

It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROWN

THERE has been so much talk about "reds" in our schools and colleges that the presence of black-shirted preceptors has been largely overlooked. I am quite ready to admit that the word "fascist" has been stretched out of all meaning, almost to the same extent as "red." And yet there is a tendency in much teaching which definitely moves toward Nazi ideals rather than those which we are pleased to call American.

As an advocate of free speech and academic freedom I would get myself into a somewhat illogical position if I hollered that the exponents of Hitler's philosophy must go, while at the same time I argue, as I do argue, for the retention of those whose thoughts are Marxist.

Since this is a short column, I hope I may be allowed to skip the debate as to the merits of the contrasting systems. I should like to see the undergraduate in a position to meet all economic thought and then make his own decision.

But I think I have a right to object when any member of a college faculty preaches military dictatorship and pretends that he is arguing for American liberties.

Getting Down to Facts

NOW, let's proceed to get specific. The institution of learning which I have in mind is the College of the City of New York, and I am pointing at Dr. Irving N. Rattner, who is head of the C. C. N. Y. American Legion Post, which includes both faculty members and graduates. The Legion post has made a survey and announces that only 3 per cent of the undergraduates are Communists. Just what yardstick was employed I do not know. I am more interested in the doctor's announcement that this 3 per cent must be uprooted and in the methods by which he proposes to do it.

First of all, the radicals are divided into three groups—"born agitators," "unstable personalities" and "highly intellectual." It is this last group which seems to rouse Dr. Rattner's ire to its highest pitch. College students who are highly intellectual! Who ever heard of such a thing? Steps should be taken immediately.

And the prescription of the good doctor seems to be not unlike that Hollywood howler called "The Red Salute." The physician thinks that there should be founded in the college a Big Brother movement against Communism. This is to function through a series of clubs "named after famous generals, statesmen and literary men."

"With the aid of the faculty we will make membership in these clubs compulsory for freshmen."

Thinking to Be Crime

THE luckless lad who matriculates at C. C. N. Y. through dint of burning the midnight oil will find upon the official postcard informing him of his admission the depressing words—"You are hereby tapped for the Warren Gamaliel Harding Club in order that you may learn Americanism. Join it and like it, or else—"

Or, of course, it could be the Calvin Coolidge Club or the Andy Mellon Marching Association.

In other words, Dr. Irving N. Rattner, City College alumnus, and certain faculty members propose to band together to establish an institution of learning in which the college is to be thinking and in which possession of an idea is to be regarded as an offense against the Sullivan law.

Now, all this would be very amusing and could well be taken in the spirit of good clean fun if it were not for the fact that Dr. Robinson, the college president, has already indicated that he would like to turn every umbrella into a saber.

And there is just one more point, although it may seem trivial. The College of the City of New York is supported by taxpayers. It is just barely possible that some of them assumed that their contributions were intended for the maintenance of students and not dumb basketball players.

(Copyright, 1935)

Your Health

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEN

THE appearance of your child depends greatly on the attention you pay to his teeth.

It is for the purpose of preventing deformities in the teeth, and resultant misshapen faces, that a new specialty in dentistry, called orthodontia, has grown up. Such specialists seek to restore the teeth and jaws to a normal appearance and prevent further deformities.

The first thing an orthodontist wants to know, when he sees a child with a queer-shaped mouth, is whether the youngster has any bad habits, like thumb-sucking, and whether it has trouble breathing because of an obstruction in the nose.

SOMETIMES some of the teeth must be extracted to make room for the rest. In other cases, the teeth must be wedged apart. Generally, if the baby teeth are crowded and the jaws do not shut well, you won't find any improvement when the permanent teeth come through. In fact, the condition might get worse.

You should see, therefore, that a competent dentist begins work on the teeth when the child is only from 4 to 6 years old, to get what help may be given at these ages.

BETWEEN the ages of 6 and 9, the permanent incisors take the place of the smaller milk teeth. Proper spacing is necessary so that these teeth will come in straight and true.

The canine teeth come in between 11 and 12 years and fill the gap between the incisor teeth and the first premolars. If there is crowding, these teeth will be forced outward and resemble miniature tusks.

X-ray pictures of such development will show whether the teeth and gums are healthy, and whether the teeth are coming through normally.

Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

PHYSICS and astronomy, the big news in the scientific world since the beginning of the present decade, seem to be losing the spotlight of interest to medicine.

The present year has seen a lull in major discoveries in physics and astronomy. There has been nothing to compare with Dr. Claude Beck's surgical treatment for angina pectoris, for various discoveries in the field of radiology, or the excitement caused by the announcement of Dr. Henry C. Connell, Kingston, Ont., of a new treatment for cancer.

Earlier in the decade, there was the exciting discovery of new atomic particles, the neutron, the positron, the deuteron or doubleweight hydrogen and, still later, tripleweight hydrogen.

STILL other experiments in which electrons behaved like waves and light waves behaved like particles had held the attention of the world. It was evident that history was being made as rapidly in the field of physics as it was back in those exciting days at the turn of the century when X-rays, radioactivity and radium were discovered.

As though that were not enough, there was the argument over the cosmic ray. Almost every important scientific meeting was enlivened by a discussion of whether the rays were waves or particles.

In addition, there was also the discovery of artificial radioactivity.

But now physics, like business, seems to be taking a breathing spell. This does not mean that research has stopped.

PROF. EINSTEIN, for example, is giving his time to reconcile the quantum theory with the theory of relativity.

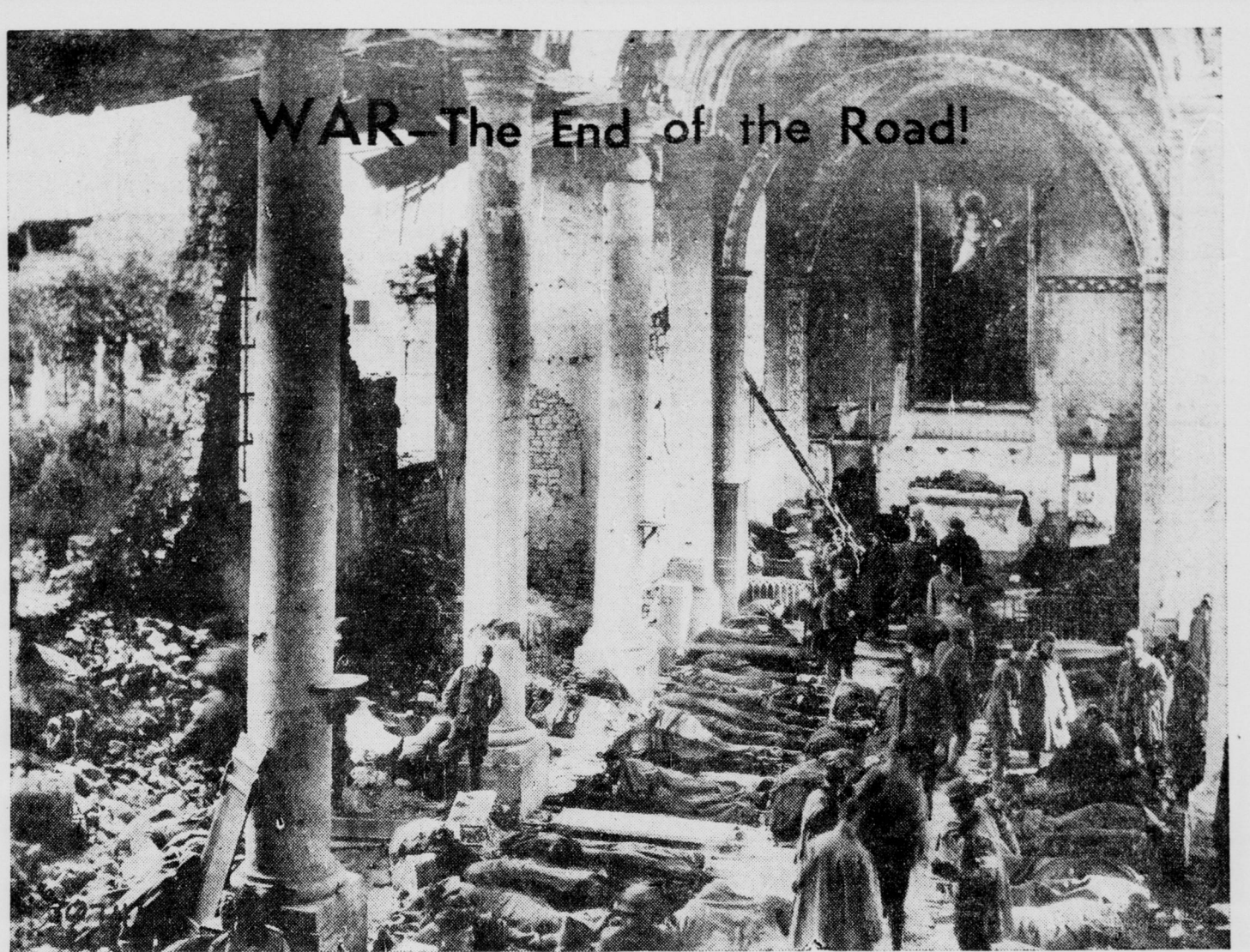
Likewise astronomy, has, for the moment, nothing to offer quite as exciting as the theory of the expanding universe. The notion that the universe was growing like a balloon or a soap bubble into which air was blown, was one of the most dramatic ideas ever brought forward.

