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MONDAY, JULY 30, 1934.  
THE TRIBUNE OFFICES.  
CHICAGO—TRIBUNE SQUARE.  
MILWAUKEE—EMPIRE BUILDING.  
NEW YORK—250 EAST 43D STREET.  
WASHINGTON—815 ALBEE BUILDING.  
BOSTON—718 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.  
ATLANTA—1810 BENTLEY BUILDING.  
LONDON—135 FLEET STREET.  
PARIS—1 RUE SCRIBE.  
BERLIN—COLUMBUS HOUSE, POTSDAMERPLATZ 1.  
WARSAW—ALBI FRANK BUILDING.  
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**  
*Repeat 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 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 trickery and dishonesty of able attorneys, the corruptibility 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 square irregularities and Dillinger dies as he lived, in a cloud of mystery and to the great hazard of other people. The strange death of Probascio while in custody of federal agents needs a lot of explaining.

The bad man is dead, but a great deal of suspicion lives after him.

**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 blocked. 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 blocked 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 as set forth in Constantin 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.

The famous civil war case, ex parte Milligan, affirms in general terms the specific finding in the Texas case. The citizens of Minneapolis have rights which the governor has invaded. If they are men they will not take it lying down. They will demand protection from their tyrannical governor in the courts of the United States.

**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 caves 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,  
Green Watermelon-Pickle and Cloves for Ham  
On long shelves hung from the brown-beamed cellar ceiling.

Many reports have been made on the expense of observers 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 less than half is a practical 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 collapse 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 measures that can be used in properly selected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

It is obvious that pneumothorax will

Swinging there in the dust over hoes 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 little 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—  
Combs for switches (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, Corn'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-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 larder  
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 smell of scorch when the sun beats 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 frost 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 burly thicket,  
Watching the sky anxiously to the south,  
Seeing the vane whip in the useless breeze:  
No rain, no rain to break the perferd 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 springs that might have been,  
Closed to leaf and bud and bloom,  
But they cannot keep from her  
Deep-cut name the lichens' green,  
Irrefutable messenger  
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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.

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 disease.  
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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 clean 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. These conservative, older and more experienced chest men claim that the average of suitable cases is about 5 per cent.

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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 collapse 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.

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A whole long day spent over the range's heat.  
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Wavered into the dusk—and the drought went by.  
Wrens moved into their houses; robins chirped  
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Mix with daisies and bluebells and wild sweet asters,  
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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.

R. H. L.

**A GOOD TIGER NOW**  
[Washington Evening Star.]  
WHEN DO WE EAT, JIM?  
FOR FEDERAL FOOD

**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.

**GUARDSMEN'S VACATIONS.**  
Chicago, July 24.—During the last three years the National Guard has proven its right to existence by its timely intervention in local disorders in many states of the Union.

There is a certain percentage of business organizations employing Guardsmen who seem to ignore the fact that the Guard is a vital necessity in maintaining law and order to the extent that industry can progress back to prosperity without turmoil, riot, and destruction of property. This is exhibited in the lack of cooperation in arranging for their Guardsmen employees to attend camp without jeopardizing their civilian jobs in numerous instances.

It is high time that the industries of the country realize that they have a part to play in the scheme of national defense. All that is asked of them in so far as the National Guard is concerned is to arrange for their Guard employees to be able to attend the encampment, where the most important part of their training is received. This we feel is asking but little, as in most cases all that is required is a suitable arrangement of the vacation dates of employees.

**KIRBY M. QUINN,**  
Captain, 202d C. A. (A. A.), Illinois National Guard.

**QUESTIONS.**  
Chicago, July 26.—While I agree that unions have a perfect right to strike, I would like you to tell me who has given them a right—

1. To prevent from working even by force other employees who are satisfied with conditions?  
2. To stop delivery of material? Why must Mr. Kohler get a permit from the striking union before coal is delivered to his plant?  
3. To break windows and destroy other property of their former employers, and to block food and other supplies needed by the public?

Does a strike automatically suspend all laws and make it impossible to sustain order and safety?  
The little tailor who charges 35 cents instead of 40 cents for pressing a suit goes to jail; a woman who wants to support her two children by doing work at home is not allowed to do so; but unions seem to be allowed to do anything for which other people would go to jail or even to the gallows.

**A WORKER.**  
**LITTERED BEACHES.**  
Chicago, July 26.—The beaches of Chicago, this year especially, are an utter disgrace to our city and the various communities where they are located. The above is due to the careless and indifferent manner in which the citizens themselves are throwing refuse and other rubbish around. If the city has no money to hire a man for every beach, as they used to do before the depression, to keep the sand raked and cleaned thoroughly, then the public making use of these wonderful Chicago health resorts for the poor should be educated or compelled by law to pick up their own refuse and rubbish. On some of the beaches there aren't even any waste baskets.

There is still another necessity that I would like to call to people's attention—namely, the provision of toilets on the city beaches.  
**JOHN NISSEN.**

**A ROBOT CRANIOTOGRAPH.**  
Rockford, Ill., July 25.—The ingenious machine for making phrenological measurements, illustrated in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, is interesting indeed. Whoever is responsible for the title, "A Robot Psycho-Analyst," however, is guilty of a gross misuse of terms. The machine is almost our last bulwark against this terror which is extending its hand out over the people, and unless your powerful editorial voice is raised here in the middle west I do not know where we are to look for aid against the Washington bolshevik disguised as New Dealers.

**F. P. GROSS.**  
**SEQUEL TO DILLINGER.**  
Fort Smith, Ark., July 25.—Now that our big bad boys have succeeded in shooting Dillinger in the back, would it be asking too much of your paper that you suggest they devote some energy toward convicting the army of grafters who are and have been stealing government money through CWA and other bent enterprises?

It will not be hard for them to find stool pigeons, as in every city I have been in the workers volunteer the information.  
Dillinger was petty larceny compared to these boys. CHARLES EMERSON.

**OUR SECRET AMBITION**

**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 a 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 of 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 result 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 employee engaged in the line of his duty, other than the compensation provided for under the workmen's compensation law, shall be available to any employee who is covered by the provisions of the act. The only exception is that of 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 they 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.

**IF WE CAN JUST STICK AROUND WHERE TH' BRIGHT LIGHTS ARE BRIGHTEST I'LL DIE HAPPY**  
GAIL WILLIAMS  
7-30-34