

It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROWN

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Johnny Weissmuller, who is still married to Miss Lupe Velez as this column is being written, thinks that Lupe did not contribute any money to the Communist cause. In commenting on the suspicions of a Sacramento district attorney, Mr. Weissmuller said, "Miss Lupe Velez does not even know the meaning of the word Communism." I rather suspect that this goes double for Johnny, who is one of the best swimmers ever produced in America.

Perhaps I wrong the man. His profession in recent years has consisted of playing Tazman and denying divorce rumors. Quite often there isn't any Tazman film being made and in these months it may be that Weissmuller hoots it to the Los Angeles public library and says to the attendants, "Please give me all your revolutionary reference books."

And even so Mr. Weissmuller might remain something less than the complete expert on radical theories since the Los Angeles library probably offers no more literature on Communism than could be placed conveniently in the left eye.

Judging from the various statements which have been issued for the public press by Lupe and Johnny concerning their private affairs, the young man knows the young lady far better than I may ever hope to do, and yet I feel that Mr. Weissmuller has not gone quite to the heart of the matter in discussing Lupe's possible relationship with the Communist cause.

Missa Velez is what I would call a darn nice girl, but she is also a temperamental artist. As one who has watched with approbation the horses being taken from her carriage by idolatrous admirers, she is not habitually inclined to fling golden florins to any multitude. Since men swoon and sometimes die when Lupe smiles upon them, why should she ever spend a nickel? They crave some shy and tender glance and no part of her purse of meager silver pieces. Not because she is in any way careful, but simply out of a general emotion, Miss Velez has remained strictly on the ivory standard.

"O-o-la-la for Karl Marx" THE Scotch cry out "bring me the wine list" when the little Mexican throws so much as a single beam in their direction. And so the most I can be induced to believe is that Lupe Velez smiled on Communism, or blew it a kiss, or tossed an "O-o-la-la" in the direction of Karl Marx.

Still it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that if an escort happened to be present when the revolutionary movement was under discussion, the lovely lady might have looked her prettiest and said, "Will Daddy buy his Lupe some of the earth three times with nothing but mad money in her purse should not be expected to contribute much to causes good or bad."

But if she had, I am wondering just how it would possibly be the business of the district attorney of Sacramento. According to the newspapers, Neil McAllister intends to seek an injunction in the superior court restraining any film stars from giving financial aid to Communism. I greatly fear that quite unwittingly the prosecutor is lending comfort to the cause he would condemn.

What becomes of the sanctity of the profit motive if a servant of the people is entitled to step in and restrain the rich from indulging themselves in such whims as may seem to them desirable. It is only a step from telling a man what causes he may not support to compelling him to endorse those which the community regards as useful. And from that point confiscation is just around the corner.

Many Roosevelts, One Garbo HOLLYWOOD is the very hotbed of the profit motive. Not long ago it was revealed that more than a hundred persons in that town receive salaries higher than that accorded to the President of the United States. I never have seen the official explanation of this evidence, but I am sure that there are many Roosevelts and only one Garbo. I am sure an inquiring reporter would be told that many of the leading lights of the industry simply couldn't come out and be funny or tragic for anything less than five or six thousand a week. They would not be able to feel the roles assigned to them.

But I had assumed that under the philosophy of individualism these great rewards belonged to the personage in question once he or she had made his peace with the income tax people. Now it turns out that each star must raise his hand and ask the district attorney for permission to follow his spending bent.

I'm afraid that some of them will resent it. They may even get into a dudgeon and refuse to take any salaries. I don't want to be an alarmist, but I am warning Mr. Neil McAllister that on the morning Lupe Velez insists on working for nothing the revolution will have come to California.

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Today's Science BY DAVID DIETZ

THE sharp rise in the diabetes death rate seems to have halted, but the rate is still so high as to cause grave worry among the medical men of the nation. The latest available figures are set forth by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, well-known consulting statistician for the Spectator, weekly insurance journal.

According to Dr. Hoffman, deaths from diabetes in the United States are now at the rate of about 30,000 a year.

Statistics for fifty American cities show a death rate from diabetes in 1933 of 26 per 100,000 population. This is a slight decrease from 1932, when the rate was 26.3 per 100,000.

