

It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROWN



Heywood Brown

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Charm, I believe, has ruined more people than alcohol. You can't be hurt by alcohol without having it, but I have known individuals to be gravely harmed by charm even though they did not possess a scrap of it. They merely thought they did. Since I do not believe in prohibitions I would not have charm legislated out of existence. In the bosom of his family, with the blinds drawn, a man has a right to indulge in the dangerous drug in moderation. In fact if I remember correctly, the Bible says somewhere or other, "Have a little charm for your stomach's sake."

Maybe it isn't in the Bible, but it's still a good adage. But when a man has work to do in the world he should strip himself of charm. Most of the phrases which pertain to the quality illustrate quite clearly that the word is used as a diminutive. Thus when anybody says, "Isn't Millicent a charming singer?" you get a pretty accurate idea of the sort of a performer the young lady really is. You know right off that she can't possibly have a vestige of voice and that her only utility is to fill in the gaps while the rest of the company is waiting for the beer to get cold. It is a pretty good bet that she will sing something with a "Hey, Nony, Nony."

To say that a painter is "charming" is to identify him as a fellow too curious with pink and purple and baby blue. As for the charming writer we all know him as the fellow who writes essays entitled "On the Smoking of Cornish Pipes," or "Memories of Moustaches and Beaten Pathways." Eventually he will put out a book about his walking trip through Scotland archly called "Heather and Yon." In other words charm is what a man turns on after the well has run dry.

He's Cured Completely

I SPEAK with authority because about ten years ago I discovered to my horror that I had charm. It wasn't a bad case, but I set out rigorously to eradicate it. I made a vow to shed a gram of charm every day. In less than a week's time a complete cure had been effected.

Possibly, it never was charm in the first place, but merely some ailment similar in symptoms. While the attack was on things were pretty deplorable. I would sit down at the typewriter without the vestige of an idea and rattle off a column notwithstanding.

"I'll just write 'em a charming little piece about fishing for bullheads," I would say to myself and then let drive without trepidation or remorse.

Well, I'm cured and I mean to stay that way. I have written many a bad column since my recovery, but never a charming one. Indeed I believe I can boast that in three years time not a single person has mentioned charm in any way in connection with me.

Only the other day I was quite startled to read in one of the newspapers an essay by a commentator who felt that most of the labor troubles in America would disappear if only the employees would exercise a little more charm in dealing with their bosses. He seems to feel that poor working conditions were the inevitable and justified result of bad manners. It is my own opinion that the fundamental cause of strikers and lockouts lies a little deeper below the surface.

He Forgot Something

I DOUBT if charm really has much to do with it. In regard to certain addicts I have heard it said, "Why, that fellow can charm the birds off the trees!" Possibly it may serve to snare canaries, but the average employer is a tougher bird. You can't knock him off his perch with nothing but charm.

He will smile at the worker's whimsies, laugh at his humorous stories, and even give him a thin slice of cake to put in his hat and take home for supper. But I doubt whether a soft answer ever turned away a wage cut.

Incidentally, I have heard that Mr. Kohler's model village for his help is very charming. And now its quaint, clean streets are stained with blood. Charm wasn't good enough. It ends at the door of the counting house.

The same commentator whom I have mentioned also observed, accurately enough, that white collar workers go in for charm a great deal more than their comrades in overalls. I believe his judgment is correct. But he forgot to add that the consequence seems to be that a plumber draws a far higher rate of pay than the bank clerk.

Charm is a luxury. Only the high-salaried can afford it and even in such cases I think it should be served in cordial glasses, not in seidel.

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Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

WHEN you gaze upon the heavens on a clear night, you see a pattern of stars that is non-existent, a pattern that does not exist at the moment and which never existed at any previous date. This is the starting fact pointed out by Colonel John Mills, Cleveland, a retired officer of the United States Army engineer corps, and a member of the American Astronomical Society.

At the recent meeting of the society, Colonel Mills presented a paper which was titled "Unrealities of the Visible Skies." It is to be printed in full in the near future in Popular Astronomy, official journal of the society.

Astronomers, as Colonel Mills points out, have known for a long time that it takes time for the light of the stars to reach the earth. The common measure of stellar distances is the light year, the distance which a beam of light travels in one year. It is equal to six trillion miles.

