

Chicago Daily Tribune THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to this Tribune are held at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1929.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICES.

CHICAGO—TRIBUNE SQUARE, MILWAUKEE—616 TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—513 FIFTH AVENUE, WASHINGTON—815 ALBEE BUILDING, BOSTON—718 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, ATLANTA—1335 HURT BUILDING, LONDON—75 FLEET STREET, E. C. 4, PARIS—1 RUE SCRIBE, BERLIN—1 UTER DEN LINDEN, RIGA—ELIZABETTES IELA, 15/3, ROME—GALLERIA COLONNA (SCALA A), VIENNA—8 ROSENBERGSTRASSE, WARSAW—PLAC KRASINSKA 6, GIBRALTAR—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'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGOLAND

- 1. Make Chicago the First City in the World. 2. Start the Subway. 3. Electrify the Railroads. 4. Abolish the Smoke Pail. 5. Separate grades of Boulevards and of Through Streets.

"Give me liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to my conscience, above all other liberties." —Milton.

THE BAR AND THE LAW.

The president of the American Bar association, addressing the fifty-second annual convention of that distinguished body, made a plea for "enforcement of the law through lawful methods." "No law," he said, "however just, can justify lawless enforcement. The resort to lawlessness in enforcing the law or seeking to enforce the law is more than casual; in fact, it tends to be habitual. The question reaches the deep foundation of the law upon which the republic is built—salus populi supra est lex." The speaker's Latin aphorism will not be taken at his interpretation by the individuals responsible for the policy of lawless law enforcement. They are assuming that salus populi is dependent upon the imposition of totalitarianism by force, and that this is a lex supra compared to which matters like civil rights are negligible or, at any rate, inferior.

However, we are glad to find the American Bar association, or at least conspicuous members of that body, considering more frankly and openly the legal anomalies and constitutional wrongs which are perpetrated in the name of morality. The profession of the law ought to be the guardian of the law, and there is no body of citizens in the republic whose duty is so clear to defend the principles of our constitution and of our system of liberty under the law. Yet the American Bar association did not fight the perversion of our constitutional system represented not only by the imposition of a police ordinance upon the fundamental federal law but by the gross perversion of the spirit of the constitutional provisions for amendment in, for example, Ohio and Tennessee, by the perversion of the explicit intent of the 18th amendment in the Volstead act, approved by judicial interpretation, and by the repeated evasions or defeats of the guarantees of civil right in dry law enforcement.

The whole prohibition régime has been and is shot through with perversions and breaches of our system of constitutional liberty. It has been and is marked by persistent assaults upon our traditions and principles, upon the guaranteed rights of free American citizenship, and even upon the dictates of civilized humanity. It is a régime of lawlessness, which has no respect whatever for the seasoned wisdom of our race or for the great principles upon which our people have thrived and achieved a well being, politically, socially, and economically, which has challenged the admiration of the world.

FASCISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Marcus Duffield, a New York newspaper man, has produced in the November issue of Harper's magazine illustrations of how Mussolini's government has seriously invaded American sovereignty. The editor suggests, and we believe readers of the article will agree, that the exposure should not be overlooked by the state department.

That Mussolini has organized Italian residents of the United States, naturalized and unnaturalized, through the Fascist League of North America has been a matter of general knowledge. The operations of the league, however, have never been so adequately exposed.

Mr. Duffield charges that the Fascist league here has been organized to preserve and prepare men of Italian extraction for Italian war service, to stifle anti-Fascist expression which might threaten American loans to Italy, and to produce revenue. Italian immigrants are discouraged from talking out citizenship papers. Italian newspapers teach that an Italian who becomes an American citizen is a renegade. The penalty is expulsion from the Fascist league, a deprivation which may bring embarrassment to an Italian-American traveling in Italy or transacting business there.

