The Chicago Tribune.

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SWORN STATEMENT.

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MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE PRESIDENT AND DEFENSE.

The best news that has come out of the national capital in many a day is the report, apparently authentic, that the president has interested himself in the problem of national defense and will give his all powerful support to a program of army and navy reform.

The most explicit utterance of Mr. Wilson on the subject of defense is that of his message of December, 1914. That discussion from which Mr. Wilson turned with apparent relief suggested a want of information and of consideration profoundly disquieting to every American who has informed himself on the subject, especially the astonishing assertion that "we have not been negligent of national defense."

It is devoutly to be hoped the president has come to a different conclusion by this time and that his disposition is now to listen to expert men rather than to rely upon the extremely erroneous notions and impressions which were revealed in the December message. It is encouraging to recall his declaration even then that "a powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense," and if he will support the full implications of another remark he will go further towards putting the country on a real basis of defense than any man in our history. "We must depend," he said, "in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms."

This is probably true as to the future, and as to the past it is true, with the added consideration that while we have relied upon a "citizenry trained and accustomed to arms," we have never had one when peril approached, never prepared one, and have always at the cost of precious lives and waste of treasure created such a trained citizenry only in the bloody school of actual war.

It was the president's apparent want of consideration of this phase of our history, although he is a historian, and his apparent want of comprehension of our military mistakes, past and present, which gave to his discussion the aspect of our traditional folly and seemed to promise its perpetuation during Mr. Wilson's term of power.

But if the president then realized or has come to realize what "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms" means in terms of present day military efficiency, if he has come to realize that though we rely in times of peril upon such a citizenry we are not providing ourselves with it, if he has determined candidly and courageously to face this truth and that the country shall face it and deal with it—not blunderingly and half heartedly, but on lines of competent expert opinion—then he will perform the greatest patriotic service it has been given to any president or patriot to perform since Lincoln.

WAR'S DEMANDS.

One appeal to the English has been on the billboards for a long time. It is: "Your king and country need you."

Another is just making its appearance. It is signed by R. McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer. It reads: "The success of the war loan will be the surest demonstration to the world of the financial stability of the British empire. The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country."

War is a glutton. It wants you and it wants your dollar. It means you and it means your dollar. It is to be thought of as wanting your body, not the other fellow's, and your dollar, not the other fellow's.

We have a comfortable idea of war as a state of mind which we may enjoy while heroes whom we admire but do not know fight it, and money which we do not contribute supplies them with the means of fighting.

The best sedative we know is the phrase: "War means you."

MRS. YOUNG'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Should the board of education adopt the rotation plan of holding classes as finally recommended by Mrs. Young, probably more than enough money would be saved from initial outlay for enlarging accommodations and annual upkeep to offset the combined charges for the proposed extension of the penny lunches, increase in the number of swimming pools, full equipment for the domestic science departments and the enlargement of the child study bureau. Superintendent William Wirt, who worked out a practical scheme in Gary and who was later invited to adapt it to the hopelessly congested situation in the Bronx, was able to show the New York board of education that he could provide facilities for $750,000 which, under the old policy, the same that Chicago is using, would cost at least $6,500,000 to introduce and from 25 to 50 per cent more to operate.

But even with 20,000 children added to the Chicago enrollment each year, it is not apparent that the demands for new accommodations are any more pressing than the demands for broadening the scope of the school's influence. For instance, the penny lunch scheme, which the kind hearted delegates of the women's clubs have been experimenting with for the past four years, has definitely proved itself, and it is time that the board of education assumed the duties and extended the work to all the poorer sections of the city. The children have shown remarkable improvement in health with the installation of the system. Where the mother of the family is compelled to leave the home for the day's work, the children have had to go without the noonday meal entirely, and the strain has shown in their school work as well as in the faces. The women have been able to furnish adequate lunches for one penny by giving their own services and the services of a supervisor, and if the board of education could utilize the assistance of the eighth grade girls, as has been suggested, the costs could be kept within reasonable bounds, considering the results accomplished.

The question of enough food actually to sustain a child physically is essentially first aid, and the penny lunch should get as prominent a place on the board's program.

A MAN-MADE CATASTROPHE.

