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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1934.

## THE TRIBUNE OFFICES.

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NEW YORK—230 EAST 43D STREET,  
WASHINGTON—315 ALBANY BUILDING,  
BOSTON—718 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,  
ATLANTA—1855 RHODES-HAVERLY BUILDING,  
LONDON—135 FLEET STREET,  
PARIS—1 RUE SOFIE,  
BERLIN—COLUMBUS HOUSE, POTSDAMERPLATZ 1,  
WARSAW—ALBION FRASCATI 6,  
ROME—GALLERIA COLONNA (SCALA A1),  
SHANGHAI—38 AVENUE EDWARD VII,  
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FOR ILLINOIS

Repeal the Tyranny Law.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM  
FOR CHICAGO

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

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WHAT KIND OF A  
CONSTITUTIONAL  
CONVENTION?

Those who favor the summoning of a constitutional convention in Illinois have had many months in which to tell precisely what they expect the new state constitution to provide which the present one does not provide. Nov. 6 is fast approaching and still the information is lacking.

Perhaps there is a reason for this strange reticence. Perhaps some of those who want a convention desire to make changes which they would rather not talk about. Certainly that goes for all those who desire to destroy the liberties of the citizens by increasing the powers of the state government. In a world which within recent years has seen the rise of Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini, and in this country has seen Tugwell, Huey Long, Bilbo, and Upton Sinclair in the ascendant, the peril of tampering with the constitution at this time is manifest. If Illinois has the bad fortune to acquire a counterpart of any one of these worthies—and the odds these days are full of little Hueys and Uptons—the changing of a few clauses in the state constitution may be regretted when it is too late.

A somewhat different sort of guile explains the reticence of a miscellaneous collection of reformers who want their pet schemes incorporated in the state's fundamental law. By a kind of gentlemen's agreement they are saying little now because they know that their pet schemes are of doubtful popularity. If the calling of a convention were to become associated in the voters' mind with specific schemes of tax reform, judicial reform, banking reform, etc., the voters would not be likely to approve the call.

As a matter of fact, these reforming ladies and gentlemen even if they get their convention are not likely to get what they want from it. The convention will be made up of two members from each of the state's fifty-one senatorial districts. These districts have not been reapportioned in accordance with population for thirty-three years. Meanwhile there have been profound changes in the distribution of population in this state. The delegates sent by 29 per cent of the population will have a majority in the convention and this majority will come, without exception, from backward areas. Such delegates will be concerned less to permit the state to grow in a healthy fashion than to prevent further decay where decay is inevitable and even wholesome.

To expect the product of such an assembly to be an improvement on the present constitution, whatever its defects may be, is to expect a good deal. Most of the delegates will come from half-deserted slums in Chicago and half-deserted farming areas downstate. Most of the delegates will speak for the kind of citizen who has raised Huey Long to his present eminence in Louisiana. Happily for Illinois such people do not constitute a majority of the population, but they would have a majority in the convention.

The last convention, which met in January, 1920, suffered somewhat from the same type of personnel. The consequence was that the constitution drafted by the delegates was snowed under in the popular vote on Dec. 12, 1922. The vote all over the state was 5 to 1 against. The vote in Cook county was 19 to 1 against. Why waste half a million dollars to achieve the same result in 1935 or 1936? Whatever defects may exist in the present constitution can be corrected at far less expense by the amending process.

## SANTA CLAUS &amp; CO.

The head Santa Claus seems to be discovered in Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC. Washington has a well balanced team of Santa Clauses with plenty of reserves and nearly all of them getting into the game at one time or another. Each is a good Santa in his own right. There is a Christmas tree in every letter of the alphabet.

Mr. Jones becomes the boss Santa Claus when he says that Uncle Sam as a lender of money doesn't want any of the borrowers to hurry to pay it back. "Keep it and use it," says Mr. Jones. The RFC does not want anybody to hurry or bother. Come around five years from now and we'll see about it. The debtor has obligations of citizenship, which are to take as much money as he can get and spend it as freely as he can. His contractual relations as a debtor are secondary to this. The government's business is the distribution of cheer checks.

