

EIGHTY-SI and two-fifths per cent of all the world's fights and arguments occur because the contestants have failed to define the words over which they clash. The great tragedy of violence is that when the dead and wounded are counted it will often be discovered that many of the slain need not have died at all if only they had understood the other fellow's language.

And these differences still obtain even in civil conflicts. What this nation and every other needs is a good collection of five-cent words. Half dollar and two-bit words make for misunderstanding and strife. Let us take for today's lesson such a sounding noun as "regimentation."

A lot of people are up in arms shouting that the government is trying to regiment them and that they never have been and never will be. I think that even a small amount of thought should convince these amateur anarchists that they are talking through their hats. If they say that they object to compulsion on the part of governmental agencies it might be well to remind them that every one of us faces at least half a dozen a day and scarcely notices the fact.

**Not Precisely New**

IT is hardly true, of course, that even such a bitterly criticized device as the NRA represents a brand-new idea in American government. The big industrialist who says, "Nobody is going to tell me how to run my business," forgets that this is not an innovation. Local authority for years has imposed restrictions as to the nature of the plant, and more recently the question of hours and of compensation for accident has been included.

The federal income tax is decidedly a governmental activity which may condition the plans and status of any business. A tariff act has a great deal to say about how an importer is to run his business, and an immigration barrier also affects the industry dependent upon cheap and unskilled labor.

While Herbert Hoover was a cabinet member both he and the Republican party took great pride in the fact that the department of commerce had played an active role in promoting business. And business was promoted by calling various industrial leaders to conference in Washington. Indeed, employers were urged and even gently pushed into organization. That is why it seems to me so strange to hear loud criticism of the new deal as a system under which the government is organizing labor. Unfortunately, the government is doing no such thing. And it should. The secretary of labor ought to have exactly the same function in organizing labor as the secretary of commerce has in organizing commerce.

**Thank You for Nothing**

SEVEN of a dubious fame is no more than a promise that labor shall have the right to organize. And labor always has had that right. It will have to say to NRA, "Thank you very much for nothing at all" until that arm of government is prepared to make its promise of protection far more prompt and vigorous.

Not so very long ago in this column mention was made of the fearful regimentation which goes on among the unemployed. But even men and women with jobs are far less free than they assume. The figure I see against the sky is that of the average American with leg irons around his ankles and handcuffs on his wrists. And as he totters forward in the particular sort of chain gang to which our civilization has assigned him he shouts, "But I will not be regimented!"

The poor fellow, of course, is not quite right in his head. Certain factors which inhibit his choice have become so familiar that he no longer notices them. By now he has forgotten completely that in the required scholastic training to which he was submitted as a child there was not only a rigid curriculum, but a very definite point of view was imposed upon him. After school there came college, where Mr. Average Man who will not be regimented sat in the cheering section and joined with six or seven hundred others in giving nine "Rahs" whenever the cheer leader called for them.

**Life of Mr. Average Man**

AFTER graduation Mr. A. M. got a job in an advertising agency and wrote copy for cigarettes and toothpaste. He married about this time and moved into a new Long Island development, where all the little villas are done in the style of the Spaniards. He catches the 8:15 every morning in order to be in time to punch the clock, and as he reads the editorial page of the Herald Tribune before turning to Walter Lippmann he frowns at the talk about Mr. Tugwell and bangs his fist upon the arm of his railroad seat.

"That fellow is nothing but a Communist," says Mr. Average Man. "You can bet your life he isn't going to regiment me!"

(Copyright, 1934, by The Times)

**Today's Science**  
BY DAVID DIETZ

HOW atoms of one sort were fired into those of a second with the aid of an "electric gun" employing a million volts of electricity, to form atoms of yet a third kind were described in Washington before the National Academy of Sciences by Dr. R. A. Millikan, world famous physicist and Nobel prize winner.

The experiments were performed in Dr. Millikan's laboratory at the California Institute of Technology by Dr. C. C. Lauritsen and Dr. H. R. Crane and the results were checked by measurements made by Dr. Carl A. Anderson and Dr. Seth Neddermeyer.

The results represent the most important obtained so far in the experiments which physicists have conducted to smash atoms or change one sort into another. One of the most startling results is supposed "fusion" of the universe.

When hydrogen atoms were shot into lithium atoms, the two atoms then the combination split into helium atoms. Heavy hydrogen shot into lithium also produced helium atoms, but neutrons as well. Helium and beryllium gave atoms of oxygen and neutrons.

