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MONDAY, JULY 4, 1938.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICES.  
CHICAGO—TRIBUNE SQUARE.  
TOKIO—IMPERIAL HOTEL.  
LONDON—135 FLEET STREET.  
PARIS—21 RUE DE MERRI.  
BERLIN—HOTEL ESPLANADE.  
MEXICO CITY—QUETZALCOTL PALACE.  
PANAMA CITY—HOTEL CENTRAL.  
RIGA—STREITINS IELA 2.  
MILWAUKEE—417E GUARANTY BUILDING.  
NEW YORK—220 EAST 42D STREET.  
DETROIT—5265 GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING.  
WASHINGTON—815 ALBEE BUILDING.  
LOS ANGELES—SPRING AND FIRST STREETS.  
SPECIAL REPRESENTATION  
SAN FRANCISCO—330 KOHL BUILDING.

## THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO

1. End the Parole Business.
2. Build Deathproof Highways.
3. Make Chicago the First City in the World.
4. Foster Suburban Service.
5. Up to Date Local Transportation.
6. A Lake Front Airport.
7. A Motor Ferry to Michigan.
8. Cut Taxes in Half.

## THE DECLARATION AND THE DICTATOR.

The Declaration of Independence, divided into  
its two parts, is in the one a statement of general  
natural rights of man and of America's assertions  
under them; in the other an indictment of personal,  
autocratic, unconstitutional government in the  
most effective thundering specifications that  
Thomas Jefferson could write. His subject was  
the usurpations of George III.

In the declaration of the rights of man the  
hand of George Mason, the scholarly Virginia  
planter, is apparent. He wanted to philosophize  
the position of the people of the new states and  
Jefferson wanted to justify the separation from  
the mother country by condemnation of the acts  
of an absolute and dictatorial government.

The British people were falling under unconstitutional government again. The first English  
born Hanoverian king was taking his examples  
from the Stuarts and Tudors. The law was in  
his own mind. Parliament was to be an agency  
by which he made his wishes known. The venality  
of the day aided him. He could carry elections  
by bribery of the voters. The ministerial benches  
could be filled with noble tools bound to him by  
gifts, subsidies, pensions to their dependents,  
sinecures in offices, and opportunities to graft on  
public services and supplies.

George was a good little man in the domestic  
pale of the palace, but he was a violent  
hater. He was constantly busy at his desk and  
with his pen, a tireless worker with his corre-  
spondence. Opposition was intolerable to him.  
Many of his opponents were great men in the  
history of England. He detested the sight of  
them. If he had to use Chatham, as it seemed  
he might, let not the man come near him. Their  
eyes must not meet. Petitions from the  
merchants of London presenting their interests  
in the American trade he was killing filled him  
with indignation. They were scurrilous fellows who  
should be denounced and chastised. They should  
submit and approach only to thank him.

The political and governmental issue against  
George, his ministers, and the subservient major-  
ity in parliament is stated by Jefferson in the  
Declaration. His hammerlike blows fall upon  
act after act of the British government in its  
increasingly desperate efforts to stamp out the  
rebellion the unconstitutional government of the  
king had started and fanned in the colonies.  
Some ten years are crowded into these sentences,  
the more violent of which apply to the military  
measures and the year of actual warfare during  
which the colonies made the pretense of opposing  
only the ministers and of fighting, not for separation  
and independence, but for a proper place in the  
British family.

The economic issue was stated by Burke in his  
debate on Lord Grenville's sugar tax of 1774 in  
three sentences which cover it comprehensively:  
"Whether you were right or wrong in establishing  
the colonies on the principles of commercial  
monopoly rather than on that of revenue, is at  
this day a problem of mere speculation. You  
cannot have both by the same authority. To join  
together . . . is a perfect unbecoming slavery."

The declaration of the natural rights of man,  
which gives the document its philosophy, had  
been submitted in another form to the Virginia  
convention by George Mason before Jefferson's  
draft came post haste as the great paper later  
adopted for the states. Natural rights were still  
having some place in legal and constitutional  
theory, in spite of Hobbes, who in the commu-  
nist ideology declared that man's natural rights  
revolved exposed him to the power of the stronger  
and that his security and peace were to be  
found only under some prince who would under-  
take to protect him in exchange for his submis-  
sion.

The colonial philosophers were faced with the  
obvious embarrassment of slavery, but neverthe-  
less they could declare, or did, as self-evident  
truths: "That all men are created equal and that  
they are endowed by their creator with certain  
inalienable rights; that among these are life,  
liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Pursuit  
of happiness was a right that had occurred to  
few of the social philosophers of other days, but  
the basis of Roman law was that all men were  
born free. There were a number of unfortunate  
events by which they might lose their liberty,  
chiefly by capture in war, but freedom in natural  
law was the universal birthright.