America first heard of this idea from abroad and pretended not to like it when the debtor nations said they had higher obligations than paying back what they had borrowed. The Ameri-

can government protested at the time, but Europe's spirit was up and it persisted in its doctrine of the higher obligation.

Some citizens might have the wish that Mr. Morgenthau of the treasury department would let an urge of the holiday spirit and tell the income tax payers not to bother with the next installment, but to buy something they needed or wanted with their funds. Mr. Morgenthau's internal revenue department seems to be out of step. It has no Santa Claus. The fellow who owes Mr. Morgenthau's collectors some money had better pay it on the due date or he will be unpleasantly confronted. The income tax payer is the real Santa Claus, but the work doesn't make him very jolly. He is the fellow who is wondering how long he can keep on filling the sacks.

The Washington Santa Clauses hope that no one will misapprehend their purposes. No political meaning is to be attached to any of the distributions. Washington hopes that no one will go to the polls in November with any thought in his mind of the Christmas tree. The boys in the states are making a good deal of the necessity of electing deserving Democrats in order to get Washington benefits, but they do so against the professions of the head men in Washington. Santa Claus prefers to be unknown. The voter must think of him as a well wisher who does not wish to be recognized. The subsidy is not to be regarded as a slush fund, but as a free will contribution of an unknown philanthropist who desires nothing more than to know he has helped his fellow man.

THE BACKGROUND  
OF CRIME.

While the full truth of the Stoll kidnapping has not yet transpired, enough is known to place it among the most sensational developments of the alliance of corrupt politics and deliberate criminality. At this stage of inquiry the crime seems to have had a more fortunate outcome than was feared, but the natural relief occasioned by this result ought not to tempt us to forget the dreadful possibilities inherent in the crime or moderate the indignation which demands a full disclosure of all relevant facts and the stern punishment of every one contributing to the outrage directly or indirectly.

Especially important is the recognition by the public that this crime and, indeed, all such planned crimes are made possible by the notorious inefficiency of our defenses against criminal enterprise for which corrupt politics is primarily responsible. The circumstances in which the criminal Robinson was at large have not yet been thoroughly investigated and published. But enough is known to reveal a familiar situation. Why was a man of Robinson's sinister record at large? Why was he turned loose repeatedly after he had demonstrated his dangerous possibilities?

And the case of Robinson is anything but unique or even rare. Hardly a week goes by that the press does not report crimes committed by individuals who have demonstrated, often repeatedly, their unfitness to be at large. It is one of the crying scandals of our country. Public opinion protests futilely in most cases and forgets in all. We pass laws and they are evaded or left without enforcement. We establish institutions and systems of correction and control, but they are notoriously inadequate. Sentimental humanitarianism collaborates unintentionally but none the less effectively with the politics which finds profit in the evasion of law.

The former can be restrained in great measure, but the alliance of corrupt politics and deliberate crime remains the chief obstruction to competent restraint of criminal activity. Whether or not it is directly responsible in any given crime, it has produced a general inefficiency and unreliability in administration which encourages criminal enterprise.

THE MORRO CASTLE  
DISASTER.

In a preliminary report upon the Morro Castle disaster the steamboat inspection bureau censures the acting captain and four principal officers of the ship. The conditions reported by witnesses strongly support the findings of the board, but penalties imposed upon these officers for dereliction of duty and incompetence in dealing with a terrific situation will not satisfy justice or the interests of the public in safety at sea. As the report is announced as preliminary it may be hoped that it will be followed by a more comprehensive assignment of responsibilities and if possible a more satisfactory application of penalties.

