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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1939.

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NEW YORK—220 EAST 42D STREET.
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LOS ANGELES—SPRING AND FIRST STREET.
SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.
SAN FRANCISCO—155 MONTGOMERY STREET.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR 1939

PLATFORM FOR AMERICA

1. Adopt an American Foreign Policy.
2. End the alliance of crime and politics.
3. Give Aviation a square deal.
4. Free the railroads from red tape.
5. Cut taxes in half.
6. Collect the international debts.
7. Elect Federal Judges.

PLATFORM FOR MIDDLE WEST

1. Give the Middle West Transportation equality.
2. Erect Safe Highways.
3. Create a Middle West Association.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SAID:

"Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike for another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other."—From the Farewell Address.

AMERICA AVOIDS THE SEA WAR.

America went to war in 1917—as of record—because Germany resumed its unrestricted submarine campaign against shipping. Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador in Washington, knew it was war when he communicated his government's intentions to Secretary Lansing of the state department. Mr. Lansing also then knew he had the war he and the interventionists wanted.

Without the overt acts committed by Germany the war sentiment in the United States, altho seeking opportunity, might have been unable to find the open door. When the embargo repealer this year undertook to sell arms and munitions they were forced by the opposition to make some changes in their program. Among these concessions was the cash and carry provision of the new neutrality law. The repealer had to put forth this proposal as evidence that they really sought peace and not war. They would have been content with the embargo repeal or with the repeal of the entire neutrality act. Public opinion was against them and they were forced to compromise.

The repealer accomplished their main purpose. They lifted the embargo, but with that went the exclusion of American ships from war zones. The interventionists were able to take sides in the fight abroad, but one source of war danger was closed when ships were forbidden to carry goods to countries at war or to enter dangerous waters and when restrictions were placed on American travel. The war party will have more difficulty in finding such a cause of war as it found in 1917.

COURAGE IN KANSAS.

One of the national government's latest schemes for throwing money out the window is a flood control project in the Verdigris river valley in Kansas. Once turned down by the army engineers, it was later approved by them under pressure, and is now in the authorization stage as part of a \$407,855,600 pork barrel bill awaiting action at the next session of congress.

Secretary of War Woodring was sent back to his native state recently to beat the drums for the proposal, which had received the backing of some of the chambers of commerce and other organizations in the area that would benefit by the expenditure of some \$31,000,000 on the flood control dams, if not from the dams themselves. Secretary Woodring assured his fellow Kansans that the expenditure would not affect taxes in Kansas, since it would be met largely out of income and excise taxes collected in eastern states. He said Kansans, he felt sure, would fight any one who opposed in congress the distribution of the pork.

His last remark was directed at Senator Clyde Reed of Kansas. Recently Senator Reed called a meeting of 700 representatives of civic organizations at Fredonia, center of the district to receive the project.

Senator Reed told his audience that the government was proposing to spend \$31,000,000 to protect land worth only \$8,805,600. He warned that while the income and excise taxes might be collected in the east Kansans were paying their share of those taxes thru their purchases of the products sold by the taxpaying corporations. He said he was going to fight any such folly, even if the pork did go to his own state, and his hearers approved his stand almost unanimously.

Senator Reed, it goes without saying, is a Republican. It takes a tremendous amount of political courage for a member of congress to oppose pork for his own district, but unless congress receives some further injections of that sort of courage the profligacy of the Roosevelt administration will not be stopped. Illinois, it is to be hoped, will send to Washington next year some one to take his stand beside Senator Reed as a replacement for Tin Box Slattery.

MR. BROWDER IN ACADEMIC HALLS.

Earl Browder, in the academic halls of higher education in the east, is developing some gems of thought and curios of action which will be interesting souvenirs of intellectual activities in the cloisters of collegiate life. As is known, when the John Reed club of Harvard invited Mr. Browder as general secretary of the American communist party to address its members, the Harvard faculty refused its consent. Apparently the objection was to the use of a university meeting place

did not affect Mr. Browder's right of free speech—it only refused him a hall.