One embarrassment to the statement of such  
a principle in the American declaration had been  
presented by the British courts only five years  
before. It is found in an 18th century Dred  
Scott case which had been decided by the chief  
justice, Lord Mansfield. A Virginia planter had  
taken a slave named Somerset to London. When  
the Virginian was about to return the slave's  
predicament was seized upon by Englishmen  
libertarians and the distinguished counsel, Har-  
grave, appeared before the chief justice to plead  
that the black man was a free man on the soil  
of England. He declared that slavery could not  
be justified by the law of nature and that there  
was no form of contract by which a man could  
sign away his own liberty. The Roman law of  
conquest or punishment was no justification for  
slavery inherited by birth.

In judgment Lord Mansfield said: "Slavery is

so odious that nothing can be suffered to support  
it but positive law. Whatever inconvenience may  
follow from this decision, I cannot say this case  
is allowed or approved by the law of England  
and therefore the black must be discharged." England  
couldn't use slaves at home. English  
law was free to be sublime.

Even against the background of this decision  
against slavery in England the declaration of  
slave owning Americans that men were created  
equal and had the inalienable right to liberty  
under the law of nature and of God rang  
through Europe because men were not regarded  
as equal by birth and they were not free. The  
American inconsistency where color was con-  
cerned was passed over and a new rallying cry  
was shouted from the American shores to peoples  
sadly oppressed.

The laws of England might philosophize a  
wider freedom than prevailed in the American  
states, where most of the blacks were slaves, but  
nevertheless the American republicans were  
fighting against a personal, autocratic, dictatorial  
authority which threatened the system of repre-  
sentative government. The wisest and best  
Englishmen knew the Americans were doing so.

It has been said that the Americans won free-  
dom for Englishmen across the sea. As to the  
immediate time they did. Four years after the  
issuance of the Declaration of Independence with  
its statement that America would not submit to a  
man who put himself above the constitution and  
who endeavored to rule from the palace, the  
British house of commons in one sentence de-  
clared its own independence. It adopted the  
resolution of John Dunning, a self-sacrificing  
and most distinguished English barrister, as follows:  
"It is necessary to declare that the influence  
of the crown has increased, is increasing, and  
ought to be diminished." In spite of everything  
that George and Lord North could do, the house,  
viewing the American war as already lost along  
with the colonies, passed the resolution by a vote  
of 233 to 215, and executive dictatorship again  
was stopped in Great Britain.

## A KENTUCKY LABOR BOARD INCIDENT.

A bold extension of the national labor act by  
the C. I. O. into political elections was stopped  
when a labor board examiner in Kentucky found  
he couldn't sustain a charge that the American  
Rolling Mill company had tried to influence the  
municipal elections at Ashland, Ky. That accusa-  
tion was in the record as an alleged offense  
against the federal law.

The labor board had permitted the charges to  
be entered as a part of the complaint against  
the company. Donald Richberg, former NRA ad-  
ministrator, as counsel for the company told the  
examiner that the procedure was unprecedented,  
that if it could be conceded as a right under the  
labor law, then freedom of suffrage and opinion  
was lost and any citizen with business subject  
to the Wagner act could be intimidated from  
taking part in elections. The examiner struck  
the charge from the record.

Two things were revealed in this aborted at-  
tempt to apply the Wagner act to political as  
well as shop elections. One was the habitual  
subservience of the labor board to the C. I. O.  
A qualified and impartial examiner would not  
have permitted the charge to be entered in the  
record. The other was the conception the C. I. O.  
has of the labor law and the labor board. Both  
are regarded as means by which John Lewis'  
organization is to control industry. Mr. Lewis  
paid for it. This is one way to collect.

## OLD FASHIONED BOSTON.

Boston rejected a \$1,125,000 gift last week from  
the lavish government in Washington and in so  
doing established itself as unique among Ameri-  
can cities so far as present reports indicate.

In a mood that the administration may de-  
scribe as churlish and unappreciative, the mayor  
of the Bay state capital decided not to accept  
the largesse from the United States treasury. His  
reason was municipal economy. Thus he left  
Uncle Sam, with the spurned present, standing  
battered and embarrassed on Boston's doorstep.  
The New Dealers had allotted the million dol-  
lars plus to the Massachusetts capital as its in-  
tended share in a new city hall. To obtain it  
Boston would have had to spend about \$1,700,000  
as its share and the mayor decided that the city  
could not afford to increase its debt even to get  
the federal funds and a new building.

