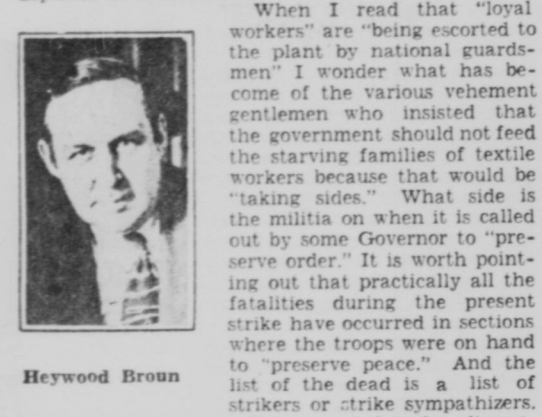


# It seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROWN

A NEWSPAPER MAN always feels a little embarrassed at raising the complaint that he has been misquoted. Generally he feels that what he said was of no great importance in the first place. But I am disturbed because I did see a short piece which had me talking to taxi drivers at an A. F. of L. organization meeting and warning them against "mob violence." I never mentioned violence once. I'm sure of that, because the speech was practically the same one I made a year ago. Moreover, I feel very strongly that present talk of "mob violence" is being used by a number of people to distract attention from the bloody violence of the militia and the deputies in the textile strike.



Heywood Brown

I spent the day in Boston and found a disposition there to give the strikers somewhat the same treatment which they received in San Francisco. The "red menace" is getting a hard play and Governor Ely was featured in eight column headlines as appealing to Gorman to preserve the peace lest it become necessary to call out the guard.

## He's in the Liberty League

BUT the same newspapers which made this play upon the Governor's word carried smaller items saying that at this mill or the other strike breakers had been sworn in as deputies and provided with arms and one company was brutally frank enough to admit that it was importing one hundred and fifty "deputies" from New York to protect its property.

It seems to me extremely arrogant for the Governor of Massachusetts to call upon the president of the textile union to preserve the peace while he himself is winking at the employers' hiring armed thugs who will dispute the right of picketing. Governor Ely is a prime mover in the Liberty League which has but recently announced that property rights and human rights are practically the same thing. I wonder whether the Governor can not grasp the conception that there is a property right in a job itself? To me a man who steals another fellow's job is a peculiarly contemptible sort of thief. I would not have these so-called "loyal workers" torn limb from limb. To the extent I am against violence. There are even occasions when the use of troops may be indicated as useful. But the troops should be used not to escort strike breakers into a plant, but merely to chaperon them out and then keep them out.

## It's Not a Tea Party

I N all strikes trouble arises from the effort to keep operations going with strike breakers at times when feeling runs high. I can not see why the state should be enlisted in helping employers to carry on these anti-social and highly inflammatory tactics. The strikers lose wages during a labor dispute.

Why shouldn't the employer forego profits during that same stretch of time? The duty of the government through its police or militia should be to see that operations are shut down the minute that disputes begin. Both sides then can approach the problem in hand with more reason and less passion. Directors of the National Association of Cotton manufacturers met in Boston yesterday afternoon and at the end of the meeting one of them blandly announced, "We are willing to submit any question of working conditions to the established machinery of the code authority."

When I see statements of this sort I doubt the protestations of the mill owners that they feel their cause is just and that they are being put upon by the agitators. You see, the spokesman for the cotton manufacturers forgot to explain to the reading public of Boston that the industry's code authority is made up solely of cotton manufacturers and that in effect it would be an appeal from Philip, Adamant, to Philip, Adamant.

The textile strike should furnish to America the final and convincing proof that labor no longer will submit to the dictatorship of industrialists. Its slogan might well be, "no work without representation." And, incidentally, Boston harbor was the scene of one of the first American efforts in mass picketing. But I have no desire to draw the parallel too close. This is not a tea party.

## Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE necessity of revolutionizing the methods of teaching elementary chemistry in the nation's schools will be one of the subjects under discussion when the American Chemical Society begins its eighty-eighth meeting in Cleveland on Sept. 10.

Leaders of the society's division of chemical education believe that the curriculum of elementary chemistry has lagged far behind the recent spectacular advance of science and that there is a crying need for new types of textbooks.

The division, according to its chairman, Professor Ross A. Baker of the College of the City of New York, has accepted "the challenge to reorganize the elementary chemistry course in the nation's schools."