SUCH a slight decrease is in itself no great cause for jubilation. Its chief significance lies in the fact that it marks a halt in the steep rise in the last few years. The rate jumped from 22.6 in 1930 to 24.6 in 1931. Then in 1932 it climbed to 26.3.

Medical men were fearful that 1933 might show another steep rise in the rate. That such a steep climb did not occur is something to be thankful for. The problem, however, of why the death rate from diabetes should have almost doubled itself in the last twenty years is still awaiting solution. It is one of the most serious facing the medical profession.

THE average death rate from diabetes in the fifty American cities studied was 17.6 in the decade from 1912 to 1921. In the decade from 1921 to 1931, it was 21.8.

Analyzing these figures, Dr. Hoffman points out that the increase in the diabetes rate during the decade from 1912 to 1922 was 40.3 per cent, whereas the increase from 1922 to 1932 was only 17.9 per cent.

This slowing up in the rate of increase, he says, "may be accepted as evidence that the future rise in the death rate will be measurably slower than it has been in the past, but the present excessive rate is highly disconcerting."

Questions and Answers

Q—Give some biographical facts about Dr. M. Sayle Taylor, who impersonates the "Voice of Experience" over the radio.

A—His father was an evangelist and his mother a settlement worker. Trained first for the clergy, Dr. Taylor later turned to surgery and music. His career as an organist came to an end when an automobile accident smashed both his hands. With the help of an uncle he devoted five years exclusively to research in the field of human emotions. Following this period he gave lectures from an accidental bullet wound in his shop more than a year ago.

AUSTRIA KEY TO EUROPE'S PUZZLE

Nation Stripped of Power and Territory by Series of Wars

This is the third of a series of four stories telling in brief the history of Austria, providing a background which makes more understandable the events in the present crisis.

BY WILLIS THORNTON
NEA Service Staff Writer

BEATEN on the battlefield by Napoleon, Austria resorted to diplomatic intrigue to keep in the European limelight, and did it very well.

The first thing Metternich, her great diplomat, did was to marry off an Austrian princess to Napoleon himself, and make peace between the two countries. Austria remained neutral through the latter phases of the Napoleonic wars, but finally joined with Russia and Prussia to beat the conqueror of Leipzig.

The result was the regaining of Lombardy and Venice, the Tyrol and Salzburg, Dalmatia and the Tarnopol district. She had regained by diplomacy and a little fighting what she had lost by much fighting and little diplomacy.

But today it is in this former Austrian plan of northern Italy that Mussolini's troops concentrate on the Austrian border.

Austria under Francis and Metternich became the bulwark of monarchy in a Europe that was beginning to awake to democracy and rule by the people. Whenever a country began to be worried by popular uprising, its king could turn to Austria for at least sympathy, sometimes for definite help.

An Austria herself led the way by suppressing all attempts at popular government in Bohemia, Hungary, Galicia, and the Italian provinces.

IN 1848, revolution swept Europe. Bloody rebellion was bloody suppressed by Austria in her territories of Bohemia and Hungary, and there was serious rioting in Vienna itself.

This grew to open rebellion which was suppressed only when the Austrian regular army generals, returning from putting down rebellion in Italy, arrived in the capital.

The suppressed active rebellion, but the country was in such chaos that the Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, leaving the crown to his 18-year-old nephew, Franz Joseph.

This young man was to rule Austria until our own days, when his body was taken from the royal palace in Vienna at night in 1916 after a long, bitter, heart-breaking reign of sixty-eight years.

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Since the slaying of John Dillinger the department of justice has received scores of anonymous letters threatening dire revenge for his killing. Most of the missives are signed "A Pal," "Friend of John," etc., but a few give names. The letters can not be traced. . . . How sweeping was the government's search for the outlaw is indicated by the fact that in addition to the seventy-five agents it had on its trail, more than 100 underworld informers were used.

The President gained twelve pounds during his sea trip. In the morning he usually takes exercises to reduce . . . Orestes Ferrar, Cuban secretary of state under Machado, thinks Cuba is ready to bring back again . . . Italy this summer, when he got word that a revolution was brewing in Havana. He decided to await developments in New York.

