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SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1938.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICES.
CHICAGO TRIBUNE SQUARE,
TOWER-IMPERIAL HOTEL.
LONDON—135 FLEET STREET.
PARIS—7 RUE SCRIBE.
BERLIN—HOTEL ESPERANDE.
MEXICO CITY—QUETZALCOATL PALACE.
PANAMA CITY—HOTEL CENTRAL.
RIGA—STETINUS IELA 3.
MILWAUKEE—TITLE GUARANTY BUILDING.
NEW YORK—220 EAST 42D STREET.
DETROIT—5-266 GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—315 ALBEE BUILDING.
LOS ANGELES—SPRING AND FIRST STREET.
SPECIAL REPRESENTATION,
SAN FRANCISCO—220 KOHL BUILDING.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR 1938

PLATFORM FOR AMERICA

1. End the alliance of crime and politics.
2. Adopt an American Foreign Policy.
3. Give Aviation a square deal.
4. Free the railroads from red tape.
5. Cut taxes in half.
6. Collect the international debts.

PLATFORM FOR MIDDLE WEST

1. Give the Middle West Transportation Equality.
2. Erect Safe Highways.
3. Create a Middle West Association.

NOT A FABLE, BUT IT HAS A MORAL.

Revised estimates of the 1939 federal budget indicate that the deficit will be 3 billions more than the anticipation in the budget message of last January. Expenditures have gone up 2 billions more than the amount provided and revenue has dropped 919 millions below what was expected.

The new depression was coming, but the budget makers didn't see it. The story now is that the planned society would have been all right if somebody hadn't deliberately tripped it. Capitalism, so the planners say, saw that the government had actually brought about a recovery and then refused to accept or tolerate it. Therefore, to prevent a return to thriving industries, full time reemployment, reduction of government expenditures, the closing up of Mr. Hopkins' department of aims, and the reduction of public works to a small time business, along with the restoration of stock values, the resumption of dividends, and all the other nice things that go along with humming industry and confident trade, the capitalists, who are supposed to thrive on good business, went on a sitdown strike.

For reasons which would be understandable if they prevailed in Bedlam the capitalists and industrialists stopped recovery in its tracks. They are supposed to have closed their plants, turned their employees out on the street, locked their desks, refused to make goods, just to prove to the planners that they couldn't get the American people out of the hole they're in. Therefore everything that was so rosy in January, when the original budget estimates were made, has been changed. The deficit will be much greater than was anticipated, the revenue will be much lower.

If such a story were presented to the people of the United States outside of politics, if it were something they had to consider in the light of their ordinary dealings with men and human affairs in which their common sense and experience were employed they would probably come to some pretty sensible conclusions.

Suppose the chief actor were a man they had been watching for some six years in charge of an enterprise in which they were deeply interested, depending on him and it to make good in order that they could pay up some bills and buy things they had been needing some time. The gentleman starts off with a great deal of confidence in himself, and what he tells the people makes them believe that he is the man for the job. He has a great many plans and he persuades himself they will work. He promises to get the enterprise on its feet again and they can trust him because he knows just how to do it.

A number of the practices he adopts are new, but he says the times demand decided changes in methods, some of which will be unnecessary in a year or two, after he has put the business back on its feet. He is given authority to do anything he wants to and if he needs money he's to have it. Time goes by, and although things do not change for the better he needs more money. He gets it. He needs more authority and he gets that. When doubts arise he quiets them by his persuasive explanations that he is quite right. He is on the right road and, although he is meeting some unreasonable opposition from selfish people, he can, if supported, carry the thing through to its successful outcome, but he will need more money.

Each year of operation produces more debt and gets no increased return. The expenses of the enterprise go up and he must borrow more money. Among the people dependent upon him in his efforts, those who have been able to keep going and make any money themselves are required to give him an increasing amount of what they can save, and the people who are wholly dependent on him have to be given larger and larger sums to keep going. Nevertheless he says he is right, and after four years of this people are still persuaded they can trust him to put that enterprise on its feet.

