

It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROUN

NEW YORK, July 7.—Discussions of "bureaucracy" make strange antibodies. For instance, William E. Borah chose the Fourth of July as an appropriate occasion to intone against what he sees as "the effort to fasten a stranglehold of bureaucracy upon the people generally." To me this seems queer language to come from a statesman who was among the most eager exponents of one phase of bureaucracy which has recently passed.

The gentleman from Idaho likes to be regarded as the champion of the individual in a world threatened by dictatorship from the right and left. But did he speak in favor of these same individual rights when they were imperiled by an army of agents and when new laws created new criminals by the thousands?

Senator Borah did nothing of the sort. He was a die-hard dry who was quite content to see the bill of rights torn into fragments to please the Anti-Saloon League.

During the days of enforcement, not so much as a single criticism of the dry bureaucracy ever passed the lips of this fugitive emancipator.

And whose liberties is the senator concerned with now?

One of the most eloquent outbursts in his address is a defense of the freedom of the press as threatened under NRA. Colonel McCormick of the poor down-trodden Chicago Tribune pipes a measure and, quick to sense the cue, Senator Borah begins a stately minuet.

Idaho firebrand always it quick to espouse such portions of the people's cause as will win him editorial page encomiums. He is a strong and valiant swimmer who never puts his toe into the water unless he can find a powerful current flowing in his direction.

The papers of Mr. Hearst have joined the chorus of praise. Mr. Hearst says that the senator's address was a great speech. Mr. Hearst's chief concern at the moment is that the taxation of the rich may prove to be a burden which the poor will be unable to endure.

Aha, the Butter Side!

MR. BORAH may or may not be "the freedom of the press" for which he thunders

was used by many as a cloak to retain child labor in the newspaper industry. It was used by others to prevent the spread of organization among employees. On all these matters Senator Borah was discreetly silent. This so-called western radical can detect the bitter side of his bread from any distance up to ten thousand yards.

After noting the fact that his address fell upon the Fourth of July, Senator Borah began: "Let us, therefore, take in a full breath of pure American air and speak our minds on old-time naked Americanism—naked and unashamed. Let us pay simple tribute to American patriots, to American institutions, to American character, to the flag, and to that conception of liberty and personal freedom which finds its finest expression in the Declaration of Independence, its noblest embodiment in the Constitution of the United States, and its highest practical exemplification in the daily deeds and lives of American citizens, the real builders of American civilization."

That is a long sentence and it contains many time-tried phrases which have often served to buoy up the hopes of men whose situation was desperate.

"It was the practice of Augustus Caesar, when preparing to take over some new bloc of power," the senator said, "to deliver a eulogy on the virtues of the republic and announce his deep solicitude for the liberties and the happiness of the people."

Those Old Red Flannels

THAT must have been a deplorable practice upon the part of Augustus Caesar. It must have been almost as annoying to the unemployed and the homeless as to have a United States senator assure them that nothing should be done to relieve their lot since that would constitute bureaucracy and an invasion of the rights of the individual.

William E. Borah seems to forget that at the moment misery is a little thicker than strict constitutional construction. I doubt if many will be moved to ask for a reduction in wages or a lengthening in hours in order that Mr. Borah's scruples about bureaucracy shall be appeased.

In fact, I doubt if the signers of the Declaration of Independence actually believed that it was better to be regular than right.

In his economic views, Mr. Borah always has made regularity his chief duty. It was merely a figure of speech when he spoke of being "naked and unashamed." Mr. Borah has no intention now and never has had any intention of taking off his heavy woolens of party and class regularity.

Ironically enough, he is sometimes described as a rade. The only things red about the gentleman from Idaho is his underwear.

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Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE science of dentistry is approaching the most brilliant period of accomplishment in its history because of the new realization of the relationship between the teeth and general health. That is the opinion of Dr. Leroy M. S. Miner, who has just completed ten years of service as dean of the Harvard university dental school.

Dentistry promises to solve some of the most important problems in the field of medicine, according to Dr. Miner, who urges that dental schools be accorded the same opportunities for expansion which have been given to medical schools in the past.

The relationship of the teeth to general health was first discovered during the World War. Dr. Miner says, when it was found that many men in the front-line trenches, otherwise in perfect physical condition, were rendered unfit for fighting service through ailments of the teeth and mouth.

DR. MINER believes that dental disease is so widespread that it is impossible to hope that treatment can ever be brought to all who need it. "When any disease becomes so extensive as to affect such a large proportion of the earth's inhabitants, treatment can never be made effective because there is neither money nor manpower enough to give every one adequate treatment," he says. Prevention alone will give the solution.

"This means that we, as dentists, with the whole-hearted help of our medical brethren, must study deeply into the subject. When we commence to do so, we realize at once how little is known about tooth decay, and about those degenerative changes in the mouth associated with middle or old age, called pyorrhea."

To stimulate the necessary research, he advocates that the dental schools, in close co-operation with the medical schools, raise their standards, improve the quality and background of the men they are educating, and provide adequate facilities for the researches which are so badly needed.

SURGERY, after the discovery of anaesthesia, made enormous advances. Chemistry, more recently has been instrumental in revealing knowledge of vitamins, the hormones of the glands of internal secretion, enzymes and the like.

"Dentistry is now entering the picture in similar fashion," Dr. Miner continues. "In the case of surgery and chemistry, there was for each a period when a man's land existed between them and the orthodox field of medicine.

"This had to be crossed before application of the newer knowledge could be made effective and before the respective groups could work together on a basis of mutual understanding. In like manner, today, there is between medicine and dentistry a no-man's land which must be bridged before co-operative effort will be fruitful."