The greatest man-made disaster in the history of the country has happened in the Chicago river. The Eastland surrendered to weaknesses of construction and rolled over on its side without the shock of any external cause.

If the boat had been rammed and sunk, if it had caught fire, if it had been in rough weather, we might comprehend the possibility of disaster, but even now, with the fact revealed, the possibility of it seems incomprehensible.

A boat licensed to carry passengers and subject to regulation, filled with people to whom a lake trip presented no possible prospect of danger, virtually lying at its dock in the smoothest weather, rolled over on its side. Any one who saw the Eastland lying on the bed of the river or any one who, being spared that sight, sees photographs of surviving passengers on the side of the overturned boat will say that, despite the fact, the thing was impossible.

The cause or causes may be plausibly set forth, but they cannot explain how it might be possible that a licensed and supervised ship could keel over at its dock. We are simply forced to inquire what sort of people we may be that things however impossible happen.

According to our national custom of carelessness before the fact and investigation afterwards, there will be inquiry. To be lax before and active afterwards is the habit of officialism. When the specific inquiry has been concluded and when it has been found that human trustfulness was betrayed by inexcusable human error, then another investigation ought to be in order.

It ought to be general and it ought to touch the conditions of life which give us the certain prospect of great disasters wholly man-made, wholly avoidable, wholly inexcusable.

Newspaper workers develop a sense for futurity, and one of the calculations in American life is for great disasters at certain more or less definite periods. The Iroquois fire, wholly avoidable, is followed by the burning of the Gen. Slocum, wholly avoidable, and that by the sinking of the Eastland, wholly avoidable.

The past guarantees the future. We have now the greatest man-made catastrophe. What next and why? In the American scheme of things there is a laxness of law application which nullifies the best work of men who seek by the writing of words in statutes to protect the people of the nation.

We fail because we are tolerant. We submit to the evasion of law or to the insufficiency of law because we have an optimism that even a succession of tragedies cannot break down.

The good nature and amiability of the American people is imposed upon by officials placed in responsibility towards them. It results in murder, as it did on the Eastland. Why are disasters a certainty in the community life of this nation? Because officialism cannot be kept scrupulously and precisely in the line of its duty.

This city is suffering the shock of the greatest disaster the country ever knew. It has more homes of mourning than were in black after its great theater fire, and its mood, as it recovers, ought to be one of resolve that what can be done to prevent the laxness of officialdom from resulting in the murder of citizens will be done.

EXPRESS ADVANCES.

The substantial increases allowed the express companies by the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission should definitely and finally seal the fate of the impression that government regulation stands entirely for "can't" and "mustn't." If, as even such eminent thinkers as Elihu Root say, business is drooping in the United States because business fears the hostility of the government, various performances of the commission during the last year should be highly enlightening and encouraging.

Of all the differences between business and public opinion, the clash with the express companies seemed the most bitter. The railroads even in their darkest days were thought of as angels when compared with the express reputation. Commission supervision has undoubtedly done more than any other single factor to reinstate the companies and the recent increase in tariffs should go a long way to help the financial situation. Between the parcel post and the public antagonism, the express companies would have had their lives squeezed out.

Editorial of the Day.

AN OLD MAN'S WAR.

[New York World.]

Henry James has lived forty-six years in England. As early as 1877 and 1878 he was describing in "The American" and "Daisy Miller" how the denizens of a new, raw world react upon and amid the finer civilizations of Europe; and he has patiently toiled on at our education since then. The English pronunciation of "been," "schedule," and "trait" is familiar to him from his youth up. Many had doubtless supposed him to be a British subject until there came the threat of frightfulness that he might become one to "strafen" the United States for its slowness in making war on Germany.

Yet Mr. James is very much an American. He was born not even in Boston to the broad "a," but in New York City, April 15, 1843; he was educated in republican Switzerland, in France, which is now republican, and in the Harvard Law school, where he was familiar with the costly sacrifice of students on the battlefield which so moved the Chelsea cynic when Emerson sent to Carlyle the eloquent record of Harvard's dead. He was 18 years old when the war broke out, and when the young men he must have known, the Lowells, the Shaws, the Holmses, were facing wounds or death in the war for the union. He was 23 when the great conflict closed.