In the sixth year he is again before his trusting men, saying that he is right but that selfish men have thrown more obstacles in his way. He has lost still more money, he is again borrowing, nobody's any better off, most of them are in worse shape, but still he is right. All he needs is more money.

The debts now plastered all over the enterprise do not bother him if only the people will give him larger sums. True, he expects that by the end of the year there will be a 40 billion dollar debt and his operating expenses will be at least 2 billion dollars more than he thought at the beginning of the year. Nevertheless, as he paints them, prospects are all bright. He has the only plan which will put this enterprise on its feet,

but he must insist that there be no further criticism of what he is doing and that people who are asking embarrassing questions and saying discouraging things must be fired out. He will deal only with the people who in the sixth year of this experiment trust him implicitly and have no counter suggestions to annoy him.

If that record and that story were given to the people in their ordinary conduct of business they would pull their hats down on their heads, put their hands in their pockets to hold on to what was left of their resources, if they had any, and they would walk out, having had enough of explanations telling them why everything which had been so confidently promised them year after year had not been realized. In their ordinary affairs they couldn't possibly be so imposed upon for half the length of time they have been duped in politics.

They might find among their number some who had done very well indeed and wanted to continue the management, but that discovery would only make the majority madder and they would think it was a reflection on their good sense for any one to assume they could be so wheedled into throwing good money after bad, and they would find somebody else to run the enterprise whose explanations might not be so constantly persuasive but whose performance would be a little closer to his promises.

WIRE TAPPING.

New York's constitutional convention has finally adopted what is regarded as a compromise on the question of search and seizure.

In the present New York constitution there is no provision, paralleling the fourth amendment to the federal constitution, assuring privacy against unwarranted search and seizure. The subject was covered wholly by statute. In the draft of the new constitution there is to be a provision substantially identical with the federal guarantee.

The libertarians in the convention won a second concession when they obtained approval of a section which specifically extends the zone of privacy to include communication by telephone and telegraph. Just as private papers may be sought and seized only after a judge has issued a warrant upon probable cause, so wires may be tapped only after a warrant has been issued. The judge must be satisfied that the police have real reason to believe they are on the trail of a criminal and the warrant issued must specify the wire which is to be tapped.

The libertarians were less successful in their effort to exclude from trials evidence obtained by illegal search and seizure. Under the existing rule in New York evidence obtained without warrant is nevertheless admissible in court. That rule is not repealed in the draft of the new constitution. Accordingly, if the new constitution is adopted, the police will be forbidden to tap a wire without a warrant, but if they do violate this provision, anything they learn may be put to use in criminal trials.

The inconsistency may be more apparent than real. It would largely disappear if, for example, a statute were to be enacted providing a heavy fine or imprisonment or discharge from the police force as a penalty for unwarranted wire tapping. It is also possible that the New York courts might reinterpret the rules of evidence in the light of the search and seizure clause in the new constitution and effectively prevent the use of illegally obtained evidence in trials. The likelihood that they would do so would increase in direct proportion to the abuse of wire tapping by the police. In this connection it is significant that the federal courts which countenanced wire tapping evidence only a few years ago are now moving in the opposite direction.

The subject is an extremely difficult one. The tapping of wires is a potent weapon against crime and criminals; all who are concerned with law enforcement are agreed that this is so. Beyond question, also, the public should be protected against blackmailers, snoopers, and busybodies. A political judge might issue a warrant for improper purposes, but the requirement that a magistrate must pass on the request offers at least a partial protection which has worked fairly well in the past.

On the question of search and seizure the men who drafted the new constitution have done about as well as could have been expected. They have extended the guarantees of privacy without handcuffing the police.

THE FIRST AIRPLANE.

The original Wright airplane is on display in London's museum of science. The Wrights refused to give it to the Smithsonian institution in Washington because of the serious injustice which was done them by the Smithsonian authorities in describing the Langley plane as "the first machine capable of flight carrying a man." As that distinction belonged to the Wrights, they sent their plane to London where their achievement was given the fullest recognition.

