

FROM THESE BEGINNINGS

THE TRIBUNE was born into the most dynamic era in history. More changes in the conditions of human life were to take place within a few generations than in all the previous centuries together. It was the moment of all moments to start a newspaper, for change is news and great changes are great news.

So many revolutionary discoveries and inventions in the physical and biological sciences were to be made in the century that men came to expect them. There was to be a great surge of activity in the old arts and the creation of new ones. Civilization was to march across half a continent of virgin wilderness. Plagues were to be conquered and illiteracy largely overcome in the western world. Nations were to rise and fall. Great wars were to be followed by a period of relative peace and then by still greater wars. There were to be profound political and moral crises within a nation composed then of only 29 states.

If there was a better spot than Chicago from which to view the pageant we can only wonder where it was. At the beginning, in 1847, the frontier had moved beyond Chicago, but not far beyond it. It was a city by statute, but in population hardly more than a village on the edge of largely unbroken prairies and in the shadow of the northern forests. Within three generations it was to become the center of the most productive of all agricultural and industrial areas and to find itself close to the center of population of the leading nation on earth.

By 1847 there was need of a new journalism, with new methods of collecting and organizing the news. Few editors yet realized that their readers wanted something more than casual items copied from whatever sources came to hand. The failure to meet the needs of the new day goes far to explain why so few of the newspapers then in existence have survived. It was THE TRIBUNE's good fortune that its editors were in step with the new times, especially after 1855 when Joseph Medill and his colleagues acquired the paper. By 1881, Medill could look upon his achievement and say:

"As a news-gatherer, THE TRIBUNE is already the leading American newspaper. It uses the telegraph more freely and more wisely than any other journal; it has a larger and better staff of correspondents than any other; its news is better edited and more judiciously displayed than that of any of its contemporaries. It does not throw the burden of selection, arrangement and distribution upon its readers, but gives them all the news in convenient form."

Those who seek an explanation of THE TRIBUNE's continuing success can find no small part of the answer in those few lines. Call it a knack, call it an art, a tradition or anything else, the recognition of what is news and the presentation of it in sharp focus are TRIBUNE specialties that put us on top and have kept us there.

Many of the newspapers of a century ago, especially in the older sections of the east and south, addressed themselves to an aristocracy. Here, in the heart of the old Northwest Territory, dedicated as it was to the political equality of men and to universal free education, there was no temptation to cater to rank. THE TRIBUNE was to be every one's newspaper in a community where all were assumed to be concerned equally in public matters. The aristocratic press, with few exceptions, did not survive the subsequent competition of the vulgar press. THE TRIBUNE did without sinking into vulgarity. It learned early how to win and hold the lead in circulation without crawling into the gutter, and without demagogic appeals to class prejudice.

There was something else in THE TRIBUNE's tradition that was even more important. THE TRIBUNE in Chicago was strategically situated in its formative years to play a leading part in the political and moral conflict that was impending. Here in Illinois, more sharply perhaps than in any other state, the issue of slavery and its extension was focused. In part, that was because in Illinois, as in Indiana and Ohio, the southern counties were settled in the main by men from the slave states and the northern counties by men from free soil. As late as 1853, six years after the founding of THE TRIBUNE, the pro-slavery forces in Illinois were the stronger. They proved it by enacting a series of laws which forbade any Negro, slave or free, to enter the state and punished violators by ordering them sold at auction for a term of service sufficient to pay their fines. The best that the anti-slavery forces in the legislature could do was to win approval of a provision requiring a jury trial in such cases.

In a state so divided, it was inevitable that the political leaders of both parties should temper their doctrines in the hope of attracting the support of the middle-of-the-road men. Thus, Lincoln, who hated slavery, insisted over and over again that slavery must be protected in the states in which it existed, but not in the territories; Douglas was equally insistent that the mere permission to extend slavery into the territories, which he advocated, need not and probably would not result in its extension. Here was a distinction with a real difference, but it was a subtle one which could easily have been glossed over. In the circumstances, THE TRIBUNE might have chosen to remain neutral in the hope that by avoiding offense to the Douglas followers it would win new friends, lose no old ones, and recover its solvency, for at the time the paper was in serious financial difficulties. Something like neutrality was, in fact, the line which Greeley took and because his weekly New York Tribune circulated widely in Illinois, he did heavy injury to Lincoln's cause.