But in all these experiments, as well as a dozen other transformations, the reaction always was accompanied by the production of gamma rays, penetrating rays like those released by radium.

THESE gamma rays, in some cases, Dr. Millikan said, were the most powerful ever attained.

Previously, the most powerful gamma rays known were those released by a certain variety of thorium, a radio-active element. These rays had a voltage of 2,500,000 volts. But in some of Dr. Lauritsen's experiments, gamma rays of 3,500,000 volts were produced. Dr. Millikan said.

Dr. Millikan also said that Dr. Lauritsen and his associates had found a number of cases of artificial radio-activity.

Another result from these experiments, Dr. Millikan said, was to fix accurately the mass of the neutron 1.0067. This is less than the weight of the hydrogen atom which is 1.0078. It is this fact which in Dr. Millikan's judgment justifies a new view of the structure of the universe.

At one time it was assumed that all atoms of matter were built up of positive particles known as protons and of negative electrons. Then came the discovery of the neutron and Dr. Carl Anderson's discovery of the positive electron of positron.

AN attempt was made to explain the neutron as a union of a proton and electron. The neutron is a neutral particle and the positive charge of the electron. But this still left the role of the proton to be explained.

Dr. Millikan points out that the weight of the neutron is now known to be less than that of the proton, whose weight is the weight of the hydrogen atom. Moreover the difference is just that of an electron.

His theory, therefore, is that the neutron is itself a fundamental particle, but that the proton is a combination of the neutron and the positron.

# The Indianapolis Times

INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934

## Second Section

Entered as Second-Class Matter  
at Postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind.

### INDIANA—AND THE NEW DEAL

#### Dr. Wirt's Congressman Doesn't Think Much of That Red Plot

BY WALKER STONE  
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Doctor William A. Wirt, who proved to be such a dud as a red baiter, might have had something more to talk about if he had arranged to have had his own congressman invited to that now famous "revolutionary" dinner party at the Virginia farm house.

Dr. Wirt's congressman is William Theodore Schulte, Democrat of Hammond, who represents the First Indiana congressional district, the boundary of which is the boundary of populous, industrial Lake county. Dr. Wirt's home town of Gary is the principal city in the county. Representative Schulte admits, in fact, almost boasts, that his constituent, whose picture and rambling remarks have appeared on nearly every front page in the country in recent weeks is only a casual acquaintance.

It is not strange that Dr. Wirt and his congressman never sat down together at the same table. It is not often that there is a crossing of the trails of a high salaried educator of the Wirt caliber and a rough and tumble professional labor leader of the Schulte type.

man to take on the chin a stream of none too gentle razzing from his colleagues.

Moreover, Mr. Schulte does not want the Wirt issue to become involved in his campaign for re-election.

At the concluding session of the Wirt hearing, Representative Schulte stepped into the committee room and shook hands with his famous constituent. After all, Dr. Wirt is a voter in his district. The flashlights of cameramen boomed, and Mr. Schulte blinks a none-too-happy smile. He couldn't help but wonder what would be the reaction of the voters when they see the picture in the papers back in the district which in a 1932 gave Franklin D. Roosevelt an overwhelming majority, and sent Mr. Schulte to Congress by a bare margin of 3,000 votes.

A few weeks ago, Representative Schulte was acting as though he believed that the Roosevelt bandwagon was not a good thing to ride. He bolted his party leadership on several house votes.

"I THINK," said Representative Schulte, in an interview, "that congress ought to levy a tax on every piece of labor saving machinery, a tax equal to the wages of the men that the machine throws out of work."

Shade of Lenin! Page Mr. Wirt quick! He will find plenty of poor grammar and high treason in that statement of his congressman. "Out in my district," said Representative Schulte, "is an oil company that operates a hundred stills. Six men working for about \$6 a day tend each still. Now the company is installing a new kind of a still, one that will do the work of the 100 stills, and all but six of the 600 men are going to be thrown out of work. I say that machine ought to be taxed to the amount of the wages of the 504 men it displaces."

Representative Schulte does not like to talk about Dr. Wirt, whose antics have forced the congress-

man to take on the chin a stream of none too gentle razzing from his colleagues.

Moreover, Mr. Schulte does not want the Wirt issue to become involved in his campaign for re-election.