The decision, somewhat old fashioned, and in  
certain quarters considered out of date, may  
puzzle and even amaze the public money spend-  
ers in the national capital, but they may be com-  
forted with the knowledge that their other ap-  
propriation to Boston—\$2,800,000 for an annex to  
its postoffice—cannot be refused because a post-  
office is the nation's business and even a mayor  
cannot stop that outlay.

## Editorial of the Day

A WISE CHOICE.

[The Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Mr. Charles R. Hook, president of the American  
Rolling Mill company at Middletown, has been ap-  
pointed by President Roosevelt as one of a commis-  
sion to go to England to study the British trade  
disputes act. Mr. Hook's selection will be applauded  
in the area of Cincinnati, where his abilities are  
known and appreciated. He will bring to the commis-  
sion a realistic understanding of the vast problem  
which this country's interest is so naturally  
touched.

The choice of Mr. Hook is particularly interesting  
and significant because his company has recently been  
cited by the National Labor Relations board for the  
alleged violation of the Wagner labor act on innum-  
erable counts. If Mr. Hook and his company were in  
such disgrace as the labor board's complaint would  
seem to imply, his appointment would indeed be  
remarkable. Of course, the complaint is typical of  
many in which the board has overreached itself.

The natural conclusion is that this appointment  
shows a measure of confidence in Mr. Hook and his  
position given by the labor board's complaint. The  
very fact of this appointment in the face of the  
board's accusations might be regarded as a presiden-  
tial admission that the board does not maintain that  
judicial temper which ought to prevail in courts and  
quasi-judicial boards.

Or, putting it another way, the appointment to the  
fact-finding commission of an industrialist whose firm  
is under fire by the labor board is excellent evidence  
that our legal machinery governing industrial rela-  
tions is inadequate. This emphasizes further the need  
for a careful study of England's experience in han-  
dling labor relations, and the need for revision of our  
procedures which are well meant but notoriously  
unsuccessful.

In any event, Mr. Hook will go to England to study  
the British trade disputes act with some vivid impres-  
sions of its American counterpart, the far-famed  
Wagner act.

MODERN CHILD.

Little Girl [to playmate]—So long, Elsie; mamma's  
giving a party and I gotta go home and make pre-  
cious remarks.—Hartford Courant.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the  
quips fall where they may.

Reg. U. S.  
Pat. Office

## TO A NATION'S PATRIOTS.

Steeped in tradition new glory is cast

Over the valorous deeds of the past,

Leading them glamour of color and shade,

Quite as the wonder of sunset is made.

Clouds hung with black desperation were there;

Crimson hides sacrifice, horror, despair!

Broken hearts, broken homes paid for our land—

Liberty, bought by a patriot band.

Now all seem radiant glorious years,

Rainbows of loveliness hiding their tears.

Clara Edmunds-Hemingway.

## Ransom.

It was in one of the loom's swankier hot-cha

spots and the slightly potted gentleman who had

been playing host to a ringside table for eight

called the waiter over to him. Pointing to the

check with a slightly wobbly forefinger, he in-  
toned: "Buddy, are you sure this is my check?"

Or is it what the kidnappers are asking to bring

back the boy?"

Jazbo of Old Dubuque.

Nomination for the best radio gag of last  
week—Gracie Allen's definition of a busybody as  
a hula-hula dancer. For the best funny man—  
Gene Sheldon, with his banjo at the Chicago.  
Hear Maxine Sullivan sing "Fare Thee Well,  
Annie Laurie," at the Palace. Also her "Ti Pi  
Tin" arrangement. . . . Try the flannel huddle  
at the Harvey restaurant in the Dearborn sta-  
tion. . . . Chicago's Danielle Darrieux—Denyse  
Root, daughter of Architect John Root.

## Your Chicago (if Not Mine).

Let's go back to my Chicago, 1893 to 1898:

Powers theater was then called Hooley's

and was under the management of Harry J.

Powers, still alive at 78. . . . Who of the old

timers doesn't remember old Bob Hooley on

the door, and who knew the great and the near

great by their first names?

Nat Goodwin was putting on "The Ameri-

can Citizen"—his leading lady the beautiful

Maxine Elliot, and it was about this time they

eloped to Cleveland and were married. Some

of the stars of the day were John Drew and

Isabel Irving in *A Marriage of Convenience*.  
To me John Drew's greatest role was in  
*Rosemary*, E. H. Sothern in *The Prisoner of*  
*Zenda*, William Gillette in *Secret Service*, Clay  
Clement in *The Bells*, Robert Hilliard, Otis  
Skinner, I remember them all. Albert Cheval-  
ier brought here by Harry Powers, created a  
hit with his English coster songs, "Jane, Jane,  
Blue Ribbon Jane" and "The Old Kent Road."  
Between acts there was always time for the  
men to stop into Hannah Hogg's next door  
for a glass or a smoke and a buzzer back of  
the bar signaled that the curtain was about  
to go up. . . . Well, will have to call a halt as  
it is almost 9 o'clock and past an old man's  
bedtime.

