

It Seems to Me
by
HEYWOOD BROWN

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 of a dorian?" when another dunkey 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 flying she might have said, "Check your distinguished hat."

"Lopez speaking; we are broad-casting 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 Brown. 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 of splendor, was somewhat taken aback by the opening of beautiful Deauville on New Year's Eve. The covert charge was \$25, which took Earl Carroll by surprise and licked him by a 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 requires 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 \$5,000 and that's magnificent 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 the 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 of 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 or 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
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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 ring-master, 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 be fairly sure it's because he isn't 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 barred 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.

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The secret fear of union leaders at this session of Congress is the enactment of a compulsory labor arbitration act. This concern has not been soothed by the private opinions of several high Administration executives who favor a measure that would outlaw strikes.

There is powerful industrial pressure for such a law. The National Manufacturers' Association is openly advocating it. What the unionists fear most is that the employers will demand a concession if Section 7-A is strengthened.

Labor wants this bitterly controversial statute fortified, particularly to ban company unions. It wants the majority rule interpretation of the National Labor Relations Board, in effect, written into the law.

There is a reasonably good chance of winning such a demand. But in return labor may have to give ground on unrestricted direct action. This its leaders are much opposed to doing.

VICE PRESIDENT JACK GARNER and New York's Mayor Fiorello La Guardia are old friends. They served many years together in the House, and while often on the opposite sides they always maintained warm personal relations.

Last week while in the Capitol to confer with the President on plans for a municipal power plant, La Guardia paid his respects to Garner. "Why, Frijole," the Vice President shouted when he saw him, "how are you, anyway?"

A friend who accompanied La Guardia asked him afterwards what Garner meant by "Frijole." "Oh," the mayor laughed, "that's as close as he can come to Fiorello."

THE refusal of "Jeffy" O'Connor to leave his present hot spot as Controller of the Currency for a cushy \$24,000-a-year berth as Federal Reserve agent in San Francisco, has a lot of people mystified. Some scribes attributed the refusal to the deft hand of Jim Farley.

But there was no real mystery to it. The lowdown is that Jeffy discovered the Administration was withholding appointments to two Federal Reserve agencies—Cleveland and Kansas City—because it expected to abolish them.

Putting two and two together, Jeffy reached the conclusion that if the Kansas City and Cleveland jobs could be abolished, so could that in San Francisco. He would then be out on a limb.

So, remembering the overwhelming desire of Henry Morgenthau to kick him out of the Treasury to bigger and softer things, Jeffy called his stenographer. And with a perfectly straight face he dictated a letter expressing deep appreciation for the high honor being conferred on him but stating that he preferred not to go to San Francisco.

In miffed Treasury circles there is now talk of asking Congress to abolish the job of Controller of the Currency.

The man he is the only way the Administration can get rid of the little man from California.



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.

If any one were to compel me to pose as a 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

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 conferees don't even 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 1935, 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."

Next—Relief, Security and the Bonus.

FARLEY PLEDGES AID
IN STATE ELECTION

National Democratic Chief to Help in Second District.

By Times Special
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—All possible co-operation to make the Indiana House delegation 100 per cent Democratic by winning the special election in the Second District was pledged today to Omer S. Jackson, Democratic state chairman, by Postmaster General James A. Farley, national Democratic chairman.

Both houses of Congress adopted memorial resolutions on the death of Rep-elect Frederick Landis, only Indiana Republican to win in the November Congressional election. Mr. Landis was elected in the Second District.

County Gets \$416,200
FROM TAX RECEIPTS

\$4,023,000 Gross Income Revenues Are Distributed.

Gross income tax receipts totaling \$4,023,000 have been distributed among Indiana counties by Lawrence F. Sullivan, State Auditor. The money will be used to pay \$200 toward the salary of each public school teacher in the state.

Marion County will receive \$416,200, of which \$342,600 will go to the school city. The total amount distributed was slightly larger than on July 1, 1934, when \$4,007,200 was sent out.