A symposium will be held during the Cleveland meeting to outline the minimum essentials of the newer chemical knowledge and to illustrate how they can be presented to the beginning student in chemistry.

PROFESSOR BAKER has some critical remarks to make about the textbooks now in use. He says: "It has been the common practice of textbook writers to treat new theoretical developments simply as addenda instead of integrating them with the whole. As a matter of fact, the majority of textbooks of general chemistry on the market today are but glorified editions of famous works which first appeared fifty or seventy-five years ago. It is difficult to find a really up-to-date text."

In this connection, it is interesting to note that it is only recently with many schools have gotten around to mentioning the existence of the electron in their chemistry classes. Despite the fact that such subjects as valence and the periodic table can not be adequately explained without recourse to the electron, instruction proceeded practically on the basis of the old notion of the indivisible atom, a nineteenth century notion.

UNDOUBTEDLY, it was felt that mention of the electron would have made the subject more complicated. But the fact is that the student was left with no adequate picture of why chemical elements combined into compounds or what the nature of the bond between atoms in molecules was, whereas all these things could be pictured in a simple fashion with the aid of the electron.

The same things may be said for many other things. Isotopes, for example, can not be made intelligible without some discussion of the construction of the nucleus of the atom.

The Cleveland symposium, Professor Baker says, will try to reach an agreement upon which of the older views should be retained and which should be discarded.

"For example," he says, "it is no longer possible to maintain the simple or mechanical conception of matter and motion. The student is prepared, it is necessary, to recommend a complete reorganization of, and an entirely new approach to, the study of general chemistry."

# THE MARCH OF AMERICAN LABOR

## Future Policies Make Unions Ponder as They Progress Rapidly

This is the last of a series of six stories on "The March of Labor," telling of the rise of labor under NRA, the problems which beset the nation's unions in the new era, and giving a brief history of the labor movement.

BY WILLIS THORNTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The turmoil of labor today has two aspects. The first is: How to secure the rights offered by the NRA; how to solve the legal and practical problems knitted up with it, and how to keep wages moving forward as cost of living advances.

But the second, more important in the long run, is: How shall labor use its new-granted power; how shall it fit itself into the national scheme; what are its new responsibilities, and how shall it shoulder them?

Between these near and far objectives, labor has a tremendous job cut out for itself.

The NRA really created no new problem. The questions of union recognition, collective bargaining, coercion by employer or union organizer, the closed shop—all these are as old as labor relations. NRA simply brought them into the foreground.

New laws are inevitable this winter. For the NRA expires next June unless something is done about it in the meantime.

The latest decision of the National Labor Relations Board appears to secure exclusive right to represent employees to any organization which can secure a majority. This decision, in the Houde Engineering Corporation case seems the best "break" unionized labor has had since NRA began, and augurs further power to organized labor.

The company union problem remains unsolved. Labor's effort failed to get a law definitely declaring such unions illegal. But in the meantime the nature of company unions themselves is changing.

What is a company union? Obviously, one that is supported and dominated by the company. Originally they were just that. But as they have developed under the strain of the last year, they are becoming something else again.

If a company deduction dues for an employee's association from a worker's pay, does that give it domination over the union? Minors who have the checkoff do not think so.

Railroad shop workers are now trying to merge the company unions of thirteen roads into a new national labor organization, independent of the A. F. of L.

A movement is under way to unite similarly the company unions of several auto plants, to form an independent auto union, the Associated Automobile Workers of America, outside either the A. F. of L. or the Mechanics Educational National Society. It would be based on what were originally company unions.

None of these moves has gone far, but the germ is there for transformation of the local company union into independent national unions.

