

It seems to be HEYWOOD BROWN

I never have been asked to deliver an address before any Chamber of Commerce, but if an invitation came I think I would like to say something about as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster, I am touched but also embarrassed by your eloquent eulogy. You credit me with more wisdom and acumen than I possess. Concerning many public problems I have been grossly mistaken because of a disposition to generalize too freely. It is difficult to acquire a scientific attitude toward facts without a scientific training. I wish I had taken chemistry in college."

"But American business prides itself upon the precision which animates its large scale enterprises. Save in one very vital and probably tragic blind spot American industry has a right to boast of its achievements. Several years ago I worked for the General Electric Company as a radio broadcaster and in the course of my job I went to G. E. factories and G. E. laboratories."

"In Schenectady were gathered a little group of famous professors, a 'brain trust' in fact, who were employed not only to furnish the company with all existing information about electricity but to press on and find new knowledge even in cases where the research seemed to have no immediate commercial utility. In the mechanical departments, in advertising, in financing, indeed all along the line the organization bristled with highly competent experts."

They Couldn't Qualify

"BUT not once did I meet in the entire organization a single individual who by training, study and pre-occupation justly could qualify as an expert on labor relations. There were one or two theorists, to be sure, but their qualifications were not those set for the head men in the laboratories. They may have been talented amateurs but they played by ear."

"I will run the risk of generalizing and making a blanket indictment. I have yet to meet a single American business executive who is well informed on the labor trends of the world or of America. I am not speaking at all of a liberal or an illiberal attitude toward employees. An extremely well-informed capitalist entrepreneur might arrive at the point of view that an uncompromising attitude toward demands was good business. Indeed many radicals assume that the strategy of business is deeply and diabolically clever and concerted. This I doubt."

"I would not contend, of course, that certain silly things said by certain spokesmen of industry were not uttered with the tongue in the cheek. But I do believe that big business in the attempt to kid the general public has succeeded to a great extent in kidding itself. It has endeavored to solve current labor problems by the use of easy and wholly misleading labels. It has looked upon recent labor disturbances as constituting a sort of melodrama in which a homespun hero known as 'conservative labor leader' has done battle with a foreign gentleman wearing bushy whiskers and known as 'Communist agitator.' For instance the leading editorial in the New York Times of last Sunday represents superbly this over-simplified interpretation of the general strike in San Francisco."

"Mopping Up" Needed

"DOUBTLESS," says this editorial, "there must be some 'mopping up' in other cities before troubles are over. But what already has been accomplished is a sufficient demonstration that Americans will not harbor anarchists, nor tolerate revolutionists and still are able, as Abraham Lincoln said, to 'keep house.'"

"You have interpreted the collapse of the San Francisco general strike as the end of an epoch instead of seeing the clear indications that it is much more probably the beginning of a chapter. You feel that the momentary victory can be solidified by a reign of terror against all effective labor leadership which will, of course, for the purpose of this 'mopping up,' be called 'communist' or, even going back to a more archaic vocabulary, 'anarchist.'"

"May I point out that nobody in the labor ranks thought of the general strike as a revolution or even referred to it in that way. It was the business men who used this terminology. Don't you think that there may be a certain danger in putting ideas into people's heads?"

"On account of your frequent interruptions of applause my time is drawing to an end. May I call your attention to a 'loyalty pledge' which the Red Dry Goods Association of San Francisco has decided to require from all clerks. It will be enough to quote the last line: 'This I do of my own free will.' Gentlemen, you may know your onions and your groceries but you don't know your workers." (Prolonged applause.)

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Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

THE child who lives in the home of the grownup with tuberculosis is undergoing a terrific risk of getting this disease.

Therefore, your duty to your child, if there is even the mildest case of tuberculosis in your home, is either to find some other home for the youngster or to get the affected person into some sanatorium. In the prevention of tuberculosis for the future, the home as the source of most of the cases will be the center of interest by public health officials. For experts point out that most of the tuberculosis occurring among children is due to infection directly from grownups having that disease in the same home.

