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THE TRIBUNE OFFICES. CHICAGO—TRIBUNE SQUARE. MILWAUKEE—616 TRUST COMPANY BUILDING. NEW YORK—512 FIFTH AVENUE. WASHINGTON—215 ALBANY BUILDING. BOSTON—718 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING. ATLANTA—1825 RHODES-HAVERTY BUILDING. LONDON—72-73 FLEET STREET, E. C. 4. PARIS—1 RUE SCRIBE. BERLIN—1 UNTER DEN LINDEN. RIGA—ELIZABETES IELA, 15/9. ROME—GALLERIA COLONNA (SCALA A). VIENNA—8 ROSENBERGSTRASSE. WARSAW—PLAC KRASINSKA 6. GIRALTAR—HOTEL CECIL. PEKING—GRAND HOTEL DES WAGON-LITS. SHANGHAI—4 AVENUE EDWARD VII. TOKYO—IMPERIAL HOTEL. MEXICO CITY—HOTEL REGIS. PANAMA CANAL—HOTEL TIVOLI. SPECIAL REPRESENTATION. SAN FRANCISCO—820 KOHL BUILDING.

THE TRIBUNE PROGRAM FOR AMERICA

Maintain an American foreign policy. Repeat the Volstead Act. Restore constitutional representation. Uphold the American standard of living. FOR THE CENTRAL STATES Finish the Waterway to the Gulf. Encourage growth of our forests. Secure Western control of Western railroads. Build highways to meet the need of traffic. "Give me liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to my conscience, above all other liberties." —Milton.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN AMERICA.

An unknown number of persons have been killed in the enforcement of prohibition. The records of the federal prohibition bureau contain 260 such cases, of officers and civilians who have lost their lives. Senator Tydings of Maryland made an investigation from which he concluded that at least fifty-one other killings have not been included in the government records and still others have resulted from local enforcement and have not been known outside the locality.

A number of the killings have become not only of general knowledge but of general controversy. They have become celebrated and significant. They are revealing, and they have been studied for their pattern, their psychological background, and their underlying theory of government, law enforcement, and citizenship rights. It seems reasonably certain that they have entered into the history of the country as permanent exhibits of a state of mind dominant in the first ten years of the prohibition experiment.

They are illustrative of government processes and of the pressure of influences behind government. Historic parallels of this are found in the Dred Scott case and in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. They are found in the case of Matthew Lyon, the Vermont congressman, and of other citizens sentenced to prison and fined under the sedition act for political utterances. The fugitive slave law and the sedition law expressed and aroused the passions of their notable periods in the life of the American republic. The content and the consequences of the criminal cases their enforcement produced are studied as revealing the excesses of government when it has committed itself to procedure which seemingly must ruin either it or the people governed.

Dred Scott was only an obscure Negro, the slave of a military surgeon, who but for him would have been little known and soon forgotten, but Scott was the pivotal point for the turning of great events. Lyon was a fiery congressman, but he is remembered only because the disappearance of a great political party dated from the throwing of a bolt on him in a filthy Vermont jail by a United States marshal.

THE TRIBUNE has had Philip Kinsley investigate the prohibition killings which have had the most attention and have caused the most controversy. His stories have been published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, week by week, and they will satisfy any unprejudiced reader that they contain the truth with all the obtainable detail, without coloring, and without omission of significant fact. They give the stories of twelve victims of prohibition enforcement, all pertinent to this discussion, although one was killed by a prohibition enforcement agent driving a car while intoxicated. In no case could it be said that the victim had done anything by which a civilized society could justify the taking of life by government. Nor could the plea of self-defense be used by the enforcement agents. In most of the cases it was not even suggested. In only two could it be tolerated as a suggestion.

The pattern found in these killings is one of governmental policy, which would be regarded as severe if it were applied to the most dangerous bandits, to a Jesse James outfit, to outlaws, notorious for many murders. In a normal way of thinking, the equipment of an enforcement unit with riot guns, with instructions to shoot, and a defense which protects them in it, would be regarded as defensible only in the case of desperate murderers. When these methods are applied to the enforcement of a summary law which describes as felons over half the adult population of the United States the policy is one of savagery. It cannot be described by any milder term. It is open to much worse definition.