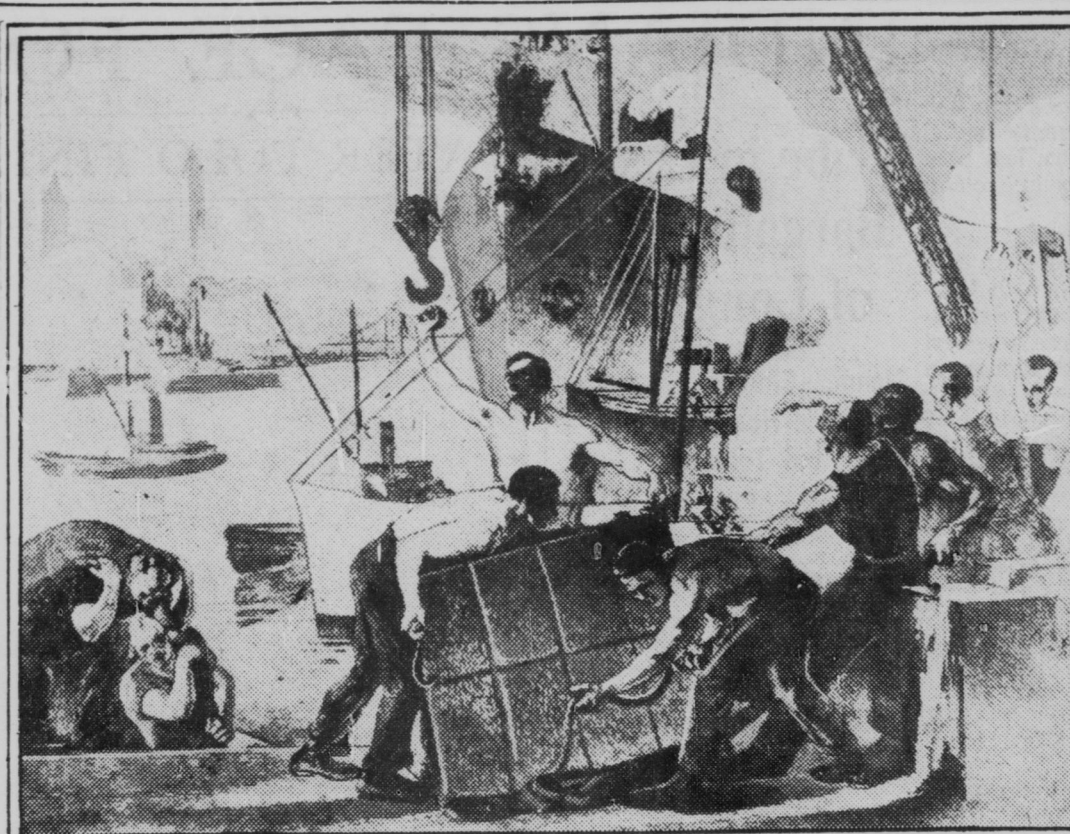
NEW forms of labor contracts are appearing. The Machinists' Union is experimenting with a contract with press-builders in which the wage scale would vary according to volume of business.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers has an agreement with several firms providing return to the workers from profits of wage reductions made in 1933.

The International offered a clear advertising fund of \$50,000 in return for a promise not to oppose complete unionization.

STONG efforts have been made by the A. F. of L. to eliminate the jurisdictional disputes which have helped to create prejudice against it.

Three major unions have finally united with the building trades



Into a new and better position, a more secure and more dignified place in the social picture, labor moves irresistibly today. The above splendid mural painting by A. J. Bogdanov, "Modern Commerce," gives something of the feeling of this new spirit of progress for labor.

department—the electrical workers, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

That means that these three unions, with the other sixteen which already belonged to the department, will abide by its decisions as to who shall do what work.

Private industry has sweated under these disputes for years. Recently the government sweated some in its public building program here, and was believed about to compel submission of such disputes to arbitration.

That spurred the federation to create its own "court" to settle such disputes. Strenuous efforts are being made within the federation to create an authority that can eliminate these disputes, settling them within labor ranks before they start.

The federation also has a bureau devoted to wiping out racketeering in local unions and city centrals. This has always been a hard job because local or international unions, once chartered, are almost independent of the federation in conducting their own affairs.

ALL these complications only serve to make clear the crying need of organized labor for better leadership. Organization

has proceeded so fast that leadership has not been able to keep pace, either within the A. F. of L. or in any other labor ranks.

The Cleveland Citizen, labor paper, reported that "it is physically impossible for union officials to respond to all the calls for trained men and women to address meetings."

Many new union members have never been instructed in the barest principles of union organization. The last convention of the A. F. of L. belatedly took up the speeding of this work, which is the strongest force of Communist labor organization.

This lack of new trained leadership, plus a certain amount of dry rot among the long-entrenched old-line leaders of the past, is what has given an opening for the rise of "rank and file" leaders who shoot up like meteors to challenge or grasp leadership.