Now an association is being formed in this country, so it is reported in the Washington Post, to induce Orville Wright to bring his plane back to America and place it in a museum here. This can be done readily, if Mr. Wright assents, because the plane was sent to South Kensington as a loan, not as a gift. The Post assumes that if Mr. Wright is won over the plane will go to the Smithsonian.

Certainly the first airship should be returned to America, but it should not be sent to the Smithsonian. That institution may have offered its apologies, but the fact remains that it did seek to dim the glory which the Wrights had earned. Mr. Wright is certainly under no conceivable debt to an institution which had wronged him and his brother and now tardily confesses its mistake.

Nor should the plane go to any other institution in Washington. The first airplane is a perfect symbol of the value of free enterprise; Washington is the enemy of free enterprise. The last session of congress saw the enactment of a law to regulate the air lines. Washington has driven the railroads to bankruptcy and now it is beginning to apply the same technique not only to the flying services but to the whole range of industry and invention. Washington is dedicated to destruction and reaction; nothing which so thoroughly typifies progress and constructive genius as does the Wright plane should be exiled to such an unsympathetic atmosphere.

The proper setting for the first airplane is the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park. Chicago is the hub of the nation's flying services. The busiest airport in the world lies only a few miles from Jackson Park. Chicago has always paid high honor to inventive genius. The plane, if exhibited here, would be seen by many more people than would visit it in Washington because Chicago is close to the center of the nation's population.

The Wrights came from Dayton, in the middle west. Their plane should be returned to the middle west.

RESTORER OF RHEIMS

BY EDMOND TAYLOR.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

PARIS.—The solemn inauguration of the cathedral at Reims on July 10 after nineteen years of infinitely patient and difficult work calls attention to its architect, M. Deneux, a hitherto not very well known man, little known because he always had chosen to labor in his beloved church ever since the age of 16 and even is referred to as the "hermit of Reims."

The cathedral is completely repaired, except for its facade. That has been left deliberately as a reminder of the world war experience it went through. Some French still say and write today, "to remind us of barbaric fury of the Germans," though time has laid much of the bitterness of the controversy between the French who alleged the destruction was deliberate and the Germans who alleged its towers were used as lookouts or that French batteries were planted near it.

In the repair work cement was blown into torn pillars and shattered stone figures under several pounds' pressure. There has been some criticism of this "American method" of mending a venerable weather worn stone edifice. But the modern way has its defenders, too; particularly the replacement of the oak rafters and chestnut roof with concrete. "The cathedral can't ever burn again, having no more wood in it," they remark.

Some of the statues which were smashed to bits and could not be patched up have been recast in pitch pine and covered with hammered lead. One well known French writer remarks: "What of it? Pitch pine is an American tree and wasn't it largely American money that hoisted the stones that had been knocked off to their former positions?"

But there is also firm defense of the job done on the cathedral, and tribute to its supervising architect, Deneux's long association with the cathedral in its architectural office made him the ideal man for the work. The immensity of it may be guessed from the fact that there are alone 2,300 statues. The great difficulty in reconstructing it was that there was no complete description of it as it had been. There is an entire library of books dealing with the structure, going back to the 13th century, but no adequate comprehensive work containing all the details.

The dilemma was solved by the appointment of Deneux as chief architect. He began to work in the architect's office of the cathedral at the age of 16 as an office and errand boy. Beginning with the most humble tasks, he worked himself up to his present position. During his early employment he helped with the work of restoring the basilica. Time, the revolution, and the bad taste of architects had destroyed some of the art of the middle ages.

Not content with his job in the office, he spent all his spare time studying the details of his beloved church and drawing them. He sketched the gargoyles and the rows of stone flowers. He painted those statues way up aloft which are too far away to be seen except in profile, but many of which are of high quality and interest as anything done below.

When in 1919 the question arose of restoring the cathedral, there was Deneux with his tremendous personal information about it. A national subscription was started and presently Deneux was at work with the reconstruction. At first it was a matter of digging in the ruins and finding a piece here, a fragment there, and knowing where they belonged; an angel's hand, a saint's sandaled foot, a bishop's mitre. For the past nineteen years Deneux has been living exclusively among the ruins of the cathedral. His work required as much study, concentration, research as the deciphering of hieroglyphics.

