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SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1936.

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BRISLIN—HOTEL DELTA, 1 UNTER DEN LINDEN,  
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TOKIO—IMPERIAL HOTEL,  
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THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM  
FOR 1936

Turn the Rascals Out.

## THE TRIBUNE PROGRAM

## PLATFORM FOR AMERICA

1. Restore a constitutional form of government in Rhode Island.
2. Repeat the tyranny laws.
3. Cut taxes in half.
4. Free the railroads from red tape.
5. Adopt an American Foreign Policy.
6. Give Aviation a square deal.
7. Establish an American Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

## PLATFORM FOR MIDDLE WEST

1. Save the Mississippi waterway.
2. Create a Middle West Association.
3. Build elevated roads. Save lives.

Only 192 days remain in which to save your country.

What are you doing to save it?

FINANCIAL DETERIORATION  
SINCE 1933.

In June, 1933, George L. Harrison, chief executive of the New York Federal Reserve bank, negotiated a currency stabilization agreement with Great Britain and other leading nations. Mr. Harrison was, in fact, in London for that specific purpose, as a delegate to the world economic conference by appointment of President Roosevelt. Evidently Mr. Harrison, the English, the French and others believed that conditions were then suitable for an international stabilization of the leading currencies of the world.

The deal fell through when Mr. Roosevelt sent the delegates instructions ordering them not to enter into any agreement which would tie the hands of the United States to fix the value of gold at such a price as we should see fit. While Harrison, the secretary of state and other advisers of the President were away other advisers in the persons of Prof. Warren, Prof. Rogers and the committee for the nation had caught the President's ear. Currencies were not then stabilized and have not since been stabilized, except by executive order which could be modified at any time and without notice.

Mr. Harrison, who was certain that in 1933 conditions were propitious for a permanent anchoring of the world monetary units, looks upon the present conditions as very unsuitable for such action. He discussed the subject at length and announced that conclusion at the Academy of Political Science in New York recently. What has come about since 1933 to destroy the feasibility of a settlement of the exchange question?

Adverse business conditions we know are disturbing to the exchanges. But business is better now the world over than in 1933. In virtually every country there has been an increase in production, trade and employment. The difficulty of stabilizing is not due to a deepening of the depression. Neither can it now be attributed to inadequate gold supplies, if there was enough gold for stabilization then. In fact, the stock of gold held by leading countries has increased by 10 per cent since 1933.

To pursue the question further, it is not necessary to take an inventory of the currency situation the world over. To have a world stabilization of currencies it is not essential that there be ideal conditions in Estonia, Finland and the beautiful country of Guatemala. An agreement between the United States and Great Britain, possibly with the cooperation of the gold bloc, could settle the whole matter. This, of course, is well known to Mr. Harrison, who can see no early prospect now for an agreement. He must have in mind disturbing situations in either Great Britain or the United States.

How have conditions changed with the British since 1933? They have acquired more gold, and are now possessed of the largest gold stock in their experience. Business has improved greatly. Prices have risen, unemployment has declined and production has expanded. Moreover, as Mr. Harrison well knows, the English budget is in balance. The third consecutive year was recently ended with a surplus. That result was accomplished by reducing government expenditures to the lowest level reached at any time since the war. That has permitted a reduction in the rate of taxation as well.

What are conditions here? We, too, are not suffering from a shortage of gold. As a matter of fact, our gold stock is the largest in our experience. Prices are not less satisfactory than they were in 1933. Employment is better, and trade and production have increased. But our budget is woefully out of balance. And despite an increase in revenues, due both to a rise in business and advances in the tax rate to unheard of levels, each year's deficit is larger than that of the year preceding. Conditions are not as favorable as in 1933 for an international stabilization of currencies because of the deterioration of our national finances.

The failure to reach an international monetary agreement is seriously reducing the quantity of goods sold by the United States abroad. It is recognized in well informed circles that tariff and quota restrictions are imposed against our wheat, lard and cotton because there is no established medium for international trade and long term commitments. Under the circumstances, each nation tries to impose restrictions which will add to its stock of gold. Since our badly managed national finance is delaying currency stabilization it is curtailing the foreign sales of

our products. So long as we have serious budgetary deficits we shall have serious unemployment among those dependent upon foreign trade. When Mr. Roosevelt came into office a solution for the problem was at hand. After three years of Roosevelt finance the experts agree that the easy solution is no longer available.