It has no parallel in any other kind of law enforcement. Innocent people are not executed by government agents merely because they are traveling where a burglar might be traveling. They are not killed because their car or boat or house might contain some stolen goods, without any knowledge on the part of the officers that such is the case.

This policy of manslaughter has some atrocious intimations. How closely does it approximate political assassination? It is not an answer that as yet none of the directors of the Association Opposed to Prohibition has been killed or that Al Smith and Mr. Raskob went through the presidential campaign unharmed. It is nevertheless true that citizens have been hunted down with

something of the implacable fury with which tyranny has always addressed itself to nonconformity. That is always with indifference as to guilt or innocence even with regard to the standards required.

The killers employed to carry out the policy of prohibition enforcement have been supported by instructions. There has not been an instance in which it was admitted that the agent had exceeded his authority or his orders. Invariably it has been maintained by the government that he killed in the line of duty. Thus the inhumanity of taking life without any or without due provocation or justification has had instigation and support in Washington, and it has been endorsed by dry local governments when local agents were involved. It has become the assertion of law that an innocent citizen has no rights if a man-killing enforcement agent shoots him. His fate is in the trigger finger of the officer.

If his slayer is a federal agent he is not accountable to the state law he has outraged. The federal department of justice removes him from the state court to its own courtroom, where a federal prosecutor, either an assistant attorney general or a district attorney, defends the slayer against the prosecution by the state, before a federal jury, with a federal judge presiding and in such a place as the department of justice selects with a view to bringing off the agent indicted under state laws for murder or manslaughter.

There are indications of collusion which a newspaper may not be able to inquire into effectually, but a congress properly apprehensive for the administration of American justice could not ignore or neglect this challenge. Is there a conspiracy to defeat justice, to commit, conceal, and protect crime? When the killers cannot be taken away from the state courts they are punished. Jeff Harris, who killed the two Oklahoma farmers, was convicted in a state court and sentenced to fifty years' imprisonment. A deputy sheriff in Alabama was convicted of second degree murder and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He had killed a boy. An Ohio state agent was convicted of intent to wound and sentenced to 1 to 20 years. In the South Beloit case the killer was convicted in the Illinois courts.

The federal department of justice takes federal killers into the protection of its courts, where the practices of defense are those of professional defenders of murderers, and the guilty are acquitted. Congress could determine whether there is evidence to support impeachment. There is, transparently, the introduction of something new and brutal in the idea of American law. It can be attributed to the character of the men employed in enforcement, but their superiors stand behind them. Their instructions have guided them. The federal judiciary has been used to protect them. Their superiors in government, up to the top, apparently rely upon sanctions which are regarded as moral, originating in a body of the population which demands that conformity be established by the riot gun and the one pounder.

It is a policy of assassination, of summary execution without relevancy of evidence, legality of procedure, or consideration of humanity, intended to control or kill.

It is a disgrace to the American people as great as the fugitive slave law.

RECOGNIZING THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

A dispatch from Moscow reports that the soviet government will spend millions of dollars in the United States for machinery and technical services, and that America will get the lion's share of Russian business notwithstanding the resumption of diplomatic relations between the British and soviet governments. An official journal at Moscow explains this policy. "We cannot risk," it remarks, "nonfulfillment of our orders by repetition of the Arcos raid and other episodes of 1927. We must place Great Britain in quarantine until she shows that cunning and intrigue against Russia will not be revived. Formerly we purchased equipment for the oil, metal, automobile, and textile industries in England. Now we buy supplies in America. That is the price which England pays for her torques' obstinacy, which is unabated." All of which we respectfully refer to Senator Borah and ask what he makes of it. We have been urged to be both practical and idealistic in our Russian relations and get her rubles while testifying to our lofty liberalism by recognizing a regime we cannot approve. So pleasant a conjunction is, of course, tempting, but the soviet policy as explained in the dispatch quoted may suggest to Mr. Borah and such business interests as invite us to be practical about Russian relations, if not to the Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, that their assumptions are delusive. If the British, after swallowing diplomatic humble pie, are to be given nothing more palatable, they have made a bargain even Senator Borah's eloquence is not likely to recommend to the most complaisant senate.