Deneux has made one important discovery that stood him in good stead. Many of the stones that went into medieval cathedrals have on the back side curious marks. Chiseled into the stone are figures, such as a flower, a letter, a chalice, a hammer, a scythe, or something like that. The great architect, Viollet le Duc, concluded that surely these marks were made by the workmen who placed his stamp on the block.

Deneux discarded this idea. He concluded that the marks were indications as to where the stone belonged, where it was to fit in. This discovery helped him greatly in reconstruction from the mass of debris that the war left behind, around, and within the walls of the old church.

He found that a wheel referred to a [circular] rose window, a chalice to an altar, a key to the church treasury room, a bishop's crook to the part of the cathedral nearest the archbishop's residence, a cross to a mullion, and so forth.

He found that, while the irreparable disfiguring or complete shattering of irreplaceable stone Christs, virgins, saints, and popes, was comparatively small. Of the 2,300 statues only 65 were completely lost.

Worshiper of medieval architecture, Deneux nevertheless was happy to have at hand modern building advantages, particularly the process of blowing liquid cement into a fissure or a gash. His biggest job of this kind was in repairing a huge pillar which had been hit by a 305 shell, badly nicked and knocked out of line, but which still supported a large part of the apsis. Placing a corset around the damaged parts of the pillar, he blew in nineteen tons of cement.

Another feature of his work was the recovery of the lead that had melted when the woodwork of the roof burned. This lead had dripped all around the church. He recovered not only all of that but some old lead from the 1481 fire that had been overlooked. He salvaged a total of 8,000,000 pounds of lead and used it in covering the roof of the reconstructed church.

As for the statues made of American pitch pine and covered with hammered lead, these are the figures on the spire.

Editorial of the Day

THERE IS STILL HOPE.

[Beloit (Wis.) Daily News.]

A perennial worry to men are the reports of discussions during the annual conventions of clothing designers. Two years ago, or three, these glorified tailors were talking about putting the American male into a loose fitting pajama suit which would provide comfort (and laughs) while he went about his business during the hot months. Last year there was talk about the use of pastel colors in men's garb, helleotropes and mauves and pinks for daytime wear, electric blues for evening.

Just now the International Clothing Designers' convention is in full swing in Baltimore and the seissors-legged gentlemen have cooked up a new one. They are going to do away with trousers which drag at the heel. Hereafter, they ordain, trousers will be narrower at the bottom and fuller at the knee. There are to be three buttons on single breasted suits.

This is cheering news. Perhaps we are returning to the good old days when peg top pants and tight fitting coats were topped by handkerchief mustaches. Perhaps if we insist we may secure the return of button shoes.

Anyway, the designers are taking a step in the right direction. We would rather endure the evils we know than flee in panic from the sight of raiment which rebuts us of our dignity.

HIS STINGER.

It happened at the zoo one fine bank holiday. From the almost solid mass of people on one side of the elephant walk there darted a very small boy who paused, bun in hand, right in the track of the big elephant.

Just as the animal extended his trunk to take the bun there came a harassed voice from the crowd: "Mind, Willie . . . mind 'e don't sting yer!"—Ex-change.

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 diseases.

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THE HEAT IS ON.

SUNSTROKE is an ancient malady and an accurate description may be found in the fourth chapter of Second Kings. Those who work in the open and thus are exposed to the direct rays of Old Sol are most susceptible. Early Roman writers, however, confused "heat apoplexy" with the unconsciousness which may come from a ruptured blood vessel within the brain resulting in hemorrhage and hence pressure. We now know that the two are quite different, as intense heat may bring on swelling of the brain as well as of the lungs.

There are several types of heat injuries. Sunstroke is frequent when both the temperature and the humidity (moisture) are high. The patient usually will complain of intense headache, and if such a symptom appears it should not be ignored. Time out should be taken to their former positions.

