

It seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROWN

IF the child labor amendment is not ratified now it can hardly be adopted until another two years have gone by. Indeed, present failure is likely to be all but fatal. And the state of New York is a pivotal point.

Almost all of us are familiar with the arguments raised by the advocates of the amendment. The reasons advanced are both practical and humanitarian. And even so, it seems to me, that some of the best points raised in favor of abolition are brought up by the bitter enemies who would scrap the movement.



Heywood Brown

For instance, it is argued by the opposition that the amendment is unnecessary because the problem of child labor has already been solved through the adoption of the NIRA codes. This plea, of course, overlooks the fact that the NIRA machinery may be scrapped in 1935. It also overlooks another important fact. Child labor has not yet been abolished but we have had a laboratory experiment on a broad scale.

If the traditional arguments of the anti-labor side are the evil effects of governmental interference would already be evident. We would see, if not an army of snappers, at least a brigade of federal agents carting papa off to jail because he asked little Johnny to go upstairs and fetch his pipe.

The Noblest Motives

GODLESSNESS would be in the saddle and parental authority pretty well bent and bleeding. But I have yet to hear any opponent of the child labor amendment contend that under the codes the family and the home have been blasted or even slightly scorched. Indeed the curious argument of the objectors runs that since a very considerable reduction in child labor has worked extremely well we should by no means run the risk of abolishing it completely.

As a matter of fact, very few people have the audacity to stand up and be counted as supporting the proposition that children should be submitted to the grinding toil of industry. On the contrary the old men who wish to stick pins into the tires of progress always profess the noblest of motives. They want to free the children of America but it must be done in some other way. Some of the unrepentant respectables are still talking of leaving the whole business to the states in spite of the palpable fact that this has been a tedious process leaving in its wake many nests of evil standing in the new of mopping.

It is quite true that slowly child labor is being reduced in the United States. There are few frank enough to mourn its passing. But there does exist a large, powerful and articulate group which contends, "It ought to be done slowly." In other words this argument runs, "The abolition of child labor is an excellent thing and therefore we ought to take a long time in completing the task."

Now is there any sense at all in this? Can you imagine a reasonable physician saying, "Sunlight will cure this patient and therefore I will keep him in his hall bedroom for at least another two or three years."

They Lie and Know It

IT seems to me that when a thing is good delay in its accomplishment is in itself a monstrous evil. Somebody may object that there is such a thing as a period of education. But the answer to that is the undeniable fact that child labor has been with us for decades. Its evils have been demonstrated repeatedly. Those who have not as yet been educated into a realization of its monstrous nature are beyond the hope of graduation. A nation can not be held to the snail's pace of its most backward scholars.

But I fear that there is a selfish wisdom in many of the foes of the amendment. To be sure, there is no courage. Not a single man will stand up and tell the truth. Not one dares to say "I am against the child labor amendment because it provides me with cheap and unorganized labor. I want to have the privilege of hiring children because I make money in so doing."

To put it very bluntly the friends of the amendment are fighting against men who are not only knaves but arrant hypocrites. There are manufacturers who assert that the school of hard knocks is needed if American stamina and character are to be preserved. That is not the reason for their attitude. They lie and they know that they are lying.

Some newspaper publishers assert that it is a privilege for a lad to sell papers on the street. He may grow up to be President of the United States. There is an even shorter answer to that. I think that it might run, "No what?"

(Copyright, 1935)

Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE electrical industry faces 1935 with confidence and the expectation of continued improvement in business during the year. This view is based upon the encouraging signs encountered in 1934.

The three factors which are expected to contribute most to the continued expansion in 1935 are: The increased adoption of electrical appliances in the home, the need for modernizing many industrial plants, and the invention of new and improved devices.

According to Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Co., the volume of electrical equipment factored by the industry in 1934 was more than 30 per cent greater than in 1933. The consumption of electricity throughout the United States was approximately 7 per cent greater than that in 1933 and came close to the maximum consumption in the years 1929 and 1930.

It is also significant that 1934 was the third consecutive year in which there was unusual demand for motors with special electrical or mechanical characteristics. These motors were required for the modernization of industrial plants.

ELECTRICAL experts see the need for continued modernization of industrial plants because of the many recent improvements in electrical equipment made possible by research work and advanced engineering. They estimate that more than half of all American industrial machinery is partly obsolete because of these advances.

Considerable advancement was made in 1934 in the application of electricity to the problems of transportation.

A new type of streamlined electric locomotive has been designed and tested in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad electrification project. These locomotives run at speeds of 100 miles an hour, the highest speed so far obtained by locomotives of this class in the United States.