Usually the adult with tuberculosis suffers for a long time with what is supposed to be a cold or chronic bronchitis before medical aid is sought. You won't suspect that person of anything more serious, probably, so there is plenty of opportunity for you and your children to become infected before proper hygienic precautions are established.

MOST of the adults in a home might have had mild infections of tuberculosis in childhood and so are protected, to some extent, against the disease. But not so among children. The average child which usually resists a small infection may, if his body receives a large dose of organisms, come down seriously with the disease.

So widespread is tuberculosis that 30 per cent of boys and girls examined in Philadelphia, by the time they reached 5 years of age, gave a positive reaction, indicating that at some time they had already been infected, although mildly, with tuberculosis.

In childhood, tuberculosis must be diagnosed by the special nature of the infection. This is usually an involvement of the glands at the roots of the lungs.

If the disease remains confined to these glands until healing has occurred, the child is not seriously sick. However, the germs get out of these glands and into the lungs, or if they get into the blood vessels and are thereby carried to the bones or joints, or to the spinal cord and brain, an exceedingly serious illness is produced.

Whenever a child has a constant cough, whenever he has a low daily fever and loses weight, whenever there seems to be a continually tired feeling and a tendency to sweat excessively, medical attention should be brought in, with a view to determining whether tuberculosis is present.

A stationary weight in a child who should be growing is a sign of some significance, although it is not conclusive.

In addition to these symptoms and signs, however, a more certain diagnosis can be made by the tuberculin test and by the use of the X-ray picture of the child's chest.

These facts should be kept in mind in regard to all children, but particularly in regard to children who live in homes where there is a grownup who has tuberculosis.

ANNA DALL—THINKS FOR HERSELF

President's Daughter Spends Young Life Shattering Precedents

A President's daughter defies precedent and braves headlines by seeking a divorce while, as a member of the nation's first family, she is in the public eye. This is the story of the independence of action which has characterized the young life of Anna Roosevelt Dall since childhood—an interesting, colorful life which Mary Margaret McBride describes in a series of three articles. Here is the first.

BY MARY MARGARET MCBRIDE
NEA Service Staff Writer

AS far off the beaten track as she could get, remote from reporters and news cameras, Anna Roosevelt Dall has spent the last few weeks alone with her two children in a Nevada woods cabin, establishing residence preparatory to seeking a divorce at Reno.

No President's daughter ever did such a thing before. Here is precedent-shattering on a mammoth scale. But it's nothing new to Anna. Shattering precedents is something she has been doing all her life. Hardly ever in her twenty-eight years has this typical Roosevelt woman done the expected. And now, a nation waits to see what she will do next!

Perhaps the most difficult decision the "high-spirited" quick-thinking girl ever had to make and the one over which she hesitated longest, according to close friends, was this which concerned the legal end to her marriage with Curtis Dall, New York broker.

ANNA's affection for her father and her great loyalty to him were at the root of her indecision. She realized fully that upon her as daughter of the President of the United States would be turned the eyes of the world the instant she made a move toward Reno.

She knew, too, that some citizens inevitably would disapprove. And so, while she personally was convinced of the rightness of her step, she waited because she could not bear to have her father criticized for her act.

At the time of her brother Elliott's divorce and quick remarriage, Anna's intimates were aware that she was unhappy on the President's account and that with customary candor, she said

so to Elliott, favorite brother though he always had been.

Nevertheless, she went west and saw him through his second marriage, standing by staunchly as she always had. In the family these two are known as a team and anything is likely to happen when they get together.

Not long ago at a White House party, an entire roomful of guests stopped dancing to watch the brother and sister execute an intricate whirl together. Their steps match perfectly and so do their minds. Both are independent, quick to make decisions, full of energy and life.

ANNA never has let the fact that she had been born the only girl in the family keep her out of any fun that was going on. In fact, if the stories that the family and friends tell are accurate, she generally was ring leader in pranks and mischief.