Every such case is an emergency and nothing should be allowed to interfere with getting the victim at once into the most favorable situation. The immediate need is to reduce the temperature. If a hospital is not available the patient should be stripped and bucket after bucket of cold water poured over him. If a hospital is handy, so much the better, and a substantial quantity of ice may be placed in the water. The head and neck regions—particularly the upper portion of the spine—may be packed in ice.

When the physician arrives—and he should be called without delay—he may choose to fall back on an old and largely discarded procedure, namely, bleeding. This is one of the best means we have of reducing swelling of the brain and the patient's temperature. Now and then convulsions will ensue, and if so an anesthetic may be of great benefit.

Heat exhaustion is quite a different matter, and may be experienced whenever the atmosphere is hot and dry. It is more common in industrial plants, although military soldiers may attack while sitting on one's own porch or lying on a couch at home. This is the reason that during a hot "spell"—when sleep seems to be impossible—it is well to sprinkle the sheets at intervals, so that subsequent evaporation may abstract heat from the system.

With an attack of heat exhaustion, the afflicted person will be observed to be in collapse. The skin feels moist and cool, and, in contrast to sunstroke, there is no fever, no delirium, and no difference are pronounced. The important thing is to give salty fluid by mouth. Even though this is quitted at first, it may be retained if a short interval is allowed to elapse. If liquid cannot be absorbed by the digestive tract the physician may feel obliged to administer some solution beneath the skin or directly into a vein.

Heat cramps differ radically, as they are generally brought on by excessive perspiration, which causes a heavy loss of minerals. The reliance of workers upon salt and glucose tablets has led to a marked reduction in the number of cases of heat exhaustion as well as heat cramps.

What can be done to prevent hot weather accidents? We can aid the tissues to lose caloric value by the lungs (the evaporation of water), through perspiration, and through conduction—contact of skin with cool surfaces. To promote evaporation from the surface, plunge the head, face, and hands into cool water every thirty minutes or so. Holding the hands and forearms beneath running water is also helpful. Those who engage in outdoor activities have learned that a wet cloth placed on the head and held in position with a broad brimmed hat is of value only if the headgear is porous, so that air can pick up the moisture and thus bring cooling.

Most of us can stand high temperatures for a brief period of time. The danger comes from continued exposure with no opportunity to cool off.

CURE HIGHLY PROBABLE.

Mrs. K. C. writes: Can a person with tuberculosis ever be cured completely? My 15 year old daughter has a small cavity in her lung. She has been in a hospital for five weeks and has improved considerably.

REPLY.