Mr. James appears to have been less concerned, then, in a war of his own country when the greater issue was freedom versus slavery than he is now in the war of a country not his own when the issue, from the viewpoint of that country, is self-government against militaristic autocracy. Perhaps Jane Addams is right, after all. For some, this may be "an old man's war."

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

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

REPLYING TO D-20.

A HAIL from D-20! A "hark from the tomb"!
The voice of a long-lost co-Liner uplifted.
I thought that the geezer had gone up the flume,
Or into an ultimate silence had drifted.

And gosh, how it gripped one to hear from you, Bo!
And golly, to think that my ward-warble stirred you!
For somehow we miss you while moons come and go,
And ages have passed since the last time we heard you.

Most filial thanks for paternal advice,
And hints how to handle the internes and nurses.
Get once in and out again, nix on the twice;
But should I go back, Bo, I'll stick to your verses.

ARIES.

ONE of the pleasures of conducting this Obelisk of Oddities is watching the linear friendships which root and ripen between readers and contributors who know one another only through their quips and verses. It is only now and then that expressions of these friendships, such as the exchange of compliments between D-20 and Aries, appear; but there is often, in our mail, some inquiry for this contrib or that, who has been mute for a longer time than it seemed he should be; as if one member of a clan should inquire after the well being of another.

WOULD it surprise you very much if it transpired that Woodrow Wilson was not a pacifist at all, but as rugged a citizen as Oliver Cromwell? It wouldn't surprise us, but, then, we are not easily astonished.

Files Are Our Pet Aversion.

Sir: Do you ever reprint wheezes? If you do would you mind looking over the files and getting out the one about the Englishman who said all the people of Chicago gathered on the street corners, and when the policeman blew a whistle they ran across, and when he blew it again they ran back. B. B.

WAR has its compensations, real or imaginary; men go to death in battle, and women watch them go, feeling that the sacrifice is not utterly in vain; emotions are kindled, and sometimes poetry is born. But the Eastland affair was sheer waste of life. Peace has its peculiar horrors, and that was one.

THE END-SEAT BEAR.

Sir: When the season is at hand for Ursus to hibernate kindly display the appropriate constellation in the Line. The other contribs may then start a hopeful scramble to get a quip in edgewise. S. M. D.

WE are requested by Mr. Slason Thompson, our most constant reader, to inform readers of the Line that, while their thoughtfulness in sending him clippings from this Norm of Neutrality is appreciated, it is not necessary.

WHY RUB IT IN AFTER TWENTY YEARS?

[From "Twenty Years Ago," in the Gridley Advance.]

Rev. O. A. H. De la Gardie occupied the Methodist pulpit on Sunday at Roanoke much to the satisfaction of his friends here.

"TO Rent—Part of my beautiful apartment to first class gentlemen; cool and ideal in every respect. Edgewater ——."—Wantad.

Could YOU qualify?

The Barbarity Lies in Misquoting.

[From the revered American.]

"WE ARE SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS ARE MADE OF,
AND OUR LITTLE LIFE IS ROUNDED WITH A SLEEP."

Those last words, printed, according to our barbarous custom, in large letters, describe more powerfully than any other words ever written the littleness of man.

"J. J. RUSSELL and his family left yesterday for an auto trip to Spirit lake by automobile."—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

Apparently Mr. Russell asked the editor to make it plain that he didn't travel in a ——.

DOWN, OF COURSE.

Sir: We have decided to let you decide whether a fork should be turned up or down after finishing a meal. I say down; wife says up. It is awful when we argue. F. C. A.

FICTION heroines this summer are cupping their chins. C. T., who reads the stuff, reports that every heroine "sits with her chin cupped in her hands."

IRON ENTERING THE SOUL IS NOTHING TO THIS.

[From the Edinburg, Wis., Herald.]

Jacob Ballet's seating capacity has been painfully interfered with lately by sitting down while repairing a creosote roof.

ACCORDING to the uncommonly inspired compositor of the Tulsa World, the Colonel planted a "popular" tree in San Francisco.

The Hyphen.

[From Cabot's "What Men Live By."]