At the concluding session of the Wirt hearing, Representative Schulte stepped into the committee room and shook hands with his famous constituent. After all, Dr. Wirt is a voter in his district. The flashlights of cameramen boomed, and Mr. Schulte blinks a none-too-happy smile. He couldn't help but wonder what would be the reaction of the voters when they see the picture in the papers back in the district which in a 1932 gave Franklin D. Roosevelt an overwhelming majority, and sent Mr. Schulte to Congress by a bare margin of 3,000 votes.

A few weeks ago, Representative Schulte was acting as though he believed that the Roosevelt bandwagon was not a good thing to ride. He bolted his party leadership on several house votes.

"I THINK," said Representative Schulte, in an interview, "that congress ought to levy a tax on every piece of labor saving machinery, a tax equal to the wages of the men that the machine throws out of work."

Shade of Lenin! Page Mr. Wirt quick! He will find plenty of poor grammar and high treason in that statement of his congressman. "Out in my district," said Representative Schulte, "is an oil company that operates a hundred stills. Six men working for about \$6 a day tend each still. Now the company is installing a new kind of a still, one that will do the work of the 100 stills, and all but six of the 600 men are going to be thrown out of work. I say that machine ought to be taxed to the amount of the wages of the 504 men it displaces."

Representative Schulte does not like to talk about Dr. Wirt, whose antics have forced the congress-

man to take on the chin a stream of none too gentle razzing from his colleagues.

Moreover, Mr. Schulte does not want the Wirt issue to become involved in his campaign for re-election.

At the concluding session of the Wirt hearing, Representative Schulte stepped into the committee room and shook hands with his famous constituent. After all, Dr. Wirt is a voter in his district. The flashlights of cameramen boomed, and Mr. Schulte blinks a none-too-happy smile. He couldn't help but wonder what would be the reaction of the voters when they see the picture in the papers back in the district which in a 1932 gave Franklin D. Roosevelt an overwhelming majority, and sent Mr. Schulte to Congress by a bare margin of 3,000 votes.

A few weeks ago, Representative Schulte was acting as though he believed that the Roosevelt bandwagon was not a good thing to ride. He bolted his party leadership on several house votes.

"I THINK," said Representative Schulte, in an interview, "that congress ought to levy a tax on every piece of labor saving machinery, a tax equal to the wages of the men that the machine throws out of work."

Shade of Lenin! Page Mr. Wirt quick! He will find plenty of poor grammar and high treason in that statement of his congressman. "Out in my district," said Representative Schulte, "is an oil company that operates a hundred stills. Six men working for about \$6 a day tend each still. Now the company is installing a new kind of a still, one that will do the work of the 100 stills, and all but six of the 600 men are going to be thrown out of work. I say that machine ought to be taxed to the amount of the wages of the 504 men it displaces."

Representative Schulte does not like to talk about Dr. Wirt, whose antics have forced the congress-

man to take on the chin a stream of none too gentle razzing from his colleagues.

Moreover, Mr. Schulte does not want the Wirt issue to become involved in his campaign for re-election.

At the concluding session of the Wirt hearing, Representative Schulte stepped into the committee room and shook hands with his famous constituent. After all, Dr. Wirt is a voter in his district. The flashlights of cameramen boomed, and Mr. Schulte blinks a none-too-happy smile. He couldn't help but wonder what would be the reaction of the voters when they see the picture in the papers back in the district which in a 1932 gave Franklin D. Roosevelt an overwhelming majority, and sent Mr. Schulte to Congress by a bare margin of 3,000 votes.

A few weeks ago, Representative Schulte was acting as though he believed that the Roosevelt bandwagon was not a good thing to ride. He bolted his party leadership on several house votes.

"I THINK," said Representative Schulte, in an interview, "that congress ought to levy a tax on every piece of labor saving machinery, a tax equal to the wages of the men that the machine throws out of work."

Shade of Lenin! Page Mr. Wirt quick! He will find plenty of poor grammar and high treason in that statement of his congressman. "Out in my district," said Representative Schulte, "is an oil company that operates a hundred stills. Six men working for about \$6 a day tend each still. Now the company is installing a new kind of a still, one that will do the work of the 100 stills, and all but six of the 600 men are going to be thrown out of work. I say that machine ought to be taxed to the amount of the wages of the 504 men it displaces."

Representative Schulte does not like to talk about Dr. Wirt, whose antics have forced the congress-

man to take on the chin a stream of none too gentle razzing from his colleagues.

Moreover, Mr. Schulte does not want the Wirt issue to become involved in his campaign for re-election.

