

ERNIE PYLE

NEW YORK, April 3.—This is a portrait of a man whose career has been built on crossword puzzles. Meet F. Gregory Hartswick, who knows the meaning of practically every word in the dictionary and a lot that aren't in it.

Crosswords have been the backbone of Hartswick's livelihood for 13 years. He has composed thousands of puzzles. He has got all the way from \$5 to \$50 a piece for them. In 13 years crosswords have brought him around \$50,000.



Mr. Pyle

"But don't ask me where it is now," he says. "For I don't know." In 1924 Hartswick was working on the Sunday section of The New York World. The World ran a weekly crossword puzzle, sent in by contributors. He had to handle it.

One morning the columnist "F. P. A." came in and whispered to Hartswick. "There's a friend of mine outside named Dick Simon. He's going to start a publishing house, and his mother wants him to put out a crossword puzzle book. He wants you to give him your extra supply of puzzles. Discourage him. There's nothing to it. They won't last. Discourage him."

But apparently, instead of taking F. P. A.'s advice, Hartswick did just the opposite. He turned over The World's surplus of crosswords and Simon & Schuster published the book, and they've been publishing it ever since—with Hartswick as one of the editors.

Three people edited that first crossword puzzle book—Hartswick, Prosper Burdell and Margaret Petherbridge (now Mrs. John Farrar, wife of another publisher). The same three are still editing it. They are now working on the 4th volume.

Hartswick sees no end to the crossword puzzle books. They're still selling around 40,000 a year, counting reprints. During the first year, 1924, there were 64 competing books. Now there are hardly any.

All Puzzles Contributed

A NEW volume comes out about every three months. Each contains 30 puzzles. The editors receive about 300 for each volume, and use the best 50. Strangely, the people who make up the puzzles don't get anything for them and apparently don't want anything. Just do it for fun, and the honor.

One regular contributor is an Army captain in Panama. Another is a woman doctor of philosophy. And there are four contributors from Western penitentiaries. And a man from Woods Cross, Utah, who sends in his puzzles on the back of old law-office ledger sheets.

Hartswick says making up a reasonably difficult puzzle, good enough to be in the book, would take a good 8-to-10-hour day. But he can knock out the easy ones, such as the newspapers run, in half an hour or so.

He likes the new double crosswords, but says they're too hard ever to become a craze. They're for high-browers, he says. Hartswick is the guy who invented the diagramless puzzle.

'Xerxes' Embarrassed Him

HARTSWICK and I had lunch together, and he made up a puzzle on the back of a menu, just to show me. He started off with "Xerxes," and then couldn't remember whether that was a Greek or Persian general. Was he embarrassed?

Hartswick is in his early 40s, tall and very, very thin, has chestnut hair and freckles, and wears big horn-rimmed glasses at work. He's originally a Pennsylvanian, a graduate of Yale, drove an ambulance in France a year and a half, and once worked on Judge.

Hartswick says nobody could make a living merely composing crossword puzzles now. Takes too long, and there isn't enough market.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Day

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Friday—I signed the final contract yesterday for my radio series and discussed the first few broadcasts. There is something rather exciting about starting a new thing and one's ideas run riot. Any subject always seems to stimulate so many new ideas. If the day ever comes when someone talks to me about something and it does not at once start a dozen trains of thought, I shall feel the real springs of life are slowing up and age is truly upon me!

With this sense of exhilaration still upon me, I went to a dentist appointment. While I received the gentlest treatment I have ever received, I know of no situation more conducive to removing that sense of exhilaration. A semireclining position with your mouth pried open and no opportunity for interchange of thought of any kind, gives one such a helpless feeling!

Her Excellency, Lady Tweedsmuir, Mrs. Pape and I started off for the Secretary of Labor's house for a 1:30 luncheon. Our guests enjoyed Annapolis in the morning, and I think the drive down and back must have been comparatively restful.

After luncheon, Her Excellency and Mrs. Pape to the Folger Memorial Library. Our time was limited, but we went through the library, which is completely filled with various editions of Shakespeare. We also entered the smallest of the vaults where the most valuable early editions are kept. I mailed each time at the beauty of the printing and touch with awe those books that date back, some of them, to the late 1500s.

