

PINECLIFFE, Colo., Oct. 3.—One of the main things about Denver is Opportunity School. You can ask almost anybody there, and he will tell you that.

Opportunity School is simply this: A big business right downtown, where grownup people go in a constant stream from 8 in the morning to 9:30 at night, to try to learn something that will better their stations in life.

The school is a part of the city school system. Students don't have to pay anything. They come when they can. They are all eager to learn. They range from 17 to 70.

Opportunity School was started in 1916. Within two months, it had 2000 students. Today it has 10,000, and 125 teachers, and needs 100 more. They teach more than 40 trades, from beautician parlor to welding, plus reading and writing for grownups.

Way up here in Coal Creek Canyon, in the mountains 40 miles west of Denver, sits a neat three-room cabin. In this cabin lives Miss Emily Griffith. She is the mother, the soul, the spirit, the everything of Opportunity School. There are a quarter million people, I expect, who know her and love her.

Miss Griffith has been a school teacher in Denver all her life. It was what she saw around her when she was teaching in a poor section in 1916, that made her think of such a thing as Opportunity School. She talked the city school superintendent into letting her try it.

The whole thing was in the spirit. Opportunity School is practical education mixed with understanding. It is, in reality, the soul of Emily Griffith. Her heart is soft for adversity.

No Private Office

YOU could use up pages telling how Emily Griffith started and ran Opportunity School. Maybe I can give you a clue in just one sentence. She never bowed to a private office. Her desk always stood in the hall, where everybody passed. More than 100,000 students have gone through her hands since 1916.

Three years ago Emily Griffith bogged down under 17 years of helping other people. She got so other people's miseries were too much for her. She couldn't bear to look at sadness, or hear of trouble.

She had to resign. She came up to this cottage, which she had been building. When she got here, she couldn't sit up longer than an hour at a time. Now, she can walk four miles over the mountains without stopping.

Today she is living solely on the miserable retirement pay of the Denver schools. Fifty dollars a month. She and her sister Florence live on \$50 a month—a woman who is recognized even by other educators as being one of the greatest in America.

She Doesn't Squawk

DOES she squawk? You know very well she doesn't. She says it's fun just figuring out how to make \$50 last a month.

A few days after she came here to the cabin, a boy working on the section gang saw her. The next day he and six other boys came around with a big box of candy. They were all her former students.

Every time she goes down to the village postoffice, there are about 40 letters from her boys and girls. She made speaking trips to Portland, Ore., and Portland, Me. (before her breakdown), and in each place her hotel room was banked high with flowers from her "children" who had migrated to those cities.

The same thing happens wherever she goes. On Sundays her cabin is full of ex-students from Denver. Emily Griffith may be poor, but she's rich, too.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Day

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday—All day yesterday the sessions of the New York state branch of the National Youth Administration went on in Albany. I listened for two days and became very much more interested than I was before on the subject of vocational guidance, apprenticeship, and, finally, the relationship of youth to the economic and social situation as a whole.

Miss Flora Rose, director of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, told one thing which I will never forget. From her point of view, the two most important things for youth are, economic security—a feeling that they may depend at least on a preparation for life—secondly, emotional security—which, she explains, means that all youth has to feel itself cherished.

I think this particular point is borne in on you most strongly when you visit orphanages and reform schools. I have always had the feeling when I have been to these institutions that you could always sense the desire to belong to some one in the eyes of the children. They want to be necessary to some family or individual, in other words, to be a part of the social order.

Such a conference as this, with its opportunities to talk with different people, leaves you stimulated with new thoughts. When I woke this morning to a beautiful day, I felt like saying: "I have spent two good days." May they bear fruit in thought and action during the coming months.

The weather is so glorious that I decided to have one more day in the open. Mrs. Schneider came up in my room, and we have cooked our lunch out of doors and are having a free day.

I was not able to listen to the President's speech last night because I was at a meeting of the conference. Early this morning while I was eating breakfast, the maid in the hotel, who has been most attentive, came in and reported to me on what he had said and how it sounded over the radio. I thought she was very kind and considerate, because she knew I would like to know her impressions.

I have been reading Carl Van Doren's "Three Worlds." I delighted in his appreciation of Elinor Wylie and I was particularly impressed with the last part of the book.

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Daily New Books

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PRESENTS—

FOURTEENTH century Italy was still influenced by the dissolute court of Queen Joanna; Boccaccio was completing "The Decameron"; and the plague of the Black Death was being speedily forgotten. But out of this period of corruption, the influence of the monastery was growing and attracting many to a new and better life.