The astonishing heresy of Mr. Browder in wanting to assert the right of free speech and to defend civil liberties may be passed over lightly. He should not be asked to explain how he could defend free speech and remain an obedient servant of his Moscow masters, who shoot gentlemen with such ideas. Mr. Browder's civil liberties are to do here what he would not permit others to do if he were making the rules.

Of that truth probably no illustration would be more apt than the one given by the members of the John Reed club of Harvard when they met to protest against the faculty's action. They soon were throwing out a student because he was a Trotskyite, and then in the defense of free speech refused to permit any divergent views to be expressed.

Yale, following its traditional policy of showing Harvard up whenever possible, on or off the football field, granted permission to Mr. Browder, and Tuesday night he exercised the rights in which he does not believe. He spoke to an audience of 500 in a hall which was surrounded by 4,000 other persons. The gathering was noisy, but it wasn't enough of a riot to justify Mr. Browder's public defection from the communist code of shooting them if they speak out of turn.

FOSTERED MONOPOLIES.

This administration talks a great deal about the evils of monopoly, but the words of the New Dealers are belied by their acts.

For example: At present the Civil Aeronautics authority is conducting a hearing on the petition of the American Export Airlines to operate a flying service to Europe. The Pan-American company, which already operates to Europe, is objecting to the authorization. Perhaps the permit will be granted and perhaps it will be withheld, but that is hardly important. The important fact is that the New Deal is committed to rigorous regulation of all sorts of businesses and that regulation of this sort inevitably tends to promote monopoly.

There is no good reason why any one who wants to operate an air service to Europe should be required to ask permission to do so. The more such services there are, the better for everybody, except inefficient operators, and they are scarcely deserving of governmental encouragement. The government may properly set standards for equipment and personnel, and see that these standards are maintained in the interest of safety, but, beyond that, its interference can only retard the growth of the American air services.

It is absurd to say that there is only a limited amount of business available between the United States and Europe and that, therefore, the right to operate planes over the North Atlantic must be checked. The men who put their money into an air line are better judges of the potential profitability of the venture than any burocrat or set of burocrats. If principles of regulation such as are now in vogue had been operative in the Clipper ship era we would never have become dominant in the world's carrying trade.

So far as subsidies and the right to carry the mails are concerned, no elaborate machinery of regulation is required. The mails should be carried in the planes which will deliver them most promptly on the other side of the ocean; if other subsidies are provided, the rules should be laid down by congress, with a view to equalizing, not restricting, the opportunity.

Competition in the air services will promote the national interest and government made monopoly will retard it. The more overseas lines we have the more trained pilots we shall have, the more experience we shall have in flying the oceans, and the more skill we shall have in building planes and engines. Today we have the jump on the rest of the world; our transport planes are as far ahead of their contemporaries as the Clipper ships were in the days of sail and our airplane crews hold a comparable advantage. If we intend to retain that leadership and reap the full advantage of it, we should avoid every unnecessary interference with those who wish to get into the business.

Instead this administration is raising up a bureaucracy whose only business is to restrain, and retard, and hamper. Initiative and ambition are discouraged. The idea is to destroy competition or hold it down to a minimum. That will mean one or at most a few large enterprises which the government can readily control thru black-mail or just as readily acquire when the opportunity presents itself.

All government regulation tends in this direction. Radio provides another example. We have a federal communications commission which regulates the business of radio broadcasting. Today nearly half of all the stations in this country are owned by or in one form or another affiliated with the National Broadcasting company or the Columbia system, and with the fewest exceptions these two chains control the more important radio outlets.

The right to operate a radio station is granted for only a year and until recently the term has been only six months. The government asserts the power not only to take away a license for cause but also to withhold a renewal for no cause at all.

The investment in station equipment is large and in programs which will attract and hold an audience is even larger. Concentration of control over the principal stations has been fostered by the government; the abuses which can arise are manifest and scarcely need statement. The system makes it advisable for the chains to be on the friendliest of terms with the politicians of the administration; otherwise station licenses may be imperiled and the whole investment lost. To the politicians this relationship must seem little short of ideal.