Medill didn't have the kind of mind that could miss the point that a victory for Douglas would be a victory for slavery, and a victory for Lincoln a victory for freedom. That was enough and more than enough to decide his course. THE TRIBUNE, taking no account of the risks, was in the fight with everything it had. "We need not say," Medill could write a few years later, "that THE TRIBUNE, whatever its other faults, has not that of timidity." And he could add, with justified pride: "We go our own way, at our own time, in our own manner, in company of our own choosing, knowing as we do that vindication will be sure to follow. We can afford to be honest and fearless, and to wait."

That became THE TRIBUNE's tradition. Read-

ers of today do not have to be reminded that it is still operative. The bigger Mr. Roosevelt's popular majorities grew, the harder THE TRIBUNE fought the New Deal, just as, against heavy odds, THE TRIBUNE had slugged it out with Lorimer, Small, and Thompson. THE TRIBUNE in a century has never compromised its convictions to sell more papers or to avoid injury to itself.

The readers seem to like it that way. So do the men and women who together make this newspaper. No doubt that is one reason why we have today, as we have always had, the cream of the crop not only in the editorial departments but in the mechanical and business branches as well.

It's been a great century and in the course of it we have learned a lot and probably forgotten a lot, too. But we haven't forgotten how to get all the news and present it; and we haven't learned how to play safe in great moral and political crises. It will have to be that way in the second century, too.

WHO IS OBSTRUCTING REAPPORTIONMENT?

The reapportionment bill intended to equalize voting strength in Illinois' 26 congressional districts comes before the house of representatives at Springfield tomorrow. The state senate has approved the measure and the prospects of similar action in the house are excellent, for it has the support of Gov. Green and the Republican organization as well as of the majority of the Democrats.

The great danger is that a cabal in the house will insert amendments that will require the return of the bill to the senate. The session is drawing to a close and with only a few weeks remaining and with a great volume of business still to be transacted, the bill might be lost for lack of time to compromise the two versions.

Nobody is ever going to draft a reapportionment bill which will be welcomed by everybody, for it is in the nature of a redistricting that vested political interests be disturbed. The remarkable fact about this bill is that it has received the indorsement of every man who would be directly inconvenienced by a new congressional map. Every member of the Illinois congressional delegation of both parties has accepted it. They have done so in face of the fact that the remapping will mean that most of them will have to campaign next year in more or less unfamiliar territory.

The opponents of redistricting like to pretend that there is widespread popular opposition to the plan downstate. This is not true. The people downstate believe in the principles of representative government. The core of the opposition is not the congressmen and not the people but a handful of political bosses downstate who don't want to give up something to which they are not entitled.

It is this little group of men who ordered the recent filibuster. When that debate failed, thanks to the determination of Gov. Green and a legislative majority, the petty bosses instructed their puppets in Springfield to introduce obstructive amendments. Never was more scheming and intrigue devoted to a worse cause.

REPUBLICANS ON TRIAL

The victory of Russell V. Mack by 1,500 votes to fill the vacancy in Washington's 3d congressional district shows that the people, although still disposed to vote Republican, consider that the party is on trial. The same district went Republican by 7,000 votes in 1946. The reduced margin of victory indicates a certain impatience with the legislative record of the Republicans in congress. Not enough support has been lost to prove fatal in 1948, but the party has been given warning that it must deliver the goods if it is to be victorious in the coming national election.

Mr. Mack showed something of the disposition to waver which is the chief affliction of the Republicans at present. He pledged himself to support President Truman's foreign policy, which is based in part on the secret and immoral diplomacy of Mr. Roosevelt and of Truman himself, but which also embodies disturbing intimations of war cloaked in an anti-communist crusade. If Mr. Mack had had the courage to expose the Truman foreign policy as both fraudulent and dangerous, his victory might have been more imposing.