The nearest star is four and a third light years away. Other stars are ten light years away, 100 light years, 1,000, 10,000 and even 100,000 light years away.

Now this not only means that the star in each case is so many trillions of miles away. It also means that the light of the star has taken a certain number of years to reach us.

It is further known to astronomers that all stars are in motion, moving in various directions with various rates of speed.

'FRANK' ROOSEVELT—HARVARD, '04

Freedom of Press Meant Little to President Back in College Days

BY DANIEL M. KIDNEY
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Should the blind Republican Senator Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota come across the files of the Harvard Crimson during the days that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was editor he would have much more material for his attacks on President Roosevelt in regard to freedom of the press.

For while Senator Schall has to draw far-fetched conclusions in citing the New Deal on the grounds of curbing the constitutional guaranty of freedom of the press, he would find that back in 1903-04 the Crimson didn't think so much of the Boston and other daily papers and would just as soon that they wouldn't report Harvard news.

On Feb. 25, 1903, twelve days after young "Frank" Roosevelt assumed the managing editor's chair, the Crimson, in its first full-column editorial of the year, bitterly assailed the New York Sun for an editorial entitled "Harvard—The Passing of Its College."

The Sun editorial dealt with President Eliot's proposal to give an A. B. degree to students able to qualify in three years, rather than have them wait until their four-year terms were completed.

Franklin Roosevelt, by the way, was among the first to get a degree under the ruling. He kept his class designation as 1904, however, and returned for a fourth year at the school, largely, it is said, to continue his work with the Crimson. He was made president of the Crimson in his final year.

THE Crimson's attack on the Sun started by stating that the editorial about Harvard was "rather readable, but decidedly narrow." It then continued: "It may, however, be something of a mistake to take too seriously an editorial of this sort, and the Sun's reputation of caring more about a readable editorial than one which is absolutely correct in regard to its statements probably accounts for this rather foolish attack on the university policy."

The very next month the Bookman magazine said some unkind things about the Crimson and Editor Roosevelt and his cohorts didn't like it one bit. The article was entitled "American Undergraduate Journalism."

"It is in several places absolutely inaccurate," the Crimson charged editorially, asserting that the editors had found four mistakes in the criticism of their paper.

At best, for outside papers to say anything about fair Harvard seemed like a declaration of war.

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President's trip to the site of the Grand Coulee dam today will mean to most people chiefly a spectacular, colorful trip through the magnificent mountains of the great northwest.

But to the big power companies it means the end of the Utopian dreams harbored back in the days when Sam Insull could float stock issues overnight.

Their dreams at that time were for giant superpower systems based upon the natural resources of the country. And just before the crash of the Coolidge bull market these dreams seemed on the verge of fulfillment. Huge holding companies built around Niagara and Hudson, the United Corporation, and Commonwealth and Southern were preparing to develop superpower.

Only five years have passed since then, but Roosevelt's trip today shows how drastically the picture has changed.

Now the finest power sites are in the hands of the government, are being developed with government money for distribution, in the manner similar to the Tennessee valley.

The Booneville dam on the Columbia river near Portland, will create a reservoir extending upstream for forty-four miles. It will produce not only power but impure navigation.

At Grand Coulee, also on the Columbia river but in the state of Washington, Roosevelt will witness the beginning of a project which will have the largest power capacity in the world. It ranks next to Boulder dam in the size of the dam, but is greater in the output of power.

It took years of debate to secure congressional approval to build Boulder dam. Passage of the bill was considered a historic achievement. It took even longer to secure congressional approval for the development of Muscle Shoals.

But these New Deal projects, some of them just as big, were approved through the public works administration, with no ballyhoo, in some cases without the aid of an eve.

The big power companies woke up one morning to find their dream vanished.

HORNY—HANDED HENRY WALLACE is being sculptured. Shrouded in damp towels, the half-finished bust stands on a tall working stool in his office.

Characteristically the agricultural chief is very shy about the matter.

"Who is the artist?" a friend asked.

Blushing Wallace replied: "To tell you the truth I really don't know. Some chap who already has done five and says he has eight more to go. It seems to be the fashion these days."

UNCLE SAM'S sea fighting force is being subjected to a quiet but searching analysis.

The study is being made by the office of naval operations, the GHQ of the service, and is based on experiences of the fleet in its recent Pacific-Atlantic cruise.