Editorial of the Day

A WORD ABOUT BARBARITY.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Speaking of the mines which are daily blowing up ships off the British coast, Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech yesterday, said the Germans "hope that their barbarous weapons can cut off our own supplies from overseas, and so squeeze or starve us into submission." It is, of course, Mr. Chamberlain's job to impress upon world opinion the barbarity of the Germans, and there is no question that the use of floating mines, sown indiscriminately, is barbarous. In the interest of realism, however, are not the Germans attempting to do to Britain with the weapons at their disposal exactly what Britain is attempting to do to Germany, namely, squeeze or starve her into submission?

The great British blockade in the North sea is the allies' most potent weapon in this war, and it will succeed if it cuts Germany off from life giving supplies of all kinds, including the foodstuffs essential for combatants and non-combatants. There is an element of special and spectacular cruelty in the German mine laying, but its objective is no more cruel than the British blockade.

It is war, not any particular people, that is barbarous, that is cruel, and all who participate in it must be barbarous and cruel.

WAR DAYS IN AUSTRALIA

BY W. A. O'CARROLL.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

SYDNEY, Australia. Passed by Censorship—Since the neutrality act has been passed to place America on the side of the empires practically as a belligerent in everything short of actually bearing arms, Australian opinion is that the next phase, a straight out declaration of war by America on Germany, is conditioned only by time and cautious British diplomacy. Two well informed newspapers, the Sydney Sun and the Sydney Morning Herald, speak the minds of Australians in predicting that America, soon or late, will hop in on the side of England and France. The Sun wrote:

"Short of going to war with Germany, the United States people could not have given a more practical proof of their good will toward Britain, which most intelligent Americans realize is fighting their battles for them in Europe."

The Sydney Morning Herald commented: "At the moment, it is clear, there is no feeling in the United States for intervention in the war. But the struggle has hardly begun, and few intelligent Americans will suppose that the neutrality of their country can be guaranteed even by the most carefully drawn amendments of the neutrality act. Already American opinion has had two severe shocks in the torpedoing of the Athenia and the German-Russian handling of the City of Flint. There are certain to be others. From provocation to intervention may be a long step, but there can be no assurance that America will not be forced to take it."

Public and press refer to Mr. Roosevelt as "the great President" and are filled with the belief, or the hope, that his sympathy, and that of his administration, with the cause of the empires will assure him a third term.

Criticism by British industrialists of Australia's industrial policy, with particular reference to tariffs, was highly ungratifying to James Hendry, president of the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers of Australia. "This rejoinder was supplemented by tart references in the press to the 'crown colony' conception of the commonwealth persisting in England, and pressure applied politically and otherwise to strangle Australia's secondary industries. What the United Kingdom manufacturers fear, according to cables, is that the empire's capacity to absorb British manufactures may be seriously impaired after the war by the acceleration of the development of secondary industries in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. They urge that dominion governments should refrain from too ambitious programs involving uneconomic production of highly specialized products, such as certain types of machine tools."

"Any hopes that a certain section of industrialists in the United Kingdom may cherish of retarding industrial development in Australia are so obviously futile that the expression of the sentiments attributed to them will be universally deplored," said Mr. Hendry. "They reveal a lack of empire vision that should be officially disclaimed by the British authorities. In war and in peace the development of the industrial resources of the dominions must be continued with unabated energy."

Another speaker said: "The days when British trade interests could work magic by waving a flag are dead. Now Australia is concerned to develop its own resources. The old imperialism yields to a nascent nationalism expressed in the commonwealth of nations. Patriotism is now labeled 'Made in Australia.'"

The Sydney Sun sums up Australian sentiment in the following editorial comment:

"Let us suppose that the United States of America had received a more tolerant treatment by Britain, and that the revolution had never taken place."

"With this great country as a dominion, British culture and influence throughout the world would have been impregnable."