We can understand the soviet policy as an illustration of the familiar adage that gratitude is a keen sense of favors to come. If the policy is to be followed, and we know no reason why Moscow should apply it to Great Britain and not to the United States, such material advantages as the resumption of diplomatic relations are supposed to convey will be withdrawn by Moscow as soon as resumption is granted. We suppose these dubious advantages would then be dangled before some other sullen government, and in the meanwhile we should be told by the Pravda and the Ivestia that we must be punished by a withdrawal of soviet favors because of our bourgeois morality or our capitalist hatred of the world revolution.

Editorial of the Day

NEW KIND OF HOSPITAL.

[New York Evening Post.] A hospital in which people of moderate means can have the best that medical science can offer and have it at a price within their power to pay—this is the dream of those who have set on foot the project for Gotham hospital. It is a dream which must appeal to wealthy persons of humanitarian impulses as well as to those whose need has been its inspiration. That the dream will be transformed into actuality is assured by the names of those who are presenting the project to their fellow citizens under the chairmanship of Mr. Matthew S. Sloan, president of the New York Edison company. Here is Mr. Sloan's picture of those whom the hospital is designed to serve: They are the teachers, the preachers, artisans, social workers, artists, actors, clerks, and followers of a dozen other professions and trades who do so much of the work of the world. They are self-respecting, hard working citizens who expect to pay their way as they go, who ask no special privileges of fate and who go through life doing their work as well as they can without heroics or bids for sympathy. A project like this must win instant approval, for its purpose and ready cooperation is making it a successful venture.

Search the Scriptures — Read, Mark, Learn, and Inwardly Digest Them

The following scripture reading begins with the eleventh verse of the fifth chapter of the Book of Isaiah and continues through the 55th chapter. The American standard version is used. The only change is in paragraph form.

COME YE, BUY AND EAT

"O thou afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted, behold, I will set thy stones in fair colors, and lay thy foundations with sapphires. And I will make thy pinnacles of rubies, and thy gates of carbuncles, and all thy border of precious stones. And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children. In righteousness shalt thou be established: thou shalt not fear; and from oppression, for thou shalt not fear; and from terror, for it shall not come near thee. Behold, they may gather together, but not by me; whosoever shall gather together against thee shall fall because of thee. Behold, I have created the smith that bloweth the fire of coals, and bringeth forth a weapon for his work; and I have created the waster to destroy. No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness which is of me," saith the Lord.

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price. Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not? Hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness. Incline your ear, and come unto me; hear, and your soul shall live; and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David. Behold, I have given him for a witness to the peoples, a leader and commander to the peoples. Behold, thou shalt call a nation that thou knowest not; and a nation that knew not thee shall run unto thee, because of the Lord thy God, and for the Holy One of Israel; for he hath glorified thee.

"Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call ye upon him while he is near; let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts. For as the rain cometh down and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, and giveth seed to the sower and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it. For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree; and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree: and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off.

Thus saith the Lord, "Keep ye justice, and do righteousness; for my salvation is near to come, and my righteousness to be revealed. Blessed is the man that doeth this, and the son of man that holdeth it fast; that keepeth the sabbath from profaning it, and keepeth his hand from doing any evil. Neither let the foreigner, that hath joined himself to the Lord, speak, saying, The Lord will surely separate me from his people; neither let him say, Behold, I am a dry tree." For thus saith the Lord of the covenants that keep my sabbaths, and choose the things that please me, and hold fast my covenant: Unto them will I give in my house, and within my walls a memorial and a name better than of sons and of daughters; I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off.

"Also the foreigners that join themselves to the Lord, to minister unto him, and to love the name of the Lord, to be his servants, every one that keepeth the sabbath from profaning it, and holdeth fast my covenant; even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my house of prayer; their burnt offerings and their sacrifices shall be accepted upon mine altar; for my house shall be called a house of prayer for all peoples. The Lord who gathereth the outcasts of Israel saith, Yet will I gather others to him, besides his own that are gathered.

"All ye beasts of the field, come to devour, yea, all ye beasts in the forest. His watchmen are blind, they are all without knowledge; they are all dumb dogs, they cannot bark; dreaming, lying down, loving to slumber. Yea, the dogs are greedy, they can never have enough; and these are shepherds that cannot understand; they have all turned to their own way, each one to his gain, all turned from every quarter. Come ye, say they, I will fetch wine, and we will fill ourselves with strong drink; and tomorrow shall be as this day, a day great beyond measure."