Three major deficiencies have been recorded as a result of the great training tour:

1. Marked inadequacy of personnel.
2. Insufficient sea drill.
3. Overdevelopment of intership competition.

On the first two deficiencies naval authorities plan to ask the next congress for relief. Money and authority will be sought to increase the fighting force, and to allow more sea cruising and training.

The third complaint already has been attacked. Regulations drastically modifying the threat gunnery and engineering competition between ships have been put into effect, and others will be issued.



A serious lad appeared Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the age of 12, but there is a twinkle in his eye as he poses, all dressed up in party clothes, the style of 1894.



This garb might look odd today, but it was the mode for recreation when Franklin Delano Roosevelt wore it at the family summer home in Campobello in 1899.



Franklin Roosevelt became assistant secretary of the navy in 1913 and served through the World war, showing remarkable executive ability and an infinite capacity for hard work.

cases in which the newspapers have sacrificed truth and decency to obtain a sensation which will attract public attention.

But the Boston papers remained unregenerate. They continued to print news from Harvard and, much to the embarrassment of the Crimson, they "scooped" the campus (yard at Harvard) on appointment of Mr. Cranston as head coach.

At this juncture, the editors seemed to tire of such a losing campaign as their attempt to reform the outside press and turned their real toward things they considered needed remedying within the school itself.

ONLY once did the paper at that period "kick over the traces" and direct an editorial lance at the faculty.

That was immediately after the spring vacation, the date of the issue being April 28, 1903. While

the students had gone to their homes their rooms had been searched and Boston and Cambridge street signs and other such pilfered trophies removed. The editors expressed the view that this "seems to have been carried out in a decidedly arbitrary fashion."

As the editorial continued it grew more violent and finally said that since this action "had been taken without warning" there was "little difference between taking these trophies and stealing a student's clothes, especially as the signs were, in many instances, the bona fide property of their possessors."

But the Crimson failed to support a student movement two days later when some 200 whose rooms had been looted of the signs and similar booty threatened litigation against the school administration for return of their property.

This the editors termed "radical" and they were against it.

"The plan is not one which would be advisable to adopt," the editorial oracle asserted.

The agitation had become so great, however, that President Eliot published a plan in the Crimson whereby the property would be returned to students under the promise that they would not again put the signs and such things on the walls of their rooms.

This idea met instant approval from the editors, who seemed glad to drop the subject. They stated that it was a pleasure to publish the President's plan and then:

"We can not help feeling how much preferable is this quiet method of closing the incident to any of the more or less ridiculous ones suggested."

Next—Muckers, Thieves and Politics.

'HELL DRIVER' TO TRY JUMP

'Lucky' Teter to Perform Ski-Feat at War Memorial Today.

E. M. (Lucky) Teter, Noblesville, hell driver ace, was to conclude the American Legion drum and bugle corps parade in honor of his homecoming today with a free sample of his famous auto ski-jump.

The stunt was scheduled to take place at 1:30 in front of the War memorial.

Lack of space will allow a jump over only one ski, but Teter will drive his car at top speed for a jump of from thirty-five to fifty feet. At his fair grounds performance tomorrow, he will go over three skis placed at 100-foot intervals.

The Legion parade will start at 1 from the memorial, marching south on Pennsylvania street to Washington street, Washington street west to Illinois street, Illinois street north to Market street, Market street to the Circle and from the Circle north on Meridian street to Michigan street.

GREEK-AMERICANS TO HEAR PITTSBURGH MAN

Society's Installation Rites to Be Held in City.

Anthony Maroulis, Pittsburgh, grand secretary of the Greek-American Progressive Society, will be principal speaker at installation service for an Indianapolis chapter tomorrow afternoon at the Antlers.

Constantine Theodore, Chicago, district governor, also will speak. Harry Alexander is temporary chairman of the Indianapolis group and Gus Theofania is temporary secretary. The society has as its aim the education and Americanization of its 14,000 members throughout the United States.

Tuition Reunion Aug. 12

Heins of Freeman Tilton will hold a reunion Aug. 12 at Center Grove schoolhouse, Johnson county.

SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"I got a swell idea for you. Draw a big, husky truck driver ordering an ice cream cone."