But medicine is more than making up for this quiet on the fields of astronomy and physics.

ROAD to WAR

BY WALTER MILLIS

With Italy's guns pounding away at Ethiopian towns and British warships moving into position in the war zone, this gripping story of the last decade takes on added interest. The Times today presents the twelfth article of a 15-article digest of Walter Millis' "Road to War."



James Balfour, who had written the Cabinet memorandum on peace terms.

GERMAN STEPS IN

A T noon on Dec. 12 the German Chancellor handed to Mr. Grew a note which he requested the government of the United States to transmit to the Entente Powers; he then went before the Reichstag to announce and explain his action to the world. The note read:

"The most formidable war known to history has been ravaging for two and a half years a great part of the world. That catastrophe... threatens to bury under its ruins the moral and physical progress on which Europe prided itself at the dawn of the twentieth century."

"In that strife, Germany and her allies... have given proof of their indestructible strength... It was for the defense of their existence and freedom of their national development that the four allied Powers were constrained to take up arms. The exploits of their armies have brought no change therein..."

"They do not seek to crush or annihilate their adversaries. Conscious of their military and economic strength and ready to carry to the end, if they must, the struggle that is forced upon them, but animated at the same time by the desire to stem the flood of blood and to bring the horrors of war to an end, the four allied Powers propose to enter even now into peace negotiations."

"They feel sure that the propositions which they would bring forward and which would aim to assure the existence, honor and free development of the peoples, would be such as to serve as a basis for the restoration of a lasting peace..."

TOO LATE FOR ACTION

THE peace move ever had any chance of success, the chance ended at that moment. A neutral intervention by the United States might conceivably have been so managed as to polarize the war-weary publics of all the belligerents against extreme demands by either side.

For Bethmann to hope to do so was fantastic. To the Entente, of course, his offer seemed only proof that victory was at hand.

President Wilson had delayed too long. The door had not only been shut, but was now bolted fast; and that being so, the President was now finally to spring to action. The peace note which had been deferred for four weeks was to be rewritten and sent off in six days. On Friday, Dec. 15, Mr. Wilson came into the Cabinet meeting with the note in his hand.

On Saturday afternoon, the sixteenth, Secretary Lansing transmitted the German note to our ambassadors for presentation to the entente powers. He sent with it a hint that an American peace move was to be expected shortly, entirely unconnected with the German offer. This communication was handed in at the Quai d'Orsay on Monday, the 18th.

On Tuesday M. Briand spoke to the French Senate. Baron Sonnino addressed the Italian Chamber and Mr. Lloyd George stirred the House of Commons—all with the flaming rejections of the idea of peace negotiations.

It was with these speeches and voters filling the Entente press that President Wilson's peace note arrived at last in the Entente capitals.

ALTERATION IN TACTICS

THE note had been placed upon the cables at 9:30 on Monday evening, Dec. 18. Swiftly and intelligently, the President had altered his tactics to meet the new situation. He simply called upon all the warring powers to declare what it was that they were fighting for.

"The objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world."

"Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure..."

as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future...

Each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved...

"The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world."

"Stated in general terms (the objects of the war) seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out."

"It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents... would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future..."