Altho Republicans can take only limited satisfaction from the test in Washington, the Democrats are left with even less consolation. The primary showed a split between the Truman regulars and the Wallace radicals. Mr. Wallace himself campaigned in the district in behalf of Charles Savage, as did another leftwing Democrat, Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California. Savage won the nomination over the Truman Democrat. In the outcome, however, the people demonstrated that they wanted neither a Truman nor a Wallace Democrat.

If the Republicans work hard to return America to a course of common sense, they will be able to sweep the country in 1948, but the election in Washington shows they cannot take the result for granted.

Test Your Horse Sense

By Dr. George W. Crane

Select the answers which you consider best. The last problem counts five points. Then look for the correct answers below.

1. A dam would be most likely to make which sound?
[a] Cackle [b] Whinny [c] Gobble [d] Quack
2. Which one of the following is not a deciduous tree?
[a] Cedar [b] Maple [c] Oak [d] Black walnut
3. If eggs were retailing at 27c a dozen, how many could you buy for 2 cents and a quarter?
[a] One [b] Three [c] Nine [d] Twelve
4. The owner of which one of the following college degrees would normally contribute most to making a girl kissable?
[a] Ph.D. [b] J.D. [c] D.D.S. [d] M.D.
5. Which one of these items was invented last?
[a] Matches [b] Steamboat [c] Radio [d] Phonograph
6. Here is a test of your advertising judgment. A correspondence school ran four advertisements bearing similar copy but having the different headings shown below. One of the four headings brought remarkable results, but the others were not very good. You deserve five points if you can select the winning heading.

- [a] Men Who Know It All Are Not Invited to Read This Page
[b] Afraid to Face the Facts—Then Don't Read This Page
[c] Men Who Are Satisfied to Wait 10 Years for Success Will Find Nothing Interesting on This Page
[d] Those Who Shy at Unpleasant Facts Should Not Read This Page

Score yourself as follows: 0-2, poor; 3-6, average; 7-8, superior; 9-10, very superior. [Note:—The last question counts five points.]
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ANSWERS

1. Whinny. 2. Cedar. 3. Twelve [2c plus 25c]. 4. D.D.S. 5. Radio [1896]. 6. The heading [a] was by far the best.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

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

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

CHICAGO: 1847

[Verses for The Tribune's centennial, by the author of "The Road to Vaux," carved in the Tribune Tower.]

Polk is in the White House,
An army's on its way
Past Rio Grande, past Vera Cruz,
Past white-walled Monterey;
But here the torches blaze by night,
The fife and drums beat fast,
For there's news from Cerro Gordo,
Shields' at Cerro Gordo,
And regiments from Illinois
Have stormed the heights at last.

At wagon bench, at anvil
Men heard the battle cry,
To farm, to forge, to girls they loved
They said a long good-by;
They marched out on the Archer road
From summit and from sand
To war below the border,
Death below the border,
To plague and yellow fever
In a golden, sunny land.

Who'll remember laughter
Beneath a prairie moon?
And dances at the Sauganash
As fiddlers scraped the tune?
"Call your partners! Gents to right!
And ladies form a square!"
Youth was but a dancer,
Life was but a dancer,
Who'll remember dancing girls
With wild flowers in their hair?

No time now for laughter,
No time now for tears,
Gone the bright and gleaming hopes
Of brave young prairie years;
Thru chaparral, thru pedregal
Men marched to meet the foe,
Toss your hopes behind you!
Toss your youth behind you!
Santa Anna's waiting
On the heights of Mexico.

Up from Cerro Gordo
Rides news of victory
For regiments of Shields and Scott,
For tough Old Zachary;
The fife ring shrill, the drums tattoo,
The bells peal in the square,
For regiments from Illinois,
Men in blue from Illinois,
Volunteers from Illinois,
Cavalry from Illinois,
Bold dragoons from Illinois,
Brave marines from Illinois
Are coming back to laughing girls
With wild flowers in their hair.

