

# It Seems to Me

by

## HEYWOOD BROUN

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 7.—"Is this the Deauville?" I asked the uniformed attendant, and he replied, "Yes, this is beautiful Deauville." I was about to ask, "Are you a critic or a doorman?" when another flunkie approached and said politely, "This way to the bar of beautiful Deauville."

"Check your hat for beautiful Deauville," said the young woman in attendance. That I resented a little. As long as the adjectives were dying she might have said, "Check your distinguished hat."

"Lopez speaking," we are broadcasting from beautiful Deauville," said the leader of the orchestra. But when I was informed in response to an inquiry, "The washroom of beautiful Deauville is the second door to your right," I have up and decided to accept the customs of the country.

Lucy Cotton Thomas is trying to raise the esthetic standards of Miami night clubs, and to that end she wishes to make her staff and all her patrons beauty conscious. Such things have been done. One always thinks of "rare" in mentioning Ben Jonson and surely the name of Bill Edwards has never passed the lips of and Princeton man without the prefix "Big."

Then, too, there have been Fair Helen, Greasy Neale, Bloody Mary and Honest Abe. I refer, of course, to Lincoln and not to Mr. Attell, who is one of Miami's most distinguished visitors.

### Everything Is Beautiful

I WONDER whether I could start a campaign, a whispering one perhaps, to induce people to refer to me always as intelligent Heywood or maybe brainy Broun. Of course Lucy Cotton Thomas has a distinguished structure to start with. The building looks like something the workmen forgot to tear down after the Century of Progress had ended.

Last year I knew it well, but then it was less pretentious. It had a restaurant at one end, a swimming pool in the middle and a gambling room beyond. I never went into the swimming pool, but the place proved to be the rainy day for which I had been saving up my pennies. The dining room isn't the dining room any more. It has become the Deauville room of beautiful Deauville. I imagine that somewhere around the place there is a gambling room waiting to be unveiled as soon as they get the word to go, but naturally it will be called the casino pour les sports or something like that.

Even Miami, which is a little blaze to splendor, was somewhat taken aback by the opening of beautiful Deauville on New Year's Eve. The coucet charge was \$25, which took Earl Carroll by surprise and licked him by five spot. But nobody can take anything away from Mr. Carroll in his own particular and special triumph. His Palm Island place is losing much more money than any resort in town.

### Just a Mere \$16,000

ACCORDING to the legend the show costs \$16,000 a week to run. The costumes represent an expense of some \$60,000 and the successful effort to make the entrance look like a marriage between a man's shoe store and a beauty parlor required another fifty grand. There does not seem to be any chance whatsoever of getting it back and accordingly everybody is very happy.

I know of no more unselfish group than the owners and backers of Florida night clubs. They seem intent upon speeding up the coming of the cooperative commonwealth by snapping their fingers at the profit motive. Last year I went with a high degree of regularity to a place which seemed to be always crowded. I asked the proprietor how business was going and he beamed on me.

"Fine," he said, "last night we turned away almost a hundred people at dinner time."

Then I made my very tactless blunder.

"You must be making a lot of money," I ventured.

His pride was hurt and he showed it. He was shocked as an amateur tennis player who has just been offered a cash prize. "Making money!" he exclaimed in angry voice, "that's a dirty lie. How can we make money? Look at the setup we've got. Why last week we were jammed and we dropped \$8,000 and that's magnificient for this time of year. Of course, we're not making money."

You may ask me then, "Why do people continue to start elaborate night clubs in Miami?" I suppose they get tired of sitting around at home. Probably it's just the gypsy in them.

(Copyright, 1935)

## Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHEIN

IN Great Britain the Medical Research Council makes available each year an analysis of the uses of radium.

When radium was first introduced by the Curies, it seemed likely that it eventually would become exceedingly important in treatment of cancer. Such expectations have been fulfilled.

Radium has not, however, developed into a cure-all or a method of treatment for all sorts of diseases. Indeed, the limitations of its use even in cancer are beginning to be rather well defined.

The most recent report from the British investigators indicates that radium has certain uses in each form of cancer. A cure in a case of cancer is believed to be an instance in which the patient is alive and free from cancer at the end of five years after the treatment is given.

IT must be remembered that persons with cancer are usually in their advanced years and that, therefore, their death rates from causes outside of cancer are high.