## THE SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE.

Prof. G. E. Carrothers of the University of Michigan recently commented on the fact that many states, with the best of intentions, have enacted laws requiring children to go to school until they are 18 years old.

"One result of this," he says, "is the growth of the knowledge and feeling of these young people that they are on relief. To this belief is added the fact that large numbers of overgrown pupils enrolled in the traditional type of high school are not only failing to obtain anything good for themselves but are spreading bad habits among interested younger boys and girls. Many are sophisticated and worldly wise to an extent which would be a decided shock to the well-meaning ladies and gentlemen who secured the compulsory attendance laws."

Prof. Carrothers is not alone in holding these views. They are the common property of all but a few schoolmen who have given real thought to the problem. The considerations which he mentioned have been quite generally overlooked by the thoughtless, and, if possible, even less heed has been given to the financial difficulties involved in a sudden expansion of the high school enrollment.

The cost of education increases as the age of the pupil increases. Three children can be educated in the grades for the amount needed for two in high school. The high school buildings are more expensive to construct and maintain, the salaries of high school teachers are generally larger and more of them are required for a given number of pupils. Pupils compelled to remain in school against their wills are notoriously difficult to educate in the ordinary academic subjects. Accordingly they are shunted into various kinds of manual training classes, for which the equipment is particularly expensive.

Most school systems today are hard up. They lack money to provide really satisfactory schooling in the elementary grades. The possibility of increasing the school revenues is distinctly limited. It follows almost with certainty that a sharp advance in the compulsory education age will result in a still further drain upon the funds available for primary education in order to provide additional facilities in the high schools. The usefulness of the grade schools, which are far more important for the individual child and the community, will be impaired without any compensating gain for the community.

The fixing of the compulsory education age limit is an exceedingly delicate matter. To solve the problem correctly requires a nice balancing of a number of factors which vary greatly between communities. The character of the population, the wealth of the community, the possibility of expanding school revenues to meet the added burden, the availability of desirable teachers—all these and many other considerations must be weighed.

It was characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt that he completely ignored these practical difficulties in his speech the other night in Baltimore. When he advocated compulsory education laws requiring all children in all communities to remain in school until 18 he either had failed to consult competent educational authorities like Dr. Carrothers, or, having consulted them, he threw their advice out of the window.

Mr. Roosevelt was talking for political effect. He calculated, and perhaps correctly, that his suggestion would convince his listeners that he is a super-humanitarian. He knew that there were few teachers, few school superintendents, and few school budget makers in his audience. He knew that even if his suggestion were accepted his worries would not be increased. School expenses are local expenses. School administration is a state or local responsibility. Teachers and principals, not the President of the United States, are responsible for educational results. The teachers do not speak over nation-wide hook-ups, but they know that keeping vast numbers of inadequate young men and women in high school can only rob the small children in the grades of a sound educational foundation.

## Editorial of the Day

## THE SUN RACER INQUIRY.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

As the investigation of the Sun Racer crash proceeds it becomes increasingly clear that some new method should be used in the future to elicit the truth about aviation accidents. As our correspondent pointed out yesterday:

The investigation has occasionally seemed to be entirely obscured by the legalistic approach of those who are conducting it. Pilots doing the actual work of the aviation industry have said privately that it is impossible to gather the truth from such an investigation, for the formidable approach and the courtroom method put every one on guard, as though it were a trial of strength rather than an impartial method of determining the facts.

It is, in fact, a trial of strength. The hearing, like similar inquiries in the past, is conducted by the bureau of air commerce. On the bench are no fewer than five officials of the bureau, and their questioning of witnesses is designed to relieve the bureau of any responsibility for the crash. Yet the bureau itself, in a sense, is one of the parties on trial.

