

It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROUN

THE bandmaster kept time with a short-handled mop, which he swung and twisted in true professional manner. The burlesque of the class day music convulsed the crowd.

"Next came the class of 1919, burlesquing the New Deal. They wore white trousers, fancy blue tunics backed with white letters saying, 'We have a code in the head.'

"Another announced, '1919 supports NRA—never refuses alcohol!'

The class of 1919 also took notice of the genial German's presence here in a banner which read:

For class president, Max Hanfstaengl for vice-president, Adolf Keesar." In mis-spelling the doctor's last name and substituting a new first name, the class played on the popularity of Max Keesar, a well-known Jewish merchant of Harvard Square.

"John B. White, senior from Thomasville, Ga., delivered the Ivy oration at the colorful class day exercises. He said in part, 'Four years of bitter strife, four years of halcyon existence have sapped our resistance . . . the America of Heywood Broun today faces a crisis. Other nations are arming, outfitting

Europe bristles with bayonets. Asia rules with troops, building battleships and canceling debts, crusaders, pineapples and typewriters. Every coolie

packs a rod. Africa is now a hornet's nest of poison darts, dum-dum bullets, King-Kong and Frank Buck.

War is imminent. (Advertisement, courtesy of the National Students League.)

Tarzan Methods Fail

"IN a chaos of hate and strife we find ourselves swept along by irresistible currents, pursued by a thousand enemies, unable to save ourselves by uttering a long quavering squeal the way Tarzan does when he and Jane get chased from pillar to post by his jungle pals. What then shall we do? shall we put our trust in Roosevelt the righteous? Shall we be Nazi men with Hitler, or start Lenin toward the five-year plan? There is a problem for the long winter nights." (Editor note: the Ivy oration is the annual humorous speech made at class day in Cambridge.)

Harvard, there she stands. The football team had a spotty record against its early season opponents, but came through gloriously against Yale. The track team was the best in years. In baseball Yale was tied.

Men from far off lands came to class day. Undoubtedly many points of view were represented. A Dr. Ernest F. S. Hanfstaengl marched with former Judge Max I. Pinansky of Portland, Me. Judge Pinansky tried to persuade the German to issue a statement regarding the condition of Jews in Germany, but the doctor said that he did not intend to do so. And possibly there were other interesting exchanges of opinion all along the line.

Modern Head Hunters

"THE classes of '69, '73 and '78 all were represented. But I wish some of the real old timers had come back. I wish John Harvard could have been there. As I remember the university originally was founded by his gift of books. Later lotteries were held and Holworthy and Hollis and one or two other buildings were set up with the proceeds. In spite of this interesting experiment in finance I doubt if the original founders and leaders of Harvard would seem in the least liberal today. Certainly they were not devoted to allowing every man to speak his mind. Any of the fine old gentlemen of the early days would have bitten your head off for religious heresy. John Harvard probably had not the slightest sense of humor. This year's Ivy oration never would have elicited a chuckle from him. I believe, for instance, he would have been puzzled distinctly at the attempt to make jokes about the fact that a world war may be imminent.

Even if he understood the references to Tarzan and King-Kong he did not whether he would like them. It seems to me that in his tight-minded and serious way John Harvard would have taken one look at the war clouds and another at the confetti battle beneath him and that then he might have asked the question, "What in heaven's name is there to laugh at?"

I do not think the finest traditions of the university will be fulfilled until the sons of Harvard get around to finding for this query some satisfactory answer.

(Copyright, 1934, by The Times)

Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHEEN

OF all the worms which inhabit the human intestine the pinworm is the most annoying to the greatest number of persons. You might also have heard it called the seat worm and thread worm.

It is a whitish, round worm, usually found in the lower part of the bowels, but occasionally getting into the stomach and mouth. The female worm lays immense numbers of eggs in the lower part of the bowel which, when they mature, are passed out of the body.

Often, however, these worms will actually crawl out and get into neighboring openings. Sometimes a person is infected with these worms from contaminated food and water and on other occasions from others who have been infected and not properly cleaned.

One of the chief symptoms of infestation of this type of worm is itching, which is usually worse at night. Because of the itching, sleep is disturbed and there is extreme irritability. Occasionally also there is pain.

THE irritation caused by the worms results in scratching, with the possibility of secondary infection.

It is easy to determine the presence of these worms by looking at the opening of the bowel. Of course, the physician can make certain of his diagnosis by examining the secretions under the microscope.