The absence of discipline and competent management on the Morro Castle cannot be properly disposed of merely by the censuring of the officers. They were directly responsible, but who was responsible for them? The underlying fact is not incompetent management by the officers in charge of the ship, but incompetent selection of officers, and perhaps also the imposition upon them of restraints of conduct inconsistent with the safety of passengers. If it is clear, as it is, that individuals placed in charge of the ship were inadequate to their responsibilities, it is equally clear that their selection was faulty and that there was culpable ignorance or indifference as to the operating conditions on the ship.

This is a phase of the inquiry which no influence should be permitted to obscure. It touches the general credit of American shipping, at least of its passenger service, which ought to maintain the highest standards of discipline and reliability on all carriers. It is in their interest as well as in that of the traveling public that the Morro Castle disaster should be thoroughly investigated, responsibilities established, and measures taken for the correction of conditions disclosed. This requirement is not met by the punishment of subordinates however faulty in conduct.

## Editorial of the Day

## WHEN LEAR PLAYED ROMEO.

(Rockford Register-Republic.)

Edward West Browning died in New York Friday at the age of 63 years. He was better known as "Daddy" Browning because of his penchant for adopting or marrying young girls. His wealth widened his opportunities along these lines and increased the publicity on his mistakes.

Mr. Browning moved from one complication into another with a facility suggesting that he enjoyed the publicity. Rather than being humbled or abashed by these repeated failures to recapture a vanished youth he seemed intent upon revealing to an amused world his various emotional disturbances.

He was pathetic because he did not realize that he was ridiculous. It even is possible that his affliction fell properly under the term "nympholepsy," and that in the ardor of his admiration for youth he failed to place himself and his years in the proper perspective.

Oddly enough, "Daddy" Browning was never very heartily condemned, even by moralists. He was generous, sincere, and a remarkably good show. Perhaps in his conduct many persons recognized themselves without their inhibitions and profited from the revelation. And what several of his little friends did or tried to do to "Daddy" was a lesson to elderly sentimentalists.

## A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

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

MISS ANNE MORGAN told the ship reporters as she landed in New York the other day after a summer spent in Syria and the Isles of Greece that we Americans were too much concerned with our own "little era"; that we were all fussed with unemployment, low wages, high taxes, grocery bills, rent, and such matters, and that we should all remember that these things are very petty in the big scheme of history and what we need is the calm perspective of the orient. Well, if I could be in Syria or "the Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece, where burning Sappho loved and sung," as Mr. Byron has so well said, I don't believe I would fuss much either about unemployment, low wages, high taxes, or the rent. As for my grocery-man back here in Chicago, I would send him a note when he sent me his long overdue bill in which I would politely hint for him to try and get it. Yessir, I'm morally certain that after a summer spent in Syria and the Isles of Greece I would have such a calm, oriental perspective that I would make Great Salt Lake look like a tidal wave in the Caribbean sea by comparison. Moral—It all depends on where you sit.

## INVADERS.

Around the river bend  
Hallowing, laughing they come,  
Children, at Summer's end  
Bearing ripe plunder home.  
They startle the tranquil wood  
With their frenzied ecstasy,  
Clamber in joyous mood  
To shake the clustered nuts free.  
  
When the last gold thread is torn  
From October's tapestry,  
Dropped to the water and borne  
Quietly down to the sea,  
Only children dare to invade  
With laughter the forest for Death arrayed.

L. G. W.

"YES," the woman on the bus said to her companion, "my uncle died suddenly last July." "I am so sorry!" said her companion. "Did he die a natural death?" "Oh, yes, indeed," replied the first woman; "he was killed in an automobile accident." And, come to think it over, there's nothing more natural these days.

"M'GILL UNIVERSITY OPENS Bureau to Provide Girls with Dates."—Headline. Sakes alive! I've never noticed that a college girl had any trouble getting all the dates she wanted. I would have thought that universities had to hire platoons of stern faced matrons to chase all the dates away from the doors of the girls' dormitories so that the co-eds could do a little plain and common studying now and then.