Because she never could take a date and was acutely miserable if one of the boys or their playmates had done anything she had not tried, she spent most of her childhood nursing scratches, cuts and sprains, on one occasion even a broken ankle, acquired by trying to climb higher than the coachman's boy.

In short, she was a tomboy and has grown up into a sturdy athletic young woman who wins ribbons with her riding, swims, skis and plays tennis expertly.

Some of the escapades of her youth the blue-eyed, golden-haired Anna gleefully relates herself. One of her best stories is about the time she waylaid Louis Howe, her father's confidential secretary and her great friend, on the stairs and, seizing him by the feet, bounced him all the way down the steps.

She just had overheard him virtuously reporting one of her misdeeds to her mother and this was for revenge. Another time—and this, too, is her own tale—she led her brothers in a vendetta against the family butler because of a real or fancied wrong.

As a crowning piece of revenge, the terrible tribe one night stole the butler's shoes and filled them with mince meat from the cook's holiday store. History does not record what



Anna Roosevelt in a girlish portrait.



Like brother, like sister... Anna Roosevelt Dall and her favorite brother Elliott in a recent picture.

the butler did in reprisal but Cook, for whom the children had a wholesome awe, discovered the theft of the mince meat and chased Anna all around the garden to administer punishment.

It was a happy life that the little Roosevelts led, though it must not be supposed that their many naughtinesses went unpunished. Their mother was the family disciplinarian.

When her children were little, she spanked them sometimes to emphasize her reprimands. When

they grew older, she substituted moral suasion.

One principle always was stressed in their training, however—that each must learn to think for himself. And so today while the senior Roosevelts always are ready with advice when it is asked for, they refuse to make up their children's minds for them.

Perhaps that very fact intensified Anna's problem when she came to think of divorce. All her life she had been allowed unusual

freedom of thought and decision.

Now the mother of two children, she is experienced and mature enough to realize what she owes to her parents for that precious privilege. And the wish to pay her debt fairly may have kept her own inclinations in check.

The same sense of loyalty and gratitude undoubtedly will influence her whatever her next move may be.

Next—Anna Roosevelt... farmerette-politician.

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President is having some private labor troubles of his own. During his absence the White House is being painted by nonunion labor and at a wage rate lower than that prevailing in the District of Columbia.

This is in violation of the Davis-Bacon act which provides that work on government jobs must be done at local wage levels. The painters and decorators local under A. F. of L. has sent Roosevelt a telegram of protest. Apparently he knew nothing about it, referred the matter back to White House attaches. The work is being done under contract by a local decorating firm.

Union rates for painters here are \$1.37 per hour. The local union claims that White House painters are getting only 80 cents.

If this can be established the decorating firm can be fined \$500 for each offense—and each day's work is an offense.

So the White House may be whiter when the President returns, but a local decorating company may be in the red.

GETTING the new securities exchange commission organized is not the only trouble furrowing the freckled brow of Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy. Nineteen-year-old Joe Jr., his oldest son, has him worried.

The young man is in Europe. In the course of his wanderings he encountered Professor Felix Frankfurter, lecturing at an English college, instantly became a devoted admirer.

Joe has been writing his father about it, and the latter is a bit uneasy about this reunion. "I can see I'm going to have trouble when I have my next dinner with that boy," Kennedy said. "He is going to stump me with a lot of questions."

"I've just got to find time to learn the difference between Fascism, Communism, regimentation, socialism, and all that. What a job! I guess I'll be losing that boy to Frankfurter. Maybe he'll become a brain trust."

Note—Friends of Professor Frankfurter were among those who protested most vigorously at Kennedy's appointment to the exchange commission. They purported to speak also for the Professor.

THE Nazi complaint to Cordell Hull about General Johnson's anti-Hitlerism proved a bad boomerang. It destroyed some of the good will which the German embassy has cultivated so studiously for years.

Despite a natural anti-German prejudice after the war, the German embassy gradually had become one of the most popular in Washington. The beer abends of Baron Von Maltzen, Ambassador Von Prittwitz and more latterly Hans Luther, were famous.