One of the major points at issue in the hearing is whether or not the radio beam, operated by the bureau of air commerce, was working properly. If Pilot Ferguson's course of action, resulting in twelve deaths, were attributed to inefficient operation of the beam responsibility would fall upon the bureau.

The bureau's equivocal position as judge in the case is emphasized by the presence of two technical advisers of the senate committee which is investigating aviation—Col. Hartney and Mr. Payne. The atmosphere of rivalry between the two sets of governmental representatives has tended to confuse and bewilder witnesses. The questions asked are at cross-purposes, with the bureau representatives defending themselves and the Copeland committee's representatives attempting to show bureaucratic inefficiency.

In the future air crash investigations should be conducted by some independent agency, for example, by a group of aviation officials of the army and navy, who can bring to the case technical knowledge and a disinterested desire to get at the facts. The bureau of air commerce should appear in its own defense on the same footing as the witnesses for the air lines. If that were done perhaps some of the mystery which surrounds these crashes would be dissipated.

## TAKES NOTE.

Notice in a church: "Worshippers who intend to put buttons in the collection are requested to give their own and not pull them off the hassocks."—Christian Science Monitor.

## LIBERTIES OF AN AMERICAN

VI.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.—Fourth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

What is termed generally the search and seizure amendment of the constitution is in part a restatement of the ancient English principle that "a man's house is his castle."

The right of a man to be secure in his home against intrusion by private individuals is acknowledged by many nations, even by savage tribes in Africa, among whom custom requires that the consent of the owner of a hut be obtained before it is entered, but security against invasion by agents of government is peculiarly one of the Anglo-Saxon people. There is naturally no such security in Germany and Italy, where brute force has replaced government by law. Even in France, under a democratic government, the police, particularly in political matters, conduct searches which would be intolerable in the United States or Great Britain.

The English common law first permitted search of dwellings for the recovery of stolen property. The jealousy with which these and subsequent searches were allowed by law, and the severe restrictions by which they were limited, testify to the great value which Englishmen placed on the general principle of security.

A search for stolen goods was permitted only upon a warrant issued by a magistrate, in which the claimant of the goods described them fully, and described the premises to be searched. The law required that the warrant be executed by an officer of the court, not by a private individual; that it be made in the daytime; that the complainant accompany the officer to identify the goods described in the warrant, and that anything seized be taken immediately before the magistrate, who impounded it until the man accused of the theft was convicted.

In the reign of George III, tyrannical ministers of the king violated these principles of certainty laid down by the law for search warrants, and were curbed by the courts. Their instrument was the general warrant, it pretended to authorize indiscriminate arrests and searches in cases of political offenses. The resistance of John Wilkes, a politician whose public acts were as noble as his private life was rascally, sounded the death knell of these general warrants in 1763.

Wilkes wrote a pamphlet criticizing the government in bitter terms. Lord Halifax, one of the king's ministers, issued a general warrant calling for the arrest of all persons having anything to do with the pamphlet. His agents seized some 40 persons, some of them "as innocent as Lord Halifax himself," before they finally traced the pamphlet to Wilkes' pen.

But when Halifax's officers came to Wilkes' house, Wilkes, seeing that his name was not on the warrant, denounced the writ as a "vicious warrant against the whole English nation." He was taken by force and imprisoned in the Tower of London, and the government agents broke open his desk and carried off all his papers, even his pocketbook and will.

Wilkes, who was a member of parliament, was released on a writ of habeas corpus. He sued Halifax for damages, and the courts, upholding an award to him of four thousand pounds, outlawed general warrants for all time in England.

In the middle of the last century a British court held in the case of a man who had built a house on a public common that while any citizen sharing an interest in the common had the right to tear the house down, no one might touch a timber of it so long as it was occupied. Even though the house was trespassing on public land, the court would not allow this as an excuse for the greater trespass of search and seizure without warrant of law.

Two years later the Wilkes case in England, Samuel Otis made his memorable argument against writs of assistance, a form of general search warrant used for enforcing laws against smuggling, in Massachusetts. Before a Boston court he denounced them as "the worst instrument of arbitrary power, the most destructive of English liberty and the fundamental principles of that which was called a British law book," since they placed "the liberty of every man in the hands of every petty officer."