Italo-Americans have been assessed Mussolini's bachelor tax. If it is not paid, it is collected from relatives in Italy. Fascist schools have been organized in the United States, many of them conducted in public school buildings, to promote Fascist doctrines. Anti-Fascist or non-Fascist Italo-American newspapers suffer advertising boycotts; one journal was raided and its linotype machines confiscated. Anti-Fascist grocers are boycotted and anti-Fascist employes lose their jobs. Mr. Duffield tells with names the stories of Italians living in the United States who have visited

Italy never to return here. Their fates are not certain, but Mr. Duffield's information indicates that they are in Italian prisons for the crime of criticizing the régime while in this country. The problem of assimilating foreign elements in our population is difficult even without a propaganda directed at keeping those elements estranged. The business of the Fascist league is to prevent the absorption of Italians by American life. That is a program of defeatism inimical to the national welfare of this country. It is not a friendly act.

The contempt of Fascism for American citizenship rights is more serious because it is more overt. The Italian government must be advised that American citizens are responsible to this government and that any attempt even by indication of the Fascist régime to assume jurisdiction over our nationals will not be tolerated.

WAITING FOR THE POSTOFFICE.

Periodically it occurs to those concerned with the physical development of Chicago that the new postoffice building has not been started. On each occasion the postmaster, our representatives in Washington, the architects, or treasury officials review the proceedings and announce that ground will be broken the next season. There have been many of these periods and many statements from spokesmen. The postoffice is not under construction, nor recently have there been any predictions from authorities of immediate construction.

The government has paid for and has title to the postoffice site, the block bounded by Harrison, Clinton, Polk, and Canal streets. An initial appropriation for construction has been voted. A firm of architects has been commissioned. The city has been more than reasonably patient as it has waited for each of these important preliminaries to be completed. Now the only conceivable cause for delay is indefensible. Differences between departments as to office arrangements, differences between government officials in Chicago and in Washington as to design may be legitimate subjects for conference, but that they should cause a delay of months and years is intolerable.

There are private buildings in Chicago representing investments as large as those expected for the postoffice and quartering as many departments and activities. These buildings were not constructed without problems; land was acquired by litigation, the financing was difficult, there were differences among departments. But these buildings have been conceived years after the postoffice was planned, problems of construction have been solved, and the buildings are paying dividends. An allowance, of course, must be made for the inertia of the public process, but many generous allowances have been granted. There is still no prospect that the postoffice will be started this year.

RECOGNIZING SOVIET RUSSIA.

Pending the next drive by Senator Borah and other advocates of establishing diplomatic relations with soviet Russia, the comment of the soviet press on the British government's new agreement to restore relations is interesting. The London Times, which thinks its government would better have adopted "the dignified and consistent attitude of the United States," calls attention to the fact that the communists are bragging over what they describe as "the rout of the pseudo-Labor government by soviet diplomatists backed by the British masses"—which gets about as near the truth as other bolshevik reports of events in capitalist countries. The Trust, organ of the all Russia committee of trade unions, declares the British backdown as "a victory of soviet diplomacy, fraught with colossal revolutionary consequences," and asserts that "the mere fact of the reestablishment of normal diplomatic relations will facilitate the strengthening of our international proletarian connections."

So far as the "colossal revolutionary consequences" are concerned, they will remain in the region of bolshevik rhetoric, but that there must result from the British government's concessions to Moscow a strengthening of the communist propaganda we think is not to be doubted. This certainly is one of our chief objections to departing from the dignified and consistent attitude of the United States at the behest of Senator Borah and the sentimentalists and more practical minded seekers of trade whose notions he has been trying to impose upon congress. The formal recognition of the communist party régime ruling Russia by the most powerful representative of successful capitalism and individualism in the world would be hailed at once as a confession of the power of communism wherever the world-wide propaganda of that reactionary force is at work. In strong societies, especially in ours, the effect would be negligible, but in weak or unstable societies the mischief of any increased prestige for communist intrigue and agitation might prove to be serious.

We might dismiss this as none of our affair and play our hand selfishly for what dubious commercial or financial profits can be reasonably expected from intercourse with the soviet system, but we have self-interest in the stability of countries with which our intercourse is growing, and therefore in the defeat of communist mischief making. We have a certain moral responsibility also and we can afford on both grounds to maintain our position, a position laid down under Woodrow Wilson and held by all his successors, though of the opposing party, up to this time. We know of no reason to doubt that Mr. Hoover will desert it, but pressure will be brought upon him to do so. It should be offset and defeated.