IT'S GETTING AROUND TOWARDS Thanksgiving day and we don't hear anything about turkeys. Horrible thought—maybe the AAA has ordered the turkeys buried like it did the cotton and the wheat and the little piggies. Oh, all right; if the price for what turkeys are left goes up like other things have I couldn't buy the wishbone of a jaybird, anyhow. And, anyhow, said the old fox as he walked away, I would rather have a hot dog sandwich with plenty of mustard on it for my Thanksgiving day dinner than the drumstick of the biggest turkey that ever went ky-yak, ky-yak-ky-yak. Lykell, lykell, lykell!

THESE are the "flaying" days. The statement are flaying each other as fast as they can talk. That word "flays" is getting so monotonous. Wonder why some statesman can't burn up another statesman or run him into the river or skin him alive or give him the bum's rush or yank off his scalp or do something besides flaying him? There ought to be a law against it. Write to your congressman today.

OH, REGINALD! how perfectly lovely you look in your new topcoat! Yes, indeed, for the new overcoats (oh, dear, I meant to say topcoats; one must say topcoats) are quite long, much longer than the dresses the girls wear, and flare out in bell shape. How cunning, men, we will look in our new long, flaring topcoats! If only we could have a little lace around the edge, but that will come, no doubt, in time.

THE GOOD EARNEST SOULS who are striving to reduce the number of automobile fatalities are sprinkling the streets with admonitions to the speed demons and the hit-and-run boys to drive more slowly and to be more careful and to stop that silly weave-in-and-weave-out stuff. I hope the campaign does some good. BUT—did you ever try to catch a bird by putting salt on its tail? And wasn't it old Canute who went down by the sea and commanded the waves not to roll in!

## CHICAGO

## The River.

By day she is a hag  
In a soiled old green silk dress,  
And boats and barges and tugs  
Make crooked smiles  
Across her face.

But at night,  
In black seductive satin,  
The bridges love her best.

Then she rests  
In secret,  
Under the caressment  
Of their arms,  
And their lights are  
Long stemmed red, red  
On her breast!

PIERROT.

I SAW a completely modern girl in church last Sunday. I regarded her as completely modern because she had the place for the responses and prayers marked by cigarettes.

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 enclosed. Dr. Cutter will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases.

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## WHY THE TISSUES SWELL.

By swelling we understand that an abnormal amount of fluid has accumulated in the skin or in the tissues beneath. This is called edema or dropsy.

Sometimes edema is caused by inflammation. We are all familiar with the swelling that occurs in the vicinity of a boil. In such a condition bacterial inflammation has brought about a dilation of the capillaries with a pouring out of fluid from the blood. We are also familiar with the swelling that occurs if a rubber band or string is wound snugly around a finger. As a result of this procedure the return flow of venous blood is stopped. Disease or inflammation of the veins, such as phlebitis, may cause an obstruction to the return flow of blood and hence swelling. Again, if from injury or any other cause there has been a destruction of lymph channels, fluids will accumulate in the tissues.

One of the fairly common causes of swelling of the feet, noted in the evening, is the failure of the heart muscle to function normally. Whenever the heart does not pump blood through the circulating vessels with adequate power there is a slowing of the return flow, failure of the heart may be caused by weakness of the muscles, or by improper functioning of the valves. This form of swelling is called circulatory edema. The patient usually complains of inability to take a full breath, and may notice that he tires easily.

In the earliest stages of circulatory edema swelling of the feet, noted in the evening, disappears after a night's rest in bed. After weeks or months or even a longer period the patient may notice that in the morning swelling of the ankles and feet has not entirely disappeared. Unless proper attention is given to the cause of the edema, the circulatory system built up to take care of the load, the condition may increase to a point of real disability.

During the world war there were numerous cases of a peculiar type of edema that was found to be merely a food deficiency. It has since been learned that if an individual is deprived of protein, swelling of the tissues may follow. In practically all cases of this kind, if the patient is fed proper amounts of proteins and fats the edema disappears. This accounts, too, for a type of edema of the kidneys in which the loss of protein (albumin) via the kidneys is accompanied by swelling of the feet and legs. In many cases of kidney disease a fairly generous feeding of protein relieves the symptom in spite of the continuous excretion of albumin.

Some mineral salts, such as a common salt (sodium chloride), are prominent factors in edema. The chlorine part of salt appears to be harmless, but the sodium element holds water in the tissues. For this reason patients who have a tendency to edema are restricted in the use of sodium compound. For such individuals food is prepared without the use of common salt, and potassium chloride serves as an entirely satisfactory seasoning. In any form of kidney disease, in which the power of the organ to excrete water has been impaired, edema may result.

Temporary swelling of tissues usually has little significance. However, should swelling persist, and occur in the same part of the body day after day, the symptom should be investigated. Correction of diet or omitting salt may be all that is required.

## JAUNDICE.

A. J. H. writes: A 12 day old baby had yellow jaundice. The doctor said it was common and not serious, but if the skin remained yellow to call him in ten days. That evening the baby cried very hard, but soon stopped, and, after nursing, slept until 3 a. m., when she started to cry again. She died before a doctor could arrive. The discharge from the bowels after each crying spell was dark green. Up to this time she was well, strong, and active.

1. To what do you attribute the sudden death?  
2. Would jaundice affect the heart?  
3. Would this disease in such a young baby be due to faulty diet of the mother before and after the child's birth?  
4. Will you say something about the cause, effect, and cure of this disease?  
5. If the mother should have another baby would it be so affected? She is young and in good health.

