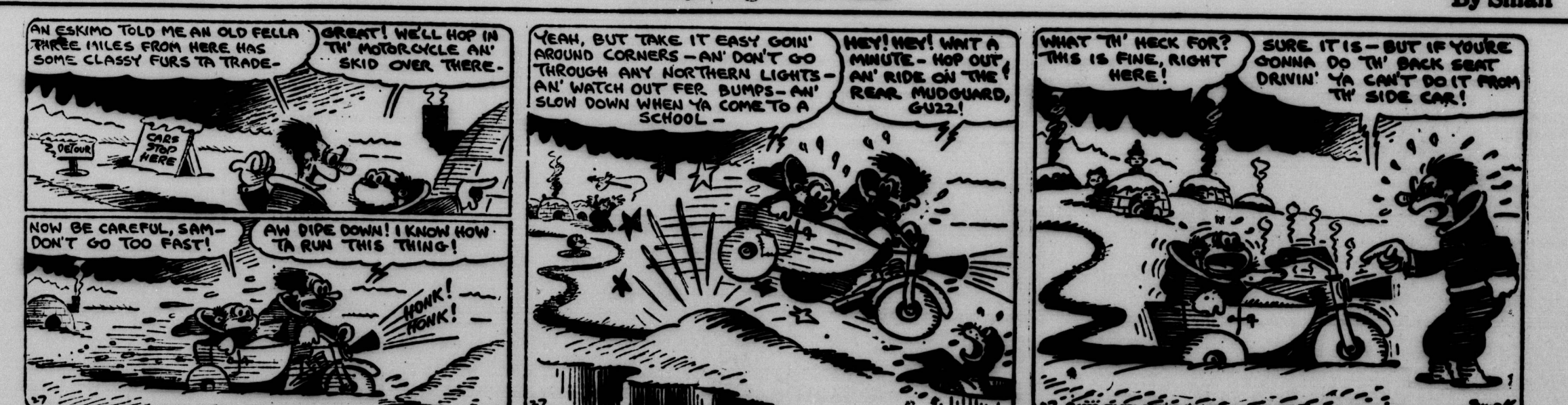
By Cowan



SALESMAN SAM

Everything in Its Place

By Small



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

Words of Love

By Martin



Elephants Wandered Over Dakota Plains Centuries Ago, Claim

Minot, N. D., Sept. 27.—Here is one instance where drilling for water on a North Dakota farm meant finding an elephant's tooth instead of water.

And the discovery proves to scientists that pachyderm monsters were early residents of the land of the Dakotas, thousands of years before recorded history.

When Peter Helland had drilled 60 feet on his farm two miles south of Minot, water still was a minus

quantity but he found a huge tooth which has been identified at both the Smithsonian Institution and the American Museum of Natural History as belonging to an elephant which roamed the plains perhaps 30,000 years ago.

In Pleistocene Era

The tooth now is at the American Museum. Barnum Brown, curator of fossil reptiles, asked to have the relic kept there to be viewed by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, curator in chief, who is now absent on vacation. Dr. Brown identified the tooth as "a right upper molar which I refer to elephants, the largest of the pleistocene elephants . . . as to its age

I should guess 25,000 to 30,000 years."

Mr. Helland, a lay minister, found the tooth on his farm about four years ago in a subterranean bed of clay. It was an interesting object in his household, but was not identified until it attracted the attention of State Geologist of Coteau, who prepared some sketches of the tooth and sent them to the Smithsonian Institution and the American Museum. From the sketches it was identified by authorities at both places as the tooth of an elephant of the pleistocene age.

Mr. Hendrickson then sent the specimen to the American Museum where Dr. Brown reported upon it

in a letter to him recently. The type of elephant to which this tooth belonged ranged chiefly in the southwestern states and Mexico, but some teeth, presumably of this species, have been found in Nebraska and Idaho, Dr. Brown said.

Retain Tooth for Study

"Having been found at a depth of 60 feet," the letter continues, "it seems to me almost certain that an unusual fill has taken place at this particular point, either glacial or the slumping of a hillside."

"As to its age I should guess 25,000 to 30,000 years. The elephant was heavy, a varied feeder and the climate was apparently mild

to thrive under even more diversified conditions than the living species, because we find them in almost every state."

"I should like to keep this tooth until October or November so as to have President Osborn see it; he is at present monographing the proboscidea and is away on vacation."

The tooth is about five and one-half inches long and three inches wide, and is broken about the edge. The relic of an earlier age was unearthed at a point 60 miles from Coteau.

Earlier Monday is expected to be a busy day in Yorkville, England.

THEY MOVED TO TEARS

Cleveland.—Arthur Kratoch, manager of a shoe department here, tells a story about a tender-hearted thief, apparently a novice at the game, who broke into the store and took \$2.75 after binding Kratoch to a chair. Kratoch talked to the robber and his words moved the man not even in two days and who the manager told him he'd give him a dollar for a meal, the thief returned \$1.75, kept \$1, and fled.

Every year the English post office department receives many more applications for posts as telephone operators than there are vacancies.