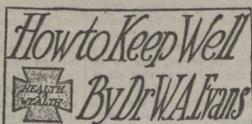
Editorial of the Day

A SUPERB IDEA.

[St. Louis Post Dispatch.] Conrad Hubert, flashlight manufacturer who died last year, left an \$8,000,000 fund for the benefit of benevolent, educational and religious institutions, the distribution of the fund to be determined by three representative and prominent citizens. It has been learned that the three citizens selected are Alfred E. Smith, Calvin Coolidge, and Julius Rosenwald. These three widely dissimilar types have died together once a month since July.

We dare say they find the association interesting and profitable. Cal can teach Al something about the trials and tribulations of the presidency, while Al can instruct in the fine art of politics in New York state. Both can learn from Julius Rosenwald something about the mail order business. We feel sure they will end in developing a genuine fondness for one another.

The idea should be carried further. We suggest another such committee be formed of Tom Heflin, Archbishop Hayes, and Rabbi Wise. An equally interesting group would be ex-Senator Reed, Charles Hay, and Sir Eric Geddes of the League of Nations. Consider how much Almeda McPherson, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Greta Garbo could learn from Murray Butler on one side and Judge Henry S. Priest on the other. Or H. L. Mencken in close communion with Bishop Cannon and the president of Rotary. The possibilities are endless.



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 disease.

(Copyright, 1929: By The Chicago Tribune.)

INSECTS GAINING ON MEN.

It is almost necessary to spray fruits and vegetables for the purpose of killing insects, otherwise there is nothing to market. There are warlike insects who claim that insects are gaining on man in the actual conflict between them. Some of these authorities think that in the long run insects will conquer and this will finally become an insect dominated manless world. They say that while man has the better brain, he has poorer instincts. While he has more adaptability, insects are the better breeders. This may or may not be true and if it is true there is time enough to prepare.

Foods must conform to certain standards of quality and cannot be sold. To meet those standards they must be protected against insects. Spraying is a necessary protective measure. The farmer must spray his crops if he is to produce profitably and with reasonable security. The sprays used are poisonous to men and animals as well as to insects. In order that they may not be washed off by rains many of those used on fruits especially are composed of arsenic mixed with some almost insoluble material.

Health departments are complaining that fruits and some vegetables as marketed contain a dangerous dose of arsenic. They report cases of fatal arsenic poisoning and still more cases of non-fatal illness due to eating fruits and, in some cases, vegetables that have been so sprayed. To remove all danger it is advised that fruit be dipped for five minutes in a weak solution of muriatic acid [1 part acid to 200 to 300 parts water] and then rinsed in water to remove the acid and all other parts. There are some cases, however, in which the acid has dissolved. It is not necessary to give this acid bath to oranges, lemons, bananas and other fruits the rinds of which are thick and inedible. It is especially necessary where the peels are to be eaten.

Arsenic is widely distributed in nature. Practically every soil contains some and some of it is contained in all soil water. Some is taken up by the roots of plants and finds its way into the leaf and all other parts. Therefore, some arsenic is found in the vegetables we eat. It is accepted that when the drug is sprayed on the leaves none enters to be incorporated in their substance.

However, any that wastes to the ground may find its way into the roots and thus finally reach the substances of the stalks, leaves and seed. But up to date there has been no proof that the arsenic which gets into plants through their roots is in such a dosage great enough to be dangerous.

TRAIN SELF OUT OF IT.

C. writes: For several years I have continually blinked my eyes and wrinkled my forehead. The vision in one eye is distinctly superior to the other. This is the case with Adenoids? Can it be cured by a change in habits, diet, drinking liquids etc.?

REPLY. My guess is that this is a voluntary habit. You can train yourself out of it. The eye is not a muscle and therefore it is not a habit. It is not a habit, nor does it call for change in diet or eating habits. As to your eyes, every person has a dominating eye, just as he has a dominating hand.

CHANGE DIET AND HABITS.