But the Nazi dash to the state department to protest against the biting words of General Johnson against Hitler's "wholesale executions," did not go down well. The diplomatic but pointed rebuff given the Germans by Secretary Hull got universal acclaim in the capital.

AID PLEDGED STUDENTS

Jobs Available for 133 at Butler Under FERA.

Federal emergency relief administration funds for 133 students are available at Butler university for the fall term. C. W. Wilson, university secretary, announced today.

Assignment of jobs will be made by Professor George F. Leonard, director of the student welfare agency, shortly before the semester opens Sept. 17.

BUTLER RENEWS 2-YEAR COURSE

Kindergarten, Elementary Classes for Teachers Resumed.

Courses for kindergarten and elementary public school teachers, of two years duration, will be reinstated by the Butler university college of education when the institution opens its fall semester.

The courses were abandoned in 1933.

Renewal of the teaching courses will mean that state licenses in kindergarten, primary, and grammar grade work can be secured at Butler university.

Eight faculty members will be in charge of instruction. They are J. H. Peeling, I. T. Shultz, A. B. Carlisle, Miss Emma Colbert, Mrs. Maria Woolley Hyde, Miss Ruth Patterson, Miss Elizabeth Downhough, and Miss Elizabeth Betcher.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PLANS 3-DAY CARNIVAL

The Rev. T. J. Simpson, Pastor, Directs Organization.

The annual carnival and fish fry of the Washington Street Presbyterian church will be held the nights of July 26, 27 and 28 at Belle View place and West Washington street.

Organization of the carnival has been directed by the Rev. T. J. Simpson, church pastor, assisted by Frank Dungan, advertising committee chairman; Thomas Baldwin tickets and finance committee chairman; Mrs. J. W. Carter, food and refreshments committee chairman; George Ingling, prizes committee chairman, and Maurice Connor, grounds committee chairman.

LAST RITES for Miss Meyer

Funeral services for Miss Fanny Meyer, 72, who died Saturday at her home, 4122 North Meridian street, will be held tomorrow morning at the home. Burial will be in the Hebrew Congregational cemetery.

Miss Meyer was born at Ft. Recovery, O., and was the sister of Sol and Leslie Meyer of Indianapolis. She was a member of the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation and had been prominent in the work of many charitable organizations.

Mrs. Nellie B. Heirs Dead

Funeral services for Mrs. Nellie B. Heirs, 69, Marott, who died yesterday following a six weeks' illness, will be held at Clayton Wednesday.

The body will remain at Shirley Brothers' funeral home until tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Heirs was the wife of J. W. Heirs, associate editor of the Typographical Journal. Surviving her are Mr. Heirs and a daughter, Mrs. H. J. Bromschwig, St. Louis.

Kessener Funeral Tomorrow

Last rites for Harman Kessener, 61, of 318 North Fulton street who died Saturday at his home, will be held tomorrow morning at the home. Burial will be in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Mr. Kessener had been in the barber supply business. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is survived by the widow, Mrs. Emma Miller Kessener; a daughter, Mrs. Dallas Arvin, both of Indianapolis; and two brothers and three sisters, all of Lafayette.

Councilman's Wife Dead

Funeral services for Mrs. Maggie Houck, 72, of 1416 North New Jersey street, wife of James A. Houck, city councilman, were to be held at 2 today at the residence with burial in Crown Hill. Mrs. Houck died last night following a long illness.

PARACHUTE JUMPS TO FEATURE MARDI GRAS

Civic League Plans Events for Each Night.

Special events have been planned for each night of the Sherman Emerson Civic League Mardi Gras festival, which opens Wednesday night and continues through Saturday. In addition to speakers and music, O. E. Ruth will make parachute jumps each night. Claude A. Rochford, program chairman, has announced.

John R. Welch Succumbs at 78; Ill for Two Years

Gas Company President and Banker Dies in St. Vincent's.