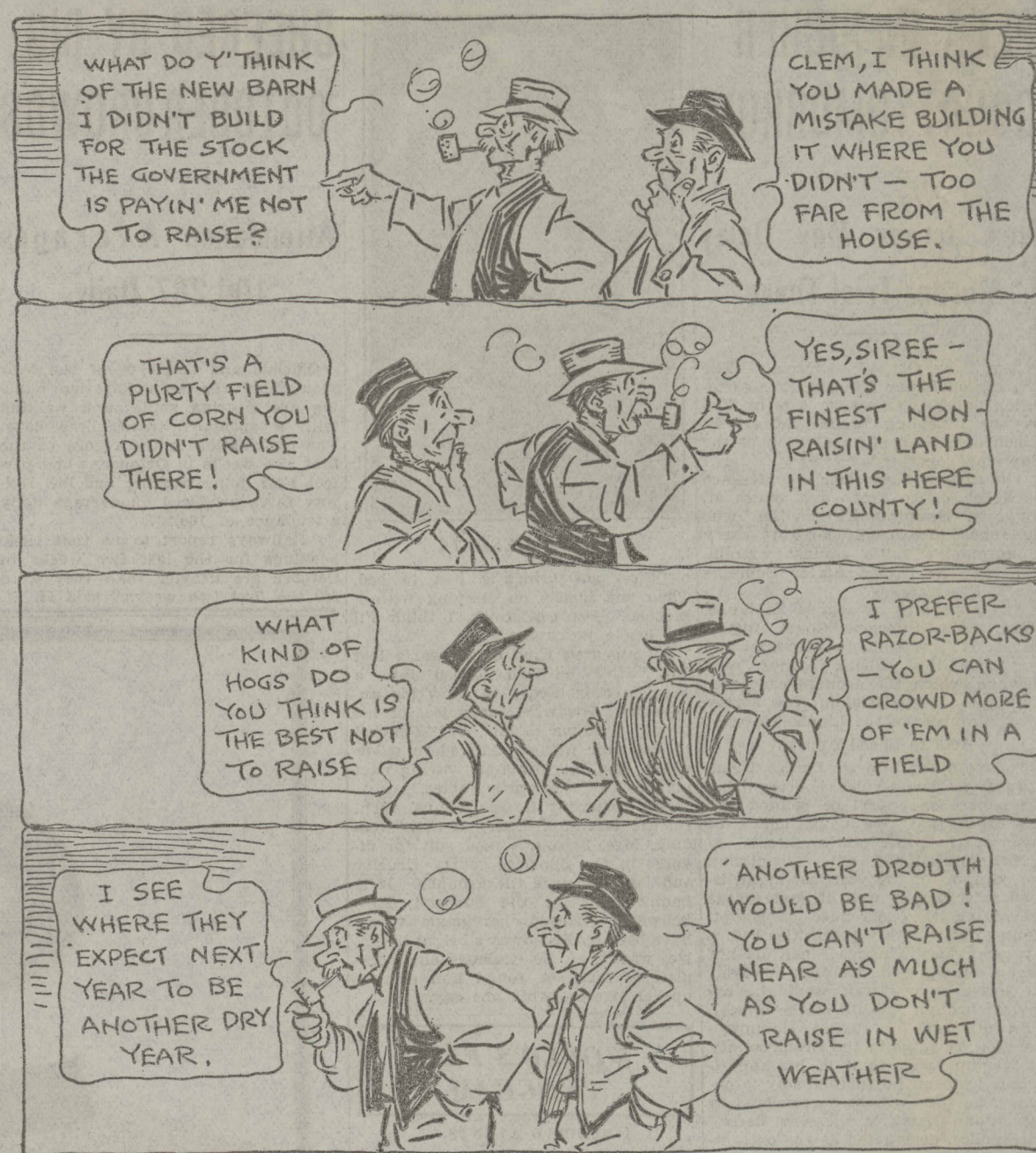
REPLY.  
1. A very high increase of bile pigment in the blood.  
2. It would affect the heart muscle.  
3. Probably not.  
4. This may be due to faulty degeneration of the liver. This condition usually comes on about two or three days after birth. It is quite noticeable in the skin coloring. The real cause is not known. Some cases are curable, but others fail to recover in spite of everything that is done.  
5. Much would depend on the mother's health during the period of pregnancy. The chances are that she would give birth to a normal child.

## From Across the Sea

(Chicago Tribune Travel Service.)  
LEIPZIG.—Prof. Walter von Wartburg of Leipzig University, who is considered one of the world's greatest authorities on Romance languages and on the making of dictionaries, will go to University of Chicago next winter for two months to lecture on lexicography and on the history of the French language.

His visit coincides with the making of the new American dictionary by the University of Chicago under the supervision of Sir William Craigie of Oxford.  
Prof. von Wartburg explained his method of making a dictionary.  
"The method I employ does not only give the definition of a word but also every phase of its derivation," he said. "Not only does it tell where the root of a word comes from but also through what phases the work of dialects has taken it. Thus, for instance, a dictionary that I would make would explain why the word 'no,' the word 'know,' and the word 'now' are pronounced as they are and why they are spelled thus."  
"I shall first lecture at Chicago and later also at other American universities before returning to Germany."

## PSYCHOPATHIC FARMING



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## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

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

## THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—To see the beam in a neighbor's eye and overlook the mote in our own is a common human weakness. It is the usual method of the reformer. The members of the vast army of government employees, who plan to solve the country's problems, fall into this natural human error.

Why not ask those in the employ of the government to clean their own house first before tackling that of the business man?  
One job would be the perfection of civil service. Another would be improvement of lawmaking technique, prevention of log rolling, etc. Another would be making government economical and balancing the budget. When the job of house cleaning is done, then it would be time to help us in the business world.