When we came to look at the editions of the single plays, I was very much interested in the story that was told us about one little volume. These plays were not even bound together, just tied together and sold for a penny. Someone had put a paper around this particular one and some boys, wanting a target at which to shoot their arrows set it up in an apple tree, knocked it down several times and left it. It was found the next day and sent to be sold.

New Books

PUBLIC LIBRARY PRESENTS—

FIRST presented in New York in 1935, the play "PARNELL" (Harcourt, Inc.), by Elsie T. Schaufelner, now comes in printed form to the public.

Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish by birth and English by education, has already furnished the subject matter for several biographies, at least one drama ("The King-Maker," by Lawrence Housman) and a moving picture. His life was a dramatic one. Worshipped and feared as head of the Irish Party, in 1890 he all but succeeded in forcing the English Parliament to give Ireland a parliament and thus to grant Ireland's ancient plea for Home Rule.

During the time of his ascendancy he met Katharine O'Shea. How they met and loved, how Parnell was forced to give political favors to her feckless and cynical husband, how when it suited his purposes Willie O'Shea instituted divorce proceedings against his wife and ended Parnell's power as well as that of the Irish Party, constitute the dramatic situation of this play.

AMONG the American tellers of tall tales is one Caleb Catlum, of the Catlum family which claims to have lived all the way through American history. Caleb says, "The whole rolling shindig of American history ain't nothing but part and parcel of the Catlum saga, and I got a humdinger for every step of the way."

CALEB CATLUM'S AMERICA, by Vincent McHugh (Stackpole), is an amusing collection of "humdingers," which range all the way from the story of a Catlum's drinking of the Fountain of Youth with Ponce de Leon, to helping George Rogers Clark in his conquest of the Northwest, and fighting on both sides of the Civil War. The Catlums claim relationship to all kinds of people—Walt Whitman, Paul Bunyan, Uncle Remus, Huck Finn.

Mr. McHugh's stories remind the reader of old-time Yankee tales. They are wild flights of imagination which at times let the reader down a bit, but in general are hilariously funny.

REMEMBER 20 YEARS AGO TODAY?

La Follette Was Berated for Forcing One Day's Delay in War Vote

(Fourth of a Series)

By RUTH FINNEY
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Woodrow Wilson played 18 holes of golf on the morning of April 3, 1917, to relax after the strain of his war message to Congress the night before.

As to what Congress would do he had no doubt. The machinery was already being greased to act at lightning speed.

Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had refused to sponsor the joint resolution declaring war, but Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska took over the task, and the measure was ready, with committee approval, when the Senate convened.

The resolution was brief:

"Whereas the imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the reserves of the Army to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

SENATOR MARTIN of Virginia asked for its immediate consideration and passage regardless of rules but Senator La Follette objected. The rules required a day's delay and he insisted on it. After a furious clash the Senate adjourned.

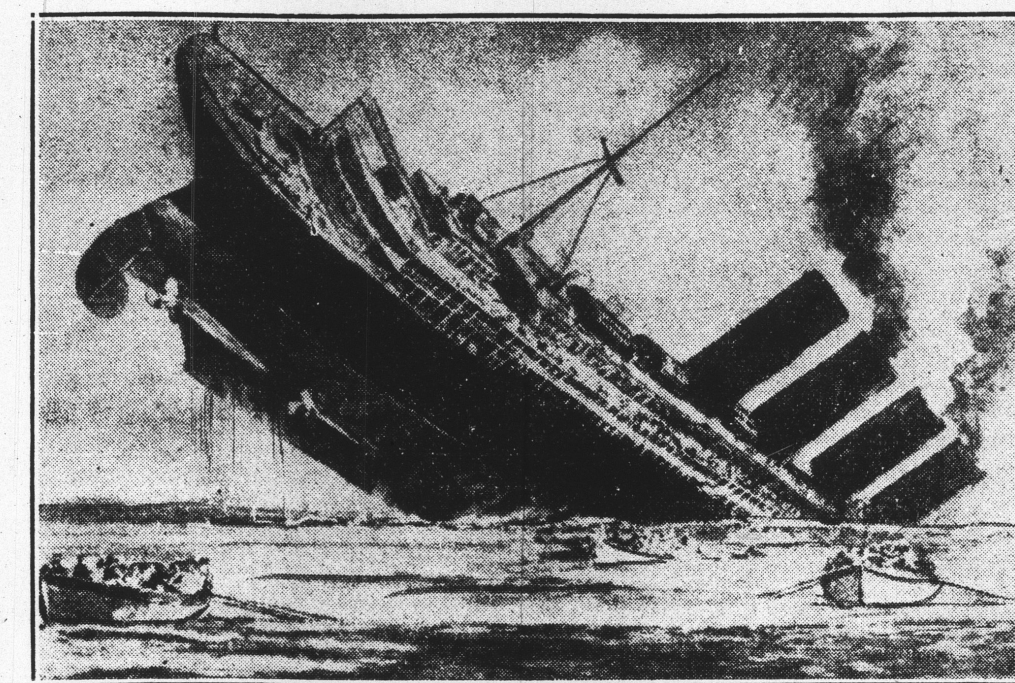
For this stand the Wisconsin Senator was berated next day by The New York Sun.