Morris Adler.

Best fish story of the season. A St. Paul couple,  
a Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hartnett (in case you're  
checking up kind), had good luck fishing at  
Rice Lake, Wis., so they gave their neighbors  
four pound fish. The neighbors, in token of their  
appreciation, gave the Hartnetts a ticket on an  
electric refrigerator that St. Agnes church was  
giving away. Out of 7,000 tickets sold that ticket  
won the refrigerator, wholesale price \$179.

## Peach Triumphant.

"This recipe provides for fireworks of a kind, and  
is therefore particularly recommended for the  
Fourth of July."

Wipe the fuzz from the skins of six ripe  
peaches, prick them all over with a fork,  
and place them in a punch bowl with a  
little powdered sugar sprinkled over them.  
Pour a bottle of brandy over them and  
let stand for at least a half hour. Then  
light the brandy with a match, let it burn  
a minute or two, and put it out by adding  
four bottles of champagne.

A friend of Robert L. Lederer, who is an ardent  
music lover, was listening to a symphony broad-  
cast when she was called to the telephone. "Will  
you please wait a moment until I hear the end of  
the symphony?" she said, and put down the receiver.  
She picked it up a few minutes later to hear,  
"This is your cousin Corinne in Omaha. I've been  
waiting four minutes. Next time will you please  
listen to the symphony at your own expense?"

A Chicago insurance company that has sent  
several statements to one of its clients finally  
received a reply, Milly Anderson reports. His  
letter read: "I just haven't enough money to  
cover all my bills so each month I throw them  
in a hat and draw statements out as long as the  
money lasts. If you don't stop sending me state-  
ments I'm not even going to put yours in the hat."

## Prophecy Unfulfilled.

From Sinclair Lewis' "Ann Vickers":

"Only a few men are universal celebrities; in

1932, for example, in all the world there were only

Colonel Lindbergh, George Bernard Shaw, the

Prince of Wales, the Kaiser, Freud, Einstein, Hitler,  
Mussolini, Gandhi, Zinoviev, Greta Garbo,  
Henry Ford, Stalin, and, most of all, Al Capone;  
and of these fourteen five will be forgotten by 1937."

I venture to say that no one, even Sinclair  
Lewis, ever made a worse guess. One need only  
substitute Roosevelt for Hindenburg, who is dead,  
and the list is still good for today after six years  
instead of three. As for being forgotten, I myself  
will venture into the future and say that ten  
years from now they will be readily identifiable  
by any one of the average run of middle intelligence.

Louis Newberger.

## RAIN.

Silvering the green that is July

In all the trees

And the blue arch that is the sky

The rain, with shining needles,

Passes by.

Ray McGrath.

The witticism that ushered in the new nation  
in 1776 may perhaps be reprinted on the Fourth  
of July. As the Declaration of Independence was  
being signed John Hancock said, "We must all  
hang together." "Ay," answered Benjamin Frank-  
lin, "we must all hang together, else we shall all  
hang separately." And there were many of that  
name and that if the cause failed the English  
would not know which one to arrest, he answered,  
"Yes, they will." And wrote "of Carrollton" after  
his name.

## FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

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

## GRATUITOUS SERVICES.

Chicago, June 23.—[Legal Friend of the

People.]—My father has lived with me

for the past two years and at present is

sick in bed.

I have cared for and waited on him

constantly, day and night, not leaving

my apartment. In the event of his death

I am entitled to compensation for

nursing services? My brother has been

appointed by my father to take care of

the bulk of his money which is in

another town.

I was given an amount by my father

and my brother when father was unable

to take care of his own current expenses

to handle for father, and in the event

of his death (3) must I turn over to my

brother bills and itemized accounts and

balance of money? My brother will be

administrator.

4. Father mentioned that I was eligi-  
ble to collect for nursing services at his  
death. What are the minimum and maxi-  
mum amounts allowed?5. Can this compensation be deducted  
by me as regular expenses?6. When a daughter owes a small  
amount to her father on a note, paying  
interest regularly, when estate starts  
paying heirs, will she receive her portion  
or will it be charged against what she  
owes?

