

It Seems to Me

by
HEYWOOD BROUN

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 Tarzan and denying divorce rumors. Quite often there isn't any Tarzan film being made and in these months it may be that Weissmuller hotfooted 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 to the red menace. My own friendship with Miss Velez always has been on the basis of common intellectual interests. We discussed at considerable length one evening her performance in "Hot Cha" and it was pleasant to find that we both agreed upon its excellencies.

Miss 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 any purse of meager silver pieces. Not because she is in any wise 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 that 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 escor 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 that?" A young woman capable of girding 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 gravely 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 endow 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 condition, but I suppose it might be 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 person 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 duodecuple and refuse to take any salaries. I don't want to be an alarmist, but I am warning Mr. Neil McAllister that the morning Lupe Velez insists on working for nothing the revolution will have to 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 of 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 on Chautauqua and Lyceum circuits, and later started regular programs on the radio.

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 the background which makes more understandable the events in the present crisis.

BY WILLIS THORNTON
NEA Service Staff Writer

EATEN 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.

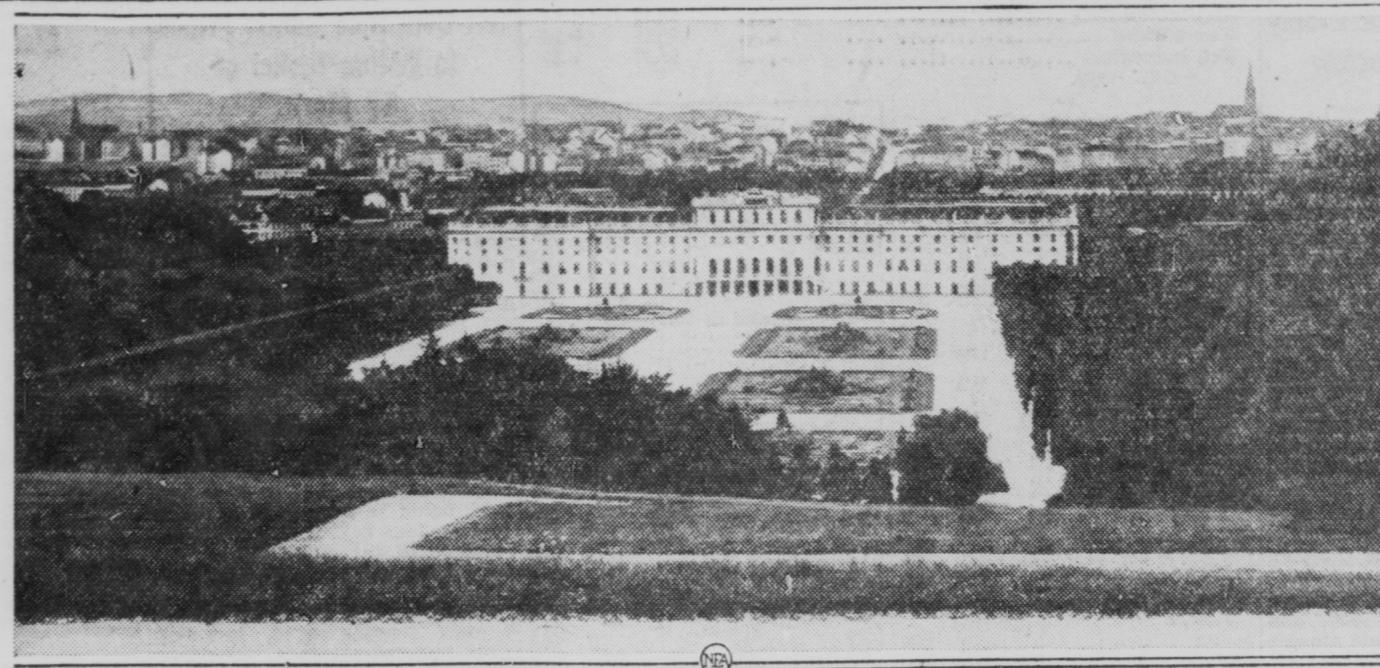
IN 1848 revolution swept Europe. Bloody rebellion was bloodily suppressed by Austria in her territories of Bohemia and Hungary, and there was serious rioting in Vienna itself.

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.

They 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 day, 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.

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-



Schönbrunn . . . 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 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 at Schleswig-Holstein (1866).

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

The Prussians marched to the gates of Vienna (Paul von Hindenburg, a young officer, was among 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 Socialists 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.

"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.

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 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 being in the stretchout, one of labor's principal grievances, "presents a grave problem," and that it has in many cases "been abused by the employers."

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

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.

By Sept. 1, 1933, the industry reported it had added 145,515 workers to its pay rolls. The wages paid totalled \$12,800,000 in March, 1933, and approximately \$26,000,000 in September.

STRATOSPHERE BAG LOOTED AFTER CRASH

Costly Instruments Taken for Souvenirs, Major Reveals.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 20.—Souvenir hunters stripped the wreckage of the stratosphere balloon Explorer of thousands of dollars' worth of equipment and instruments after it plummeted into a Nebraska cornfield, according to Major William E. Kepner.

Major Kepner, one of the three balloonists, was here en route to Rapid City to supervise packing and shipping of equipment used at the outset of the ascent.

He said it was impossible to estimate the loss accurately, since many of the instruments were innovations.

CHAMBER ESTABLISHES QUERY DEPARTMENT

New Division to Offer Information on Federal Activities.

A department of governmental information has been established by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, to provide information on all governmental activities which may affect business, professional and other interests of Indianapolis.

Reports and special information relating to special fields of business and professional life will be provided membership of the Chamber of Commerce at actual cost. No income tax information will be provided.

The new department hopes to keep up to date on new departments of government in federal and state circles. It will be under the supervision of James W. Carr.

Indianapolis Tomorrow

Democratic Association luncheon Washington.

Architectural Club luncheon.

Architects and Builders luncheon.

Salesmen's Club luncheon Washington.

Rotary Club luncheon Claypool.

Gym Club luncheon Spink-Arms.

Mercator Club luncheon Columbia Club.

Universal Club luncheon Columbia Club.

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

A—It was part of the Schuykill navigation canal above Auburn, Pa., at the Orwigsburg 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 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—Morey Griswold, executive mansion, Carson City, Nev.

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 putsch 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