Mrs. K. G. writes: I am continually troubled with canker sores in my mouth. Would eating tomatoes at least every meal cause this?

REPLY. 1. It might. Persisting cankers call for a change in the diet and eating habits. Whatever you eat may be it should be modified. 2. May help some.

FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

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

COMPENSATION FOR LOST THUMB.

Harvey, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—What does the law require a compensation insurance company to pay for the loss of a thumb at the first joint?

REPLY. Paragraph (e), section 8 of the workmen's compensation act provides that the loss of the first phalanx of a thumb shall be considered to be equal to the loss of one-half of such thumb. For the complete loss of a thumb, compensation is payable for a period of seventy weeks. The employer would also be liable for compensation during the period of temporary total incapacity for work in addition to the above and also for necessary medical, surgical and hospital services attendant upon the injury. The weekly rate of compensation would depend upon the average weekly earnings of the injured employe for the year next preceding the injury and the number of children under the age of sixteen years at the time of the injury. The weekly rate of compensation also might be affected by the fact of whether the injury occurred before or after July 1, 1929. HUSON L. SWEET, Secretary to the Chairman, Illinois Industrial Commission.

WARNING SIGNAL NEEDED.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—[Friend of the People.]—We are badly in need of a red light on the corner of East 52d street and Dorchester avenue or some warning sign to motorists of the nearby school. It is a dangerous crossing for children. C. J. F.

Following a survey of the conditions existing at the intersection of East 52d street and Dorchester avenue, this corner will be among others on a list recommended to the commissioner of public works for the installation of slow down signs. LESLIE J. SORENSON, City Traffic Engineer.

NOISY NEIGHBORS.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—[Legal Friend of the People.]—Is there a law compelling people living in the apartment above to stop annoying people below them with noise into all hours of the night? I am a business woman and need my rest for the next day's work. There is no express time limit in our statutes or ordinances, but noises amounting to legal nuisances can be enjoined, or the facts amount to disorderly conduct, can be stopped by the police. In determining whether a noise is a nuisance, the previous character of the neighborhood must be considered.

TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

COLLEGE AMATEURISM.

THE Carnegie Foundation report on "prosecuting and subsidizing of prep school athletes" indicts 102 of 130 colleges investigated. This report indicts, but it does not convict in the sense that a criminal court would convict, because few specific proofs are given. It convicts because what the report charges has been an open secret with those familiar with college athletics.

Are we then to think that college athletes are not on the level? That depends on what one considers being "on the level." College amateurism, like the 18th amendment, never has been and never will be strictly enforced. The line of demarcation is so close, so intangible, for a rule of general scope. The best that can be hoped for is intelligent and honest enforcement of whatever rule may be adopted.

The present Wake-Line, quondam Wake, always has felt the basic test was the one year residence rule and scholarship eligibility. After that, really, what's the difference? The public at large will read this Carnegie report for a few days because it is good reading, just as perhaps you inspect your neighbor's laundry on the clothes line, and after it is all over will say, "What of it?"

We cannot become terribly indignant when some boy is helped through college. We cannot see why it is more heinous to reward an athlete with his tuition than to reward with tuition members of the bands which play before and between halves.

One might advocate letting down the bars entirely, except that it would give the larger schools with the larger stadiums an advantage, because they could bid higher for the most promising prep material. But can you think of any rule which may be drawn that will prevent alumni from financing a promising prospect? Of course you can't.

Even proponents of the simon pure status will grant that a boy legitimately may work his way through college and participate in athletics. Their point is sound, too, when they insist that the determining factor is whether the boy is going to college for an education, with athletics as a side line, or whether he is going to college for athletics, with enough study as a side line to qualify scholastically for his athletics.

That question we cannot determine. Can you? We have no remedy to suggest for conditions known to exist. The Big Ten, eight of whose ten members are indicted in this report, has specific rules to govern recruiting and proselytizing. If those rules are honestly observed—for, after all, honesty and good faith are the only practical gauge—then the evils, if any, are minimized.