Katherine Rankin

[Pedregal: An old lava field. Mexico and Western U.S.]

Early Banking in Chicago

The first bank in Chicago was a branch of the State Bank of Illinois. The list of officers reads like a list of "firsts" in business: President, John H. Kinzie; directors, G. S. Hubbard, R. J. Hamilton, Walter Kimball, H. B. Clarke, George Dole, E. B. Taylor; cashier, W. H. Brown. It opened at La Salle and South Water sts. Dec. 5, 1835, and closed in 1843.

Seth Paine founded the Bank of Chicago on Oct. 18, 1852, with a capital of \$6,000. His prospectus laid down the following qualifications for loans:

"We loan to no one to pay debts." "We loan to no one to aid in the murder of anything which has life." "We loan to no man to aid in speculation in that which is necessary to life." "We loan nothing to aid in making or selling intoxicating liquors or tobacco in any of its forms." "We loan nothing to gamblers or usurers who borrow to loan again."

In spite of its high moral principles, the bank blew up. Clyde D. Foster

LILAC MEMORIES

One cannot love a lilac tree,
inhale its misty delicacy,
cool with evening rain;
touch the cheek in soft caress
against its fragrant loveliness,
without the subtle stain
forever fixed upon the mind,
so sinuously intertwined
about the quivering heart,
that with an unexpected word,
a perfume sensed, a song half heard—
the heart may break apart
and spill again the liquid light
into the memory, invite
a dream to flame and glow;
again the moist green winds will stir
with tantalizing lavender,
again the pungent flow;
the tang of purple-clustered bloom,
the white in phosphorescent gloom,
leaves glistening and wet;
O, who has drunk the lilac dew,
distilled its haunting sweetness, who
has loved cannot forget!

Marion Steele

I hate to discourage young love, especially in the springtime, but what can I do about a timid young couple who have set up light mousekeeping in our basement?

Donnafred

Scientists, having finally produced a silent airplane, should experiment on Wallace. Hig

I wonder if any bullfighter ever faced an opponent named Dilemma. Jim Donahue

THUMBNAIL POEM

Life creeps snail-slowly
Toward a huge door at the end
Of a shadowed hall. Elliot Carter

If you can't remember Chicago day at the World's fair of 1893, no matter. The Chicago Tribune's birthday spectacle on the lake front tonight will be its sequel and rival.

CHARLES COLLINS

HOW TO KEEP WELL

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

To the limit of space, questions pertaining to the prevention of diseases will be answered. Personal replies will be made when return stamped envelope is inclosed. Telephone inquiries not accepted. Dr. Van Dellen will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases.

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MEDICAL HIGHLIGHTS—
1847-1947]

A CENTURY is a long time and few individuals reach this age. But institutions live on and, if conducted properly, grow and profit by experience. In 1847 the American Medical association held its first meeting and in the same year THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was founded.

In those days Chicago had many health problems. Its population had risen in 15 years from 1,000 in 1832 to 16,859. The inhabitants were recovering from a cholera epidemic and living in fear of another, which actually occurred two years later. In fact, for some time this Asiatic disease was one of their chief scourges. In addition, smallpox and scarlet fever took a huge toll of lives. The death rate was high—approximately 33 per 1,000 of the population. But good often comes from evil and as a result of these visitations, many reforms were instituted. The city fathers, aware of the dirt and filth that prevailed, concluded that if the community was to grow, cleanliness and sanitation were essential.

Every one cooperated and the newspapers did a superb job in pressing for reforms but still encouraging newcomers to settle in this city. The medical profession was handicapped by lack of knowledge of the true nature of the disease. But the groundwork was being laid for things to come and Chicago could boast of many physicians with courage and forethought. Rush Medical college had been opened in 1843 by Brainard and his colleagues. In 1855 Isham, Johnson, Andrews, and Rutter started the medical school that later became associated with Northwestern university, and these men, together with Davis, Byford, Hollister, and many others, are looked upon as the founding fathers. By 1900 more than three dozen hospitals had been opened.