A. D.

In general, such services as between  
close relatives are presumed to be gratuitous.  
If you expect to be compensated, you should  
have an agreement with your father to that  
effect.2. You might have difficulty in establish-  
ing your claim.3. If you mean that you agree to make  
such an accounting without mention of  
your own claims, this would seem to contra-  
dict your claim.4. There is no statutory figure. We advise  
you to get your father's statement in writ-  
ing.

5. See preceding answers.

6. In general, money owing by an heir  
to the estate would be charged against  
money coming from the estate to the heir.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

MORTGAGE.

Chicago, June 26.—[Legal Friend of the

People.]—I have some property.  
The mortgage holder is willing to pay  
me to sign over the deed. The property  
is in my name. My husband left me  
five years ago and I don't know where  
he is.2. The mortgage holder wants his signa-  
ture. The case has so far been de-  
layed for a few days to make arrange-  
ments to give over deed. I do not know  
where my husband is so can't give his  
signature.3. What is your advice in regard to  
signature?

S. E.

1. We assume that you are the mortgage  
debtor and that the creditor is offering to  
pay you for a quit-claim deed.2. If your husband's signature, your  
conveyance would be subject to his claim  
of interest.3. Your statement that you cannot obtain  
your husband's signature amounts to saying  
that you are not in a position to settle  
with the creditor. His attorney is in a  
better position than we are to advise as  
to whether there is any chance of waiving  
the usual requirements.

DEFENDS ON WORDING.

Chicago, June 24.—[Legal Friend of the

People.]—I. Has a trustee and de-  
puty the same power as power of attor-  
ney?2. If their bank account runs out be-  
fore they pass away and (3) there might  
be a will to be probated after their  
death, would the deputy and trustee, or  
power of attorney, have to account or  
be responsible for same?

J. J.

1. In all three cases the power would  
depend on the wording of the instrument  
creating the power.2. We do not understand what you mean  
by this question.3. In general, anything like a power of  
attorney is not a substitute for a will, if  
that is what you mean to ask.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

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 inclosed.  
Dr. Cutter will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual disease.

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ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC  
ACCIDENTS.THE alcoholic driver, always a men-  
ace, may become a criminal charge-  
able with manslaughter. Any de-  
gree of intoxication beyond that of  
mild exhilaration renders the indi-  
vidual unfit to operate an automobile.  
There are two cogent reasons.In the first place, there is a feeling  
of superiority which comes whenever  
caution is abandoned. The patient is sure  
he is superhuman; that he cannot err;  
that he is invulnerable. He is under the  
slightest command, and that an acci-  
dent due to his negligence is impossible.Second, not only is the ability of the  
nerves to react retarded, but muscle  
movements cannot be coordinated.We must recognize that there is a  
substantial difference in the amount of  
spirits that may be taken by one as  
contrasted with another. As we well  
understand, some men and women  
are more resistant than others. Steady  
indulgence habituates the individual to  
the consumption of larger and larger  
quantities, without exhibiting the usual  
effects. Studies made by a special com-  
mission of the British Medical associa-  
tion disclosed the fact that between two  
and three ounces of whisky would ren-  
der the average person incompetent to  
operate a motor vehicle with safety.This report states categorically that  
much of the difficulty lies in the fact  
that the victim is unable to estimate  
not only the size, but the distance of  
objects which are brought nearer and  
nearer by the speed of the moving car.  
In 74 of 119 smashups included in this  
report the drivers had taken an overplus  
of alcohol.Carefully compiled data in the United  
States indicate that in some communi-  
ties as high as 60 per cent of all high-  
way casualties may be attributed di-  
rectly or indirectly to intoxication. The  
chronic alcoholic leads, then comes the  
reckless joy rider, and third and last  
that group of abstemious persons who  
occasionally take too much.As every motorist knows, a driver  
must exhibit a keen sense of time,  
space, direction, and distance, as well  
as the relative positions of both fixed  
and moving objects. Furthermore, the  
operations of changing gears, braking,  
acceleration, and observing signals must  
be performed with a sense of certainty  
all at the command of the one at the  
wheel. None of these procedures, of  
course, can be carried out accurately  
unless he is possessed of normal judg-  
ment and his attention is fixed upon his  
job.Many suggestions have been offered,  
some by safety councils and others by  
societies whose members are called upon  
to repair the consequences of alcoholic  
lapses. Among these, the following are  
offered:1. Do not attempt to drive for at least  
two hours after using an intoxicating  
beverage. One may lay the foundation  
for a serious mishap by insisting that

2. Probably not.

3. The noises may be due to a collection  
of wax in the external canal, to some defect