THE NATIONAL ROUNDUP

By Ruth Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's ultimatum to office-holding politicians in his department caused those in other branches of the government to look to the returning President today for some sign concerning their future.

Few of them doubt that Mr. Roosevelt approves Mr. Morgenthau's order. What they don't know are his views on the matter of extending it. The postoffice department and the department of justice sometimes play as important a part in political campaigns as the treasury. In the absence of voluntary action by the heads of these departments they wonder whether the president is likely to give orders on the subject and whether he can make them good if he does.

Months ago President Roosevelt said he believed members of the Democratic national committee should not practice before government departments, should not hold public office, and should not bid on government contracts.

Postmaster-General Farley, nevertheless, continues to be national chairman. He failed to comply with the President's request that he prepare legislation placing all postmasterhips on a genuine civil service basis. Instead, he prepared an executive order, which the President signed, altering the basis of appointing first, second and third class postmasters. Debate still is raging as to whether this made appointments more or less political.

RESERVE OFFICERS TO ENCAMP AUG. 12

Group to Train for Two Weeks at Fort.

Officers of the organized reserve corps will open a two weeks' training period at Ft. Harrison Aug. 12 under command of Brigadier-General William K. Naylor, post commander.

Major W. W. Carr, Indianapolis, regular army instructor with the Indiana military academy, will be the camp executive officer. Lieutenant Colonel Franklin L. Snider, Washington, will be the ranking reserve officer.

Major Carr and Major John W. Bulger, Vincennes, Captain Harry S. Robertson, Indianapolis, and Captain Preston B. Waterbury will report to General Naylor Monday for the purpose of setting camp for the incoming reserves most of whom are members of the Three hundred and thirty-fifth infantry.

They will be quartered in the area just vacated by the cadets of the citizens military training camp. Major John W. Stark, Indianapolis, will report Aug. 11.

Alvin F. Fix resigned as internal revenue collector at Philadelphia on the President's request and his assistant and five subordinates were removed on charges they had solicited political contributions from other employees.

Horatio Abbott, Democratic national committeeman from Michigan, resigned as collector at Detroit when Charles D. Rogers, after threatening Charles D. Rogers, 424 of 314 Trowbridge street.

SCOUT WINS AWARD

Utley Medal Presented to Head of Troop 9 Patrol.

Alvin Johnson, Eagle scout and patrol leader in Troop 9 of the Irvington M. E. church, last night was awarded the Utley medal, denoting the most outstanding spirit of congeniality and co-operation among Boy Scouts at camp. He is the son of Julian Johnson, 40 North Webster street.

Filling Station Held Up

Three bandits early today obtained \$26 from the T. B. Turner gasoline filling station, Thirtieth and McPherson streets, after threatening Charles D. Rogers, 424 of 314 Trowbridge street.

Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The souvenir-hunting instinct of the American people seems to have caused a serious breach of manners and taste in the case of the late John Dillinger, the boy from Indiana who had a dread of being locked up. The boy now rests in the same burying ground with James Whitcomb Riley, who might have understood him. But his old father has been advised that some one extracted his brain, possibly in the interest of science, but without legal warrant nevertheless.

It is possible that some expert in such matters did this wrong in the hope of discovering something helpful about the disease called claustrophobia, which is the scientific name for the dread of being locked up.

Some of the more progressive and businesslike parole boards discovered long ago what to do about claustrophobia. The recognized treatment is release from prison. Upon release from prison the patient generally begins to feel better. But in advanced cases the patient may go around holding up police stations while the policemen bar the doors and hide under the

reserve quarters. In such cases the claustrophobe's dread of being locked up is so pronounced that the very sight of a police station brings on an acute attack. He wants to destroy the police station and kidnap the police and slap their faces.

John Dillinger was an advanced case. He terrorized policemen and few Indiana police stations were safe from his depredations when the sickness was on him. Naturally, science would like to know something about his mental processes, and devise a cheap treatment. The parole board treatment is rather expensive. It costs from \$500 to \$50,000, according to the character of the parole board and the patient's capacity to pay. In Illinois, for several years, a treatment could be had for a down payment of \$500 and 75 per cent of the patient's income for the duration of his life. If he was sent back to prison again, the treatment began all over.