Meanwhile tremendous strides were being made thruout the medical world. In 1847 Simpson introduced the use of chloroform in childbirth and Semmelweis described the cause of puerperal fever. During the next decade, advancements included the invention of the ophthalmoscope and the hypodermic syringe, the formulation of a test for sugar in the urine, and the use of iodine in goiter.

The Crimean war gave us Florence Nightingale and modern nursing. Pasteur changed the entire course of medicine in 1860 by demonstrating bacteria in the air. Five years later Mendel published his work on heredity, and in 1867 Lister originated antiseptics in surgery. Public health was not neglected and improvements in sewage and water supplies were inaugurated; by 1872 there were boards of health in 134 American cities.

The year that Bell launched the telephone also saw the introduction of bath tubs in England, the discovery of the cystoscope, and the isolation of salicylic acid, the forerunner of aspirin. In 1878 Edison devised the platinum wire electric lamp, the blood pressure apparatus saw the light of day, and bacteriology was introduced into the United States. The gonococcus and leprosy bacillus were identified as well as the streptococcus, staphylococcus, pneumococcus, and the organisms of typhoid and malaria. The next six years brought the identification of the tubercle bacillus and the germs responsible for diphtheria, cholera, Malta fever, and meningitis. Starting in 1889 the lives of numerous children were saved when Von Berg announced his results with antitoxins. The year 1895 brought the establishment of the Nobel Prize Foundation and Roentgen's X-ray; three years later the Curies discovered radium.

Before Erlich developed salvarsan [606] in 1910, Landsteiner had defined blood grouping, hormones had been investigated, the whooping cough "bug" isolated, the Wassermann test devised, and the United States food and drug act had been passed. In 1914, announced the discovery of the mysterious substances—vitamins. Protection against diphtheria with antitoxin was started in 1912 and later, the Schick test determined susceptibility to this disease. Insulin came in 1921 together with the sunlight treatment of rickets and the Kahn test for syphilis; 1926 brought the liver diet for pernicious anemia. Florey did his first work on penicillin in 1929, and 1935 brought us the sulfonamides. Since then streptomycin has become available; also various insecticides, anti-malarials, and antiseptics. Diagnoses have been made easier thru various devices such as the bronchoscope, gastroscope, the electrocardiogram, and the encephalogram. Heart and lung surgery is going places, blood banks are being built up, and shock treatment is restoring to society many of the mentally ill. These are but a few of the medical highlights that are responsible for the fact that our life expectancy has more than doubled since 1847.

When the story of the coming century is written, will it include the conquest of cancer thru atomic energy and the prevention of virus diseases? Will heart disease and the entire cardiovascular picture be changed? Will science have found the answer to senility and mental disorders? Even tho all these problems are not solved in the next 100 years, if the forthcoming century is as rich in achievement as the one just closing, our descendants will have every reason to be optimistic.

AS WE PAUSE TO LOOK BACK



Rhymes and Remnants

By D. A.

The Strong Tower

... Be as a tower, that firmly set,
Shakes not its top for any blast
that blows.—Dante.

Deep go the roots of this
Tower,
To Earth's bedrock, and
feel
The pulsing heart of the
planet
With fingers of living
steel.

Slender the shaft of the
Tower,
Fabric from splendor spun
Out of the breast of Terra,
Bright in the morning sun.

Tall and straight is the
Tower,
Braided from metal and
stone,
Strong—to stand thru the
tempests,
Unshaken—and alone.

Yet, nobler by far than the
Tower,
And braver beyond compare,
Were the courage, the
hoping, the dreaming
Of the men who built it
there.

Older the dream than the
Tower,
Older the seed than the
rose;
This is the ancient secret
The builder—the dreamer—
knows.

Sing, then, the dream, not
the Tower,
A dream of ten decades
gone by;
And sing, then, new dreams
for tomorrow—
New Towers, that never
shall die.