While the first part of the fourth amendment followed long established English principles, the second part, specifying the process necessary to make a search or seizure reasonable in the eyes of the law, was a new creation. It was a new principle in England when the constitution and its first ten amendments were ratified. The requirement of probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, for the issue of a warrant makes the penalties for perjury available for punishment of any one who seeks a warrant through malice or upon frivolous grounds.

The Supreme court has been called upon repeatedly to enforce the fourth amendment. In one noted case, *Boyd vs. United States*, it forbade federal officials to do by indirect action what the constitution forbade them to do directly. A revenue law provided that in certain customs cases the prosecutor might require the defendant to produce his books and papers, and if the defendant refused, that what the prosecutor alleged would be proved by the records should be taken as fact.

The court, after reviewing the English cases of Wilkes' time and Samuel Otis' argument against writs of assistance, held the statute unconstitutional, and in its opinion declared that "any compulsory discovery by extorting the party's oath, or compelling the production of his private books and papers, to convict him of crime or to forfeit his property, is contrary to the principles of a free government. . . . It may suit the purpose of despotic power; but it cannot abide the pure atmosphere of political liberty and personal freedom."

The fourth amendment governs arrests as well as searches, since it protects the person of the citizen as well as his "house, papers, and effects." The law provides certain exceptions to the general rule that a warrant, obtained upon oath, shall be necessary to arrest. Any one may arrest another whom he sees commit, or attempt a felony or a forcible breach of the peace, and officers may arrest on "reasonable suspicion" of felony, provided they take the prisoner before a magistrate immediately.

But these exceptions are severely restricted by the law. In England it was held that the mere fact that an officer killed attempting an arrest was armed with a defective warrant made the killing manslaughter instead of murder. In Chicago, during the prohibition era, two particularly malicious gangsters won eventual freedom from the charge of murdering two policemen in a chance encounter on the streets, largely through the recitation to the jury by their counsel of an impressive list of cases limiting the power of arrest.

The verdict was a miscarriage of justice, for no court would have held the citations to mean what the gangsters' lawyer persuaded the jury they meant, but in that, as in many other cases, the citizen may well reflect on this question: Should occasional misdeeds of the police make constitutional limitations upon official power be made the excuse for nullifying those restrictions, so that in time they cease to protect any one?

The men living under "protective arrest" in Hitler's concentration camps, or Mussolini's political exiles on the steaming Lipari Islands, would give a quick answer.

Further discussions of the liberties guaranteed Americans by the constitution will appear in these columns from time to time.

How to Keep Well  
By Dr. Irving S. Cutter

To the limit of space questions pertaining to hygiene and prevention of disease will be answered in this column. Personal replies will be made to inquiries, under proper limitations, when return stamped envelope is enclosed. Dr. Cutter will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual disease.

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## SNEEZING AND SNEEZERS.

HERE are some people who are professional, persistent, paroxysmal sneezers and they exhibit the symptom several times each day. On the other hand, there are those who give way to the impulse only in the morning or during certain months of the year—for example, spring or autumn.

Many will attempt to provoke a sneeze while others will sneeze despite every effort at prevention. Snuff—one of the chief incitements of the phenomenon—is not used as extensively as it was a century ago. Nevertheless, it is still a favorite provocative.

Every real adept at sneezing develops a tonal motif and tempo. For example, there is the preparatory period of ugh-ugh-ugh. This syllable is repeated as often as may be required and the time is usually accelerated if the number of utterances is large. Pich, too, is a factor, and the most prolific sneezers are those who adopt—possibly not high C, but a close approximation. Occasionally the time interval goes into retard when the whole affair ends in a flourish. This situation can be recognized by a gradual syllable descent of the tone scale—the sounds fading into silence. Sometimes a sigh of disappointment closes the attack.

But when a full blown sneeze is in the making and the preliminaries are out of the way, the high pitched wuu-wuu [oft repeated] is followed by the abiliants, s-s-s-s, closing with the explosive yeeeee, or, eeeeee. Thus we have ugh-ugh, etc., wuu-wuu, etc., s-s-s-s, etc., eeeeee.