IMPORTANT investigations were carried on in the realm of lightning. The subject is of more than academic interest to the electrical industry since long transmission lines require adequate protection against the hazards of lightning. A new camera was developed which made it possible to obtain pictures revealing many of the characteristics of lightning.

The discovery was made during the year that in many fields the application of electricity was limited by the materials available for construction purposes rather than by any gaps in theory or difficulties in design. Consequently, the big electrical companies are devoting more and more of their research work to the field of metallurgy.

Important developments in this field include new forms of high-strength ductile iron, oxygen-free copper, and beryllium alloys whose properties can be varied to meet special requirements by means of heat treatment.

Q—Who is backing the American Veterans' Association?

A—Information regarding this organization can be obtained by writing to the American Veterans' Association, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Q—Name some of the better known birds and animals that store their food for the winter.

A—Bluejays, crows, chickadees, some woodpeckers, squirrels and chipmunks.

LAUGHING AWAY HARD TIMES

Cultural Side Also Stressed in County Recreation Program

BY ARCH STEINEL

Times Staff Writer

EIGHT jobs that might aid in the cultural uplift of Indianapolis are going begging.

The pay wouldn't start a home loan bank. The hours are not long. But the qualifications are stiff.

First, you and your family must need the job.

Second, you must be able to teach physical education and general calisthenics, in addition to possibly tap and folk dancing, or to be competent in teaching handicraft work, or, lastly, to be able to teach some musical instrument, preferably a violin.

If you can qualify then apply to R. L. Ball, director of the Marion County recreational committee, 410 Majestic Building, who seeks to bolster up the cultural side of his recreation division with competent teachers who need work.

"It looks as if we should find persons answering those qualifications but every teacher or recreational worker hired by us, at \$15 a week, must need the job by being on relief or near the relief line before he can be hired. And that's the rub in filling the places," explains Mr. Ball.

The recreation division has 15 teachers from the Federal government's adult education division under its wing. They are paid \$1 hourly by the education division up to \$15 weekly.

The division's own staff, paid for out of its \$15,000 budget, totals 17 recreational workers and teachers with eight places left unfilled. Ten of the members of the staff are musicians who not only form an orchestra but will double in brass by teaching their instruments to classes now being formed.

It is the hope of Mr. Ball to increase this orchestra to 12 or 13 members and if possible to break the group up into ensembles and string quartets in order to give music appreciation hours in community centers as well as in city schools.

Regular class instruction in cello, French-horn, piano, trombone, bass-viol, and trumpets are to be given to any one who has not studied within the past three months with a regular music teacher.



Play hours in city community centers are supervised by the Marion County Recreation Committee, but in the (left) photo Mildred Tolliver, 9, of 605 Lord-st., is doing a little unsupervised play before the instructor arrives at Fletcher Place Community Center, Virginia-av and Fletcher-pl., by raising a crop of slivers on a balustrade. And here (right) is the game of "Gossip," as played

by Miss Tolliver and Margaret Sullivan, 9, of 603 Lord-st. But they both declare they'll never hang over the back fence doing the same thing when they grow up.

Protection is offered the music conservatory and private teachers by refusing to teach persons who are able to pay for music lessons. One great need of the music section of the recreation division is for instruments.

"Students, some who are apt, can not afford to purchase instruments. They can not practice. The result is that in some cases they do not take lessons," says Mr. Ball.

Music students, unable to continue with their studies because of financial doldrums in their homes, are expected to find in the music classes an outlet for their artistic ability.

Professional musicians, men competent to play at almost any

theater in Indianapolis, are available as teachers.

Work in handicraft and poster-making is one of the newest ventures of the organization. Hubert Vitz, formerly with the Boy Scouts of America, is director of the handicraft branch.

Play hours of the recreation committee, in community center, form one of the major recreational links of the city.

REGARDLESS of the near-zero weather, the centers find their doors opened and shut by boys and girls who a few moments before were in school learning to read, write and do fractions and now want to learn how to play.

South, East and West are represented in play centers, athletic programs, tap-dancing, calisthenics, and community programs in the recreation program of Indianapolis and Marion County.

Beech Grove, Rhodus Park, Municipal Gardens and Irvington have their common meeting ground for those with too much time on their hands. But the city's North Side is not represented on the recreation committee's program.

"We have one church that has volunteered use of their building one night each week, but we have not taken advantage of the offer, although we plan to do so," Mr. Ball says.

He admits need for community recreation on the North Side. He says he knows definitely that the section has its unemployed as well as homes where the entertainment budget is as low as was grandma's cookie jar.