"The restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro, and the indemnities which are due them; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia and of Rumania with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe; guaranteed by a stable regime and founded as much upon respect for nationalities and full development, which all nations, great or small, possess, as upon territorial conventions..."

the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations, the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians and of Czechs-Slovaks from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire."

On the evening of Jan. 11 the President, in a two-hour session with Col. House, was going over his own draft outline of practicable peace terms. It was arranged that he would deliver his proposals in an address from the impressive forum of the Senate chamber.

The address of Jan. 22, 1917, was an ingenious and powerful effort of constructive statesmanship. What it did was simply to take the idealist and propagandist rationalizations of the belligerent war aims and give them a practical application in the real world of men and nations. It established the necessary conditions to a viable peace conceived in such terms.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

COMPLETING the address of May 27, it clearly and for the first time related the American people to such a peace, and distinguished—as our various Entente sympathizers and peace league men had never done—just what were our rights and our responsibilities in participating in its establishment.

In every discussion of the peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again...

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. "But we owe it to candour and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms" the war is ended.

"The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a

peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again...

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. "But we owe it to candour and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms" the war is ended.

"The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a

peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again...

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. "But we owe it to candour and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms" the war is ended.

"The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a

peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again...

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. "But we owe it to candour and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms" the war is ended.

"The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a

peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again...

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. "But we owe it to candour and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms" the war is ended.

"The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a

Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

WRIGLEY FIELD, CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The first Chicago game of the World Series was the most dazzling display of baseball, martial spirit and elegance combined, that has ever been presented to the patrons of the industry. The polite charm of the spectacle was marred only by the petulance of two of the umpires, the Messrs. Moriarty and Quigley.

The baseball was spirited and full of the fascinating uncertainty which old Abner Doubleday wrought into his invention before the Civil War, the marching and tooting of the American Legion band were the stuff that wars are made of, and the ushering of a whole benchload of tobacco-chewing athletes 25 years younger than himself with his bare hands, and has done so with success. Or he will take them three at a time with ball bats.

But he is notorious for his wholesomeness. He has committed poetry in his time, he lectures to the youth of the land in winter on the pleasures and rewards of clean living and he has raised a son to be a surgeon. It is a good idea to have a surgeon in the Moriarty family for a man who does not hesitate to challenge a whole club naturally suffers from wear and tear from time to time.

And even Mr. Moriarty's race at certain parties on the Cubs bench was expressed in language that could not bring a blush to the cheek of wife or maid, for it is a famous fact that Mr. Moriarty does not commit his violence by word of mouth. When he wishes to resort to force he uses other measures. He will fight a whole benchload of tobacco-chewing athletes 25 years younger than himself with his bare hands, and has done so with success. Or he will take them three at a time with ball bats.

But he is notorious for his wholesomeness. He has committed poetry in his time, he lectures to the youth of the land in winter on the pleasures and rewards of clean living and he has raised a son to be a surgeon. It is a good idea to have a surgeon in the Moriarty family for a man who does not hesitate to challenge a whole club naturally suffers from wear and tear from time to time.

Turning 'Sissy,' No Doubt

MR. MORIARTY'S temper rose in the eighth. A few minutes earlier he had called out Phil Cavarretta in a close play at second. The acoustics of the major league ball parks are such, unfortunately, that the comments of the performers are lost to the patrons. Therefore, they were unprepared when the umpire stalked over to the Cubs' bench, a huge figure of authority and wrath.

There seemed to be a sharp difference of opinion down there. Possibly he issued his standard invitation to them to come on out back. But if so, the party was postponed for after an impressive demonstration of the majesty of the law Mr. Moriarty returned to his position to the tune of the boos of some 45,000 citizens, but disdained to challenge them en masse. He may be slipping.

Mr. Quigley's annoyance was briefer, but just as gaudy. In the sixth inning, Pete Fox of the Tigers hit a triple to drive in their first run. A moment later Gabby Hartnett whipped a throw down to third and caught Fox, to the scornful chagrin of Del Baker, the coach. Baker disagreed with Quigley's judgment, and was ordered off the field.

It was an important victory for authority in a time when farmers are likely to haul a judge off his bench and make him walk in from the country without his pants merely for signing a foreclosure.