In cancer of the breast in women, the evidence indicates that the ideal treatment is surgical removal, followed by use of radium or X-rays or both, if required. In cancer of the tongue the immediate application of radium seems to be helpful, but the ultimate results are not exceedingly good.

Unfortunately, the results of surgery of cancer of the tongue are also not so very good. Cancer of the glands associated with cancer of the tongue usually is treated by surgical removal with radium.

THE most successful use of radium seems to be in the early stages of cancer of the female organs associated with childbirth. The results in such cases are good. In fact, radium seems to be helpful even in those cases in which operation is impossible.

In the meantime, further advances in use of radium in various forms of cancer depend on an increase of knowledge as to the nature of the action of radium and of its particular effects on various types of growing cells in the human body.

## Questions and Answers

Q—Is Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming or Montana?

A—The major portion is in the northwestern corner of Wyoming, but it extends a little into both Montana and Idaho.

Q—Was any trace of the ship "Waratah" ever found after she left London in April, 1909?

A—After leaving London she touched at Australian ports, and reached Durban. She left Durban, bound for Cape Town, but never arrived at that destination. The last heard of seen of the vessel was when she passed the "Clan MacIntyre" shortly after putting out from Durban.

Q—Why is Latin called a dead language?

A—Because it is no longer the spoken language of any of the peoples of the earth.

Q—Was Franklin D. Roosevelt ever a Republican?

A—No.

Q—Give the correct pronunciation of the city of Nice in France.

A—Nees.

# THE PROBLEMS OF CONGRESS

## Shadow of Depression, Unemployment Hangs Over New Deal

This is the first of four stories in which Rodney Dutcher, the Indianapolis Times Washington correspondent, tells what we may expect from Congress this winter.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER  
Times Washington Correspondent  
(Copyright, 1935, N.E.A. Service, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The 74th Congress has only the haziest notion of what it may be doing before it gets through.

The shadow of the depression and its unemployed still hangs over the New Deal.

The extent to which this shadow is dissipated or accentuated governs Congress. For that factor can not but determine the course of President Roosevelt, the ringmaster, who now is hoping that recovery can be assured without new and drastic experiments.

This is the first American Congress to meet in regular session in less than 13 months after its election—thanks to the Norris lame duck amendment. It was elected in November in an unprecedented popular repudiation of what has come to be called the "old deal" and its candidates.

Because it arrives fresh from the campaigns with election promises still on its lips, and because its constituents seem more articulate than ever before as to their wants, the 74th Congress is perhaps closer to the people than any other in history.

You have, in fact, a Congress which is:

1. Extraordinarily susceptible to popular pressure.

2. Committed as never before to following a President who himself is keenly sensitive to the popular mood.

3. Unusually immune to the pressure of "big business" and "high finance" elements which so often had the last word on legislation in the past.