How to fill that need, how to bring to a cosmopolitan area with one kitchenette apartment or one group of housekeeping rooms not knowing how the other ones live, and seemingly caring little, is Mr. Ball's problem.

He says church leaders have expressed the belief that they were caring for the recreational needs of the city's North Side.

He does not agree.

"THE North Side needs a playground and it needs a large building where we could bring together those who find time dull on their hands as well as low pocketbooks," Mr. Ball says.

Out of his efforts on behalf of the city he sees the possibility of building a permanent recreational structure.

L. A. Strauss, chairman of Mr. Ball's committee, speaks of this permanency in the need for occupying the leisure hours of men, women, and children of the future.

"Work hours have been shortened. We all have more play time. The government will withdraw from recreational activities as times get better. We hope to create a foundation of recreational fulfillment that will be carried on willingly by the City of Indianapolis and its own taxpayers under its city recreation department," Mr. Strauss said.

Irvington, always proud of its own undrawn boundary lines, has solved this being a part of Indianapolis and its recreation system by five churches grouping together under the Irvington Recreation Association's banner.

"The Downey-av. Christian, Irvington Presbyterian and Irvington Methodist churches have gymnasiums. Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church and the Emerson-av Baptist Church have no gyms. But they banded together and all our activities are held in the main in the churches with gyms. When we are forced to withdraw from the picture Irvington will carry on the work," said Mr. Ball.

Then hopefully he added, "Maybe the North Side will find a way like this. We're going to try to help them."

(THE END)

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—To veteran Washington observers there is a marked difference in the getting under way of this Congress from those in the past. Other sessions by this time would be bustling with activity, committees would be busy and the clang of battle would be resounding on the floors.

But this session has got started with one yawn after another.

This is due to two reasons: First, the Administration is sitting firmly on the lid of all legislation so as to give the right of way to its program, which is being doled out piece-meal.

Second, this Congress is the first in its 148-year-old history that it has convened fresh from the polls.

Previously 13 months and a "lame duck" session intervened before the newly elected members took office.

This lapse of time enabled them to get acclimated and into harness. It made for a greater continuity in the tempo of Congress.

It also gave "lame ducks" marvelous opportunities for log-rolling, pork-grabbing and other deals. Which was why after a decade of effort, Senator George Norris' amendment abolishing "lame duck" sessions finally was written into the Constitution.

SANDY-HAIRED Joe Kennedy, Boston-Irish chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, is still mopping his brow.

The House Appropriations Committee had slashed next year's grant for his commission from \$2,300,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau to \$1,800,000. After vehement protest by Joe, the committee finally added \$200,000 bringing the total to \$2,000,000.

This was the condition of the SEC appropriation when it went to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Joe, insisting that unless the remaining \$300,000 was granted, the work of the SEC would be seriously crippled, prepared to do battle with the Senate committee.

The outlook, however, was gloomy.

Head of the committee is Virginia's dyspeptic Carter Glass. Last year when the bill creating the commission was under consideration, Carter was icy cold.

NEVERTHELESS, Joe insisted on going before the committee. On the way to Capitol Hill, assistants accompanying him were pessimistic.

Joe, they said, "this guy Glass is tough. If we escape with our skins we'll be lucky." "It certainly looks bad," Kennedy agreed. "I called the Senator at his home last night and he told me not to come. Maybe I shouldn't have come. It might irritate him."

Joe was waiting for Joe. But not in the mood he had feared.

The little Virginian was gracious, friendly, courteous.

"The chairman of the commission," he informed his colleagues, "has a statement to make, one I know we will all be very glad to hear."

Joe was so startled at the cordial reception that it took him several moments to collect himself. Glass's friendliness was more than a gesture.

When the SEC appropriation was reported out by his committee, the additional \$300,000 had been added to the grant.

A GREAT friendship is in the making behind the scenes in Senate cloakrooms.

The Damon and Pythias act is

STATE DETOURS REDUCED TO 5

Several Roads Are Posted for Weight Limits Due to Thaws.

Only five detours remain in effect on state highways, one detour having been eliminated in the last week, it was announced today in the State Highway Commission bulletin.

A number of state highways having gravel or oil-mat surfaces have been posted for weight limits during the alternate freezes and thaws. The road limit for each road is marked on the posted warning, being changed as weather conditions affect the highways.

Road 18—Detour six miles east of Fowler, is seven miles over gravel.

U. S. 20—Detour just west of Chesterton, account N. Y. C. railroad crossing, is 1.4 miles for west-bound traffic; 2.2 miles for east-bound traffic.