The Cubs had started off with a confident dash, scoring two runs in the second. Their pitching was in charge of Bill Lee, an alumnus of Huey Long's Louisiana State University, and seemed to be in able hands up to then. They got another in the fifth, and the attendance had no sense of danger until the eighth, when the Goose slapped a grounder past first base which went for two bases, scoring White and Gehring. With the score tied Lee was executed, and Lonnie Warneke, the inevitable World Series Arkansas farm boy, took his place. But Warneke lacked the authority of the opening day in Detroit, and the Tigers were leading 5 to 3 when the uprising ended.

And Then the Drama Starts

THE Cubs turned on the drama in the ninth, scoring two runs to tie it up in the last instant as Klein and O'Dea, pinch hitters, came through combat to tradition. Then came the trick ending, a fumble by Freddie Lindstrom, which helped the Tigers get the winning run in the eleventh.

So it will be seen that this was a gala show in all respects—social, artistic, financial, emotional and sartorial.

It would be an incomplete account which did not pay elaborate respect to the ushers, a corps d'elite organized by an incognito youth named Andy Frayne. They wear pale blue uniforms with gold trimmings and a lettered device which looks like a fier's insignia. They say "sir" and "ma'am" and "please" and "thank you" and do not use guns or blackjacks on the patrons.

And, in an astonishing display of military precision, they fall in in a thin blue hollow square on the infield when the game is over to keep the patrons off the grass.

There were some rather hard feelings toward P. K. Wrigley, the proprietor, because it appears that after the "must" tickets had been distributed to the big shots to the extent of about half the reserved sections the others were put on public sale, and many fell into the hands of the scalpers. But it will cheer the outraged patrons to know that the both wings of the bleachers were empty, and that shortly before the game not a few speculators, looking very solemn, were to be seen spreading mustard on their left-over tickets and preparing to eat them.

(Copyright, 1935, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

Times Books

WE had a "lost generation" before the war, and a very self-conscious and arty generation it was; rich young Americans who just couldn't endure their own country's raw, crude vitality, and who spent their substance in a frantic, faintly ridiculous effort to get away from it all.

You get an interesting and irritating picture of that generation in "European Experiences," by Mabel Dodge Luhan, (Harcourt, Brace; \$3.75).

Mrs. Luhan was born to a well-to-do family in Buffalo and grew up around the turn of the century. She apparently was to Buffalo, for a time, what Alice Roosevelt once was to Washington; but after a time this pulled her on, and after a spur-of-the-moment marriage was ended by death she went to Paris, where she speedily married a foot-loose young Bostonian.

TO Italy they went, to occupy a huge villa and to entertain the wandering and ineffectual crowd of expatriates; and reading Mrs. Luhan's account of the life they led, one gets the impression that their generation was just as truly "lost" as the better publicized one which came after the war.

They were lost, because their own country was too much for them. They ran away from it, they dabbled desperately in art, in polite conversation and in "civilized living"; and all of them posed.

It is a tribute to Mrs. Luhan's skill as a writer that she can make all of these antics interesting. Her book is eminently readable. (By Bruce Cotton.)

Literary Notes

A manual on book collecting, intended solely for the beginning collector of very modest means, will soon be issued by Argus Books, 333 S. Dearborn-st., Chicago. The title of the book is "Poor Man's Hobby, or Notes of Encouragement to Those Who Bravely Challenge Circumstances to Form a Collection of Books So That Their Lives May Take On Added Lustre and Their Late Memories Added Graciousness." The author is Robert John Bayer.

Eric Hodgins, co-author with F. A. Mahomet of "Sky High," "A History of Aviation," and "Behemoth: The Story of Power," and for the last two years an associate editor of Fortune, has been appointed managing editor of the magazine. He succeeds Ralph McA. Ingersoll, who recently became general manager of Time, Inc.

Walter Duranty's forthcoming book, "I Write as I Please," will be dedicated to the memory of Bill Ryall (William Sulzho).

A U. S. MEMORANDUM

AND then, knowing how little hope there was in Berlin, he applied himself to Col. House. The Senate speech three days later gave him something; he seized upon it and hurried off another urgent telegram to stay the fatal submarine.

The same day there was a wire from Col. House asking him to come to New York; not until the 26th, however, with only five days left, did this meeting take place. Then the Ambassador found that the Colonel had not merely his own ideas to offer, but a memorandum from the President himself.

Monday—The dominant factor. The submarine.

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate)