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MONDAY, JULY 30, 1934.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICES. CHICAGO—TRIBUNE SQUARE. MILWAUKEE—EMPIRE BUILDING. NEW YORK—250 EAST 43D STREET. WASHINGTON—315 ALBEE BUILDING. BOSTON—718 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING. ATLANTA—1826 REYNOLDS AVENUE. LONDON—105 FLEET STREET. PARIS—1 RUE SCRIBE. BERLIN—COLUMBUS HOUSE, POTSDAMERPLATZ 1. WARSAW—ALZBI FRASCATI 6. ROME—GALLERIA COLONNA [SCALA A]. SHANGHAI—38 AVENUE EDWARD VII. TOKYO—IMPERIAL HOTEL. MEXICO CITY—HOTEL REGIS. PANAMA CITY—HOTEL CENTRAL. SPECIAL REPRESENTATION. SAN FRANCISCO—820 KOHL BUILDING.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR ILLINOIS

Repeal the Tyranny Law.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1. Cut taxes in half. 2. Pay the defaulted bonds. 3. Overcome crime. 4. Speed up railroad passenger service. 5. Make Chicago the first city in the world.

"Give me but the liberty of the press and I will give to the minister a vernal house of peers. I will give him a corrupt and servile house of commons. I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office. I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence. I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase up submission and overcome resistance; and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will go forth to meet him undismayed. I will attack the mighty fabric of that mightier engine. I will shake down from its height corruption and bury it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter." -Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

THE DEATH OF DILLINGER.

Aside from the confirmed and established fact that John Dillinger is dead not only the public information but the legal records are incomplete. Mr. Purvis and his federal agents have treated a notorious—and local—police event as if it were a part of some princely politics in medieval Italy. A bad man is where he should be and people are glad of it. He was an outlaw and died as such. Some one deserves credit and reward for running him down. Mr. Purvis, inspired by new ideas of autocratic government, retires into the ducal castle and allows the fact accomplished to speak for itself.

A confusion of rumors takes the place of accredited legal record. The confusion begins at the outset. On the scene at the appointed time are agents of the federal department of justice, police from another city, and more than that, from another state, and almost incidentally it would seem, police of Chicago, in whose jurisdiction the case was.

It further appears that the Chicago police were stopped by federal interference from doing their full duty. One Chicago policeman had Dillinger's two women companions in custody and says, if he is reliably reported, that a federal man ordered him to let them go. They were not found again by the police for two days.

Dillinger was shot instead of being seized. It cannot pass notice that two women also were shot and by mere good luck not seriously wounded or killed. It cannot pass notice that it was fortunate that the identification of the suspect was correct. He was Dillinger. Identifications sometimes prove wrong. The Mexican law of flight does not permit a remedy in such cases.

The justification for the summary execution of the man was in his own record as a murderer, killer of police, and jail breaker. Attempts to arrest him had proved fatal to several men and attempts to keep him in prison and bring him to trial had proved their futility and hinted at several other things. Although these summary executions on the spot are not to the liking of law in its highest form American desperadoes have so impaired law enforcement that its methods now are compelled to approximate theirs. A thought can linger upon that fact.

The power of politics, the use of money, the corruption and dishonesty of able attorneys, the crimpability of responsible persons, and the viciousness of the criminals have in effect changed the laws. They have compelled the law abiding to sanction what they do not like. The consequences are not what such people concede ought to come from their administration of justice but, until the underlying faults are corrected, this outlaw law, whatever its dangers, will be accepted as forced by desperate conditions.

The Dillinger affair, however, does not end there. Mr. Purvis, from all accounts, was left in command of the situation after the killer had been killed. He was granted a power of censorship and he refused to make the complete statements which a legal record of a man's death would require. For reasons of state a detailed explanation was withheld. The coroner and his jury, much impressed by the event and also by the authority of the federal agents, were satisfied with an incomplete record.

A natural view of the conduct of the chief and his agents would lead to the conclusion that they had nothing to do with the discovery of Dillinger's whereabouts, had bungled one attempt to capture him when they knew where he was, in northern Wisconsin, had caused two persons to be killed then and in the Chicago affair nearly bungled the attempt again and in killing Dillinger wounded two other persons and permitted relevant and important witnesses or accomplices to escape.

Mr. Purvis, controlling the information, used his position to censor even the legal proceedings required for an accounting in the case of death from other than natural causes and can be charged with suppressing information in order to enhance the prestige of the federal manhunters, cover up the defects of his own contingent, glorify the federal department of justice and justify the invasion of the states by United States policemen in dealing with all varieties of crime.

If Mr. Purvis had made or authorized a complete

and detailed statement to the coroner and had not assumed that federal agents may use their discretion both in killing and in not satisfying the law with a full justification of it, the summary execution would have received the sanction of law. No one asks law officers to sacrifice their lives when they are dealing with such men as Dillinger. Naturally, various stories of the affair are breaking now, all adding to the confusion. More lacks explanation than has received it. A half dozen of the reported incidents are puzzling if not incredible. In normal police work, if Indiana police had received a tip-off they would have informed the Chicago police at once instead of waiting ten days or two weeks, working in Chicago on their own responsibility and secretly. Mr. Purvis is eased into the picture to acquire merit and possibly to cloud irregularities and Dillinger dies as he lived, in a square of mystery and to the great hazard of other people. The strange death of Probasco while in custody of federal agents needs a lot of explaining.

GOV. OLSON'S ILLEGAL BLOCKADE.

Martial law was proclaimed in Minneapolis because of disorders attendant on a teamsters' strike. The only legitimate and legal objective of the suspension of the civil government was the restoration of order. In effect, the streets of Minneapolis had been blockaded. The proclamation of martial law can be justified only as a means of breaking the illegal blockade. Martial law has produced no such result. The military have not opened the streets to all who wish to use them peaceably. Only those individuals and firms which have been given military passes are allowed to move their goods on the public highways. For all others the streets of Minneapolis are more securely blockaded than they were before the governor acted.

Fortunately the people of Minneapolis are not without a remedy to use against their Nazi governor. The law in the matter is set forth in Consistoria v. Smith [57 Fed. (2d) 227] is scarcely open to serious question. Any truck owner who has been denied the use of the streets can go into the federal District court to enjoin the governor from using his pernicious licensing system to deprive citizens of their constitutional right to use their property and the public streets.

The cited case was heard by three judges sitting in the Eastern district of Texas in February, 1932. The court held that a federal court will enjoin the governor from interfering with property rights even though he declares a state of insurrection exists when, as a matter of fact, the court can see by evidence or otherwise that no such condition pertains. Moreover, when the governor proclaims martial law his troops must do no more than assist the ordinary police officers of the state in performing their customary duties.

The duty of the ordinary police officers of Minneapolis is to keep the streets open to all who wish to use them for lawful purposes in a lawful manner. The police of Minneapolis have no right to say that Jones may operate his truck but Smith cannot. The governor and his troops have no more right to discriminate in this fashion contrary to the fourteenth amendment than have the local police. The federal court in Minnesota, if appealed to, must intervene on behalf of any person who has been discriminated against.

A SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. H. C. Horneman of Danville as treasurer of the Republican state central committee is a significant one. Mr. Horneman is not a politician in the accepted sense of the word. The only office he has held has been the presidency of the school board in Danville. He is one of the most successful farmers in Illinois and particularly successful as a stock breeder. His name is known wherever Guernsey cattle and blooded draft horses are prized.

Men of his type have been all too rare in party organization and management in recent years. He accepted office, so an intimate friend has said, on the ground that "if the Democrats are planning to regiment American life, I want to be in the Republican fight against them because I want my son to have the same opportunities I had." The report comes from Wisconsin that more than a hundred of the ablest men at the bar there have volunteered their services as Republican speakers in the forthcoming campaign. A few years ago it was difficult to conscript a half dozen platform speakers. These evidences show that the solid men of this region are alarmed at the trend of events and see the Republican party as the organization through which they must act to preserve their liberties. One volunteer like Horneman is worth a battalion of federal pay rollers.

Editorial of the Day

OUR RUSSIAN TRADE. [Danville Commercial News.] Months have passed since we recognized the soviet government in Russia, but the promised Russian trade with this country has failed to materialize. In fact, the amount of trade has declined. Ambassador Bullitt, received with open arms in Moscow, set about to build a million dollar embassy in which to develop a lucrative commerce between Russia and the United States.

To date Mr. Bullitt has little to occupy his attention, and for some unknown reason he has failed miserably as a salesman for American goods, chiefly because he can find no one in Moscow who will discuss trade relations. The discussions as to commerce and the readjustment of the old indebtedness in which the United States has been a patient creditor are to be transferred to Washington.

However, the results of any and all the discussions will be questionable, for Russia does not want to pay its debts and it cannot buy goods from us unless we loan it the money with which to pay for them. The situation is similar to that of any American merchant who, to build up his sales, would loan his customers the necessary money. We are told that great gold fields are being opened up in Russia. Maybe this gold will be used to buy American products. It seems unlikely, however, that Russia will become a heavy buyer in the American market.

The wily Litvinoff, who negotiated the recognition which substantially improved Russia's standing in European circles, has since been successfully dodging any settlement of his country's indebtedness to the United States.

It begins to look as if the question of Russia's indebtedness might well have preceded recognition.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

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

PERENNIAL BORDER. (FOR J. O.)

By Nancy Shores.

She must have loved homely things, the woman who lived here; Fire in the deep-throated hearth, rain on the windows, Yellow canaries singing, lamps shining clear And herbs drying in tiny separate windows— For the chimney rears its height with a lusty draft And the windows watch the scalloped drops in the rain And I found the cages ranged on shelves in the cellar And papers of herbs, darkened with time's queer stain, And the tall brass lamps, waiting their wicks and chimneys, Bright in the dust that feathered them in vain. I know so much about her, the woman who lived here. She has left her imprint deeper than time can wear And day by day, down the perennial border, Time moves, like her fingers, gently, with resolute care. April, April was cold and dark and dreary. It rained and the wind in the eaves was never still. There was nothing green but hollyhocks under the oak leaves, And attic and cellar lay under the years' gray will, Full of the dust of empty histories Of labeled glasses for jellies and quaint preserves, Butters and jams: Cherry and Damson Plum, Yellow Crab Apple, Quince and the long reserves Of summer-in-glass to brighten the winter days With color of jewels; the tart fragrance of Grape, The cool union of purple Blackberry Jam, The Green Watermelon-Pickle and Cloves for Ham On long shelves hung from the brown-beamed cellar ceiling, Swinging there in the dust over holes and rakes That were rusted through while spring went on without them, Hung with the veils the quick old spider makes. The attic was thick with tears for woman and lover; Boxes, bundles, old letters, trash that the heart Uses for fuel, burning its memories over, Queer, forgotten litters to make a chart Of half a century clear for the patient fingers That left it here with the tears that burn and start; Boxes labeled: Pieces for Mary's Quilt, —Filled with crimson calico, sprigged in white— Shells from Aunt Victor's, Summer of Nineteen Ten, —Coral and ivory shells, cool in the light— Comings for swatches (her hair was a golden brown), Summer Patterns (she wore a size thirty-six), Postals sent back to the folks from her little journeys (They made the date of her marriage easy to fix). There were pictures framed in carved and gilded wood, Huge engravings of battles and seas and stags; Colored prints of Watt's Hope, A Yard of Roses, A Yard of Puppies, Cory's World and its Flags; Family groups and fat-cheeked, solemn babies, Men with roached hair and women in Langtry bangs, Graduations and Confirmations and Births And a yard-tall head of a lion with yellow fangs. There were notebooks pasted full of her loot from neighbors, And kin and friends: the lore of the kitchen range, Receipts, they called them then, the delicate labors Of spoon and beater and bowl that never change. Take seventeen eggs—said one—three cups rose petals; Cream sugar with butter, two pounds each, and beat . . . Rose-cake, that was, made for a great church supper, A whole long day spent over the range's heat. And there, on the attic floor, are the scars of fire That smelt of scorch when the sun beamed in from the south, From a terrible blaze that charred the beams to their marrow. She must have watched that fire with her heart in her mouth. May, We had pruned the orchard, the linden trees, Reset the peonies froth heaved from the earth, Lifted tall roses from their fallen trellage And cut down seedling elders of dubious worth, And burned the burdocks in their burry thickets, Watching the sky anxiously to the south, Seeing the vane whip in the useless breeze: No rain, no rain to break the perfervid drought. And then the green shafts in the perennial border Widened out and tulips in rainbow glory Opened late, and the lilacs bloomed and plum-trees Told in passions of white the rest of the story. Pear trees and peach and apple came to their blossom Of pearl and rose and the brown orchard grass Grew overnight to a thick green velvet splendor. We saw on a moon a chevron of wild geese pass, Cherry trees frosted the grass with fallen petals; The long buds reddened a silver maple tree And a flame of green sprang up one side of the poplars. The woman who lived here once gave this to me. June, The musk rose scented the evening air, The peonies lifted full, sweet heads to the sky, Chokecherries furred their plumes and great green moths Wavered into the dusk—and the drought went by. Wrens moved into their houses; robins chirped And ate, day-long, the fruit of the mulberry tree. The cherries ripened red, and we picked all day For enough for pies for David and Clyde and me. She must have loved loveliness, the woman who lived here. Out in the orchard, buttercups' sunny heads Mix with daisies and bluebells and wild sweet asters, Crowding into the borders to fill the beds That once she planted with tall white phlox and poppies; And the scent of melilot, mint and musk rose spreads. July, and the apples mellowing on the bough Tell of autumn and leaves gone brown and gold, And the hollyhocks in the deep perennial border Are tall and rosy and heavy of bees they hold, Crowded spires that forget the sleep of winter And the snow heaping a long blue-shadowed fold. Yonder where the tombstones lean They have made her oblong room. Safe from sprays that might have been, Closed to leaf and bud and bloom, But they cannot keep from her Deep-cut name the lichens' green, Irrefragable messenger Of the springs that she has seen. I am richer now who lived for a little space Where a woman I never knew laid hold on beauty And lifted it, root and all, to the light of her face, Planting it deep along the days of her duty So that the seasons bloom on her path of grace. Tonight, in the border, the white moths stir And the fruits of her labors remember her.

Many reports have been made on the experience of smokers with large groups of patients. In at least 20 per cent of the so-called suitable cases it is impossible to introduce air because there is no free pleural space. Of the remaining suitable cases in only about half is a partial collapse possible because of scattered adhesions; in the other half a satisfactory pneumothorax can be produced. In her words, in any large group of so-called suitable cases in only about 40 per cent is the operation entirely satisfactory. Under ordinary conditions there is very little hazard in the operation. Occasionally, as in all other simple operations, some unforeseen complication may arise. Sometimes there will be a general exudation of fluid from the pleural surfaces. This is called effusion and will occur sooner or later in about one-third of the cases. This complication is sometimes beneficial, rarely serious. There is no doubt that pneumothorax has proved a great boon to tuberculous individuals. When the results are most effective the symptomatic improvement of the patient is striking. In the hands of careful, thoughtful physicians pneumothorax has been and undoubtedly will continue to be one of the very important surgical measures that can be used in properly selected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is obvious that pneumothorax will

FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

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

IMMIGRATION. Chicago, July 25.—[Friend of the People.]—I married my wife, a German citizen, in San Francisco in 1927. She went to Germany on a visit in 1932 without first securing a permit to reenter the United States. I am a naturalized citizen and would like to make an application for her return as a non-quota immigrant. Will I have any trouble, and how long will it take to get her visa? P. S.

If your wife, prior to her leaving for Germany in 1932, had the very important advice of the United States for permanent residence, she should make application for a non-quota immigration visa as a returning resident at the American consulate nearest her foreign address. As a citizen of the United States you may, if you so desire, secure form 833 from the immigration and naturalization room 718 new Post-office building, Canal and Van Buren streets, which form is a petition on which you may request the issuance of a non-quota immigration visa for your wife. The issuance of immigration visas is a function of American consuls who are under the jurisdiction of the secretary of state, Washington, D. C. The length of time varies in individual cases. It should not take long if the papers are in order. FRED J. SCHLOTTFELDT, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization.

ORAL AGREEMENTS. Peoria, Ill., July 25.—[Friend of the People.]—Can I collect an open account which has run for seven years? There is a party who borrowed \$100 from me seven years ago. All I get is promises and excuses. 2. Does the prom-

ise keep the account from being outlawed? E. M.

1. The limitation period on all oral agreements is five years. 2. Yes. Such a new promise would extend the period for another five years. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

PROPERTY SETTLEMENT. Peoria, Ill., July 25.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—1. Could a wife take injunction proceedings on personal property she has paid for? The bill of sale is made in the husband's name. 2. I paid for the property by check. The check has been lost. Could I go to the bank records and prove I paid for the property? 3. If so, could I get what I have paid out if property is worth 10? If not, what part could I get? 4. What steps must a wife take to keep the child in order to prevent the husband from taking her? 5. Can a wife get the furniture? C. B.

1. We assume that your question is incidental to separation proceedings. The court in the course of such proceedings could make appropriate orders with reference to the property of the parties. 2. It seems probable that you can make sufficient proof. 3. The court allowance will depend on all of the balancing equities of the parties. 4. Employ an attorney. 5. See preceding answers. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Friend of the Insured [Letters to this department must be signed with names and addresses of writers.]

COMPENSATION RIGHTS. Chicago, July 11.—[Friend of the Insured.]—Will you please tell me if person severely injured while working at his regular job is compelled to accept money offered by the insurance company or can he hire a lawyer and sue for more?—B. O. C.

Securing the services of an attorney in an attempt to get a greater amount in compensation under the compensation law would be an unnecessary expense to you, since the state compensation law provides for specific payments in most cases and the insurance companies are obliged to pay in accordance with the provisions. Occasionally in cases of permanent partial disability a controversy may arise as to the amount of compensation payable for disability of this kind, in which case the compensation board and your own doctor's report will rule in the maximum allowance. If you have reference to going to the civil courts, the law provides that no common law or statutory rights to recover damages for injury or death sustained by an employe engaged in his regular job is lost by the compensation provided for under the workmen's compensation law. It shall be available to any employe who is covered by the provisions of the act. The only exception is that an illegally employed minor or his legal representative, who, as the right, within six months after the time of injury or death, to file with the compensation commission a rejection of his right to the benefits under the act, in which case he would have the right to pursue their common law or statutory remedies to recover damages for such injuries or death. No payment under compensation can be made to a minor until fully approved by the compensation commission.

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R. H. L.

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 diseases.

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ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX IN TUBERCULOSIS.

THE basic principle in the treatment of all forms of pulmonary tuberculosis is REST. At least a hundred years ago an English physician suggested that treatment would be more effective if not only the patient but the diseased lung could be temporarily placed at rest. The movement of the lung in respiration, which continues without interruption, has presented an insurmountable obstacle to the healing of inflammation in that structure. An attempt to place the lung at rest by the introduction of clear air into the pleural space can be accomplished only in the absence of adhesions between the two pleural layers and between the pleura and the chest wall. In other words, the pleura must be free and movable so that when air is allowed to enter the pleural space the lung will promptly collapse and remain so for quite some time. Gradually the air will absorb and the lung will expand. This means that in order to maintain the lung at rest air must be re-introduced at intervals. Introducing air into the pleural space is called artificial pneumothorax.

For the last twenty years this form of treatment has attracted much attention and has been received with varying degrees of enthusiasm. The more optimistic investigators claim that they are able to use pneumothorax to advantage in 15 to 25 per cent of their cases. The more conservative, older and more experienced chest men claim that the average of suitable cases is about 5 per cent.

Many reports have been made on the experience of smokers with large groups of patients. In at least 20 per cent of the so-called suitable cases it is impossible to introduce air because there is no free pleural space. Of the remaining suitable cases in only about half is a partial collapse possible because of scattered adhesions; in the other half a satisfactory pneumothorax can be produced. In her words, in any large group of so-called suitable cases in only about 40 per cent is the operation entirely satisfactory.

Under ordinary conditions there is very little hazard in the operation. Occasionally, as in all other simple operations, some unforeseen complication may arise. Sometimes there will be a general exudation of fluid from the pleural surfaces. This is called effusion and will occur sooner or later in about one-third of the cases. This complication is sometimes beneficial, rarely serious.

There is no doubt that pneumothorax has proved a great boon to tuberculous individuals. When the results are most effective the symptomatic improvement of the patient is striking. In the hands of careful, thoughtful physicians pneumothorax has been and undoubtedly will continue to be one of the very important surgical measures that can be used in properly selected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is obvious that pneumothorax will

prove most successful in those cases where only one lung is diseased or where the involvement of the opposite lung is comparatively slight. The treatment is of particular advantage in young patients. The fever disappears, the amount of sputum is markedly decreased, and the general health begins to improve. If a patient is doing well with rest in bed there is no advantage in initiating a form of treatment that is necessarily of long duration. The consensus among experts is that conservative or sanitarium treatment should be the rule, with resort to artificial pneumothorax if the patient is not making normal progress and if the case is in other respects suitable.

Another procedure designed to place the lung at rest—namely: cutting the phrenic nerve at one side—will be discussed in a later article.

TOXIC THYROID.

G. B. writes: 1. What is toxic thyroid? 2. What is exophthalmic goiter?

REPLY. 1. The term indicates disease of the thyroid gland that is disturbing other body functions. There is usually an increase in the rate of the heart beat, an increase in the rate of tissue oxidation (metabolism) and nervousness. 2. Exophthalmic goiter will show most of the conditions noted above and, in addition, the eyeballs appear to protrude. That the white of the eye may be seen below the upper lid.

VACCINATION. A. B. C. writes: I applied for a job and the firm insists that its employes be vaccinated. What should I do?

REPLY. The firm evidently desires that all its employes be immune to smallpox. This can be secured by smallpox vaccine or by having an attack of the disease. Smallpox would be practically eliminated from the world if every one were vaccinated. The disease is spread by individuals who are not immune. As a good citizen you ought not to object to a practical health measure. If you are immune to smallpox you will not have the disease; hence you cannot spread it to others.

HARELIP. W. L. writes: A friend married a man who has two brothers with harelip. When her baby was born it had a harelip. How long does this mark go through the family?

REPLY. The condition known as harelip is an embryological defect that may show in succeeding generations. Inheritance follows the Mendelian law.

SLEEP. L. D. writes: Is it more beneficial to retire about three hours before midnight than to go to bed at midnight, getting about eight hours' sleep in both cases?

REPLY. If you secure eight hours' sleep in each twenty-four it makes no difference which third of the day you use. Some people fail to secure eight hours of restful sleep; they take it out on their employers the next day.

Friend of the Insured [Letters to this department must be signed with names and addresses of writers.]

IMMIGRATION. Chicago, July 25.—[Friend of the People.]—I married my wife, a German citizen, in San Francisco in 1927. She went to Germany on a visit in 1932 without first securing a permit to reenter the United States. I am a naturalized citizen and would like to make an application for her return as a non-quota immigrant. Will I have any trouble, and how long will it take to get her visa? P. S.

If your wife, prior to her leaving for Germany in 1932, had the very important advice of the United States for permanent residence, she should make application for a non-quota immigration visa as a returning resident at the American consulate nearest her foreign address. As a citizen of the United States you may, if you so desire, secure form 833 from the immigration and naturalization room 718 new Post-office building, Canal and Van Buren streets, which form is a petition on which you may request the issuance of a non-quota immigration visa for your wife. The issuance of immigration visas is a function of American consuls who are under the jurisdiction of the secretary of state, Washington, D. C. The length of time varies in individual cases. It should not take long if the papers are in order. FRED J. SCHLOTTFELDT, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization.

ORAL AGREEMENTS. Peoria, Ill., July 25.—[Friend of the People.]—Can I collect an open account which has run for seven years? There is a party who borrowed \$100 from me seven years ago. All I get is promises and excuses. 2. Does the prom-

ise keep the account from being outlawed? E. M.

1. The limitation period on all oral agreements is five years. 2. Yes. Such a new promise would extend the period for another five years. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

PROPERTY SETTLEMENT. Peoria, Ill., July 25.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—1. Could a wife take injunction proceedings on personal property she has paid for? The bill of sale is made in the husband's name. 2. I paid for the property by check. The check has been lost. Could I go to the bank records and prove I paid for the property? 3. If so, could I get what I have paid out if property is worth 10? If not, what part could I get? 4. What steps must a wife take to keep the child in order to prevent the husband from taking her? 5. Can a wife get the furniture? C. B.

1. We assume that your question is incidental to separation proceedings. The court in the course of such proceedings could make appropriate orders with reference to the property of the parties. 2. It seems probable that you can make sufficient proof. 3. The court allowance will depend on all of the balancing equities of the parties. 4. Employ an attorney. 5. See preceding answers. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Friend of the Insured [Letters to this department must be signed with names and addresses of writers.]

COMPENSATION RIGHTS. Chicago, July 11.—[Friend of the Insured.]—Will you please tell me if person severely injured while working at his regular job is compelled to accept money offered by the insurance company or can he hire a lawyer and sue for more?—B. O. C.

Securing the services of an attorney in an attempt to get a greater amount in compensation under the compensation law would be an unnecessary expense to you, since the state compensation law provides for specific payments in most cases and the insurance companies are obliged to pay in accordance with the provisions. Occasionally in cases of permanent partial disability a controversy may arise as to the amount of compensation payable for disability of this kind, in which case the compensation board and your own doctor's report will rule in the maximum allowance. If you have reference to going to the civil courts, the law provides that no common law or statutory rights to recover damages for injury or death sustained by an employe engaged in his regular job is lost by the compensation provided for under the workmen's compensation law. It shall be available to any employe who is covered by the provisions of the act. The only exception is that an illegally employed minor or his legal representative, who, as the right, within six months after the time of injury or death, to file with the compensation commission a rejection of his right to the benefits under the act, in which case he would have the right to pursue their common law or statutory remedies to recover damages for such injuries or death. No payment under compensation can be made to a minor until fully approved by the compensation commission.

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