Just a Hoosier Pagliacci

JOHN DILLINGER's old father had a property right in the mortal remains of his loving son. He had declined an offer of \$10,000 from an exhibitor who would have put his boy John into the show business posthumously, at the Chicago World's fair. The old gentleman preferred to have him buried in the same homey Hoosier acre with the kin-and-kain't philosopher, Mr. Riley.

Then, while old man Dillinger was elevating the American drama in person, six times a day, in Indianapolis, the foul news reached him that he had been short-weighted. The old gentleman was indignant, but he was a great deal trouper at that, and loyal to the tradition that the show must go on, no matter what. Perhaps there is something in the fact that old man Dillinger, the actor, and Joe Cook, the other actor, are both home-spun Hoosiers. Mr. Cook's show goes on, come gripe, toothache or jitters. Old man Dillinger was a Hoosier Pagliacci, too, who did his six-a-day thought his heart was like to burst and some one had defrauded him of something that was rightfully his.

Well, the American souvenir craze has caused many strange happenings.

When C battery of the sixth artillery fired the first shot ever flung at the enemy on the western front, Major-General Seibert, commanding the first division, sent a staff officer up to the gun-pit to demand the brass cartridge, a souvenir of war, for Mr. Newton D. Baker. He got it.

This Souvenir Craze

A FEW hours later, General John J. Pershing's staff officer arrived at the position to demand the first shell for President Woodrow Wilson. Sergeant Alexander L. Arch, who had pulled the latch to fire the shot, saluted gravely and put another first shell in the hands of General Pershing's officer.

And about ten days later when the battery came down the road to rest, there on the gun carriage, stuffed full of a posy of weeds, was the original first shell. Sergeant Alexander Arch just winked away all questions as to the authenticity of Secretary Baker's shell and President Wilson's shell.

The late Lew Cody, an actor, had a door in his home in Hollywood, on which celebrities signed their names. He was a souvenir hunter himself, but other souvenir hunters stole the door when he died and it could not be auctioned off with his other properties.

The Ruth has autographed 10,000 baseballs, but it is hard to tell the difference between his autograph and that of Mr. Marshall Hunt, who often sat up with him all night, helping him to sign bushels for distribution to the souvenir hunters.

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Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

ASK your doctor what four bad habits are most commonly developed in infancy, and he'll probably reply: "Finger sucking, nail biting, dirt eating and bed wetting."

Little children will suck their thumbs and fingers, sometimes the clothing or blankets; in fact, almost anything that they can get between their lips. Such habits begin quite early in infancy and, if not broken early, may last until the child is 6 or 7 years old.

In most instances the sucking of fingers is not an exceedingly serious performance, but in some cases it may influence the shape of the mouth or fingers. It also is bad because it will aggravate the turbances of digestion and help to introduce infection into the mouth.

Parents and nurses are inclined to overlook the habit because it keeps the child quiet. But you should develop other means of quieting your child, means which are safer and less likely to lead into wrong mental attitudes.

VERY seldom is the constant sucking of a finger due to hunger. But if your child is hungry, it may suck its fingers, whereas otherwise it might not.

There are many different ways of controlling finger sucking from the simple means of putting small pasteboard splints on the elbows, to prevent the child from bending his arms, and fastening the hands to the sides during sleep, to such methods as the wearing of mittens, the winding of adhesive plaster around the fingers, the application of bitter-tasting substances, and the use of other sorts of preventive devices.

Most important is plenty of attention on your part to the correction of the difficulty. Reiteration of the warning and constant removal of the fingers in most instances bring about some result.

NAIL biting and dirt eating are bad habits which usually develop in children who are excessively nervous or whose general health is less than normal. Children with such tendencies must also be controlled by watching and by every effort to break up the habit as early as possible.

Most children can be stopped from wetting the bed at the age of two and a half years, some much earlier, and few not until after three years of age.

After three, regular wetting of the bed is an abnormal performance and should be controlled. To prevent this habit, give the child plenty of milk and water early in the day, but no fluids after 4 in the afternoon. At 10 pick up the child and give it opportunity to empty the bladder.

Here, again, mental attention is exceedingly important. Everything possible must be done to make the child interested and co-operative. In this, rewards are more effective than punishment.

The interest of the child can be gained by marking on a calendar the days when it is rewarded for being successful. It is, of course, important that every physical defect that is noted be properly controlled.