This is the background for Lucille Papin Borden's new novel, *WHITE HAWTHORN* (Macmillan; \$2.50). It is the adventurous story of Florenza, a child of the streets. By happy circumstance she is taken from her father's notorious tavern in Florence and placed with the Abbess Bergita in Rome until she grows to womanhood.

Highly idealistic, this is a gay and romantic story of historical interest.

THE latest story by R. A. Walling is *THE CORPSE WITH THE DIRTY FACE* (Morrell; \$2). Mr. Walling's pen drops several mysteries a year, his "Corpse in the Green Pajamas" being one of the books that Alexander Woolcott "went quietly mad" about last season.

The present corpse is one Benjamin Broadall, English banker who was found in his office amidst great confusion of torn and scattered papers and an empty safe. That his face was dirty was due to an old disfigurement, but this was enhanced by ink from a heavy ink well which had been buried as a defensive or offensive weapon.

Mr. Tolefree, that almost painfully efficient detective, was interested in Mary Broadall, the lovely daughter of the corpse; in Joan Pollenay, the wretched secretary of the same; in Dick Silverbridge, a favorite nephew, and in several others—all of whom seemed to have motives and all of whom had perfect alibis for the time the dirty deed was done.

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WHAT DOES A DOLLAR BUY NOW?

Meat Leads 20 Per Cent Skyrocketing of Prices Since 1933

(Second of a Series)

By JOHN T. FLYNN

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NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The rise in prices which has been irritating the housewife has not, of course, been the same in all fields of trade.

The rise in prices of all the items included in the cost of living budget since 1933 has been 20 per cent. In that same time, however, the cost of food has increased 40 per cent. Since the beginning of 1935 the cost of foods has increased 10 per cent. Here I am speaking of retail costs, for it is these which affect the consumer.

Clothing has not risen as much as food. It has gone up about 19 per cent since 1933. But since January, 1935, the cost of clothing has actually decreased.

Rents—which is the cost of housing—have risen about 30 per cent since 1933 and since the beginning of 1935 have advanced about 12 per cent.

Let's apply this to our dollar. Suppose you say your dollar was worth a dollar in 1933; then it is worth 71 cents now when you buy food. 81 cents when you buy clothing, and 80 cents when you pay rent. These figures given here are averages for the whole country. Of course, the increase in prices has been different in different places.

What will happen to clothing costs I do not undertake to forecast. But certainly food and rent costs are going to rise still further.

A MONG food prices, meats have been particularly frisky in their upward sweep. Here is an actual set of prices on identical cuts of meat in the same store—a store catering to low-price customers—at four different periods since 1933:

	June, 1933	June, 1934	Oct., 1934	Sept., 1936
Roast beef	17	29	20	32
Sirloin steak	25	39	—	42
Porterhouse steak	29	43	—	48
Leg of lamb	19	29	25	32
Loin of pork	12½	—	25	35
Smoked ham	.15	.27	.27	.34

It will be seen that while some articles have gone up 20 to 40 per cent, the price of meats has risen in some cases from 80 to 100 per cent and over.

G ETTING actual comparative retail prices on articles of clothing is difficult. One must be sure the prices quoted today are on articles precisely the same in quantity and quality as on the other dates selected. As an example, I asked Paul Hollister, vice president of R. H. Macy & Co. of New York, to make up for me comparative prices on a selected list of articles over a period of four years.

	Before	Oct. 16,	June 13,	Sept. 10,
Sheets 81x103	June, 1933	1934	1935	1936
Terry towels	84	\$1.14	\$1.12	\$1.21
Pinafores, women's	23	.39	.37	.44
Wool blankets	21	.37	.37	.37
Sheets, men's broadcloth	2.54	5.59	4.98	5.98
Shoes, men's	4.94	.47	.39	.39
Camel's hair coats, women's	14.94	19.94	18.74	18.74
Pajamas, boy's broadcloth	.69	1.19	1.39	1.41
Suits, men's	29.50	37.50	36.50	37.50
Shirts, men's broadcloth	.69	.94	.94	.94
Vests, women's glove silk	1.24	1.54	1.39	1.39
Middies, girls'	.84	1.29	.94	.94
Stockings, girls' silk	.69	.89	.89	.89

It will be seen that while some articles have gone up 20 to 40 per cent, the price of meats has risen in some cases from 80 to 100 per cent and over.

BUT rent prices have been marked by great differences. For instance in New Haven, New



"Suppose you say your dollar was worth a dollar in 1933; then it is worth 71 cents now when you buy food . . ."

It is worthwhile noting that in 1934 as result of the NRA prices went up; that in 1935 they tended to decline again.

While food prices in different places are different the rate of increase is not so equal throughout the country.