ED HUNTER TO LEAD HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN Tuberculosis Unit Drive Gets Under Way.

Direction of a campaign to raise funds for the Indianapolis Flower Mission tuberculosis unit at city hospital has been placed in the hands of Ed W. Hunter, it was announced today.

Headquarters for the drive has been opened at 712 Chamber of Commerce building, where the board of directors will meet today to discuss plans for raising the money.

Mr. Hunter served seven years as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Before that he was manager of the Indianapolis Advertising Club and employed in the advertising department of local newspapers.

MINOTON'S FATHER TO RETURN FROM TEXAS, AID SON'S CAMPAIGN

The father of Sherman Minoton, Democratic candidate for the United States senate, will return to Indiana for the first time in thirty years to aid his son and be on the sidelines during his campaign.

The father, John Minoton, Ft. Worth, Tex., formerly was a farmer, merchant, and stock buyer in the vicinity of New Albany.

He went to Texas. The senatorial candidate went with him but later returned to New Albany to live with his grandfather.

The father is retired and lives with another son Herbert Minoton a Ft. Worth packer. A third son, Robert Minoton, is coach at a Ft. Worth high school.

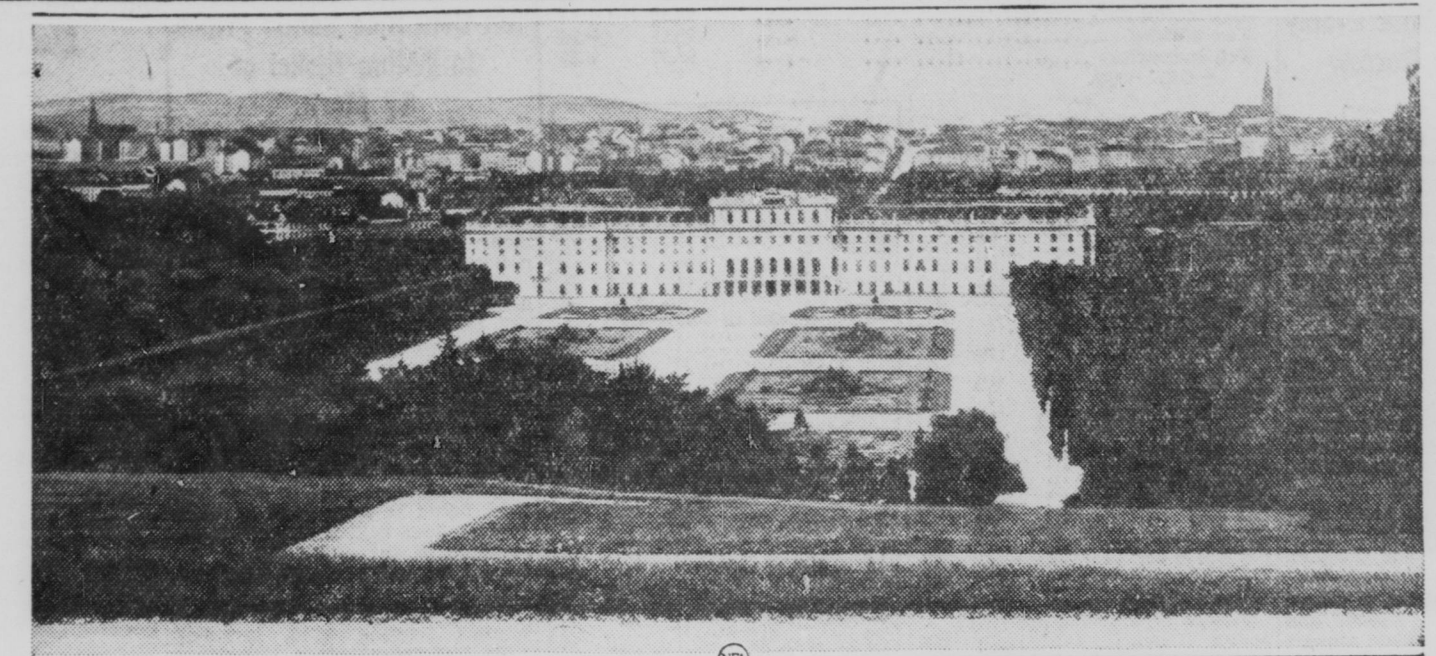
RELIEF BODY TO MEET Major Anderson Woman's Corps Assembles Tomorrow.