FAVORITE POEMS

NOT UNDERSTOOD. Thomas Braschen. Not understood. We move along asunder. Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep. Along the years; we marvel and we wonder. Why life is life. And then we fall asleep— Not understood.

Not understood. We gather false impressions. And hug them closer as the years go by. Till virtues often seem to us transgressions; And thus men rise and fall, and live and die— Not understood.

Not understood. Poor souls with stunted vision. Oft measure giants by their narrow gauge; The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision— Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mold the age— Not understood.

Not understood. The secret springs of action. Which lie beneath the surface and the show. Are disregarded; with self-satisfaction. We judge our neighbors, and they often go— Not understood.

Not understood. How trifles often change us! The thoughtless sentence or the fancied slight. Destroys long years of friendship, and estrange us; And on our souls there falls a freezing blight— Not understood.

Not understood. How many breasts are aching. For lack of sympathy! Ah, day by day, How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking! How many noble spirits pass away— Not understood.

O God! that men would see a little clearer. Or judge less harshly where they cannot see; O God! that men would draw a little nearer. To one another; they'd be nearer Thee— And understood.

NEW SIGNS FOR NEW NAMES. Chicago, Nov. 18.—[Friend of the People.]—Recently the name of Wesley street was changed to Edmar avenue. The change was commendable since there had been confusion in the postal service. There are other deliveries for the convenience of which the residents ask that the sign post at the street corner be changed also. W. C. B.

Edmar avenue being a new street we have signs available for it. As soon as possible this and other new streets will be properly taken care of. JOSEPH J. BUTLER, Deputy Superintendent of Streets.

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

To the limit of space questions pertinent 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. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases.

WHY AND HOW YOU SLEEP.

MRS. F. J. W. would appreciate an article on sleeplessness. She is in good luck and works hard taking care of a large house. She is nervous and worries. She can sleep only five to six hours a night. Occasionally she takes a dose of medicine to make her sleep, but that leaves her very drowsy the next day. A person is a light sleeper if he is easily awakened by such causes as noises, lights, odors or bodily discomfort. He is a poor sleeper if he sleeps less than eight hours or is not rested by his sleep. He has insomnia if he is irritable or angry rather than passive fear that we call anxiety and worry.

Sleep is a natural reaction to fatigue. It is on a par with eating. We sleep when we are tired as an automatic matter. The law of sleep is a sequence of awakeness and effort is universal. Vegetables have it. All animals obey the law. Man does unless he "monkey with the works." If a person is free from certain disorders, if he is comfortable, lies in a comfortable bed, in a comfortable room, he will fall asleep naturally. It is keeping awake that calls for effort. And now, what are some of the ways that a man can "monkey with the works"? An important one is drinking too much coffee. Tea and chocolate have the same effect. Heavy coffee drinking early in the day can cause insomnia. Holdingsworth says a night cup is no more effective in this particular. Another is drinking alcoholic beverages in moderate quantities. This refers particularly to wines at the 6 o'clock meal and bedtime drinking. Eating an unwholesome supper is another cause of poor sleeping.

The most important cause, unless heavy coffee drinking outranks it, is nervousness. An inability to relax mentally, probably probably leads all other causes. Strong emotions, such as fear, indecision, anger, envy, jealousy, rank high among the causes. Taking sleep medicine except on a physician's orders is never justified. Nine times out of ten, when a physician directs the taking of sleeping potions, a wise patient will disregard the advice. Learning to relax is the cure for insomnia. In fact, if the blood pressure is not high, if there are no organic disorders, if the bed is comfortable, and if there is no coffee habit or whisky habit, it is the only cure. If one will relax, that is the only cure he needs. If he goes to bed and turns himself loose and switches off his emotions, nature will do the rest.

BOWLETS AND KIDDY CART.

W. O. writes: In your column recently you published a letter from a Mrs. W. R. who wrote to tell your readers of a sure cure for bowlegs in young children, namely, a kiddy cart. A neighbor of mine has a boy who is now about three years of age. They bought a kiddy cart for him to learn to walk in. He developed the worst case of bowlegs I have ever seen. He sat on a board that was too wide. After discarding the cart his legs began to straighten and are now quite normal. REPLY.