The act, of course, is involuntary. Whether the nerve endings in the mucous membrane of the nasal passages become stimulated a train of impulses is set in motion culminating in a forceful convulsive expulsion of air from the nose and mouth. Now and then sneezes are rapidly repeated. In such circumstances the irritant was not wholly removed with the first effort.

The relation between sneezing and allergy has been recognized for many years. In an old sixteenth century writer, Botalius, described paroxysmal attacks which appeared in some persons whenever they were near roses. Hay fever sufferers are notoriously expert sneezers and have the symptom is anything but pleasant, as it is accompanied by an acute swelling of the nasal mucous membrane and the profuse flow of thin, watery discharge.

We know now that many attacks of hay fever are due to pollens from plants and that individuals are mildly or severely affected in proportion to their sensitivity. Furthermore, a pollen that is in a given case may not disturb in another.

Spring hay fever originating from tree and grass pollens is now showing itself in some parts of the country. In March, April, and early May, these powdery

granules from elms, poplars, maples, oaks, sycamores, and many other trees will be distributed by currents of air, and early grasses such as timothy, orchard, and blue grass will contribute their quota.

Hay fever was at one time thought to be caused by a peculiar type of infection attacking the air passages, and for many years all sorts of nasal treatments were invoked. Surgery was not forgotten and operations for the correction of deformity of the septum and for sinus drainage were carried out—without benefit. It remained for Noon, in 1911, to advocate the injection of pollen extracts under the skin as a method of desensitizing the patient to a particular plant irritant.

When it is determined that certain substances cause annoying sneezing attended with the other disagreeable symptoms of hay fever, there are two procedures that may be adopted. First, move from the vicinity of the offending material; or, second, submit to vaccination [desensitization]. To change one's environment is not always possible, hence recourse is usually had to developing the patient's tolerance for the particular irritant. Very low doses are used at first, gradually increasing until the patient can remain in the given locality without discomfort. While the method is not successful in every case, nevertheless those who recognize the symptoms should be tested and offered the benefit of the plan.

Of course, sneezing can usher in an acute cold, but even here many authors believe that there is an active allergy because of the presence of bacteria. The occasional sneezer need have no concern about the symptom. Should it appear with increasing frequency, however, either some local or general irritant will need to be identified and removed or protected against.

## EXAMINATION ADVISED.

Worried writes: I am a woman of 57 with no pep or energy. I urinate almost every hour, sometimes a pint. My eyes grow bother me enough I have classes furred. Would these symptoms indicate diabetes? Should I give up starches and sugars? Is there any exercise that will pep me up?

## REPLY.

Eye complications in diabetes are common. Frequent voiding of urine is usually present in diabetes. I would strongly urge an examination by a competent physician, as the symptoms may be due to many causes. Do not delay.

## TAKING ENEMA.

G. T. writes: I have heard conflicting opinions as to the proper position to assume in taking an enema. Will you set me straight on this?

## REPLY.

The patient may lie on his left side, on his back, or remain seated.

## FROM ACROSS THE SEA

BY ALEX SMALL.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

[First article.]

JERUSALEM.—This is the most sacred of all cities to more people than any other city in the world. It is the first of all shrines for Jews and Christians, and for the more than 300,000 Mohammedans it comes only after Mecca and Medina, the holy places of Arabia.

The sacred character of Jerusalem has given these three religions a claim on it, one which none of them can enforce exclusively; hence they have to accommodate themselves to each other and the situation. The Jewish claim is the most ancient, going back for 3,000 years, when King David wrested it away from a people called the Jebusites. Jerusalem was the scene of the short-lived material splendor of the Hebrew kingdom. It saw the reigns of David and of Solomon, and the erection of the great temple on one of its hills, Mount Moriah.

Jewish independence did not last long. Their land became a thoroughfare for powerful, rapacious neighbors. But through their dispersals and migrations they have remembered and revered the capital they possessed when they were a free people. Two of their shrines are the Golden Gate and the Walling Wall.