At the concluding session of the Wirt hearing, Representative Schulte stepped into the committee room and shook hands with his famous constituent. After all, Dr. Wirt is a voter in his district. The flashlights of cameramen boomed, and Mr. Schulte blinks a none-too-happy smile. He couldn't help but wonder what would be the reaction of the voters when they see the picture in the papers back in the district which in a 1932 gave Franklin D. Roosevelt an overwhelming majority, and sent Mr. Schulte to Congress by a bare margin of 3,000 votes.

A few weeks ago, Representative Schulte was acting as though he believed that the Roosevelt bandwagon was not a good thing to ride. He bolted his party leadership on several house votes.

"I THINK," said Representative Schulte, in an interview, "that congress ought to levy a tax on every piece of labor saving machinery, a tax equal to the wages of the men that the machine throws out of work."

Shade of Lenin! Page Mr. Wirt quick! He will find plenty of poor grammar and high treason in that statement of his congressman. "Out in my district," said Representative Schulte, "is an oil company that operates a hundred stills. Six men working for about \$6 a day tend each still. Now the company is installing a new kind of a still, one that will do the work of the 100 stills, and all but six of the 600 men are going to be thrown out of work. I say that machine ought to be taxed to the amount of the wages of the 504 men it displaces."

Representative Schulte does not like to talk about Dr. Wirt, whose antics have forced the congress-

man to take on the chin a stream of none too gentle razzing from his colleagues.

Moreover, Mr. Schulte does not want the Wirt issue to become involved in his campaign for re-election.

At the concluding session of the Wirt hearing, Representative Schulte stepped into the committee room and shook hands with his famous constituent. After all, Dr. Wirt is a voter in his district. The flashlights of cameramen boomed, and Mr. Schulte blinks a none-too-happy smile. He couldn't help but wonder what would be the reaction of the voters when they see the picture in the papers back in the district which in a 1932 gave Franklin D. Roosevelt an overwhelming majority, and sent Mr. Schulte to Congress by a bare margin of 3,000 votes.

A few weeks ago, Representative Schulte was acting as though he believed that the Roosevelt bandwagon was not a good thing to ride. He bolted his party leadership on several house votes.

"I THINK," said Representative Schulte, in an interview, "that congress ought to levy a tax on every piece of labor saving machinery, a tax equal to the wages of the men that the machine throws out of work."

Shade of Lenin! Page Mr. Wirt quick! He will find plenty of poor grammar and high treason in that statement of his congressman. "Out in my district," said Representative Schulte, "is an oil company that operates a hundred stills. Six men working for about \$6 a day tend each still. Now the company is installing a new kind of a still, one that will do the work of the 100 stills, and all but six of the 600 men are going to be thrown out of work. I say that machine ought to be taxed to the amount of the wages of the 504 men it displaces."

Representative Schulte does not like to talk about Dr. Wirt, whose antics have forced the congress-

man to take on the chin a stream of none too gentle razzing from his colleagues.

Moreover, Mr. Schulte does not want the Wirt issue to become involved in his campaign for re-election.

At the concluding session of the Wirt hearing, Representative Schulte stepped into the committee room and shook hands with his famous constituent. After all, Dr. Wirt is a voter in his district. The flashlights of cameramen boomed, and Mr. Schulte blinks a none-too-happy smile. He couldn't help but wonder what would be the reaction of the voters when they see the picture in the papers back in the district which in a 1932 gave Franklin D. Roosevelt an overwhelming majority, and sent Mr. Schulte to Congress by a bare margin of 3,000 votes.

A few weeks ago, Representative Schulte was acting as though he believed that the Roosevelt bandwagon was not a good thing to ride. He bolted his party leadership on several house votes.

"I THINK," said Representative Schulte, in an interview, "that congress ought to levy a tax on every piece of labor saving machinery, a tax equal to the wages of the men that the machine throws out of work."

Shade of Lenin! Page Mr. Wirt quick! He will find plenty of poor grammar and high treason in that statement of his congressman. "Out in my district," said Representative Schulte, "is an oil company that operates a hundred stills. Six men working for about \$6 a day tend each still. Now the company is installing a new kind of a still, one that will do the work of the 100 stills, and all but six of the 600 men are going to be thrown out of work. I say that machine ought to be taxed to the amount of the wages of the 504 men it displaces."

Representative Schulte does not like to talk about Dr. Wirt, whose antics have forced the congress-