Impatience of younger leaders with slow, conservative methods has brought them even to seizing power, as in the threatened steel strike of last spring.

This surging pressure from below is being felt throughout organized labor, from the oldest organizations to the new and unseasoned ones.

THE ultimate place of organized labor in the social scheme is at stake. Labor Secretary Frances Perkins wrote in

"People at Work." "The attitude of the public toward industry and the worker has changed. Wage-earners occupy today a more important and strategic place in society than ever before."

That is true. Not only for its own sake must labor go forward, but we at last realize that unless it is prosperous, no one can be prosperous.

With this greater importance goes greater responsibility. In countries where labor has been handed over to a single organization, as in Russia, Germany, or Italy, it has been necessary to restrict its activities, to protect the public.

In Russia, a strike of power plant employees in Moscow is unthinkable, because it is a strike against the state—counter-revolution. In Italy a strike of steel workers is unthinkable, because it is a strike against the state—treason.

But even free labor, as it grows powerful, must accept responsibility for its share in the national picture. As Secretary Perkins says, "It is important to think of this country as one large unit, only part of which gets its living in factories."

"But the lesson of the economic depression is clear; there is no problem that confronts us that is not impregnated with the problems of labor in industry and trade."

THE END.

## The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Nobody quite knows where Little Robby came from. General Johnson himself, says he doesn't know. "When I came to Washington I found her in my office," he says, "and she has been with me, two paces to the rear, ever since."

Some say she was born in Evansville, Ill., a little town of about 500, where the Mississippi makes a big bend just below St. Louis—but nobody is quite sure. She was brought up in a convent and educated in a university, whose name, she says, she doesn't want to reveal for fear of bringing it notoriety.

Other stenographers and her women friends in the NRA know little about her. The personnel office has no file regarding her past experience. It is known that she worked in the New York office of the Radio Corporation of America, then joined Democratic National headquarters. Finally Bob Strauss, son of Macy's ambassador to France, brought her to Washington, installed her in General Johnson's office when they still were writing the NRA act.

SHE remains the mystery woman of the capital. But no matter where she came from, there are few women who have worked harder for Roosevelt's recovery, wielded more power within the NRA, and have flashed more spectacularly across the headlines than Miss Frances Robinson.

She has sat in conferences with the barons of big business. She has been a frequent visitor at the White House. She is called Robby by the President of the United States. She has traveled 40,000 miles in army planes. And she draws \$6,000 annually for being secretary and shadow to the man who for more than a year has attempted to rule American industry.

There are many women secretaries in Washington who play a powerful role. But most of them work behind the scenes. They are quiet, efficient, loyal. They contribute materially to the success of the official whom they serve—but to the general public they are unknown.

LITTLE Robby has all of these qualities save one. She chose not to remain unknown. Unquestionably, this was her harder role, for it has opened her to attack. No woman, no matter who she is, can play so important a role in the machinery of the most dynamic agency of recovery—and play it publicly—without arousing the interest of a nation. And this part Little Robby has accepted as hers.

She has, beyond any doubt, the nerve of a brass monkey. She is equally at home in straightening the tie of a newspaper man, bawling out office boys, attending a stag party uninvited, or talking to the President.

Probably it is natural that Robby should not be popular with other women in the administration. NRA secretaries play up to her because she is powerful in personnel matters. But she has few close friends. Miss Perkins resents her constant presence during conferences with Johnson, while Mrs. Roosevelt is slightly aloof—though Robby is invited to

## FEDERAL HOUSING ACT RULES LIBERALIZED

Delinquent Taxpayers Now Eligible for Loans.

Liberalization of national housing administration rules whereby householders with delinquent taxes and assessments are eligible for loans for modernization and repairing, was announced yesterday by R. Earl Peters, assistant state housing director.

In answer to the request of many persons in the state, Mr. Peters took the matter up with authorities in Washington and yesterday he received an answer by telegram from Roger Steffan, director of the modernization credit division.

NO MORE JOBS OPEN, GREENLEE ASSERTS

And Only Democrats Need Apply, Secretary Adds.

Pleas Greenlee, the Governor's patronage secretary, very frankly does not want any more Republicans in state jobs. This was set forth strongly in an announcement made yesterday by Mr. Greenlee in his capacity as chief state personnel director.