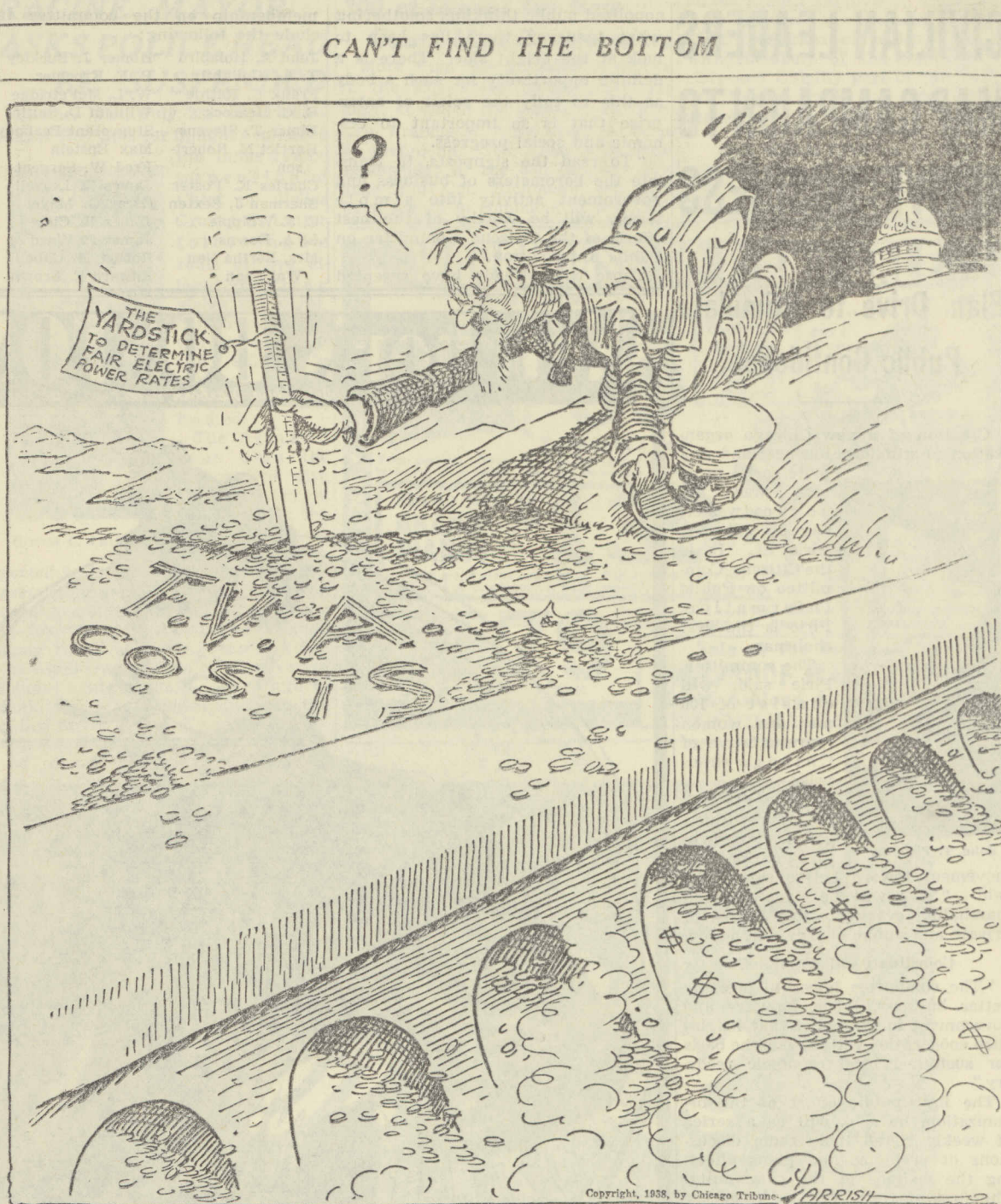
Cure is highly probable. After a case has been "arrested" for from six to eight years, it is said to be cured. Unless the lesion is large, she should become an arrested case within a year or two.

ONLY FOR THE STRONG.

K. L. writes: Are Turkish baths harmful to a woman of 46? Should they be taken only on a physician's advice?

REPLY.

Turkish baths are recommended only for those in robust health. Patients with heart weakness should not indulge. A physician's counsel is best.



FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

The volume of Legal Friend mail necessitates brief answers on common questions. No copies or records of the letters or answers are kept. Hence following letters should be complete in themselves. If questions are based on some previously printed column a clipping of the article should accompany. Most of the replies are mailed letters bearing no name and address are disregarded. A self-addressed envelope will expedite handling.

CITIZENSHIP STATUS.

Chicago, July 14.—[Friend of the People.]—I should like to know definitely whether or not I am a citizen of the United States. I was born in Europe and came to the United States with my father and mother when I was 2 years old. In 1917 my father became a citizen of the United States. I was 8 years old at that time. When I was 16 years old I married a young man who was not a citizen. I divorced him after three years of married life. A few years later he died.

1. Am I a citizen of the United States?
2. I am now a widow and have a son aged 10 years and a daughter aged 8 years, both born in this country. Are they citizens?

I. From the information given above it would appear that you became a citizen of the United States in 1917, provided your father took out final certificate of naturalization at that time and you were then residing in the United States after an admission for permanent stay. It would appear that your marriage took place in 1915. Under the law then in effect you did not lose your citizenship by virtue of this marriage.

2. In so far as your two children are concerned, both having been born in this country, they would be citizens of the United States.

District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Chicago District.

RAT EXTERMINATION.

Chicago, July 14.—[Friend of the People.]—Could something be done about the following? Next door to my home was a garage which was infested with rats. Now this neighbor has put in a cement floor and the rats have left his premises and have come over to my home. They have burrowed under my front and rear porches. I have been told the city has men who put some sort of poison that will exterminate them.