SIDE GLANCES
By George Clark



I COVER THE WORLD
By William Philip Simms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Early adherence to the World Court was forecast today by Senator James P. Pope, Democrat, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution will come up in the committee Wednesday and, in his opinion, it will be voted out without much loss of time. Nor, he said, does he believe the necessary two-thirds majority will be lacking in the Senate to give it quick passage.

From other sources it was learned no additional reservations are planned, but that the resolution to be voted on will read approximately as follows:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring), that the Senate advise and consent to the adherence by the United States to the said three protocols—the one dated Dec. 16, 1920, and the other two each of date Sept. 14, 1929—without accepting or agreeing to the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction."

The three protocols in question have to do first, with the statute of the court itself, framed in 1920 by a committee of jurists including Elihu Root; secondly, a subsequent revision of this statute and, lastly, the accession of the United States.

Although America has never been a member, the court has never been without an American judge. John Bassett Moore was elected judge in 1921; Charles Evans Hughes, now Chief Justice of the United States, succeeded him. Chief Justice Hughes was followed by Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state. Mr. Kellogg is still at The Hague, seat of the court.

Membership under the reservations specified in the protocols would not confer upon the court jurisdiction over disputes to which the United States may be or claim to be a party. Nor would the United States be dragged before it against its will. It may use the court or not, as it sees fit.

About the only obligation imposed upon the United States will be to help pay the expenses of the court. These amount to about \$800,000 a year. America's share—assuming she would pay the same amount as other large nations—would be to about \$80,000 annually.

Every President since, and including President Harding has strongly advocated membership in the court.

ROBERT MYTHEN GIVEN
FEDERAL LABOR POST

State Printer to Be Conciliator on Perkins' Staff.

By Times Special
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Robert E. Mythen, Indiana state printer, who attended the inauguration of Sen. Sherman Minton as a member of the large delegation from Indiana, has received a Federal appointment, it was announced today.

He will be a conciliator on the staff of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, with headquarters here. Sen. Minton credited the appointment to efforts of Daniel M. Tobin, Indianapolis, International Teamsters' Union president and powerful Democratic friend of James A. Farley, national Democratic chairman.

Fair Enough
by
WESTBROOK PEGLER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A little less than two years have passed since Franklin D. Roosevelt stood on the flag-draped pine scaffold, nailed together across the front of the Capitol and took over from Mr. Hoover, who waited only long enough to make good and sure, then tore for his train in the Union Station across the park.

Mr. Hoover hasn't been back since. He would hardly have known the place if he had been on hand as Mr. Roosevelt made his report to Congress on the state of the Union. When Mr. Hoover left town so hurriedly there wasn't a bank open anywhere in the country. People all over who came to Washington for the coronation were borrowing a few dollars wherever they could to pay for their meals.

The hotels refused to cash checks or even take checks in payment of their bills. The night before, the national capital had been jumpy and scared but Mr. Roosevelt called out to the crowd that the country's worst enemy was fear and that there wasn't anything to be afraid of. That steadied them at a panicky moment.

He went before Congress to tell the statesmen and the people how things were going up to now and what comes next.

It was only a little while after the great Christmas shopping season which saw customers barred at the doors of some of the big stores in New York and Washington, so great were the crowds inside.

He's Pleasant to the Eye
SOME of the citizens may have been suffering still from the effects of the most extravagant and most drunken New Year's Eve celebration within the memory of any living haberdasher, for Mr. Roosevelt had promised that prohibition would be repealed too. And now they were seeking cocktails everywhere but in the public schools.

There were those who will argue that all this makes no difference except for the worse and that Mr. Roosevelt, with his spending of billions, is merely storing up a terrible come-uppance for the United States to be administered when the bill comes due. But, taking things just as they were the other day, the fear was off. There was money in action and the country had lived two years beyond that brooding night before last coronation day when the people seemed like to man the barricades any minute.

Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt was pleasant to the eye and ear than either Mr. Hoover or Mr. Coolidge had been. When the debt figures go up into nine zones, the citizens lose track of the problem anyway and have to trust to the judgment of the President. Mr. Roosevelt radiated confidence in the country and the future and moreover he had a bold way of seeming to say more with one comma than either of the others would say in a book.

Picking up where he left off last time, he admitted that he hadn't yet succeeded in weeding out the over-privileged and lifting up the under-privileged and went on to propose how this was to be done. The speech was less truculent than his early rousers in which he compared some of the great bankers with kidnapers and, as to details, he was guilty of haziness. But perhaps this vagueness was unavoidable in a general address, the import of which was that the Government, under him, was going further into the business of taking care of the people and finding them homes and security, rather than quitting now that the great fright had passed with two years of emergency soothing.

THE Senators came over from their side, two by two, arm in arm, and walked down the middle aisle of the House, which has many more seats, to a guest reservation way up front. They are a more drowsy and generally more intelligent lot than the Congressmen, though they do have their Bilbos now and again.

Old Carter Glass, with the cockatoo crest of white hair, leaned on the arm of the Senate chaplain, the Rev. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., like a bride going up to the rail with her pappy. Old Mr. Garner, the Vice President, with his white cotton eye-brows stuck on a look of pink-pink face, like a 10-cent Santa Claus, bowed this time to that old pal who knew him when he was just a Congressman himself. Senator J. Ham Lewis, comic even in his very old age with his pink, fox terrier whiskers and kittenish manners, wore a shrieking brown suit that was almost burgundy and a tie that quit just a half-shy short of lavender.

The Cabinet then came down and took a row of seats in front of the Senators, all of them in cut-aways and striped pants except Mr. Wallace, the farmers' friend, who wore a business suit in lieu of overalls and, Mrs. Perkins, whose costume was a black suit with some sort of shiny black fur on the collar.

James Farley's gleaming, nude scalp caught the glare of the green lamps set in a tin trough suspended from the ceiling for the sake of the news-reels, and gleamed like a sunset on a lake.

The galleries were jammed, the press-coop was jammed, the excitement was large, applause was frequent, confidence was rife and when Mr. Roosevelt took a crack at the nations which are striving for armament and power, ever-busy and for a quick, accusing peek at the Japanese ambassador, who didn't crack a smile or even let on that he understood that that one was meant for him.

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Today's Science
—BY DAVID DIETZ—

DR. R. A. MILLIKAN, world-famous scientist who first confirmed the existence of the cosmic rays, thinks the year 1935 will see the end of the argument over their nature.

Two schools of thought have existed over the nature of cosmic rays. One, headed in previous years by Dr. Millikan himself, maintained that the rays were rays of energy, photons, to use the technical name. The other headed by Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago maintained that the rays were charged particles.

Within the last year it has become increasingly evident, as pointed out by Dr. F. G. W. Swann of the Bartol Research Foundation, that what is measured in cosmic ray detectors on earth or in the atmosphere are not the original or primary rays but secondary rays created by the impact of the original rays with the atoms of the earth's atmosphere.

From experiments conducted by his colleagues, notably Dr. T. H. Johnson, and from the records of the last two stratosphere flights, Dr. Swann is convinced that these secondary rays, the ones measured by the cosmic ray detectors, are charged particles.

SPEAKING before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Pittsburgh, Dr. Millikan listed seven facts upon which he said he and 90 per cent of the physicists would agree. They may be condensed as follows:

The earth is bombarded from above by a radiation (the cosmic rays) having a penetrating power from six to 100 times greater than the gamma rays of radium.

Cosmic rays come from beyond the Milky Way. Cosmic ray detectors have measured charged particles with energies rising to 10 billion electron-volts.

We do not yet know how to account for the origin of particles of such high charges.

LET us go on with Dr. Millikan's points: It is not yet decided whether the incoming rays are all charged particles or mixtures of charged particles and photons. The positrons or positive electrons thus released are transformed into photons, or energy rays by collisions with negative electrons.

In addition to the foregoing believe nothing at present without direct experimental evidence.