'DIVER'S SUIT' FOR STRATOSPHERE!

Wiley Post to Make Dash Across U. S. in New Safety Garb

BY ERSKINE JOHNSON
NEA Service Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—When Wiley Post attempts his announced round trip dawn-dusk flight between New York and Los Angeles within the next week or so, the famous round-the-world aviation speed king will be seated at the controls wearing a specially constructed rubber stratosphere flying suit.

Constructed to operate in the stratosphere's rarefied atmosphere, through which Post plans to speed at a rate of 350 miles an hour or more, the suit entirely encloses the pilot.

It will feed oxygen to his body through an extra supercharger which has been installed on the Winnie Mae, the plane in which Post circled the globe in record time.

In high altitudes a suit of this kind is necessary to keep the functions of the body such as they would be on the earth's surface.

The special rubber suit, similar in appearance to deep sea diver's apparel, was constructed by the Pacific Goodrich Rubber Company at Los Angeles under supervision of W. R. Hucks, technical manager, and John A. Diehl, technical engineer.

If tests prove successful, it will be worn by Post in the famous London-Melbourne flying race late this summer, also.

Probably one of the first steps to protect pilots in the rarefied atmosphere of the little explored stratosphere, construction of the suit for Post points a future for army pilots who must fly open cockpit planes and may thus be able to engage in aerial combat in the stratosphere.

"It might be explained," says Technical Manager Hucks, "that the stratosphere pressure falls to approximately five pounds to the square inch in place of the 14.7 pounds to the square inch at sea level.

In this rubber suit, receiving air from the plane's supercharger, a pressure of not more than fifteen pounds will be supplied. This provides a ten-pound safety differential."

EXPLAINING what would happen if a pilot attempted to enter the stratosphere without such equipment as he and Diehl have designed and constructed, Hucks continues:

"Flying in the stratosphere is just the opposite of deep sea diving. After being under the sea, the diver must ascend gradually. In high altitudes a suit of this kind is essential, so functions of the body will remain such as they would on the earth.

"With the possibility that the internal organs of the body may burst, causing death or serious injury, the stratosphere expands these organs to several times their normal size, due to the presence of internal pressure."

While the temperature in the stratosphere may be 50 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, the temperature within the suit will be approximately 90 degrees, or blood heat.

Bleeder or relief valves in the side of the boots will permit a small flow of air circulation to the auxiliary tube to the suit to carry

the reserve supply of oxygen as a safety measure.

IN the shroud, or headgear, of the suit a 7½ by 6¾ window provides ample visibility.

Constructed by xylonite, a special transparent material used in airplane construction, the window is made double, to prevent fogging



The specially built suit at the left, designed for stratosphere flying, will be worn by Wiley Post, aviation speed king, right, when he attempts his dawn-dusk round trip from New York to Los Angeles at the lofty altitude in his famed plane, Winnie Mae, shown in top photo. Center, left and right, are W. R. Hucks and John A. Diehl, who constructed the suit, adjusting it on a "model."

in the low temperatures of the stratosphere.

Tubes leading to the plane's supercharger, from which air is received, are set directly in front of the pilot's mouth. Space is reserved for radio earphones.

The headgear will be strapped to the seat of the plane with a special harness, Hucks explained,

because a load of 125 pounds tends to pull at this part of the suit, enough to jerk it off with tremendous force.

The rubber boots which complete the outfit provide most of the sixteen pound total weight of the stratosphere flying suit.

Post has said that he will wear nothing but llama wool underwear beneath the suit.

The weather may have been most unpleasant for city dwellers recently, but it has been splendid for their country cousins' crops.

For that, you may take the word of E. C. Faust, Indiana Farm Bureau official and editor of The Hoosier Farmer.

"Crops are in excellent condition," Mr. Faust said today. "I never saw the corn crop look any better at this time of year.

"Reports from where thrashing is going on indicate a good wheat yield. I'd say it was a yield of from twenty to thirty-five bushels an acre. It's good quality, too."

"Almost all of it No. 2 and quite a lot of it is No. 1."

The oats crop, at first believed virtually wiped out by the early summer drought, is short one-third to one-half.

In the northern, and particularly northwestern, portion of the state, chinch bugs have attacked the crops, but the central and south sections have not been menaced seriously by these pests.

He resembles Herbert Hoover.

WASHINGTON boasts the country's third best pet cemetery, where, under marble markers, are buried dogs, cats, horses, parrots, and one canary. Fee for the cheapest burial is \$10.

Ambassador Hugh Wallace, on the death of a beloved German Shepherd, summoned an undertaker and sent the dog to "Aspin Hill" in a specially prepared coffin to be buried with a formality that cost \$500. . . . Farmers visiting the capital have a friendly feeling for the department of agriculture—until they get tangled in its maze of personnel. Do they want to see the undersecretary, the assistant to the secretary, the secretary to the undersecretary, the secretary to the undersecretary, or the special assistant to the secretary? . . . New Jersey's representative, "Ike" Bachrach, has two brothers, Benjamin and Harry. At one time each of the three was president of an Atlantic City bank. . . . The young ladies who chew gum and live by writing strange curlyques in lined notebooks are in great demand under the New Deal. A local school for stenogs last month had seventy calls, only twelve applications. Wage scale, \$18 to \$25; age scale, 18 to 30 years.

Dr. M. Joseph Barry was re-elected president of the city health board at a meeting of the board yesterday at city hospital.

Other officers re-elected were Dr. Leonard Ensminger, vice-president; Dr. Herman G. Morgan, secretary; Dr. Charles W. Myers, city hospital superintendent, and Earl Wolf, hospital manager.

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