

It Seems to Me

by
HEYWOOD BROUN

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 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 what sort of 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, Nanny, Nanny."

To say that a painter is "charming" is to identify him as a fellow too generous 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 Corncock Pipes" or "Memories of Mousetraps 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 won'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 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 steels.

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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 nonexistent, a pattern that does not exist at the moment and which never existed at any previous date. This is the startling fact pointed out by Colonel John Millis, 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 Millis 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 Millis 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.

Now Colonel Millis points out the implications of these facts. It is that we do not see the stars where they are today. We see one star where it was ten years ago. For the particular beam of light which reaches our eyes as we gaze at the star, actually left that star ten years ago. We see another star where it was 100 years ago, another where it was 1,000 years ago and so on.

In other words, the pattern of the heavens as we see it is a pattern which is the result of time as well as space.

Colonel Millis believes that astronomers must give this fact more attention and take it into account in their studies of the distribution of the stars, the motions of the galaxy and so on.

COLONEL MILLIS believes that the time element becomes particularly important when we come to the distant spiral nebulae. He believes that a consideration of the time element has important bearing upon recent theories about an expanding universe.

The distances of the spiral nebulae are not measurable in thousands of light years but in millions of light years. For example, the most distant nebula whose rate of motion has been measured is 135,000,000 light years away.

The theory of an expanding universe is based on the fact that all spiral nebulae are moving away from the earth and the most distant ones are moving with the greatest rates of speed. This has led to the theory, developed chiefly by De Sitter of Holland and Lemaître of Belgium, upon the basis of the Einstein theory that the universe is expanding like a gigantic soap bubble.

But Colonel Millis points out that the time element involved here is tremendous. It takes the light from the most distant nebula measured 135,000,000 years to reach the earth. Therefore, when the Mt. Wilson astronomers from an analysis of the shift in the spectrum lines of the nebula,

'FRANK' ROOSEVELT—HARVARD, '04

Freedom of Press Meant Little to President Back in College Days

BY DANIEL M. KIDNEY
Times Staff Writer.

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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 guarantee 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."

to the Crimson and the editorial attack on the Bookman article continued as follows:

"This matter of inaccuracy and misstatement in the press has recently been a cause of great annoyance and though there is little enough excuse for it in the daily press, there is still less in the case of such a publication as the Bookman which has ample opportunity for verifying its statements."

"If the outside press must interest itself in university affairs, it is certainly desirable that more effort should be spent in securing accuracy, and that there should be a cessation of the various misrepresentations and false reports which are such common occurrences."

HARDLY had the ink dried on the Bookman attack before the Crimson, with young "Frank" in the managing editor's chair, was back again berating the dailies. This time it was the Boston papers which were being accused of not knowing how to run their business. They had published undergraduate interviews on Professor Hollis' suggestion that the Yale football game be abolished.

"It seems unnecessary," said the Crimson, "to say that very little should be placed in these articles. In other words, they published absolute falsehoods."

Then just to top it off and show how the Crimson's editors felt about outside papers generally, the editorial concluded:

"This seems to be one of the most lamentable of the recent



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 1894.

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 unrepentant. They continued to print news from Harvard and, much to the embarrassment of the Crimson, they "scoped" 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 zeal toward things they considered needed remedying within the school itself.

But the Crimson failed to support a student movement two days later when some 200 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.

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."

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Next—Muckers, Thieves and Politics.

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 many cases, through government agencies. They will function in a manner similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Booneville dam 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 bat of an eye.

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 size of the bust.

Part of the charge centered around a "dungeon lockup" reported to be maintained at the farm, where one man, 84, claims he was locked for two days without food or water.

A half-blind inmate, 62, is said to have been placed in the lockup because he insisted he was unable to scrub floors.

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.

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them so badly that they would be unable to maintain battle speeds for any length of time, or to man all their guns.

Criticism on intership competition was based on the contention that it had developed to such a point as to be defeating its own purpose. Commanders and men were no longer striving for the utmost in combat efficiency, but to

make high individual scores.

LABOR SUIT PLAINTIFF IS NOT UNION OFFICER

Kingan's Group Corrects Report Concerning Tom Smith.

The Times was asked today by Local 156, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, to correct a misapprehension that Tom Smith, who earlier in the week sued Kingan & Co. for \$25,000, was an officer of the union.

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The lack of personnel and sufficient sea drill, navy men say, is serious.

Practically all the ships, they declare, are undermanned, some of

'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.

Objecting to the tax burden of the car owner, the Hoosier Motor Club will create a reservoir extending upstream for forty-four miles. It will produce not only power but improved navigation.

Of the \$184,499,598 collected from the motorist in special taxes in 1933, the state diverted \$1,452,115 to reduce the general farm levy, the club asserted.

The club lists as special taxes to the state, license fees, certificate of title, driver's license, transfer fees, gasoline tax and oil inspection.

The average car owner paid \$23.95 in state taxes and consumed 398 gallons of gasoline last year.

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.

Constant Theodore, Chicago, district governor, also will speak. Harry Alexander is temporary chairman of