"Senator La Follette, thwarting by a parliamentary ruse the patriotic purpose of the Senate to adopt the Administration resolution that a state of war existed with Germany, was as mean and truly a fighter as his contemporaries have seen in Washington for a long time," said The Sun.

In Boston, students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology burned Senator La Follette in effigy. One student who protested was held under an ice-cold shower.

THE Sun recorded, in its financial pages, that "bankers and captains of industry came out publicly yesterday as a unit and voiced their admiration of the message delivered by Woodrow Wilson. It quoted E. H. Gary of U. S. Steel at length. Theodore Roosevelt called at the White House to congratulate Wilson and possibly to press his request that he be allowed to raise a division of volunteers for service in France. Ex-President Taft also praised Wilson.

The Washington Times commented that "Everyone knows



Artist's Conception of the Sinking of the Lusitania

perished ignominiously at an anti-war mass meeting held in convention hall last night." It added that among those giving away literature were "swarthy young women who spoke broken English."

The public was informed through one paper that this war would be a "pay-as-we-go" proposition and that all would be made to share in the sacrifice."

The Washington Times carried an editorial on "Our Human Supreme Court," and its reaction to the Wilson speech, which it heard the evening before in company with Congress.

"Those who want to think of the Supreme Court of the United States as wrapped in an everlasting mantle of decorum should have witnessed the learned justices last night in the House as they listened to the President's address," said the editorial. "Chief Justice White led the Court, and sometimes Congress and the galleries, in the applause which punctuated the address. After all the justices are folks. Better than that, they are Americans."

Next—The Senate Votes.

HEARD IN CONGRESS

Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R. Mass.): We are in sight of a virtual monopoly by the big broadcasting companies. . . . Columbia, National and Mutual have acquired so many broadcasting stations and licenses that today it appears that, to all intents and purposes, they control all of the 40 clear-channel franchises in the country as well as other highly desirable franchises and stations. . . . Not a cent is paid by the licensee. The return to the industry . . . has been enormous. . . . In my judgment, the industry can and should, through license fees or otherwise, make a real contribution to the Federal Treasury.

Rep. Jere Cooper (D. Tenn.): Secretary Hull . . . stands out today in bold relief as one of the outstanding statesmen of the entire world.



William Jennings Bryan was called a "foe within our own household" for opposing America's entry into the war.

Minimum Wage Law Ruling Not Sufficient, Flynn Says

By JOHN T. FLYNN
Times Special Writer

NEW YORK, April 3.—Everyone doing piece work on pajamas and the combine earnings of the three was \$4 a week—in New York. In Brooklyn I found girls working cleaning spots from men's trousers at 6 cents an hour—\$2.78 a week.

All this tended to keep the worst type of factories in existence and to drive into idleness the type of employer who will not hire people at such pay.

BUT, unfortunately, even if we could get the minimum wage laws passed in all states, it is evident that the most we can hope to accomplish is to protect the workers in the very lowest income groups. A minimum wage law would not affect the kind of men and women who are now involved in current labor troubles particularly in the motor and steel industries.

The Court's decision of course refers to the right of the state to pass minimum wage laws for women and children. It does not refer to the power of the Federal Government. But inferentially there would doubtless be no objection to minimum wage laws to the same extent for industries which are clearly in interstate commerce.