One of the most important steps in getting rid of this type of worm is to be scrupulously clean. In addition, doctors prescribe medicine which is useful in paralyzing the worms or destroying them so that they are passed out of the body.

It is customary to give cathartics which will wash out the intestine and occasionally also to use enemas of pure water which help to eliminate the worms.

UNLESS the source of infestation can be found, it is advisable to use only food and drink which have been thoroughly cooked. When the source is found, it can be eliminated.

In order to prevent reinfestation in children, their nails should be kept short and clean. The necessary remedies can be applied by the use of the enema.

An Italian doctor has found that the use of enemas of solutions of castile soap continued for from one to three weeks will help to relieve the condition in many instances.

Pinworms, once thoroughly established within the human body, become exceedingly annoying and may be removed only with the greatest of difficulty.

Any parent who suspects the existence of this condition in a child should see to it that a thorough investigation is made and that treatment is continued until the physician can say with certainty that the worms are no longer present in the bowel.

Questions and Answers

Q—What company produced the movie version of "East Side, West Side," and when was it released?

A—It was produced by Principal Pictures with Kenneth Harlan as star and was released in 1923.

Q—Name the movies in which the Marx brothers have appeared.

A—"The Cocoanuts," "Animal Crackers," "Monkey Business," "Horse Feathers" and "Duck Soup."

GREAT BRITAIN WALKS IN FEAR

Attitude of England's Leaders Held Peril to World Peace

This is the fourth of a series of five stories giving the British viewpoint on the crisis now facing Europe, with the Geneva arms parley a failure, with Germany rearming, and with war clouds gathering over the continent.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor
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LONDON, June 23.—What little there is left of the world peace machinery is now threatened by the attitude of Great Britain. Under the leadership of Sir John Simon, called the most timid foreign minister the country has had in decades, Britain today outdoes the United States in its efforts to keep clear of "foreign entanglements."

As a result, the whole collective system for maintenance of world peace—the League of Nations, the nine-power treaty, and the Kellogg pact—is due either for radical revision or the scrap pile.

"Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon do not really believe in the collective system. They have betrayed it as half-hearted defenders of a cause in which they have no real faith are almost bound to betray it.

"Thus the world is to drift to a shambles of another 1914 because those who should have been the guardians of the peace lacked both the courage of their professions and the sincerity to live up to them."

I asked three outspoken Britishers of high standing their explanation of Sir John's foreign policy.

"He's an angel," one wicked tongue replied.

"He's a jellyfish," the second corrected.

"You are both right," said the third. "As a lawyer, he's clever and able, but as foreign minister he is much too timid."

I was to hear different versions of the same criticism over and over again, like a refrain.

"SANCTIONS," he said, "can not be effective unless adopted in co-operation with other powers, of whom the United States must be one. And all the United States has been able to promise was that, if it approved the action to be taken, it would refrain from any action to defeat the collective efforts of the league."

WHEN Japan announced her Monroe Doctrine for eastern Asia, the United States again took a much firmer stand than Great Britain, which almost seemed to acquiesce. Severely taken to task by the opposition for

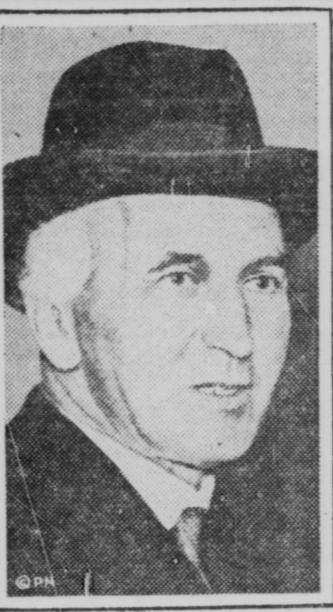
his show of weakness, Sir John replied that he had endeavored to combine friendliness with firmness.

This, Sir John's staunchest friends admit, is the real key to his foreign policy. He wants to be "firm" but he does not want to "offend." And, above all, he does not want to take any chances.

With the peace of Europe in

the balance and much, if not everything hanging upon Anglo-French co-operation to provide a way out, Sir John finds it impossible to understand the French and the French can't understand Sir John.

The French are notoriously logical and Sir John equally notorious legally. England, for example, fears attack from the air.



Sir John Simon, branded the most timid foreign minister Britain has had in decades.



Stanley Baldwin, assailed as the betrayer of the cause of peace and . . .

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