Friend of the Yanks

[The Friend of the Yanks will answer questions of service men, veterans, and their dependents by mail if a stamped envelope is sent to 135 N. Michigan av., The Tribune's veterans bureau, 1 S. Dearborn st., Superior 0200, gives personal interview.]

R. E. N. writes: "I am taking on the job training under the GI bill and receive \$80 a month subsistence allowance. I have changed addresses lately and my monthly \$80 check has failed to catch up with me. To whom do I write to change my address?"

Write to the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education division, Veterans' administration, 366 Adams st., Chicago, and give your correct address. Be sure to give your claim number. Payments of benefits to veterans by the VA frequently are delayed because the veterans neglect to notify the VA of a change of address. Altho the VA is the certifying agency for payment, all checks are written and mailed by the treasury department. Checks not deliverable at the address shown on the check must be returned to the treasury and may not be forwarded.

C. G. writes: "Thru an error I burned a terminal leave bond. Can you advise me how to go about getting a duplicate bond for replacement without the owner, a former marine, learning of my mistake?" You will not be able to conceal your unfortunate error. The person to whom the bond was payable will have to apply to the issuing agency for a new bond. He should write to the Director of Personnel, Terminal Leave division, Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

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, Chicago, Ill.

FROM SEN. FERGUSON

Washington, D. C., May 26—I wish to congratulate you on your service to Chicago, the midwest, and in fact to the whole country. You have done a fine job and the fact that you have continued for 100 years, and now hold an outstanding place in the newspaper world, indicates how successful you have been. The public determines whether or not one shall survive in your business and in mine. I know of no senator who has been able to stay in office for 100 years so you can see that you have really been successful.

HOMER FERGUSON

A RAY THRU THE DARKNESS

Kansas City, Mo., June 7—Let me offer my heartfelt congratulations on your centennial. I have been an admirer of yours for a long time and believe your clear cut views of our American foreign policy have been a beaming ray of light and hope in a darkened world, which threatens to bring us another war with our many foreign alignments and entanglements.

May THE TRIBUNE reign supreme for another 100 years.

STANTON SAMUELSON

A FELLOW PUBLISHER

Omaha, Neb., June 4—I want to send you my sincere and hearty congratulations on the 100th anniversary of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. You brought THE TRIBUNE up from a very small newspaper to one of the two or three outstanding in all of America. It has been hard work, and you have had lots of knocks and kicks and abuse. Nevertheless you persisted on the path that you thought was right, and you have won out, and I congratulate you and wish you continued success.

HARRY DOORLY,

Publisher, The World-Herald

FOR 60 YEARS

Dyer, Ind., June 4—I see that you are celebrating your 100th anniversary. I am extending my heartfelt congratulations. I have been a TRIBUNE reader since 1887. At that time, my husband, W. C. Murphy, had his florist shop at 227 Wabash av., the old Eden Museum building. Mrs. ELIZABETH D. MURPHY

NEEDED MORE THAN EVER

Chicago, June 10—Congratulations, TRIBUNE, on your 100th anniversary. Today more than ever we need you, for it is you who are the first to expose the evils that prevail in our country. Good luck and the best regards.

VETERAN OF WORLD WAR II.

Test Your Facts

Below each of the following questions are listed three answers. Make your choice, see the correct answers below and mark your score:

1. A satyr is a sylvan deity or demigod represented as a monster, half man, half goat.
[a] Half fish. [b] Half horse. [c] Half goat.
2. What is the official language of Brazil?
[a] German. [b] Portuguese. [c] French.
3. Lake Como is at the foot of the [a] Swiss Alps. [b] Italian Alps. [c] French Pyrenees.
4. What vote is required to limit debate in the senate?
[a] Two-thirds. [b] Simple majority. [c] Unanimous.

ANSWERS

1. [c] Half goat. 2. [b] Portuguese. 3. [b] Italian Alps. 4. [a] Two-thirds.

WOTTA LIFE! WOTTA LIFE!

Reprinted from Tribune's collection of Gaar Williams cartoons