That mighty engine, the hyphen, which like some giant telescope has helped us to see new worlds, new freedom, spring-time and rejuvenation in the familiar word "recreation," can give it yet another glory. For what is it that art, music, literature, drama do for us? Is it not to re-create our jaded, humdrum lives? Art carries us off into a far country, more beautiful, more poignant, more tragic, perhaps more humorous and sparkling, perhaps nobler and more heroic, than is shown us in the workshop or the home. We emerge refreshed by this intense experience, and for a few precious minutes we look upon the world as if our eyes had never been dulled and stupefied by repetition and inattention, never lost the child's divine power of surprise.

HO, MAID OF ATHENS!

Sir: Sign on a Greek fruit store on Cottage Grove avenue:

"Takhoma Brick of Cream Ho Maid."

G. J. J.

REFERRING to the observations of a reader who had gadded over a lot of New Mexico and Texas, Mr. Wilsey, land commissioner for the Capitol Reservation lands, asks whether it is right or just to cast reflection on so extensive a territory. Probably not; but we guess that no extensive damage has been wrought.

(1) Yes. (2) No.

Sir: Do you know that "the" hotel in Rifle, Colo., is the Winchester?

Won't you please publish a list of your books in the colyum, soon? J. B. H.

"OLD Hens Slow and Dragging, Turkeys Very Dull."—Market Note.

Ho! hum! Where shall we go tonight?

HA! WHAT TUNE, INDEED!

Sir: Speaking of a tune being more lasting than the voice of the birds, what tune, now, should you say is more lasting than the voice of the w. k. sparrow? C. A. M.

"WANTED—A good woman to clean. Apply Premier Bath."—Benton Harbor News-Palladium.

"Wasteful," as Shakspeare observed, "and ridiculous excess."

TO THEM THAT HATH.

[From the Mineral Point, Wis., Democrat.]

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Liddicoat of this village are the proud and happy parents of a pair of triplets, born July 17.

"PROHIBITION'S Ups and Downs."—Headline. Or, briefier, crooking the elbow.

MR. WILSON'S war notes indicate that he would make a good colyum conductor.

HIS last line is usually a stinger. B. L. T.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright: 1915: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

NURSING THE BABY.

EVERY woman has read that a mother increases the chance for life of her baby by breast feeding it. The statement of that fact has appeared so many times that every woman must have read it. Yet a considerable proportion of mothers do not breast-feed their babies. Some have an idea that breast feeding is troublesome. It is less so than bottle feeding.

In olden times mothers nursed their babies whenever they were irritable. Now the plan is to nurse at three hour intervals during the first three months and at four hour intervals thereafter. The old plan was to nurse the baby many times during the night. The present plan is to nurse a young baby at 10 o'clock. An older baby gets no food after 6 o'clock at night. Under the present plan breast feeding is not troublesome. It is less so than bottle feeding.

Many mothers do not breast-feed because they think they do not give enough milk. It is the opinion of the best authorities that mothers who have a scanty milk supply can increase the supply materially. The medical literature for 1914 on breast feeding is reviewed in the American Journal of Diseases of Children for July by Dr. Meigs.

Dr. Pritchard tells us that the mental state of the mother has much to do with the quantity of breast milk. A quiet, happy, contented mother will have a good milk supply for her baby. Worry decreases the supply. Nusch says that the best way to stimulate secretion of milk is to have the baby suck several times a day. Three times a day is not enough. In many cases the milk will dry up if the baby is not put to the breast oftener than three times a day. Four times a day is better. Five times is better still.

Leo Wolfe says that a baby should not be nursed during the first day of its life. On the second day it should be fed once or twice. Water may be given frequently during the first and second days. On the third day there should be three feedings; on the fourth, four, and on the fifth the baby should be nursed every four hours.

There is disagreement among the authorities quoted as to the intervals between nursings in a baby four months old. About half of them advocate a four-hour interval and five feedings in the twenty-four hours, and the other half a three-hour interval. One, Rutschel, says that some babies should be fed as many as eight times in the twenty-four hours.

No medicine which the mother can take will increase the amount of breast milk. A nursing mother who has her monthly sickness will furnish a lessened amount of milk before the sickness, but the amount will be increased above the normal as soon as the sickness appears. This increase will persist for about ten days.