There are no more jobs, Mr. Greenlee announced emphatically, and, furthermore, job applicants must come on Mondays and have proper credentials from the Democratic state committee.

SIDE GLANCES

## ROUNDING ROUND THEATERS

WITH WALTER D. HICKMAN.

WE have heard often about the woman from Reno, but have you ever heard of the dog from Reno?

Every time Tom Devine goes on vacation or even takes a trip something out of the ordinary is bound to happen.

After a motor trip to Reno, Devine, his wife and children were far from being in high spirits until their eyes fell upon a marvelous police dog puppy.

The pup seemed to like the car and the occupants. The dog's owner wanted to be friendly and he insisted that the Devines take the pup as a gift.

Tom wanted to buy the dog, but the owner refused. So when the Devines honked out of Reno for Los Angeles, the police dog was a member of the party. Miles later, the party felt the need of food. Dogs were not permitted, so the pup was left in the back seat.

When Tom returned to the car, he found a crowd calmly watching the dog eat up the last of the back-seat cushions.

After Tom cooled off, it was decided that the dog wouldn't be it again, and it would be murder to leave him on the desert.

THE dog behaved beautifully until he was locked overnight in a tourist's cabin. The dog

then developed a passion for all the curtains over the windows.

Still, there was no place for the dog and he went merrily (but in bad social standing) to Hollywood, where Tom decided to give the dog to Dick Powell, so Dick's police dog would not be lonely.

A hitch came in the delivery of the puppy and in desperation Devine gave the dog to a pet shop owner in Los Angeles.

"I hope," sighs Tom, "that the fellow who buys him hasn't curtains in their home or an auto."

ONE point that Dick Powell made clear to me when I was flying with him to Chicago the other afternoon was that hard work and lot of it is the price of success in Hollywood.

Thirty minutes last Tuesday night before Powell hopped off for Chicago in an airplane, he finished retakes at Warner's studio for "Flirtation Walk."

Prior to that, he had finished "Happiness Ahead," with Josephine Hutchinson. After three weeks of personal appearances in the east, he will start work on "Goldfishers of 1935."

"I haven't had a day off for three months," Powell told me. "I work both day and night when necessary."

In addition to his movie work, he will begin a series of national broadcasts.

It seems that there is nothing but work ahead for Dick Powell this winter.

A SECOND performance of the pageant "Christian Fellowship," will be given tomorrow night at the Lawrence (Ind.) M. E. church at 7:30.

The first performance was given Aug. 19 and was received so favorably, that after many requests for a second performance it was decided to comply with the requests.

There are approximately 112 people participating. The pageant was written and directed by Mrs. Helen Mowrey with the assistance of twelve others as episode directors.

Mrs. Mowrey will not be able to be present at the second performance because her work will take her to the northern part of the state, where she will take up her duties as teacher of art, music and home economics in the Mt. Airy school.

Miss Edith Barbour will have charge of the final arrangements of the pageant.

There will be a silver offering to be applied upon the church debt and to help close the conference year.

# Fair Enough

## WESTBROOK PEGLER

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of about fifty went on a picnic yesterday. The expedition was supposed to start rolling at 11 in the morning and everybody was out in the automobiles lined up on the Albany Post road, in front of the new Old Nelson House on time. The Boss—people in this circle often refer to Mr. Roosevelt as the Boss—did not show up until about 11:20, however. By that time there was a small and mildly curious gathering along the curbs on both sides of the street waiting to have a peek at him.

Mr. Roosevelt, being one of the locals in this region, does not draw such crowds hereabouts as he does on his travels elsewhere in the country.

Presently his car, a big open job with the top down, came rolling into town from his estate up at Hyde Park, followed by another one like it in which the secret service detail were riding. Whenever the train slowed down the secret men were out on the running boards and whenever there was a full stop they were on the ground and standing by his machine. They were not pesterful in their attention but very alert and agile and always there just in case. Your correspondent has got their names but will skip them as it seems that the least desire of a secret service man is to become well known. Perhaps this is a manifestation of that insidious censorship which Senator Schall was complaining of in his recent exchange of mash-notes with Mr. Roosevelt.