But here again, under the limited definition of interstate commerce adopted by the Court, so few workers could be classified as engaged in interstate commerce that a Federal law would reach only a comparatively small number of workers. Even if the meaning of interstate commerce were to be considerably widened it would still exclude two-thirds to three-fourths of the workers in the country. The only hope of effective Federal minimum wage laws lies in a constitutional amendment.

As to a minimum wage law itself, had we had it in 1929 to 1932 many a grave piece of injustice to wretched workers and to honest employers would have been prevented. Here are two newspaper ads I preserved from 1932:

"Wanted, stenographer-bookkeeper: this position in small office requires capability, experience and industry; easily worth \$30 a week; now offering \$12."

"Wanted, white woman for general housework and care of children, \$1 per week. These were in northern cities. I found a mother and two daughters

to discriminate against members of their race. Under this act, when a majority of the workers in a plant have joined one union, or have otherwise selected representatives, then the employer must bargain with those representatives exclusively.

FOR administering the act a "National Labor Relations Board" is set up.

When workers or unions have occasion to complain against an employer, they make their complaint to this board. Thereupon the board holds hearings, takes testimony, and hands down a decision.

If an employer fails to do what the National Labor Relations Board orders, then the board can go before a United States Court and ask the court to require the employer to carry out the board's order.

The central purpose of the Wagner act is to legalize the principle of collective bargaining by labor, and to safeguard labor in the practice of it. To that end, the act requires that employers shall bargain collectively with their workers. It forbids employers to interfere with the organization of unions, or

Our Town

By ANTON SCHERRER

ANOTHER thing that always delights this department is the way things drop into its lap. For example: The other day I heard that 967,000 bicycles were sold in this country last year, most of them to women. And right on top of that I ran into Charles E. Wehr. Can you beat that?

It couldn't have turned out better, because as soon as I saw Mr. Wehr, I remembered that a New York newspaper, once upon a time, called him "the most enthusiastic booster of the bicycle in the United States." It might just as well have said "in the world," because you can't be with Mr. Wehr two minutes without knowing that the bicycle has come to the top again—like a worm after rain.

Mr. Wehr had a collection of 25 bicycles up until a few years ago. Right here in Indianapolis, too. He gave most of them away, because he just couldn't bear to see a boy without a wheel. Part is, he gave so many away that he's down to a paltry half-dozen now.

He gave his prize to the Children's Museum. It's a triplet made especially for him by Downey Brothers of Chicago back in 1896, and cost \$365. It's made of Reynolds seamless tubing and it doesn't suppose it weighs more than 50 pounds, which is quite an engineering feat when you stop to consider that it had to carry something like 400 pounds of human flesh, split three ways.

Mr. Wehr's triplet is also equipped with Dr. Brown's saddles. It's a seat made of wood, padded with hair felt and covered with leather. There isn't a sign of a spring anywhere around, and it cost \$10. Three saddles, of course, came to \$30. It was the only saddle good enough for the old-time racers.

Old-Time Racer

SURE, Mr. Wehr is an old-time racer. He followed the old Western Circuit from 1896 to 1900, and it's a matter of record that the old triplet up at the Children's Museum did a mile in 1:45 on the dirt track at the Des Moines State Fair. Of course, Mr. Wehr had two men to help him at the time. The triplet, however, was used mostly as a pace-making machine. That's before anybody thought of the automobile.

Mr. Wehr got into the racing game when he was 15 years old. Racer Walter (Wooden Shoe) Sanger induced him to enter a "novice" race and dogged it if little Charlie Wehr didn't win it! After that, Mr. Wehr didn't have any trouble signing up with the Dayton bicycle people.

All the old-time bicycle companies had racing teams at the time, says Mr. Wehr. A team usually consisted of four or six men, and they worked all through the summer, beginning sometime in May and ending with the last State Fair. They got \$150 a month and all expenses paid. They got the prize money, too.

Rides for Health Now

TODAY, Mr. Wehr rides only for his health, and he's got some ideas about that, too. Given his choice, he picks a light (21-pound) wheel with one-inch tires weighing about eight ounces apiece, and good for 150 pounds of air.

Mr. Wehr had his wheel geared somewhere around 76. Western Union boys in Indianapolis ride 92 gear, and it makes Mr. Wehr see red. Not that it's going to do any good, but that's the way he feels about it.