WHAT ONE MAN'S MEAT IS ANOTHER MAN'S POISON.

REPLY. The chances are good that pregnancy would not cause a brook in conception. But get an opinion based on a physical examination and some study of her history.

IT MIGHT FORM HABIT.

Apprehensive writes: Given for intestinal trouble, would the taking of from ten to twenty drops of tincture of opium three or four times a day for a period of four months develop the drug habit? REPLY.

FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

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

IMMIGRATION OF ALIEN BROTHER.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—[Friend of the People.]—Could I have my brother come over here from Italy? I am an American citizen. An alien who seeks to enter the United States must first secure from an American consul abroad an appropriate immigration visa. There is no provision in the immigration law whereby an American brother can petition for his alien brother either the United States as a quota preference immigrant. However, the alien brother may submit an affidavit of support on behalf of his brother in Italy, but the brother in Italy must wait his turn for his quota visa. District Director of Immigration.

WORK NOT ALLOWED.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—[Friend of the People.]—I have been visiting in the United States since July. I would like to work, but do not know whether it is allowed. M. H. Alien visitors to this country are not permitted to engage in "labor for hire" and they should engage in such labor they are subject to deportation. S. D. SMITH, District Director of Immigration.

NEW SIGNS FOR NEW NAMES.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—[Friend of the People.]—Recently the name of Wesley street was changed to Edmar avenue. The change was commendable since there had been confusion in the postal service. There are other deliveries for the convenience of which the residents ask that the sign post at the street corner be changed also. W. C. B. Edmar avenue being a new street we have signs available for it. As soon as possible this and other new streets will be properly taken care of. JOSEPH J. BUTLER, Deputy Superintendent of Streets.

A SLIGHT DELAY IN HIS THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES



FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

65 YEARS AGO TODAY

DECEMBER 1, 1864. NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Federal troops have evacuated Columbia and Shelbyville and burned the bridge across Duck river. Some of our artillery was left on the south side, otherwise the withdrawal was attended with little loss. Some of Forrest's cavalry are on this side of the river, which is fordable in but few places. A train arrived here from Chattanooga with a few wounded men and several rebel prisoners. Among the latter is Brig. Gen. Young of Cheatham's command. Gen. Hood's command has lost every skirmish with the federals so far.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Richmond papers received here contain not a word about Gen. Sherman. The mail steamer from City Point reports hard fighting was heard yesterday on the north bank of the James river, in the vicinity of Dutch Gap. No particulars have been received, however.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignations of the following officers have been accepted by President Lincoln: Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand of Illinois, Brig. Gen. H. B. Payne of Wisconsin, and Gen. Neal Dow of Maine.

NEW YORK.—Latest rebel intelligence from Gen. Sherman's two columns placed Gen. Slocum at Greensboro, 84 miles from Augusta, on Nov. 29, and Gen. Howard at Tombsboro, 145 miles from Savannah, on Nov. 22. Both columns were at the dates mentioned half way to Savannah.

30 YEARS AGO TODAY

DECEMBER 1, 1899. LONDON.—Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, delivered a sensational speech at Leicester in which, referring to France, he said that insults to Queen Victoria in the press must cease, and declared that they "may have serious consequences if our neighbors do not curb their ways." He also intimated that on the recent visit of the kaiser an American-British-German understanding was reached.

CAPE TOWN.—Lord Methuen has sent a telegram to Gen. Forester-Walker urgently demanding reinforcements at Modder river. A battery of artillery and two battalions of infantry were hurried to him. Gen. Methuen was wounded in the battle at Modder river.

LONDON.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Estcourt says that heavy firing was heard on Nov. 27 in the direction of Ladysmith, showing the Boers were about to make their last attack on Gen. White. It was announced here that another division of the 2d army corps will be called upon to expect a speedy collapse of the Boers.

CHICAGO.—The Maroons, without Kennedy, defeated Brown, 17 to 6, on Marshall field, and the big men from Michigan fell before the middleweights of Wisconsin on the west side baseball field, 17 to 5. Other scores: Iowa, 58; Illinois, 0. Indiana, 17; Purdue, 5. Carlisle Indians, 45; Columbia, 0.