John R. Welch, 78, president of the Citizens Gas Company and the Celtic Savings and Loan Association, died last night in St. Vincent's hospital after a two years' illness. Funeral arrangements have not been made yet.

He had been a member of the board of directors of the Citizens Gas Company thirty years and had served in official capacities in the Celtic Savings and Loan Association about fifty years. He formed the real estate firm of John R. Welch and Sons in 1888.

Mr. Welch was a charter member and past president of the Indianapolis Real Estate board, charter member of the Knights of Columbus, and a member of St. Peter and Paul cathedral parish.

Surviving him are three sons, Leo F. Lawrence J. and John A. Welch; a daughter, Mrs. Anne Kenney; a brother, Thomas R. Welch, all of Indianapolis, and a sister, Sister Catherine, a nun, Chicago.

POLICE CONTINUE TO QUIZ MRS. PEARSON

Slain Farmer's Widow Can Tell More, Say Cops.

Detectives today continued to question Mrs. Ethel May Pearson, 41, widow of Alfred (Dan) Pearson, of Beech Grove, who on Saturday admitted intimacy with a missing hired hand, William Williams, 25, after blaming him for the murder of her husband.

Police believe that Mrs. Pearson has not told the entire story of the slaying, which occurred last Monday.

OHIO LECTURER LISTED FOR ROTARY ADDRESS

"Back of the Headlines" to Be Topic of Speech.

Charles Milton Newcomb, lecturer, Delaware, O., will address the Indianapolis Rotary Club on "Back of the Headlines" at the club luncheon tomorrow in the Claypool.

TAXI DRIVER INJURED

Cab Wrecks Barbershop After Collision With Auto.

George Young, 1943 Hillside avenue, taxicab driver, was injured seriously today when his car smashed into another at Ohio and Alabama streets and then crashed into a barber shop at 139 North Alabama street.

The other car was driven by Okla Sluder, 28, of 1014 Eugene street, who was not injured. The brick foundation of the barber shop was wrecked.

OPPOSE STATE PRINTING

Typothetae Members Adopt Protest Resolution.

Printers of the state protested operation of the "printing and duplicating" department of Indiana in a resolution Saturday at the convention of the Indiana State Typothetae in the Lincoln. Arthur J. Randall was re-elected president of the body.

Fair Enough WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 23.—A friend of Will H. Hays points out that Mr. Hays never has had the title of czar of the moving pictures or the absolute powers which that title would imply. Mr. Hays was hired to perform certain offices for the movie industry at a salary which suggested that his political influence was being hired in the bargain.

But he did not set himself up as czar and, in fact, has endeavored to disown the title. It imputes to Mr. Hays an authority which he does not possess and people, thinking of him as czar, hold him responsible for all the faults of the moving pictures.

This makes Mr. Hays unhappy.

Judge K. M. Landis, the business-empire of the baseball industry, doubtless has felt sorry for himself in the same way. He, too, is an employee of an industry, beholden to his bosses. Like Mr. Hays, he moved into his job at a time when his employers were receiving a severe tossing-round in press and pulpit and, again like Mr. Hays, he was selected for qualities which could not be defined in the articles of agreement.

The judge has a reputation. He had fined the Standard Oil \$200,000, whereupon the subsequent was reversed; he had a spectacular mane or plume of white hair which cartooned well and he had developed a distinctive, go-to-hell manner of independence and rugged honesty. Mr. Hays' public manner was one of church-going, right-thinking piety and he, also, had a distinctive physical feature which made him a convenient subject for the cartoonists.

He Didn't Act the Part

BUT, as to both of them, the title of czar was a newspaper convenience. Mr. Hays, it appears only can coerce or admonish his employers. The old judge, though he resolutely outlawed one ball player on the mere charge (never proved) that he had participated in the theft of an automobile, was unable to take any such action against a club owner who was indicted on a much more serious accusation.