Mr. Wehr has a lot more ideas about bicycle riding, but he summed it up nicely, and rather succinctly I thought, when he said that a bicycle must be made to fit the rider, and not the other way around.

A Woman's View

By MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

THE most noticeable feature of the feminine club movement nowadays is the manner in which so many women scatter their energies and as a consequence their money.

In the first place, we are all natural-born joiners. Being gregarious, curious and glib, we cannot stand the thought of a new organization that excludes our name. This explains the rage for the secret societies which have been popular for decades, making an excellent living for their founders. Boundlessly energetic, the modern woman belongs to five clubs when she should belong to a couple. And if she could only stick to the two whose objectives ever so slightly resembled each other, she might become a power in the land. But this kind of consistency goes against her instincts. She loves to have a finger in every pie, except perhaps the one being made in her own kitchen.

Only one result can come from such a multiplicity of activities—complete mental confusion. It is a fact that thousands of well-intentioned women are bogged down in organization mire. For them the cause is obscured by the machinery of its workings, and routine matters take precedence over the actual purpose of the movement.

In one group, for instance, they toil for larger armament programs, and hear speeches in praise of the militaristic ideal. From that meeting, they try to another which is working as ardently against larger armament programs, and there they hear speeches on the danger of the militaristic ideal. Sometimes years pass before the dear souls discover how effectively they tear down with one hand what they strive to build up with the other. And few, I dare say, ever consider the dollars they spend in "dues" for enemy causes.

They are, in truth, the trustiest bunch you ever saw. They slave like beavers for principles which they disbelieve, just because they can't resist the pressure of local "society" groups.

No wonder the men laugh at our clubs. They've got a laugh coming, I think, and will have until women stop working at cross purposes with themselves, and each other.

Your Health

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor American Medical Assn. Journal

CERTAIN victims of infantile paralysis may suffer paralysis of the chest muscles, so that breathing is difficult. For these patients artificial breathing devices have been invented which are now called—jocularly—"iron lungs." In many instances, the use of such apparatus is helpful in maintaining life until recovery begins.

In preventing paralysis it is important first of all to keep children away from those who have the disease, particularly during a season when the disease is epidemic, and away from crowds at all times. If infantile paralysis is prevalent throughout the country, travel by children should be discouraged.

Last year investigators for the United States Public Health Service believed they had discovered a nasal spray which, when injected into a patient's nose, prevented transmission of the infantile paralysis virus to healthy people.

Because some people seemed to be affected unfavorably by this nasal spray, the present technic involves a different solution. Now it is recommended that whenever infantile paralysis appears in a community, victims' olfactory nerves—or those nerves in the upper part of the nose which convey the sense of smell—should be treated with a 1 per cent zinc sulphate solution. This may be applied by any physician who has learned the technic and who has the available apparatus.

It is not safe to depend on the use of ordinary nasal spray, since this method is still experimental and it is not definitely known that it will aid in controlling the spread of an epidemic under ordinary conditions.

The parents of a child with the disease, and the child himself, should not be discouraged because of resultant paralysis. There are innumerable instances of men and women becoming famous even though crippled by such attacks.

HOUSE HEARINGS ON GAVAGAN ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IN PROGRESS

By EDITORIAL RESEARCH REPORTS

THE House Judiciary Committee opened hearings this week on proposed Federal enactments against lynching. A majority of the House members have signed a petition for discharge of the committee from considering the Gavagan Anti-Lynching Bill, thus assuring a vote on the bill in the near future.

Every session of Congress since the World War has seen anti-lynching bills introduced. The advocates believe that they could be passed if only a vote could be obtained in the Senate. But the rules of the Senate encourage filibusters, and against anti-lynching bills most Southern Senators will fight to the bitter end and with any and all weapons available.

In 1922 the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill got through the House by almost a 2-to-1 vote, but died in the Senate from a filibuster of Southern Senators. In 1934 the Costigan-Wagner Bill was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but did not come to a vote in either house.

IN 1935 a week's filibuster prevented a Senate vote on a motion to take up the bill, and finally the Senate agreed to adjourn for the legislative day, thus shelving the motion. The adjournment was proposed by Senator Robinson, Administration leader in the Senate, and was voted by 49 to 32. The Democrats were 43 to 14 for, and the Republicans 17 to 4 against adjourning.