Many specialists allow a nursing mother to eat what she pleases, holding that no food eaten by the mother will cause diarrhoea or colic in the baby.

Meyer says that if a mother nursing a baby less than a month old eats fruits, spices, and highly flavored vegetables it will cause her baby to have colic or diarrhoea. Sometimes this occurs when the baby is three months old.

HAVE CAREFUL EXAMINATION.

Z. G. writes: "A man of 50, of athletic habit and good health, suddenly develops stiffness and pains in the back and hips and in the muscles of the neck and shoulders. Two physicians examine him and find his heart, lungs, kidneys, and tonsils healthy and his blood pressure normal, but find his teeth somewhat infected with pyorrhea. He is treated for three weeks with emetine, but at the end of this time, although his teeth are cured, he is otherwise worse. In addition to his joint pains a persistent sore throat develops and is very painful. But the worst of his troubles are cramping pains, which lay siege to the muscles of his back and chest and render him almost helpless. Exercise, if carried to the point of wearying any set of muscles, seems to produce these cramps the following day. They come on regularly in the early morning (from 2 to 3 a. m.) and make sleep impossible. The patient is scarcely able to get out of bed, but is easier during the middle of the day. He has lost some weight, but not to a weakening degree, and his appetite is fairly good. The bowels are rather inactive, making the use of bran bread or oil necessary. He cannot bend to his desk for any length of time without a most painful stiffness which requires several minutes to rub away. Feet, hands, elbows, and knees are unaffected. The spine is almost rigid, so that the patient cannot lace his shoes or pick up any object from the floor. Is this an infection of the teeth, or throat, or intestinal tract?"

REPLY.

I should say you should be very suspicious of disease in the spinal cord. Vertebral trouble must also be eliminated. Go back to your physician for careful examination as to these points. Cramps in the legs at 2 o'clock in the morning in a middle aged man strongly suggest intestinal fermentation. But first have the cord condition cleared up.

LOOKS LIKE NEURASTHENIA.

A. B. C. writes that her husband, 50 years of age, has afternoon temperature and sweats. He is very nervous. His pulse is quick. This has lasted two years. For a while he held his weight, but lately he has lost weight. He has been examined by some of the best physicians, including consumption specialists. They all assure him he is not a consumptive, but that his symptoms are due to neurasthenia. Can this be?

REPLY.

It can. The symptoms given are very suggestive of consumption, but if the men whose names are given in your letter have said they can find no consumption I do not think there is any. Neurasthenia could cause every symptom in your list.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright: 1915: By the Brentwood Co.]

PHILIPPE, Duke of Orleans, chief of the Royalist party in France, is lying seriously ill in London, and is likely to be confined to his bed for a long time to come. He was knocked down by a motor omnibus three weeks ago in the streets of the British metropolis and sustained a fracture of the femur.

He is under the care of the eminent English surgeon, Sir John Bland Sutton, and of Dr. Dardennes, head of the French hospital in London, while Dr. Recamier, who has long been the family physician of the widowed Comtesse de Paris and of her children, has made several trips to London to see the duke, from France, where he is now in charge of the auxiliary hospital for the sick and wounded which the Comtesse de Paris and her only other son, Ferdinand, Duc de Montpensier, have organized for the care of the wounded soldiers at their great chateau of Randan, Puy de Dome.

It is not the fault of the duke that he is not in the field against the Germans. For he has sought by every means in his power and brought every influence to bear to induce the French government and its allies to accept the offer of his military services in even the humblest capacity.

But the French government is precluded from taking advantage thereof by the French laws, enacted at the instance of the suicide, Gen. Boulanger, debarring princes of dynasties that have formerly exercised sovereign sway over France, and that are identified with its history, from serving in either the army or the navy, while England, Russia, Italy and Belgium have declined the offer of the duke's sword, as well as those of the other princes of his house, for fear of annoying or embarrassing the republican government in Paris.

The Duke of Orleans is separated from his Hapsburg wife, Archduchess Marie Dorothea of Austria and Hungary, who is now staying with her widowed mother, the Archduchess Clothilde, at Aleshuth, in Hungary. They have no children, and the next heir to the Duke of Orleans as chief of the house of France is his only brother, Ferdinand, Duke of Montpensier, a captain of the royal Spanish navy.