Boys are not criminals because they accept indirect emolument for their athletic prowess. They give more than value received. We do not think present practices ever will be eliminated. They may come a time when football either will be abandoned or college authorities will lay their hands down on the table and pay athletes in tuition, board, room, or cash for services rendered, with a maximum scale recognized and accepted. Even with such a radical departure, still far in the future if ever recognized, the thing would revert to our original statement that the one year residence rule and scholarship standards are the foundation of competitor college athletics.

PRESENTIMENT.

There were soft murmurings within my garden, I saw a purple pansy droop, then sigh, And a gold butterfly, its wings a-queer, Swooped low, to kiss a last lone rose good-bye.

ELSIIE M. POWLER.

Prohibition Drives.

The most successful prohibition drive is the drive to Canada. ALBERT HANSON.

Pedal Architecture.

Wake-Line: Dorothy, studying the arches of Europe, triumphal and other, asked that if there were any arches in this country, and dad shot back, "Yes, dear, there are thousands of broken and fallen arches." J. E. M.

IT'S TOO LATE TO DO US ANY GOOD THIS SEASON.

We'll try it next, for Helpo Browne of Beverly Hills has discovered the cure for topping a golf ball. She simply turns the ball upside down.

Old Superstitions.

If you dropped the dish cloth you were sure to have company. GRACE IRIS.

What a Coincidence!

Harve: One night last week frost touched Davenport and the next morning a bank in northern Iowa closed because of frozen assets. UNCLE JOE.

Notre Dame's New Song.

Dear Harve: Assume you've heard of the Notre Dame varsity chanting "Home, Sweet Home," every time a Pullman whizzes past. REIN FROM THE BANK.

This Wake-Line HAS BEEN Conducted by

Harvey T. Woodruff, Enderel Enderel

THAT LINE at the railroad ticket office was

composed of stock market operators canceling reservations for Florida trips this winter. We do not assert this statement is humorous, but, unfortunately, it is at least partially true.

Question Box.

Dear Harve: Would you say that the driver who is constantly reading road signs has "snus trouble"? WHIM SICILE.

Market Comment.

Dear Harve: Remarking to the girl friend that we were in a "bear" market, she replied, "Bear is right." IZZY.

Encyclopedia Americana.

Jones Law—Light fines and jects. F. P.

IT IS WRONG TO GAMBLE IN THE STOCK MARKET. That is, it is wrong to gamble in the stock market when you lose.

DUMBBELL PONES.

I love to read the paper Before I go to bed, The killings and the robberies, Seem to soothe my tired head. LORD REBERKRESEL.

IF MICHIGAN DROPS ITS FOOTBALL GAME AGAINST

Illinois tomorrow at Champaign, which would be its third successive conference defeat, we can visit a meeting of the Grand Rapids alumni who achieved notoriety, if not distinction, about three years ago.

What's in a Name?

Logan Booz conducts a filling station at Tennessee, Ill. L. S. H.

F. P. Swallow is connected with the Lorenz Drinking Cup company of Worcester, Mass.—Thermer, Drummer & Drummer are clothiers in Portland, Ore.—M. L. G.

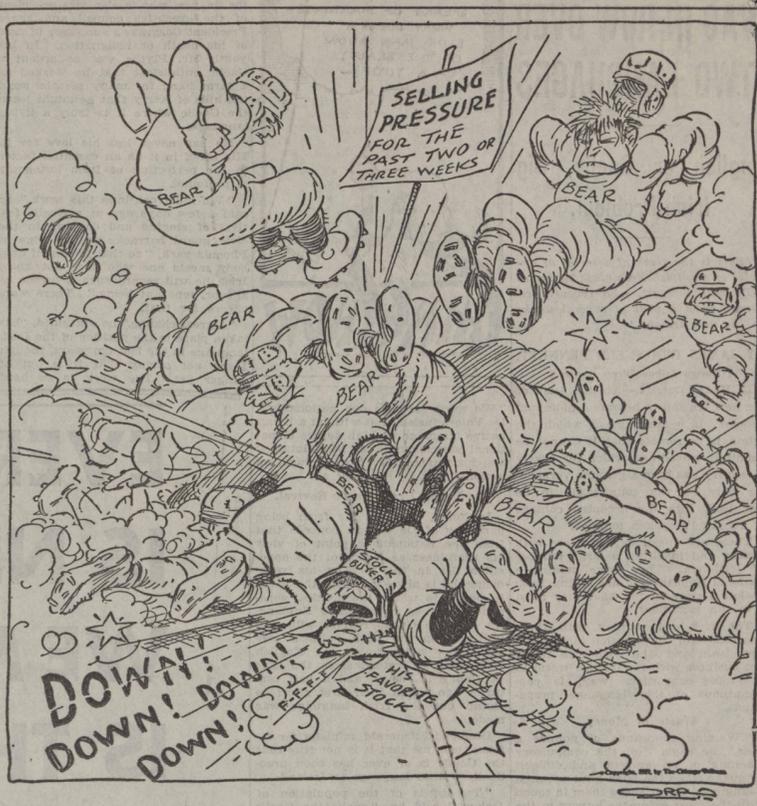
AU REVOIR.