Last year Northern Democrats, with an eye to the Negro vote, forced a Democratic caucus on anti-lynching legislation, but a quorum could not be obtained for the caucus after it had been called. Late in the session a discharge petition on the legislation was completed in the House, but too late to be effective—as was realized by some of the signers.

The anti-lynching bills introduced in Congress are apt to be almost identical. They penalize officials who flagrantly neglect their duty of protecting an individual in their custody, or of prosecuting persons who injure him. Counties in which mob violence occurs are to be fined. And Federal courts shall try, under the laws of the state concerned, any member of a lynching mob if local

prosecution is lax, or if jurors available for local courts are manifestly opposed to punishing persons guilty of mob violence.

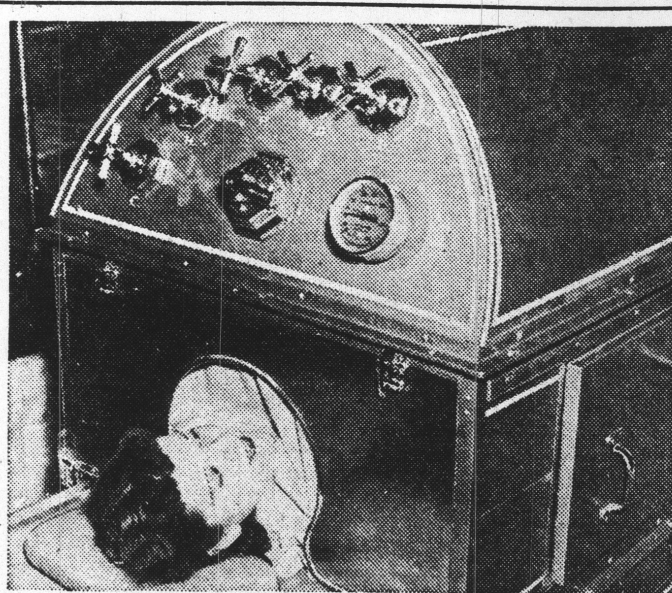
OPponents of such legislation have been strengthened by Senator Borah, who stoutly insists that it is unconstitutional. The Senator's stand cost him much Negro support in his race for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1936. Recent Republican platforms, in their sections devoted to Negro advancement, have not gone so far as to advocate anti-lynching laws.

Supporters of such laws insist that if a political unit fails to protect a person against mob violence or properly to prosecute his assailants, that person has been denied due process of law and the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Constitution.

Still others who feel that such legislation may be held unconstitutional fear that it would be ineffective. They point out that lynchings go unpunished in states with anti-lynching laws; also that if state court jurors will not vote to punish, probably Federal Court jurors in the same community will not.

Of late some state anti-lynching laws have been better enforced. Tuskegee Institute reports nine lynchings in 1936, as against 20 in 1935, 15 in 1934, 28 in 1933, and eight in 1932. Since 1882, 4672 persons have been lynched in the United States, an average of about 85 a year. Before 1900 the number was usually over 100 a year and it fell under 25. A substantial number of whites have been lynched, and less than one-half of the Negroes lynched have been accused of rape.

HEAT IS HEALTH AID



Subjecting patients to artificial fever may some day furnish cures for numerous diseases, according to opinions expressed at an international conference on the new science of "Fever Therapy" held in New York. Here is one of the machines invented for shooting your temperature up around 104 degrees Fahrenheit in the interests of health, and used in treating St. Vitus dance, angina pectoris, rheumatic fevers, and similar ailments.

Sullivan Outlines Purpose Of Wagner Labor Law

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The next phase of the Constitution in which America is involved will begin when the Supreme Court hands down its decision on the National Labor Relations Act, frequently called the "Wagner act."

The decision, whenever it comes, will deal directly with the constitutionality of the Wagner act. But indirectly it will, in public discussion, have a relation to "sit-down" strikes. To Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to change the Supreme Court, to the proposals to amend the Constitution.

The central purpose of the Wagner act is to legalize the principle of collective bargaining by labor, and to safeguard labor in the practice of it. To that end, the act requires that employers shall bargain collectively with their workers. It forbids employers to interfere with the organization of unions, or