The Golden Gate is walled up. It overlooks the valley of Jehoshaphat. But one day the Messiah will come, as has been promised, riding on an ass. The ass will sprout wings, carry the Messiah over that deep ravine, the Golden Gate will open of itself, and the glory will be restored to Israel.

The Walling Wall is down in one of the noisome sections of the old city. It marks one edge of the "temple area," now sacred to Moslems. Devout Jews like to think it is all that is left of the Temple of Solomon. The Moslems say it is rather a reminder of the later temple of Herod. Anyway, the faithful gather here each Friday night.

The sight will make any accidental rub his eyes and wonder if he is not having visions. Men and women separate, as they do in the synagogue. The men are the more picturesque, in their long robes [caftans], often

## FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Letters to this department must be signed with names and addresses of writers.

## SETTINGT ESTATE.

Waukegan, Ill., April 17.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—I would like to know [1] when an estate is closed can an administrator still retain in his possession stocks and bonds after the real estate has been divided? 2. Isn't he supposed to turn over everything to the heirs as soon as the estate is closed? 3. Can he be punished for not listing all stocks and bonds when the estate was put into court for settlement? 4. The estate was closed in December and the administrator is one of the heirs and so far has failed to divide the bonds and stocks which are in his possession.

N. H.

1. It would be possible to close the estate under a special arrangement for the administrator to hold and account for certain assets. We cannot advise without further facts.

2. In general, yes.

3. Depends on whether he had the means of knowledge.

4. We do not understand the basis on which the estate was closed.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

## CONTEST OF WILL.

Paris, Ill., April 17.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—1. How long after a father dies, or how long after his children receive a copy of his will, do his children have to contest the will in Wisconsin? 2. How may his children living out of town find out when the will was probated? 3. Approximately what will be the cost of contesting the same? 4. Must his children scattered over various parts of the United States appear in person to contest the will? 5. Would a sworn statement from each under oath suffice?

O. A. M.

1. We find no provision for separate contest proceedings as in Illinois. We advise prospective contestants to employ an attorney for the original hearing on the will.

2. One course would be to write to the clerk of the court.

3. The attorney's fee would be the largest item and we are not in a position to estimate this.

4. Not unless they wish to testify.

5. A mere affidavit would not suffice, but the testimony would be taken in the form of depositions.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

## DREAM ON, YOUNG MAN, DREAM ON—IF YOU CAN

[Kansas City Star.]



## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Writers should confine themselves to 200 or 300 words. Give full names and addresses. No manuscripts can be returned. Address Voice of the People, The Tribune.

## ECONOMICS I.

Chicago, April 22.—President Roosevelt, in his impressive speech to the youth of America, has just told us there is no reason why the hours of work cannot be cut down to 30 per week without any reduction in the amount of pay. Why stop at 30 or 20 or even 10 hours of work per week? It does not take over half an hour for a man to report and draw his pay. Why then, in the name of reason, should we ask him to work for any longer period? It is only the greed and selfishness of the employer that is standing in the way of the half hour week. Let us pass a law and compel the immediate adoption of the half hour work week.

As soon as this legislation can be passed the only remaining problem of importance will be the amount of pay the workman shall receive. Dr. Townsend has made a feeble start by suggesting \$200 per month for the aged. Huey Long did much better in recommending \$5,000 per year income for the head of each family.

While no one can doubt the sincerity of their motives, these proposals, if carried out, would seriously jeopardize the principle of equality which is one of the very foundation stones of the socialist state.

President Roosevelt draws a salary of \$75,000 per year. Is he any better, is he any smarter or any more able than any other citizen in this country? Why should he or any one else be singled out for favoritism or special privilege? In the name of equality I demand that congress immediately pass a law giving a salary of \$75,000 per year to every man, woman and child in this country. This salary can be paid at the rate of \$1,500 per week for 50 weeks. The remaining two weeks of the year will be devoted to vacation without pay. If any recipient of this salary is so improvident that he cannot save sufficient to carry him over the vacation period, it is only fitting that he should suffer for his lack of foresight.