This is not the first occasion of the Duke of Orleans being badly lamed by an accident. Years ago, while boar hunting at Villamanrique, in Spain, his horse fell with him in such a fashion that his leg and thigh were badly injured, and it may be recalled that the late Comte de Chambord, whose rights he inherited, and who reigned as a child for a couple of days over France as Henry V., after his grandfather, Charles X., had abdicated in his favor, in 1830, likewise met with an accident of this kind while out hunting, which caused him to walk with a limp throughout the greater part of his life.

Prince Sergius Galitzine, who has just passed away at Lausanne, on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, at the age of 75, was one of the best known and most influential members of this great Russian house of the old aristocracy, and was almost as familiar a figure in Paris as at Petrograd, where he occupied at court the high office of grand huntsman to the czar.

The prince's mother, after becoming a widow, married as her second husband Count Osten Sacken, who for nearly a quarter of a century filled the office of Muscovite ambassador at Berlin, where she died.

The prince himself has been twice married, and by his first wife had a daughter, married to M. Iswolski, former minister of public worship at Petrograd and brother of the czar's present ambassador in France.

The Galitzines are descended from Guediminus, grand prince of Lithuania, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and derive their name from Galitza, a gauntlet, which the founder of the family, namely, Michael Boulgakoff, was accustomed always to wear on his right hand, never being seen without it.

The Galitzines might, had they willed, be occupying today the throne of Russia. For Prince Basil Galitzine was one of the four candidates for the Muscovite crown in 1610, but, like the Troubetzkoi of his day, voluntarily gave way in favor of Michael Romanoff, from whom the present czar is descended.

It is to a Princess Galitzine that the city of New York owes the foundation of one of its finest educational establishments, namely, that of the School of the Sacred Heart, which was first organized in 1841. She had been sent across the Atlantic from Paris, with a number of members of the Order of the Sacred Heart, all of whom were women of noble birth.

Another Prince Galitzine, who was a priest of the Roman Catholic church, did a wonderful amount of work of a missionary and charitable character among the poorest classes of foreigners around Pittsburgh and throughout the mining districts of Pennsylvania, where his name is still to this day held in great honor and veneration.

The late Prince Sergius Galitzine maintained the traditions of his race in devoting a considerable portion of his great fortune to philanthropic objects, and founded and maintained at Moscow the great Galitzine hospital, which has a thousand beds.

Another Prince Galitzine is also remembered at Moscow by his excellent behavior as governor general throughout the great cholera epidemic there, giving up his entire salary and allowances to the relief of the stricken and spending his days in visiting the various hospitals.

The well known Saxon composer, Botho Siegwarth, who has just succumbed at Dresden to a bullet wound through the lung, received while fighting the Russians as an infantry private, was no other than the most gifted of the sons of Prince Philip Eulenburg.

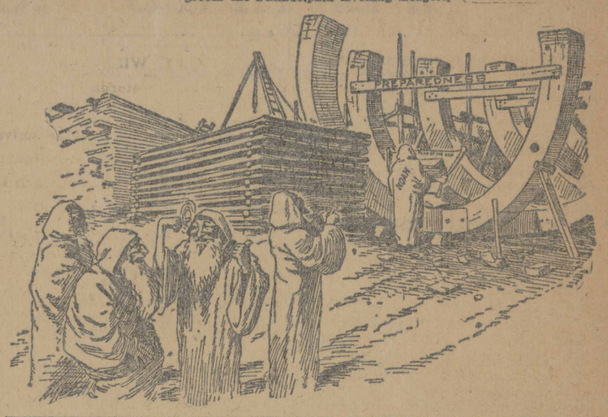
After the terrible disgrace of his father, the most powerful man of the German empire, with boundless influence over the kaiser, who at one moment was dismissed from his office of ambassador to Austria, expelled from the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle, arrested and placed on trial on charges of the most infamous character, young Count Siegwarth Eulenburg determined to drop his father's name and incidentally also the title, styling himself merely "Dr. Botho Siegwarth"—he was a doctor of philosophy.