Now comes the time, indulgent liners, to say an revoir, if not good-bye. Through the glass paneled door I can see the silhouette of your beloved R. H. L. He is knocking and I can hear his voice saying, "I want those shoes back." He shall have them. Thank you for what you have been to us. In departing for the sporting page may we express our best wishes to you, Hank, and R. H. L. Au revoir, if not good-bye.

DO YOU REMEMBER WAY BACK WHEN?

We said "shave and haircut" and the price was six bits.—J. T.

THERE DON'T SEEM TO BE ANY RULES IN THIS GAME



FROM THE TRIBUNE'S COLUMNS

65 YEARS AGO TODAY

OCTOBER 25, 1864.

NEW YORK.—The Herald's Chattanooga correspondent says the theater of war has been transferred to Whitefield, Walker and Dade counties, over the northern boundaries of Georgia, in which large forces of rebel infantry are operating. They use Rome as the base of supplies. The paper's Washington correspondent says: "It is openly avowed by the highest military authorities that Gen. Grant can at any time, with a few hours' fighting, take Richmond. The only reason assigned for the delay is the desire of Gen. Grant to obtain the same result without the sacrifice of life that would attend the city's capture by direct assault."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen. Custer has been promoted to major general because of his brilliant service in the Shenandoah valley. According to latest reports, made by Custer on the right and Merrill on the left, was magnificent in the highest degree. The charge was executed at a trot, and doubled up both flanks of the rebel army, pushing its broken fragments across Cedar creek.

CHICAGO.—Herman Foster of Chicago and Miss Nellie M. Averill of Medina, N. Y., were married in the latter city on Oct. 11.

CHICAGO.—Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, Lyman Tremaine of New York and Gen. Carl Schurz will address the Union loving citizens at Metropolitan hall on Oct. 27 in behalf of the Lincoln and Johnson ticket.

30 YEARS AGO TODAY

OCTOBER 25, 1859.

LONDON.—Generals Yule and White succeeded late yesterday in joining forces near Ladysmith after a series of brilliant marches and one of the total force is now less than 5,000. When Joubert effects a conjunction with other Boer forces it is estimated by the British that he will have 12,000. Cronje, who was twice repulsed at Mafeking, is advancing on Kimberley, commanding men, stores, and munitions of war in British territory. The Free States are moving westward to join Cronje for an attack on Kimberley.

LONDON.—The war office published the following dispatch from Col. Baden Powell, British commander at Mafeking, dated Oct. 15: "In a fight today, four miles from Mafeking, the army of the protectorate regiment repulsed the enemy, losing two killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at 63 killed and many wounded."

CHICAGO.—Chicago took physical possession of Austin last evening. At 7 o'clock twenty policemen under Lieut. James Stanton of the West Lake street station and five firemen and Engine No. 17, in charge of Lieut. Smith, took up quarters in the annexed village.

10 YEARS AGO TODAY

OCTOBER 25, 1919.