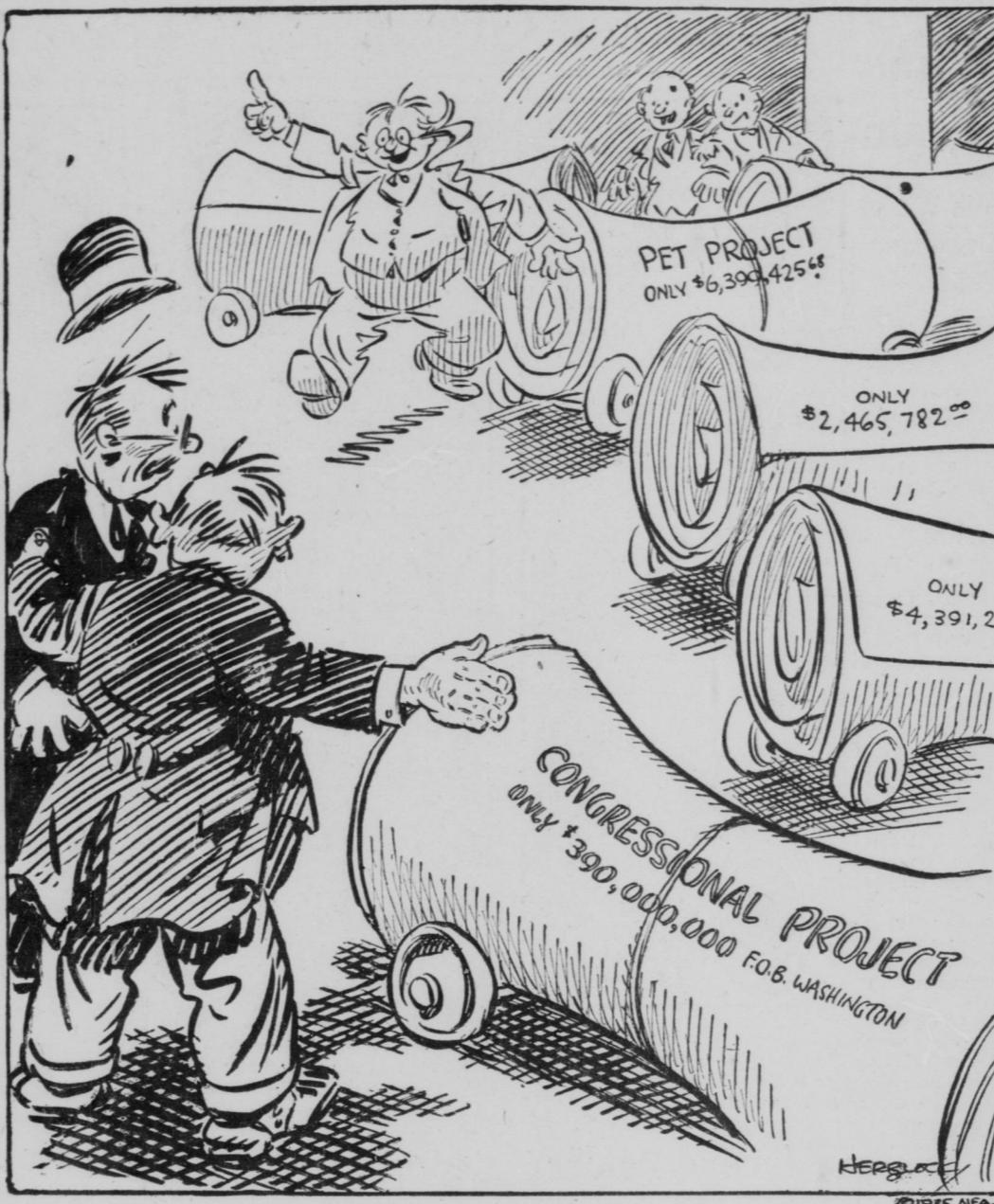
Mr. Roosevelt probably will keep the boys pretty well under control. When he doesn't, you can fairly sure it's because he is saying what the folks back home are saying.

Even before the session, those folks back home had achieved a couple of large pieces of legislation which apparently hadn't been planned by the President. The Home Owners' Loan Corp. had further applications for loans on homes and was about to fold up. The President himself had expressed doubt whether the time was ripe for any old age pension legislation.

Well, if you had seen the stacks of mail that piled up on congressional desks and in the White House offices you would know exactly why there's certainly going to be old-age security legislation and at least a billion dollars more for home loans.

If any one were to compel me to play the prophet, I would suggest that such pains were likely to become rather frequent and pronounced.

The Big Business pow-wow "compromised," according to dispatches, on a program which socks



IN each case there was a great pain in the neck for the leaders of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, who recently met at White Sulphur Springs to decide what to tell the Administration to do. Not to mention the American Bankers Association.

Most of the New Deal principles right on the nose. The program, if adopted by the Administration, would involve a complete about-face of which probably even the White Sulphur Springs conference didn't dream. It contained not a single new idea.

Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt yearns for recovery. Mr. Roosevelt, Congress and the country would forgive a great deal if the industrialists and bankers would show the way. It's rather vital that the Administration achieve some signs of recovery by 1936, and the fewer the signs, the more trouble Mr. Roosevelt will have in the 74th Congress.

At the moment, the Administration attitude is one of hope, business men and bankers still are being given a chance to do their stuff and industrial recovery is according to the indexes—just about where it was a year ago.

Employment figures are only slightly higher than two years ago, but relief rolls are rising. Farm prices and farm income are materially higher.

At any rate, we have the word of Dr. Raymond Moley—and he's very close to Mr. Roosevelt—that on the votes of this Congress "will rest, to a large extent, the future destiny of the American economic system."

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