10 YEARS AGO TODAY

DECEMBER 1, 1919. CHICAGO.—The coal strike is fast getting from serious to critical. An approaching crisis in Chicago was indicated by T. W. Proctor of the regional coal committee, and his chief assistant, George W. Reed. They talked to 280 Chicago coal dealers and announced rules for conservation and distribution. They took over ownership of all coal of all kinds of all Chicago dealers whether in yards or on tracks. Nonsessionals will get no coal. Mr. Reed said he will confer with the board of education about closing the schools. Churches and theaters will be supplied for the time being.

CHICAGO.—Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Tennessee and the attorney general of Kansas held a five hour session in the Congress hotel on the coal crisis. At its close they wired demands to Attorney General Palmer and Director General Walker. D. Hines of the railroads that a fuel administrator be appointed for each state immediately, and that all coal mined or in stock be distributed equally among the 48 states on the basis of their needs developed during the war, regardless of where mined.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Writers should confine themselves to 800 or 500 words. Give full names and addresses. No manuscripts can be returned. Address Voice of the People, The Tribune.

INSTEAD OF A SUBWAY.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Your correspondent, Archie Carter, made a number of suggestions for improvements for Chicago, but the plan that Chicagoans are interested in most is a rapid transit system within the city limits, and this is hardly mentioned. In 1924 the writer submitted to Mayor Dever an outline of a new system of transportation which could be quickly installed and would cost about one-tenth of the cost of a subway. This plan is for a two story street, the second story roofing over one-fourth of the width of the street adjacent to the buildings on either side, leaving the middle half of the street open for light and air for the main floor. The lower floor would be entirely turned over to motor traffic; the area under the elevated portions could be used for parking areas. The upper floors would be used by street cars and pedestrians, the entrances to stores and other buildings being directly from the elevated walk along the street car tracks.

These elevated structures could radiate from the loop outward in all directions as far as required, and could easily be extended when Clark street, Milwaukee avenue, Madison street, etc., they might be extended to the city limits and cross town lines could transfer to these elevated rapid lines. This plan is feasible, sanitary, easily constructed, without stopping business, and the cost will be moderate. FREDERICK A. SMITH.

RETURNING A TAUNT.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—The article by John Quinn of Dubuque, Ia., regarding Miss Baur's debut is amusing, to say the least. Because two mounted policemen, three uniformed patrolmen, and two detectives were on duty at the Baur home Chicago is supposed to be in rotten shape and crime rampant. For your information, Mr. Quinn, the writer was born in Dubuque and is thankful for the privilege of living in Chicago.

After fifteen years' association with enthusiastic citizens of Chicago there is no doubt in my mind that Chicago will some day become the greatest metropolitan center of the United States, in spite of its so-called crime. And, speaking of crime, Mr. Quinn, it behooves Dubuque to clean its own doorstep before hurling accusations at Chicago. One of the biggest racketeers in the middle west are the privately owned toll bridges over the Mississippi river to your fair city. Bridge attendants carry revolvers strapped to their belts so that motorists from all over the United States cannot escape without paying toll.

CHEATING A VOX POPPER.

Palos Park, Ill., Nov. 18.—THE TRIBUNE has at various times fomented over the Mann act so destructive of personal liberty; the prohibition amendment has excited its indignation and intellectual abhorrence that it is generally good for a leading editorial at least once a week. Some time ago I was so struck by the absence of diatribes against another act abridging the liberty of the individual, the narcotic act, that I was about to obey that impulse and write you as to whether no editor or proprietor of THE TRIBUNE saw how this was preventing the full expression of one's ego when lo, and behold, in a few days THE TRIBUNE contained a devastating editorial on this fanatical law.

So this is the reason you are not hearing from me. EVAN L. BREED.

SUNDAY FOOTBALL.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Apropos of L. Fitzsimmons' article, "Football on the Midway," I think the situation would be cleared up for all concerned if Notre Dame, along with the professional football teams, the Cardinals and the Bears, would play all of their games on Sunday, leaving the purely college football teams to play their games on Saturday.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME



Study of abandoned young creature (period 1930) who dared to show her legs in the evening.