The Major Robert Anderson Women's Relief Corps No. 44 will meet at 1:30 tomorrow afternoon at Ft. Friendly, 512 North Illinois street. All officers and members are requested to be present. Mrs. Evelyn Kosavech will preside.

NOTED GUNSMITH DIES August F. Rickmers Is Victim of Old Bullet Wound.

By United Press
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—August F. Rickmers, 71, gunsmith whose handiwork was recognized as superlative by sportsmen and officers throughout the country, died yesterday, a victim of his craft. Death resulted from an accidental bullet wound in his shop more than a year ago.

By United Press
JEWEL Thief Is Sentenced
VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 20.—Traced from a broken jewelry store window by a trail of blood, Lawrence Hartman, 29, was under sentence of three to ten years in the state reformatory today.



Schoenbrunn . . . magnificent palace on the outskirts of Vienna which was a favorite resort of Austrian royalty from Maria Theresa to Franz Joseph . . . Beyond the city and the blue hills runs the Danube, famed in song, story and war.

It was agreed generally in Europe that a strong united nation must be preserved in Austria for the sake of Germany and all Europe. It was this feeling about Austria that led cynical old Bismarck to say that if it were not in existence it would have to be created. So Austria had to be.

THE revolution forced out Metternich, but unfortunately his ideas of "great powers," "alliances," and "balances of power" survived him, and continue to live today.

After some efforts to introduce reforms as a concession to the growing Socialist movement in Austria and the never-dying nationalist sentiment in Hungary, Bohemia, and Italy, Austria relapsed into the most nearly absolute monarchy in the world.

Closer economic union was accomplished with Hungary and other sections of the empire by revision of tariffs, but political liberty was throttled by an ever-present police and military power which waged a continual and savage warfare on freedom of speech and political action.

Franz Joseph was under an ill star from the time he took the throne. His beautiful young wife, Elizabeth, whom he loved dearly, was murdered by political assassins. His only son died of gun-

shot wounds, probably a suicide due to an unhappy love affair.

MILITARY campaigns were almost always disastrous for Austria. It lost territory in the settlement after Crimean war (1854-56) and there was more whittling away of its possessions in northern Italy, Venice only remaining.

Strife within the country was perpetual, and only the firmest kind of police and military force kept the lid on the boiling antagonistic parties and people that seethed in the Austrian kettle.

The crowning misfortune of a long series of defeats was met in the war with Prussia. Franz Joseph allowed himself to be drawn by Bismarck into a fight with Prussia during the dispute over Schleswig-Holstein (1866).

Prussia routed the Austrian territories in Italy as allies against Austria. At Custoza, Austria beat the Italians, but meanwhile she took a decisive beating at the hands of the Prussians at Sadowa (Koenigsgratz).

The Prussians marched to the gates of Vienna (Paul von Hindenburg, a young officer, was with them), and dictated a peace that stripped Austria of her Bavarian, Saxon and other south-

German allies, and gave Prussia dominance over all of what we now think of as Germany.

FRANZ JOSEPH now turned to an effort to unite what was left of his empire. He was crowned king of Hungary, and desperate efforts were made to force the German language and customs on Magyars in Hungary, Czechs in Bohemia, and Italians in north Italy.

One of the Socialist agitators in north Italy who tasted life in an Austrian prison as a result of his opposition to Austrian tyranny was a young man named Benito Mussolini.

So you may know that when he comes out for the independence of Austria today it is not because of any fondness for things Austrian.

It is because he believes, as so many before him have believed, that an independent state is needed "in the middle" of Europe as a buffer against the pressure from north, south, east, and west that still focuses there.

NEXT—The "patchwork empire" is again at the heart of the situation that led to the World War—and its shrunken remainder holds the same position today.

SLAPS BAN ON POLICE POLITICS Violators Will Face Safety Board, Says Chief in Edict.

Police today scanned an order issued by Chief Mike Morrissey to all police captains that police cease all part in political discussions.