U. S. 41—Detour 7.2 miles long from junction of Roads 41 and 30 west and north over Roads 30 and 141.

Road 44—Bridge construction in Commerville, detour one-fourth mile.

Road 58—Four-ton load limit on bridge 2 1/2 miles west of Heltonville.

U. S. 102—Detour 1 1/2 miles over gravel road.

Arrange Church Fete

Mrs. William R. Craigie has been named chairman for the patriotic party to be given at 8 Friday, Feb. 8, by Circle No. 8 of the Irvington Presbyterian Church. Others on the committee are Mrs. Robert Aldag and Mrs. I. C. Hammon. Henry M. Dowling, an attorney, will give the address.

The 1933 revolt was directed not

I COVER THE WORLD

By William Philip Simms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Sweeping changes in Cuban-American relations, and a drastic overhauling of Cuban domestic policies, both political and economic, are urged in the report of the American Commission on Cuban Affairs just made public.

The report recommends abandonment of Guantanamo Bay as an American naval base, and suggests the use of Vieques Sound or some other site as equally acceptable strategically.

Further, it recommends less meddling in Cuban domestic politics, a different system governing recognition, and further restriction of the use of troops and marines in times of disorder to the specific purpose of evacuating foreigners from disturbed areas.

Economically, the report urges wide agricultural and financial reforms to make Cubans more nearly self-sustaining. Politically Cubans themselves are urged to adopt a more constructive policy and show the same heroism in this respect as they did in the past in getting rid of despots.

THE commission was organized by the Foreign Policy Association in response to an invitation extended by President Menchies last March. Its report is signed by Raymond Leslie Buell, Frank W. Fetter, Frank D. Graham, Ernest Gruening, Helen Hall, Leland H. Jenks, Wilson G. Smilie, Lester Maclean, Wilson Milburn L. Wilson and Carl C. Zimmerman.

Of the 11 members, six signed the report subject to reservations. "The overthrow of Machado dictatorship aroused the hope of many Cubans and Americans," the report says in its concluding chapter, "that the Republic of Cuba had entered on a new period in its history."

The 1933 revolt was directed not

Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

FAR from hating California, a lot of us professional scolds who have to get sore at something once every 24 hours or three times a week or whatever the number of indignities rises that our contract call for, ought to love the state as a source of material and income, a sure-fire subject for a dull day, a spare tire on a lonely road and, thus, an old friend.

California is to the sorehead, engaged in general practice, what the prizefight commission is to the sport writer, the New Deal is to Mark Sullivan and the reds are to Congressman Hamilton Fish. California can take it. California doesn't care. California can't sue.

Nobody will ever know what scorn of California was distilled in Scotland or churned in a New York bathtub, matured in the innards of her critics over night and tapped out with quivering fingers the next afternoon when the world went round and round and all but the old instinct had fled.

I will confess that I wondered, with considerable worry, when I was about to quit the sport writing business and go cosmic, what the heavy-duty thinkers and angry men of the can-shut-things department used for a prizefight commission on days when the words came hard and the blank paper on the roller looked as long as the Lincoln highway.



Westbrook Pegler

Have You Tried California?

THAT they, being human and socially inclined, must have such days there could be no doubt. But Japan seemed too remote, prohibition had retired in a badly punched-up condition and conditions—just general conditions—was unwieldy and a monotonous mauler at lunch.

It was then that a neighbor woman, noticing my haggard condition one morning as we were hanging out the wash, said: "Have you ever tried California?" I tried California that day and I must say that I have used California ever since and with very helpful results whenever I ever have felt run down.

California has everything. California is the perfect tackling dummy. It is of course the state you will sometimes miss the tackle and go skating by your nose. But the beauty of the case is that in that event the next man in line will be diving at the dummy while you are dusting yourself off, covering your own embarrassment with the fury of his attack.

Not fortunes, to be sure, but many a month's room rent has been made out of California in this manner by all the grades of fault-finders from the steady hating job holders, such as this one, up or down, to the horn-rimmed, brief case types composing 1500 word chunks of anger on speculation for little, butchers' paper magazines whose ads are devoted to movements, lectures and books too fine for any but the select, intellectual trade.

The favorite point of attack is the case of Tom Mooney, the old-time slinger who sentenced to life on perjured testimony, but I have avoided that approach myself because I never have felt much sympathy for the vocational slugger, whether he was for or against the strike. I don't think any man ought to be sent to prison for life or even overnight on perjured testimony and I would pardon and apologize to Mooney if it were put up to me. But I can understand why some California people say he was asking for it and needed at least a few years, though not life, under glass.