Come to think of it, I may be wrong. If nobody worked your \$1,500 week's pay wouldn't even buy a pair of shoestrings, for no one would be making shoestrings—or anything else. It may be that all that you can actually get from this world in the form of goods, which other men have produced, will depend upon how much you are able to offer in trade in the form of goods you have produced. Wouldn't it be funny if we finally discovered that man can't get any more out of this world than he puts into it?

ARTHUR H. BOETTCHER.

## ROOSEVELT AS A TOWNSENDITE.

Paw Paw, Ill., April 14.—In his talk to the Young Democrats President Roosevelt admitted that a greater purchasing power far more widely distributed will mean the consumption of more goods, industrial products, and farm products. The production of these goods will mean more employment, he said. Again, he showed that many jobs would be created if the great majority of people who are now over 65 were in a position to retire in security for the balance of their days on earth.

If the President is sincere in his statements and would wish to see the realized, let him adopt the Townsend plan, which proposes to accomplish just that.

W. C. FAHER.

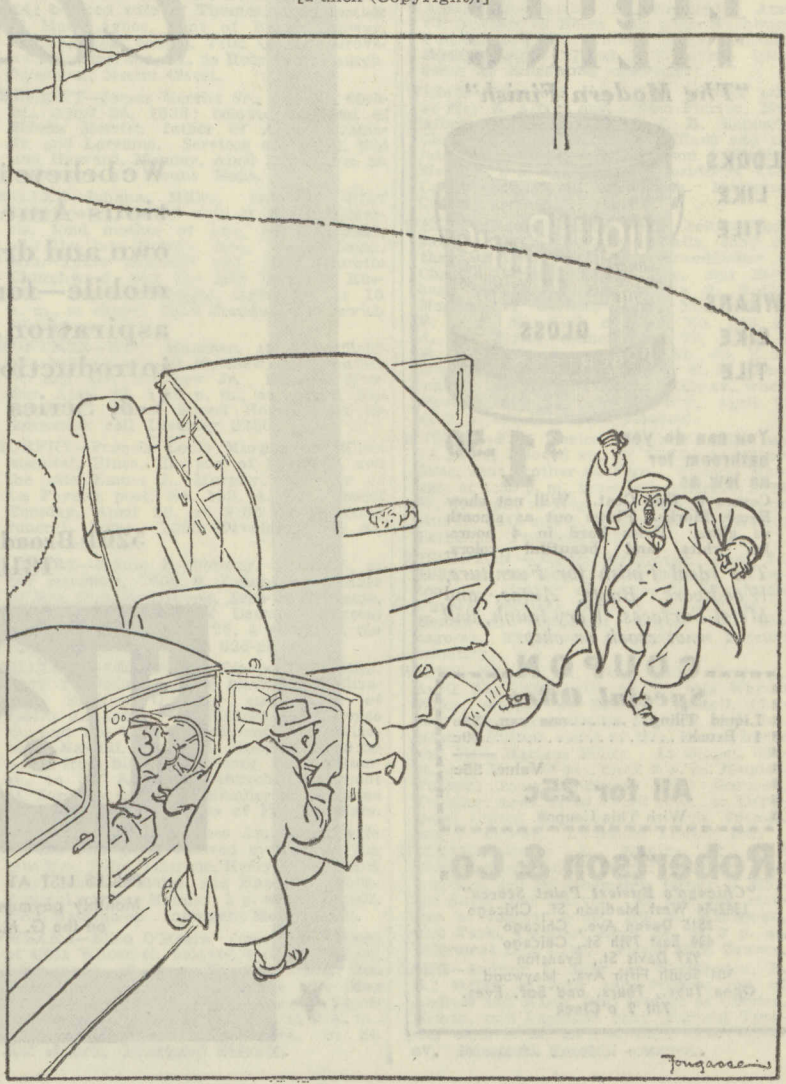
## GOOD MEDICINE.

Chicago, April 17.—I agree with the President that we should try something else if what we have tried doesn't work. I would not be surprised if a lot of Democrats tried something else at the November election.

BACKSLIDER.

## OUR VICARIOUS AGE

[Punch (Copyright).]



"By gad, sir, the insurance companies shall smart for this!"