WASHINGTON.—Despite an impressive appeal from President Wilson, the administration's conference of coal miners and operators blew up and the miners announced they would carry out their plan to strike Nov. 1. A meeting of the cabinet to deal with the situation was called. The operators accepted without reservation the President's proposal, but the miners refused to accept it in full.

WASHINGTON.—The fate of the peace treaty—whether the administration forces in the senate will vote in favor of it because of the Lodge reservations—is to be put up to President Wilson as soon as he recovers sufficiently to give his attention to the situation.

CHICAGO.—As far as the Gary mills are concerned the steel strike is over. There are still several thousand men out, but they will stay out. With the exception of a few unskilled laborers, the mills have all the men they need and they intend to employ for the next six months.

NEW YORK.—The king and queen of the Belgians were guests of honor at the dinner of the American Iron and Steel Institute. They received a great welcome and the king spoke briefly.

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.

CLOSED BRIDGES AND HARBOR TUGS.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Referring to your editorial "Closed Bridges and Harbor Tugs," the present ordinance allowing tugs and other low clearance craft to pass through the lower height bridges during closed bridge hours was designed to encourage the design and construction of craft that could pass under most of the bridges.

The establishing of sixteen foot clearance for a width of 80 per cent of span by the city for their new bridges with federal approval gave a definite clearance to design to, which we did with our boat, Material Service. Removal of the special privilege of opening low clearance obsolete bridges during closed bridge hours to these craft would remove all incentive to design and operate craft to go under the bridges at any time. Without such solution the bridge opening nuisance during open bridge hours would be greatly increased, for there would be no inducement to spend the money in special construction and ballasting of the boats to pass under the bridges at any time. The constructive solution in the maintaining of a permanent clearance that boat owners can safely design to and the modernizing as rapidly as possible of the bridges by increasing heights and replacing the narrow arch type with flat arched construction to make them passable.

Chicago is not waterminded although much of its development is due to water transportation. We boast for the St. Lawrence waterway but hamper the navigation of the river and provide no lake front facilities to handle shipping. We have no serious interest in the lakes to give waterway until we conclude that navigation requirements are our only excuse for continuing diversion from the lake. This attitude has so embittered the lake water diversion fight that the necessary constructive compromises are difficult. With access to water transportation from lake and waterway the value of sanitary district lands along the 30 miles of canal would be greatly enhanced and their sale would go far toward liquidating the cost of the canal and the burdensome sewage disposal plants; but closing the river by arduous hammering restrictions would destroy any value of these lands as waterfront industrial sites.

We must meet these navigation problems in a spirit of cooperation if we are to benefit from the vast program of waterway expansion that President Hoover outlined at Louisville. LEATHER D. SMITH.

FOOTBALL SUBSTITUTIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—It seems to me that a fair test of the comparative merits of two football teams is to have the two teams fight their battle clear through from start to finish—the original teams—without any substitutions except for injuries. As it is now it is not a game between two teams, but between two colleges and the college that has the most men to throw naturally wins. This is all right in a war—the most men will probably come out winners.

In a football game as now handled the best men may be on the losing team, but they have little chance when the opposing team throws in a complete fresh team in the last quarter to battle the wearied players of the other team. A TRIBUNE READER.

DENEEN IN THE SENATE.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Why is it that Chicago and Illinois residents never hear of the doings of their representative in the U. S. senate, Charles S. Deneen? In the four years he has been a member of that body there has never been a report in a Chicago newspaper of an address he has made before the senate.

Every week we hear of young Senator La Follette speaking before the senate, but never have we heard of our Senator Deneen uttering a word before that body. But we often hear of him in Chicago in ward politics—in aldermanic elections and county elections. Why? E. B. BLAIR.

SUCKERS AND THE MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Barrum was right. So was Babson. JOHN A. AARVOLD.

KNOX COLLEGE CELEBRATION.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—It was a great pleasure and satisfaction to me, and I know to other former residents of Galesburg and students of Knox college, to read the splendid write-up in THE TRIBUNE concerning the proposed celebration in honor of Gen. Knox, after whom the county and college were named. This note is to express my great appreciation. N. W. WILLARD.

"CLOSE UPS"

[London Evening News.]