It's a Great Target

AND, anyway, if it was so wrong to send Mooney away, how wrong is it of the Russians nowadays to stick a man up against a wall and splatter him there with a volley merely because his mind found fault with the operation of the great experiment? Much of the indignation against the Tom Mooney outrage, like the Sacco-Vanzetti indignation, comes from thinkers who think Stalin is all right.

But, back to California, my approach is the nut-section in the southern part of the state, centering around Los Angeles. It is hard to say so, but this region contains a very disproportionate element of used-up people who trooped in from everywhere, couldn't maintain themselves and, finally, became a terrible problem.

What ought to be done, of course, is to establish beautiful reservations for the old people in southern California and southern Florida where they may catch the sun in winter as they could catch it nowhere else in this country. But instead they are left to scratch for themselves and to be played for chumps by dumb or wicked mahatmas who promise them everything and, of course, have to pay them off in regrets.

I don't know or can't express exactly what it is about California that makes her the great American target. But, California, there she is, gents, and you can throw three balls for a dime and if you knock the lady into the tub of water you get \$50, payable on publication.

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Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

ONE of the most significant observations of the last few years has been the discovery that certain persons are sensitive to the drug called amidopyrine, or pyramidon, and that they respond to the taking of this drug with a sudden drop in the white blood cells.

This is most serious, because the white blood cells are responsible for protection of the human body against infection.

A vast amount of this drug is taken for relief of pain. The drug is taken in combinations with other drugs in the form of various sleeping remedies. These sleeping remedies contain mixtures of various substances related to the barbituric acid derivatives, such as luminal, dial, amytal and nembutal, and also in the mixture known as alonal.

DANISH investigator recently made a special study of some patients who seemed to have this sensitivity. In one case the patient had 9020 white cells for each cubic millimeter of blood. He was given three grains of pyramidon by mouth and his blood cells counted every half hour for a period of three or four days.

His white cell count fell in one and one-half hours from 9000 to 1500, then rose steadily in the next three hours to 11,500, and after that fell off again to 2000 in the next 24 hours. Then it began to rise, reaching 10,400 on the 10th day.

As the white blood cell count dropped, the patient was exceedingly sick. Since so many millions of doses of such drugs are taken regularly and only a few hundred of these cases are reported, there are undoubtedly not a great many persons who are sensitive.

It seems, however, that there is a sensitivity and that it is associated in some way with condition of the cells concerned and perhaps with the glands of internal secretion.

A sensitive person, taking a very small dose of pyramidon, will have a violent action on the white blood cells, an action which is felt by some persons as long as 12 days after taking the drug.

Enough evidence has been accumulated to indicate that the taking of this drug is responsible for the vast majority of cases of agranulocytosis. While the condition may be caused by other drugs, such as the benzene derivatives, gold, salvarsan and dinitrophenol, the greater majority of cases are due to amidopyrine, or pyramidon.

It is an interesting fact that publication of information that agranulocytosis could be produced by amidopyrine resulted in the disappearance of such cases in the records of one of the largest hospitals in Denmark.

Q—Why does the body of a drowned man float with the face down and that of a woman with the face up?

A—That popular belief is not confirmed by observation. Lifeguards who have seen hundreds of drowned persons say that if it holds true in some cases, it is probably due to the difference in wearing apparel customarily worn by men and women.

SIDE GLANCES By George Clark



"For years he couldn't relax with company around."

INDIANA RANKS 17TH IN NUMBER OF AIRPORTS

42 Landing Fields in State, Commerce Department Reports.

Indiana stands 17th among the 48 states in the number of Federal-approved airports, with a total of 42 landing fields, of which 17 are lighted fully or partially for night use, according to a report made public today by the Department of Commerce air commerce bureau.

The bureau's figures show that there are 2297 airports in the United States, of which 664 are lighted. The total includes 702 municipal and 570 commercial airports, 239 Department of Commerce intermediate landing fields, 580 auxiliary fields, 58 army airdromes, 24 navy air stations, and 104 other government, state and private airports and landing fields.

TURNKEY DEMOTED FOR MISSING YOUTH'S GUN

Failure to find a hidden revolver on George Pete Petrakis, 17, of 346 N. Noble-st., in the city jail Thursday, had resulted today in Jail Turnkey Robert E. Hyland, 1900 Bellefontaine-st., being demoted in rank by Chief Mike Morrissey to the status of a regular patrolman on a beat.

Andrew Heller was named turnkey.