THEY'RE ALL IN TRAINING

THE motor train went down the Post road a way, then turned off on a road to Bear Mountain Bridge and over the Hudson to the mountain where Major Welch, the superintendent, climbed in with the boss and led the way up the new road to the top. The view from the top of the Bear is very beautiful, although typical of Green mountains and the people all seemed most impressed by the fact that such wild country full of deer, beaver and fish exists so close to Broadway and Forty-second street.

Up on top a lot of men were building a stone tower which will be used for weather and fire observation and many of them were naked to their belts. It was noticeable that they stripped the athletes in training, being in the ribs, flat in the belly and tanned the color of gravel. They seemed to like the Roosevelt's real well, but though most of them leaned on their tools briefly to look them over, they did not knock off work to do any cheering.

That came later down at a CCC camp where a lot of men, mostly young ones and also athletes, are making a lake which will be called Rocky pond. At the pond as the President rolled in through a lane in the trees, they came a-runnin' to look him over and snipe camera shots of him. Work didn't quit entirely, however.

THE GALS AND MRS. ROOSEVELT

THE picnic was a box lunch provided by the newspaper reporters and their wives of the presidential detail who figured that they had been the guests of the Boss and the Mrs. so often at picnics and whatnot that they ought to be allowed to take a turn. Mr. Roosevelt sat in his car enjoying this open air scotch-touch or free meal, and talking with Mr. Joe Eastman who had a hen on the nest—something important about the railroads. He takes his work around with him.

After the CCC camp, the Boss and picnic party went on to the women's camp organized by Mrs. Roosevelt for girls who find themselves plumb up against it. This is not so much a work-camp as an off-the-street club and vacation resort. Girls who are up against it have a much worse time of it than men, as they can not mooch drinks on the city streets without being seriously misunderstood.

The faces, seen individually, were joyous and it seemed they are just as devoted and grateful to Mrs. Roosevelt as the men had been to the Boss.

Both going and coming, the trip was impromptu as far as the people along the lines were concerned, so there were no crowds and those people who did see the President of the U. S. A. in their midst had to look fast.

The parade broke up back at the new Old Nelson House. "The Boss" went on to his house at Hyde Park and the journalists dashed into the telegraph room to tear off some living human documents about Joe Eastman's hot railroad story. All expressed themselves as having had a most enjoyable time.

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## Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHER

HARDNESS of hearing has long been recognized as almost inevitable in old age, but you can forestall it considerably by eating properly and keeping your system in good condition.

Hardness of hearing in old age appears in two varieties. The distinction depends on whether the changes that have taken place in the tissues affect the middle ear or the internal ear.

The ear and the organs associated with hearing actually include three parts: The external ear, which is everything outside the eardrum; the middle ear, which includes certain little bones associated with transmitting vibrations from the eardrum to the internal ear; and the internal ear, which includes the very fine organ and nerve endings associated with the sense of hearing.

Hardness of hearing associated with old age usually comes on between 55 and 65. One ear specialist says it is characterized by a lowering of the upper tone limit of hearing.

APPARENTLY the human being makes little use of his sense of hearing for the very high tones of sound, and that perhaps explains why the sense of hearing for these very high tones is the first to disappear.

In many cases, says this expert, the onset of hardness of hearing in the aged is associated with a disturbance of intestinal digestion.

The person concerned feels particularly that more careful attention to the food taken and to regular elimination of the bowels would prevent onset of these difficulties of hearing.

There are also technical methods which can be used by the specialists in diseases of the ear and which are helpful to such patients. These include regular clearing of the entire hearing tract and use of mechanical devices for stimulating the organs of hearing.

IN many instances proper attention to the diet and hygiene of rather elderly persons who have lost part of their sense of hearing, and proper scientific medical attention have resulted in considerable improvement. Many of the elderly persons who come for such help are satisfied if they are helped enough so that they can hear the bidding at bridge.

It is rather well known that the health and vitality of the tissues depends on a good blood supply and on adequate use. An organ or a tissue that is not used sufficiently tends to wear out its ability.

Hence, any method of treatment that will improve the nutrition of the tissues and stimulate them to activity is likely to bring about general improvement in their functioning.

## Questions and Answers

Q—Is it necessary for the state of Indiana to meet the expenses of any state officer on a speaking tour?

A—This would depend on whether such a tour was made in pursuance of the official's legally prescribed duties.

Q—By whom and when was the city of New Orleans founded?

A—By the French Governor of Louisiana, Jean Baptiste LeMoyne, about 1718.