He took up his residence at Dresden and devoted himself to composing music, in which calling he won not only an ample livelihood but also considerable success. He married there the prima donna Helen Staegemann, one of the most popular singers of the Dresden opera, by whom he leaves a year old son.

The late count, who a few weeks before his death had won for himself the Iron Cross on the battlefields of Poland, was the one of Prince Eulenburg's sons who had more than any of the others inherited his father's wonderful musical gifts and poetic talent.

TIMES HAVEN'T CHANGED MUCH.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.]



The Legal Friend of the People.

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

DEPENDS ON CLAUSE IN LEASE.

Chicago, July 22.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—I moved out of a flat on Jan. 1 because of the inability of the owner to keep the flat comfortably heated. I have been looking for the landlord to take action to recover the rent, but up to this date have heard nothing until I was served with a confessed judgment. Should I not have been notified that I was to be sued, and is the action on the part of the owner legal? Is there any redress for me, or must I submit to this course of procedure? A. O. P.

Your lease probably contained a clause giving the landlord a right to obtain confession of judgment upon default of payment of rent. Under this clause you would not be entitled to notice.

If the breach of the terms of the lease by the landlord was such as to make the flat not only uncomfortable but wholly untenantable, you have a good defense to the action on the lease and can request the court to vacate the judgment against you, provided less than thirty days have elapsed from the date of the judgment. Otherwise your only redress is against the landlord for breach of the contract to heat the premises comfortably.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

APPRAISE AFTER WILL IS PROBATED.

Chicago, July 22.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—Kindly inform me whether or not it is necessary that a will be invoiced before being probated. All of the children are over 30 years of age and married. A. L. S.

We are uncertain as to what you mean by invoicing. No "invoice clause" is necessary or customary in a will. If you mean "appraising," we can answer your question by saying that appraising is not done until after the will has been probated.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

COLLECTION OF LABOR ACCOUNT.

Chicago, July 22.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—Please tell me what the statute of limitation is on a labor account. Is it possible for me to collect at this time for labor performed in 1907? R. S.

Unless there is a written contract a labor account is unenforceable after five years. You can not collect, therefore, for labor performed in 1907.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SELLING PROPERTY FOR TAXES.

Chicago, July 21.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—How long a time is given a property owner to pay his real estate taxes before the same will be sold? If the property is ordered to be sold, is the owner given notice of the same? Where it has been sold, how long a time is given one to redeem the property? J. H.

Real estate taxes fall due on May 1 of each year. If not paid before that date, a judgment is obtained in the County court for the amount of the tax bill and the tax sales generally begin about Aug. 1. The property so sold for taxes may be redeemed at any time within two years from the date of the sale, but the amount that must be paid to redeem the property increases every six months after the sale.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

LEVYING ON PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR DEBT.

Chicago, July 21.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—My husband was in business until recently, when he failed through extravagance on his part and through no fault of mine. He is in debt to one party for the sum of $200, and, although working at present on a salary, he is unable to pay this debt, either in whole or in part. The party threatens to levy on our household furniture, and I am anxious to know if he can be permitted to do so. L. T.

The necessary wearing apparel, Bible, school books, and family pictures of every person, together with $400 worth of other personal property, are exempt from execution or attachment. Fifteen dollars per week of your husband's wages are exempt from garnishment. All personal property and wages over and above these sums are subject to execution or attachment for the satisfaction of judgments against your husband. Of course, if the household goods are your personal property and not that of your husband, his creditors cannot levy on them.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

PAYING FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Chandlerville, Ill., May 21.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—Kindly inform me if a property owner can be compelled to pay one-half or any of the expense of paving a street or laying concrete walks in front of their property when a town has a little over 900 inhabitants? S. J. C.

A property owner can be so compelled, though the village is only of a population of 900.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

SCHOOLBOYS IN LUBECK COMPLAIN OF "THE TRIBUNE"; NEWS.

LUBECK, Germany, June 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Our teacher told us that THE DAILY TRIBUNE had sent a war correspondent to the battlefields and that this gentleman had defended the Germans against the slanderings of the French and English press. I hoped to find such an article, but I found nothing that satisfied my hope. On the contrary, you printed all the lies to be read in English or neutral newspapers.