BUT rent prices have been marked by great differences. For instance in New Haven, New

York, New Orleans, St. Joseph, Mo., Baltimore, Cincinnati and Fort Worth, Tex. (to take places widely scattered) rents have not increased at all. In some places as for instance, in Buffalo, they actually have declined. In most places the rises have been moderate. But in still other places they have been heavy—with increases of 100 per cent in some cases.

The price of coal is very little different from what it was in

1933 and is lower than in 1934, while the prices of gas and electricity have gone down about 6 per cent as a whole.

But prices, after all, are relative. We have seen what has happened to the size of our dollar. But what has happened to the number of dollars we are getting? And what is playing all these tricks with our money?

Next—Wages.

POLITICS AS CLAPPER SEES IT

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

THOMAS, W. Va., Oct. 3.—You

can best see how Mr. Roosevelt campaigns through a small incident which occurred at Syracuse the other night, after he had repudiated Communist support.

Perhaps you read about it in the news dispatches. President Roosevelt and Gov. Lehman were riding back from the armory to the railroad station in an open automobile. As they arrived at the station, the driveway was blocked by a uniformed men's chorus of the American Legion, which sang several songs. The last one was the President's favorite, "Home on the Range."

The White House warbler, Secretary McIntyre, joined in, but the rendition would have been superb without Mac's assistance. "That's fine," said the President. "I think I'll have some pictures taken."

So he and Gov. Lehman got out of the car and took their stand in the front line of the chorus. Legion hats were placed on their heads. Cameras lined up and the chorus began singing the old warhorses.

All three methods are used at Memorial Hospital. Dr. Martin said.

Choice of treatment depends on the variety of cancer and its susceptibility to irradiation, as determined by microscopic examination.

Location of the cancer, the stage of its development, and its spread from the vesicle to glands and other outer tissues of the neck also determine the choice of treatment.

Menigitis may affect the eyes by partially paralyzing the eye muscles or by causing defects in vision, as a result of scars left by surgery.

Between the eye and the brain, cases in which this had occurred were reported by Dr. Parker Heath of Detroit. Dr. Heath examined the eyes in two hundred persons who had suffered from menigitis in an epidemic three years previously.

Finding of New Star Is Reported

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3.—A new star or nova has burst forth in the constellation of Aquila, the Eagle, the International Astronomical Union's central bureau at the University of Copenhagen has been informed by Nila Tamm at the Kvistaberg Observatory in Bro, Sweden.

The new Nova Aquilae is now eighth magnitude and not visible to the naked eye.

The brightening of this star takes added interest because the most famous nova of this century, Nova Aquilae of 1918, was in the same constellation.

The nova is high in the southern evening heavens, not far from Alair, a faint, bright star.

The brightening of a star which has immediately wiped out the earth and other planets. One or more expanding shells of gas rush away from a nova at great speeds. Nova Lacerta rose in June of this year to be as bright as the Pole star, and Nova Herculis, discovered in December, 1934, was even brighter.

Sometimes, instead of occurring as nodules, these spots streak across the cornea in the form of a lattice.

The cause of the condition is unknown and nothing can be done to remedy it. The condition is usually not progressive and the amount of vision the patient has depends on where the nodules appear to appear on the cornea. Dr. Rones reported that the condition often runs in families and that it is due to a general disturbance of body processes rather than to any local condition within the eye.

Blood Described as Good Tonic

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Human blood, accurately typed and carefully injected into the veins by competent surgeons, is the best possible tonic for a number of conditions, Dr. John J. Shea of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology meeting here.

Among the conditions for which he advised it are: Before operation on weakened patients; loss of blood by accident or by slow seepage away; destruction of blood by infection; as miasma disease and diseases of the blood itself, such as

ALL of this suggests why Mr. Roosevelt functions on the campaign trail with such smooth efficiency, with the natural athlete's craftsmanship of effort, with the skilled craftsmanship of joy in his work. Mr. Roosevelt's smile, which has been made merry by a story which he relates to his visitors, a Republican candidate, being driven through crowds in a certain city, heard shouts for Roosevelt. Showing some annoyance, a lady politician riding in his automobile sought to reassure him. "Don't pay any attention to them," she said, "they are only working people."

Mr. Roosevelt the candidate passes by no opportunity. He lays a cornerstone of a new medical unit at Syracuse University and remarks pointedly: "I have laid many cornerstones and as far as I know, not one of the buildings have tumbled down yet."

This is a PWA project, one of many for educational purposes, so in a few words. Roosevelt seizes this opportunity to say that such expenditure of Federal money has permitted educational facilities to expand during the depression without loading heavier tax burdens on local communities.

He is a PWA project,