Chief Morrissey said that any officer violating this order will be brought before the safety board. He said that his action followed numerous complaints that members of the force have been entering political arguments and giving strong opinions which have no place in their duties.

3 KILLED IN CRASH OF INFIRMARY CHIMNEY
21 Injured When Tons of Brick Fall on Tons of Brick

HOUGHTON, Mich., Aug. 20.—Collapse of a sixty-foot chimney, which toppled on to the west wing of the county infirmary Saturday night, caused the death of three inmates and injuries to twenty-one others, a final check today revealed.

The chimney collapsed during a severe wind and electrical storm shortly after inmates had retired, and tons of brick dropped through two floors containing the men's and women's dormitories.

The dead were Mrs. Cordelia Trudeau, Chassell; Mrs. Ida Anderson, Toivola, and Frank Jarvey, Painsville.

Another report is to be made soon by the planning and research division on the extent to which each worker's out put has been increased during the last year, and the extent to which wage differentials above the minimum have been maintained.

NRA has taken more pride in its codification of this industry where trouble now threatens than in any other. It was the first to

THE NATIONAL ROUNDUP By Ruth Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Government statistics may decide the outcome of the threatened cotton textile strike.

NRA has made a thorough study of this industry and has on hand a mass of data bearing on its capacity to pay higher wages and to shorten work hours.

Some of it helps labor's case; most of it does not. Six weeks ago NRA's planning and research division reported that "There is no factual or statistical basis for any general increase in cotton textile code wage rates."

However, the report added: "It does not follow that no wage adjustments would be in order. On the contrary, it is an acknowledged fact that very great divergencies exist, as among the various plants, with respect to wages in the higher brackets."

It would improve competitive conditions of the industry if these divergencies were smoothed out; and if they were thus smoothed out a very considerable improvement in wage conditions would be secured for large numbers of workers.

NRA also is on record as believing the stretchout, one of labor's principal grievances, "presents a grave problem," and that it has in many cases "been abused by the employers."

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SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"Which would you rather have, the place with the door-man or the one with the new stove?"

Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 20.—It is Hell Huey in Louisiana now but it must be admitted that the citizens seem calm about the push which has established the dictatorship of der Kingfish.

In one hour and twenty minutes in a committee room, Huey Long ratified his legislative program creating a secret police force subject to his Governor's command. The election officers will get \$5 a day and vote for der Kingfish. The local taxpayers will pay the \$5 a head. Thus a community which is hostile to Huey Long's ticket will lose its voice in the government and pay a cash indemnity as well.

The dictatorship is ratified by the senate finance committee of twelve statesmen. Only two members, both from New Orleans, belong to the opposition.

There had been talk of a pitfork and shotgun army but Huey shows up airy and impudent, takes charge of the hearing and gets down to business. Huey's bodyguard, Joe Messina, is close at hand.

There are no embattled farmers in sight, no aroused citizens. About a hundred people fill the committee room. "Well," Huey says, with a smirk to the newspaper set, "I don't see any sign of that revolution and all that armed force today so I had to fill up the room with jobholders to make a crowd."

The clerk reads the titles of the bills and Huey describes them as moral measures. The opposition senators offer feeble objections. Huey banters them and the bills go through, 10 to 2.

"Now this one," he says, "is for the purity of elections."

"First thing you know, you will have me going to church," exclaims Senator Dick Wingrave of New Orleans. He is one of Huey's senators and describes himself as a craps shooter.

Governor O. K. Allen, Huey's man, edges in. A more pathetic political animal you could not imagine.

Contempt Is the Word
SENATOR FRED OSER, another of Huey's boys, interrupts with a furious demand for the expulsion of Leon Trice, a photographer. The chair warns the photographer not to shoot and Fred Osmer, one of the opposition, says he isn't ashamed of his face.

A few minutes later the flash bomb goes off. The chairman lets out a yell and cites the kid for contempt, which evokes another laugh. Senator Joe Bisties intervenes.

"He didn't snap that picture," says Senator Joe. "I snapped it myself. Cite me for contempt."

Mr. Trice withdraws. A few minutes later another flash goes off in the doorway and the chairman yells again. Huey calls on the sergeant-at-arms to arrest Trice. Nobody moves and Huey yells to Joe Messina.

Pretty soon Messina comes back with Trice and a reporter. Trice has hidden his plates in a locker. Messina is charged with interfering with the arrest of Trice.

Dick Leche, the Governor's secretary, intervenes as counsel for the accused.

"What I want to know," says Mr. Leche, "is what about it, now? Are they charged or discharged?"

"Discharged," says the chair.

"That'll cost you \$2," says Mr. Leche to his clients.

Told What He's Doing
UP hops Senator Wingrave, the craps shooter. "Got a lot of pikers around here," he bellows. No wonder Louisiana lawyers can't make any money with two-dollar lawyers around."

The bills are moving briskly through the committee. The craps-shooting senator puts in a challenge.

"I want to find out what I'm doing some time, you know," he protests. Huey explains what he is doing and he does it.

They get down to a bill to suppress lotteries in New Orleans. Henceforth any lotteries which wish to do business will have to do business with der Kingfish first.

The craps-shooting senator's loyalty to der Kingfish wobbles.

"You ain't going to suppress church lotteries, are you? Aw, senator. Don't do that."

"I don't care what law you've got, I'm a craps-shooter. Make the minimum penalty ten bucks instead of \$200 and I'll stop it."

"No," says Huey and swings out into space in a neat political speech. The churches are running numerous lotteries and he doesn't dare fight the churches.

"This business of hiding behind the churches to carry on a criminal business doesn't sound good to me," says Huey. "The church has got no more right to violate a ten-dollar law than a \$200 law."

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Your Health BY DR. MORRIS FISHEIN

ONE striking example of the progress of scientific control of disease is given in present-day treatment of "rheumatism"—a word so often used and abused by those without clear understanding of its problem.

At first this condition was believed due to a dangerous fluid, or "rheum," flowing from the brain to various parts of the body and stirring up all sorts of aches, pains, and other disturbances.

Now bear in mind that no one ever had actually seen this "rheum" or proved its presence. It was just an idea.

THEN more practical and scientific physicians decided to focus their attention not on the brain, but on the joints and muscles in which the pains actually occur. At once they had some difficulty in distinguishing between the kind of pains that were called rheumatism and those associated with another rather common disorder called gout.

It is quite clear that the doctors of an earlier day were not able to distinguish very definitely between these two diseases. More recently it has come to be believed that gout is primarily a disorder of the metabolism associated with heavy eating and the use of liquors, whereas no one is quite certain as to just what causes many of the forms of rheumatism.

Indeed, there is still some possibility that gout may be just one form of a variety of conditions called rheumatism.

AS study of these conditions continued, physicians began to realize that there were cases of rheumatism which might affect the heart and also others which might affect the nervous system, so that today it is believed that chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, is a form of rheumatic disorder.

It is known, furthermore, that the condition called rheumatic fever is primarily a condition affecting the heart and producing definite changes in that organ, leading in many cases to serious crippling of the heart and to death.

As we look back to the time when rheumatism was thought to be due to some weird poison that flowed out of the brain into the joints, we see how great the progress of scientific control actually has been.

Q—Where was the first tunnel built in the United States?

A—It was part of the Schuylkill navigation canal above Auburn, Pa., at the Crivensburg landing, begun in 1818 and opened for traffic in 1821. It was cut through red shale, twenty feet wide, 18 feet high from the canal bottom, and 450 feet long, and arched for about seventy-five feet inward from each portal. In 1834 it was shortened to half its length, and again in 1845. In 1856 it was again shortened "until nothing remained but air."

Q—Give the name and address of the Governor of Nevada.

A—Morely Griswold, executive mansion, Carson City, Nev.



"Our good Kaiser" Franz Joseph . . . who slept on a narrow iron camp bed . . . and whose personal qualities held together a dying empire for sixty-eight years.

come under a code and it has served as a model in many respects for others.

Before NRA approved cotton textile wage and hour scales it made a thorough study of economic conditions in the industry. It finally concluded that a forty-hour week would put to work all those employed in the peak year, 1927, and an additional 13 per cent.

According to its calculations, minimum wages of \$12 in the south and \$13 in the north restored 1929 purchasing power to that class of workers.

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