The Americans had time enough to know the German character, but they seem not to have known it, save the Americans living in Germany. The proof of my pretension is your printing the lies and calumnies spread all over the world by our enemies.

The Germans are neither cruel nor barbarians. You do not consider that the English, French, all our enemies, are far and away more cruel (dumdum! Russians in East Prussia!) and also have militarism.

England broke the neutrality of poor Belgium in 1906; so did Belgium itself. England has often broken neutrality. It does not care a fig about any principle of neutrality, whenever her own material interests are concerned. Germany could not break Belgian neutrality, as the others did so before. Besides, our march into Belgium was merely an act of national self-preservation. But when Germany acts in this way it is called a breach of neutrality; when England does it, it is "fair play."

Perhaps you have since long known all that I write. Every time when I see your paper my ill will arises and I have given way to it in these few lines. By providing our enemies with arms America makes money, but it makes the war last long, which is a shame. I am afraid truth and faith are now to be found only in Germany. You make me feel proud of being a German boy.

RICHARD GOERKE,
Pupil of the Catharineum in Lubeck.

[Besides the above we received yesterday letters from Wilhelm Piper, Adolf Schramm, Fritz Lüddin, Walter Mayer, Fritz Pustkuchen, and Wilhelm Schlatow, all pupils of the Catharineum, Lübeck. All seven letters speak of receiving copies of THE TRIBUNE from their English master, and most of them complain about the identical things which they assert to be untrue and unjust to the German cause and character. We print that of Herr Goerke as an example of the whole because we have not space in which to print seven letters which cover practically the same ground.—Ed. Tribune.]

SOCIALISM THE PANACEA.

Chicago, July 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is really amusing to read some of your editorials. Why not come out straight with the truth, saying: Municipal ownership is the ultimate remedy for the wage earners' problem—which is socialism—instead of praising politics as played by Mayor Thompson and Hoyne. The square, less word wasting dictum should be that: The governing heads of the nation shall in the near future run the nation's business.

Of course that will eliminate hot air editors, the Busbys, Blairs, et al.

JOHN ZOUBOULAKIS.

THE PHARMACOPEIAL COMMITTEE.

La Crosse, Ind., July 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Lately several articles by your staff correspondent in Washington, D. C., in regard to the pharmacopeial revision committee have appeared. I wish to call your attention to the fact that this body is not made up of doctors exclusively, as your paper leads one to believe. Instead it is composed of druggists, chemists, and doctors, each member representing a school or organization, either pharmaceutical or medical.

I would also like to call your attention to the fact that they do not determine what is or what is not a medicine. Neither are they a law making body. In case whisky and brandy are not included in the new pharmacopeia, it will be because the members of this group cannot agree upon a standard of purity for these articles and not because they are without medicinal value. (See United States Dispensatory, 9 Ed., pages 1174-1179.)

While your correspondent mentions the omission of brandy and whisky, I would like to mention the fact that about 200 other medicinal products will also be omitted.

Chicago and Philadelphia pharmacists are the brains of this distinguished body.

D. R. JONES.

POLITICIANS AND THE PRIMARY.

Chicago, July 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How long will the self-appointed bosses seek to thwart the will of the people which the primary law of the state permits them to express? Do they expect the people to be dumb driven cattle? I believe the present mayor contended during his fight for the primary nomination for that office that it was against the spirit of the primary law for the party organization to indorse any one for any office. How does his present action conform to that spirit now?

"God give us men;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy."

Political organizations in the hands of spoils seeking politicians have never been able to produce first class statesmen. Who dare aspire to things above the source of the power that makes him?

These people would better look out that in their contention for the spoils of office that some one does not come along and rescue the office from such a plot.

W. E. KERN,
1653 School street.

MOTHERS TO END WAR.

Madison, Wis., July 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—War! war! Was it for this the mothers of the world have suffered the pangs of childbirth? At the present time the answer seems to be yes, for has not war claimed nearly all the nations of the earth, and just how soon our own great American nation may be plunged into warfare is still an open question.

If the mothers of the world should rise up in indignation against this awful calamity there would be no more war and we have the right to refuse to bear children for the mere glory and spoils of war. It is a woman's calling to bring children into the world to live for their country and not to die for it.

SARAH L. VAIL,
22 Lake Lawn place.