Then, though the judge was czar only in the papers, he was chided in the papers for not proceeding against the indicted club owner in the absolute manner of a czar. A man can't fire his own boss or order his boss around. This is the boss's prerogative. Still, the more the judge didn't act the czar the more the journalists scolded him for not being something which he insisted he was not.

So newspaper titles, though loosely descriptive, are misleading and embarrassing to the persons so honored.

We had an unfortunate lady in the papers once who had called at the bachelor quarters of a prominent rove on the same night on which he was inconsiderate enough to be shot through the head by a person or persons to this day unknown. The detectives rummaging through his effects, including his wine-cellar, next day, came upon a pair of pink pajamas which obviously were not the property of the deceased. The lady presently was prevailed upon to acknowledge them as hers and for a long time she figured in the press and in the public mind as the pink-pajama-woman. It wasn't fair, but that just happens to be the way it goes.

Interviews for Pay

THERE was an old woman living in a tenement on the corner of the New Brunswick, N. J., at the time of the Hall-Mills murders. She had a little garden, rode a mule instead of the conventional flivver and raised chickens. She also had some pigs. Her home was Jane Gibson and, long before Mahatma Gandhi or Mahatma Louie Howe, of President Roosevelt's secretariat, ever thought of the idea, she sold interviews.

To explain, Mahatma Gandhi recently sold an interview to some of the newspaper boys in India and Mahatma Louie Howe has been selling his interviews on the air for some time. Mrs. Jane Gibson had heard voices and shots at the hour of the murder and when the journalists went to interview her, she said, "How much is there in it for me?"

Thereafter, when Mrs. Gibson needed a few dollars, she frequently remembered further details about the voices and shots which she heard on the night of the murders.

Mrs. Gibson became famous as the pig woman of the Hall-Mills case, although she often explained that she kept dozens of chickens and would prefer to be called the chicken-woman if such title was absolutely necessary. It seemed more tasteful to her.

She ought to teach people to be careful. Hereafter when I happen along Broadway, I am going to look as miserable as possible. I don't want to be caught smiling and be pegged for a Broadway playboy.

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Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE United States government has shown a lamentable lack of vision in the past in failing to devote more of its resources to scientific research. That is the opinion of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of President Roosevelt's scientific advisory board.

Dr. Compton believes that any adequate scheme of national planning must pay attention to the science of physics. He points out that the automobile, the airplane, the radio, and other wonders of electrical, mechanical and civil engineering are all based upon the discoveries of physicists. He believes that future developments will likewise depend upon their discoveries.

The United States government today spends only one-half of 1 per cent of its budget on all of its scientific bureaus combined, Dr. Compton says.

"IN respect to future benefits to be reasonably expected from expenditures for scientific research," Dr. Compton continues, "federal policy has been more like that of a fly-by-night promotion enterprise than of a stable business, building for its future."

Dr. Compton points out that there are some persons who believe that science ought to be slowed up deliberately in order to let the rest of the world catch up to it. But he believes that such a policy "would surely create, in the future, an unemployment crisis which might very possibly wreck us completely."

It is possible for the government to accelerate progress in those fields of investigation which are deemed most important. He calls this a policy of "selective acceleration."

"An example of this," he says, "has been the marked growth of mathematical physics in this country as the result of a policy of the national research fellowship board to favor this field, for a time, in order to overcome America's initial deficiency in this field."

"Funds and encouragement, properly directed, will accomplish this purpose."

DISCUSSING the role played by physics in present government bureaus, Dr. Compton points out that the work of the national bureau of standards is predominantly physics, pure and applied.

This bureau, he says, "is essential to the successful operation of laboratories and manufacturing processes throughout the country."

"In recent economics," he says, "the bureau's budget has been cut about 45 per cent. However, the calls on it to test materials purchased by other government departments, for which it is not reimbursed and which work was not contemplated in the act which created the bureau, absorb such a large portion of its remaining funds that the funds for the fundamental work of the bureau are effectively cut to 30 per cent of the 1932 figure."

"It is highly important that this should be increased."