C. E. SINGLETARY.

## THE LOYOLA EXPRESS.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—My pet peeve is against those individuals who crowd themselves on the Loyola express between 5 and 6 o'clock each afternoon, get off at Loyola and wait on the platform for a southbound train to take them back two or three stations. The Loyola express trains are for the accommodation of those who live in the vicinity of the station and farther north, and are crowded enough with those people without the added burden of individuals living south of Loyola station.  
One evening recently, after getting off an express, I made it a point to watch for a southbound train. I don't think I am the meanest person in the world at all when I say that I was very glad that the large crowd of people who had gotten off the Loyola express had to wait fully 12 minutes for the southbound train.

## FOWLER ON "LOAN."

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The following statement concerning the word "loan" is by H. W. Fowler, co-editor of the Oxford English dictionary: "The verb has been expelled from idiomatic southern English by 'lend,' but was formerly current, and survives in the United States." Mr. Fowler's statement should carry more weight than that of any college professor.

CHARLES A. SHAW.

## CROATIAN ACTIVITIES IN AMERICA.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10.—Since the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia the newspapers have given many accounts which are not correct about the Croatian leaders outside of Croatia.

Since the killing of Stephan Radich and his cousin, Dr. Paul Radich, and Dr. J. Basarich, the deputies of the Croatian Peasant party in the Belgrade parliament, Dr. Vladimir Mashek has succeeded Stephan Radich as the president of the party which is fighting for the republican form of government in Croatia. It is a similar movement to that of Ireland. Dr. George Krnjevic, the secretary general of the Croatian Peasant party, and Engineer August Koutchich have been sent out by the party to represent the Croatian cause in the outside world.

The Croatian people have been so thoroughly organized that all attempts of King Alexander failed to break the resistance of the Croatians to the ambition of the king and of his militaristic supporters to melt out nationality and declare them all as a "great Serbia."  
The Croatian Peasant party has organized branches throughout the world, wherever there are any Croatians, to support the Croatian cause from the outside. We have in the United States an organization known as the Croatian Republic Peasant League of America with branches in all Croatian American colonies in this country.

MARGARET JANKOVICH,  
Secretary of the Croatian Woman's Club,  
Branch of the Croatian Peasant League of America.

## COMPARISON.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 10.—The Federal Emergency Relief administration in the thirty days of September disbursed \$100,000, of which \$14,000 was for administration.  
The city of Savannah, with 80,000 population, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, expended only \$720,888 for its total operating expenses, which includes all salaries of its efficient police, fire department, general government and all other city expenses.

This comparison should be given wide publicity in the press of the United States.

CHARLES BERNARD.

## THE SLAUGHTER AT

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS.

Steamboat Springs, Colo., Oct. 10.—My attention has been called to a letter in a recent issue of your paper concerning the slaughter of 1,000 head of sheep at this place and telling how glad poor people would have been to have had this meat. It was implied that it was a great waste, etc.

I have looked into the matter thoroughly and wish to state the facts in justice to the community and officials.  
Under the sheep buying program of the agricultural department, 23,385 ewes have been purchased in this county, the price being \$2 a head. This was done under the supervision of the Rount county agent. A committee of two well known and responsible sheep men then inspected the herds and separated those tubercular, having scabies and other diseases making them unfit for human food, and these were slaughtered. The pelts were saved and will be tanned and used in relief work.  
In these days of rumors and criticisms let's keep the record straight.

CHARLES H. LECKENBY,  
Editor, Steamboat Pilot.

## FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

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

## CITIZENSHIP STATUS.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—(Friend of the People.)—1. If an American woman marries a man of foreign birth before he has obtained his final naturalization papers does she lose her citizenship? 2. If a man and woman of foreign birth are married before becoming naturalized, do both of them have to make application for citizenship papers or just the man?

L. C.  
1. An American woman marrying an alien on or after Sept. 22, 1922, does not lose her citizenship.  
2. It is assumed that the marriage date is after Sept. 22, 1922. In that case both of them, in order to become citizens, must apply for naturalization.

FRED J. SCHLOTTFELD,  
District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, Chicago District.

## STATIC