C. S. We regret to inform you that the WPA rat extermination project, sponsored by the board of health, was ordered discontinued on Feb. 8 by the Works Progress administration officials in Washington. However, we have mailed a pamphlet to the writer which shows how the average person can exterminate rats.

DR. HERMAN N. BUNDEN, President, Board of Health.

ORAL AGREEMENTS.

Cicero, Ill., June 25.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—I. Six years ago a grocery bill was contracted amounting to \$23. Up to the present time \$21 has been paid, leaving a balance of \$2. I am at present working part time and unable to continue to pay. The creditor threatens to see my employer.

3. Can this be done?
4. They have no signature or [5] wage assignment.

F. A. 1. The limitation period on oral agreements is five years.

2. Each part payment would start the statute running again. Hence it seems probable that the debt has not been barred.
3. Yes, in the sense that after judgment against you, they could reach your wages by garnishment.

4. This merely means that the limitation period would be five years instead of ten.

5. Lack of the wage assignment merely means that they would have to proceed by garnishment. The garnishment exemption to the head of a family is \$20 per week.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Writers should confine themselves to 300 or 350 words. Give full name and address. No manuscripts can be returned. Address Voice of the People, The Tribune.

TAX BILLS AND BABY BONDS.

Chicago, July 20.—When the treasury department sends us tax bills in one mail and in the next we get communications urging us to buy baby bonds as a sound method of saving for our old age, we become suspicious. And that suspicion deepens as we think of the pump priming, spending campaigns, the growing deficits year after year and the colossal failure of that government to practice what it preaches.

What is lack of those baby bonds, or any government bond for that matter, but the credit of the nation? And how much better than real estate bonds in 1929 is the credit of a government eventually going to be which seems to feel none of the necessity for saving and economizing that it would involve in the individual?

L. M. A.

BLACK PANTHER SUITS HIM.

Chicago, July 20.—Animals are used universally as symbols of courage, vigor, and other fighting qualities. For example, we have the Yale bulldog, the Princeton tiger, the Pitt panther, the Northwestern wildcat, not to mention the British lion and Russian bear.

It is a happy circumstance, then, that some one, recognizing the new vigor and vitality so evident in the Democratic, or New Deal, party, felt that party should be symbolized by an animal less docile than the donkey.

To your distinguished cartoonist, Mr. Orr, belongs the credit for the recognition of these new qualities in the Democratic party, and to him go the honors for so aptly selecting that absolutely fearless animal, the black panther, to be the new symbol for the New Deal.

By the way, does the elephant still symbolize the G. O. P.? The elephant, the largest land animal, is afraid of the mouse, the smallest.

C. M. O'T.

DOGS AND BABIES.

Park Ridge, July 20.—I have read in THE TRIBUNE the article by Bob Becker evidently intended to stir up a brand new rabies scare. Just who is this Mr. Becker? Is he an authority on the diseases of the dog, or is he just another alarmist?

I have been breeding dogs for 38 years. In that time I have owned a few thousand dogs. Yet I have never seen a case of rabies, and have never found a breeder who has seen one, despite the fact that I offered \$10 to the veterinarian if he would let me know when he had a case.

I imagine an article on rabies written by Mr. Becker would be just as interesting reading as an article on dogs.

FRANK WARREN.

MAKING A KALEIDOSCOPE.

Gary, Ind., July 18.—This is all you need to make a beautiful and interesting toy for a sick child or even a grown-up invalid: Put together with adhesive tape 3 strips of mirror 2 inches wide and 8 inches long to form a triangular tube, mirror side in. Apply to one end of the tube frosted glass or parchment paper.

Drop into the kaleidoscope minute flowers from weeds, ferny leaves of parsley or carrot tops, pine needles, grapevine tendrils, and blooming sprigs of grass. Even a few paper clips, rubber bands, and bent hairpins form designs of endless variation.

M. V.

SECURITY

(Nebelspalter, Zurich.)