"Fortunately the empire, with its self-governing dominions, has outlived the disastrous policy that lost America, and the reason for that is that, if it outlived the empire, it would be the end of the next century to come, the commonwealth of Australia will have become an ally as much to be courted and valued as the great American republic."

What is known officially as the Second A. I. F., to distinguish it from the Australian Imperial force of the previous war, has been enlisted "for its own defense at home or abroad." A suggestion is that it may be dispatched to Singapore for garrison duty. Nearer the mark, possibly, is an apparently inspired statement in the Sydney Morning Herald that "until the empire knows definitely who are its friends and who are its enemies in this struggle Australia cannot commit herself to sending an expeditionary force abroad."

In other words, were the position in the Pacific strategically as sound as in 1914-18, there would be no deterrent to the release of Australian troops for service in foreign theaters of war. That the commonwealth's risk of being invaded is diminishing is suggested by the government's decision to release airmen for training abroad. Further, compulsory military service for home defense has been applied only to youths attaining the age of 21 years next July. The labor movement howls at compulsion even in that degree.

All Australia's defense arms demand to preserve their identities in whatever arena—sky, sea, or land—they may be called upon to fight. They demand, too, that their immediate commanders be Australians. Once the commonwealth government decided to abandon the air expeditionary force, the royal Australian air force was quick to describe the change of policy as a blow to its prestige. Fear was expressed that volunteers for overseas service with the royal air force would lose their Australian identity and become simply members of a vast empire scheme now being developed in Canada. The Australian flying corps, as it was known in the previous war, served in Egypt, Palestine, and on the western front. It lost 73 aircraft and 78 men. To its credit were 276 enemy aircraft destroyed and an additional 251 machines forced down. It produced famous aces. Besides, Australians are a race apart temperamentally; the British were not. The Digbyes [Australian soldiers] were "impossible" to many old school British generals in 1914-18, but as the spearhead of the thrust they took many impossible positions.

Graziers of Australia are at heart deeply resentful of the deal handed them in the British government's purchase of the wool clip. Patriotism enjoined silence for a while, but as the facts began to leak out and individuals became vocal, even vociferous, the Graziers' association itself leaped yelping into the ring. It has been revealed that the price asked by the Australian Wool Growers' council for the clip was 15½d for a contract for one year, and 17½d for a contract both for the duration of the war and 12 months after. The price adopted is 13½d 5/16 a pound. (The Australian pound is now quoted at about \$3.15.)

To discourage speculation in potato supplies the commonwealth government has threatened to bring potatoes under the price commission's control. That this has a strong political pull exerted by the common spud. It is grown largely in Victoria, which state returns a majority of the federal cabinet, and in Tasmania, which until early this year returned the prime minister, the late Joseph Lyons.

Export prices of Australian meat, and butter, fixed under the British government's bulk purchase scheme, have intensified public unrest. While Australia is helping to feed the British people with lamb at a maximum price of 7½d a pound, the Australian housewife is paying 13d and 14d. Beef goes overseas at a maximum of 5½d, but Australian homes pay 11d to 15d a pound. Australian pigs pay 15d a pound, but the butter, which is landed in Britain at 15d a pound for the choicest grade, with reduced rates for the grades sold in the commonwealth.

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 diseases.

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THE FULLNESS OF LIFE.

ONE of us should be depressed unduly should an octogenarian friend quietly lay down the cares of life. There is no such thing as essentially beautiful enshrining the lowering of the curtain on the last scene of the last act. When we read that "he went to bed in his usual spirits and failed to waken," we look upon the episode as a blessing. As the book of common prayer puts it, "He cometh up and is cut down, like a flower."

With most of us, the older we grow the less we fear death. We look upon it as a great adventure—the launching of a bark upon an uncharted sea—conceding that the voyage will be made in comfort and safety, with anchorage in a peaceful harbor.

But disease is not always kind and some of us may encounter much suffering. In these days the highest office of the physician in the presence of a hopeless disorder is to ease pain and relieve troubled thoughts. Among our great tragedies we may include the incurables who are obliged to linger for months—even years—in pain, helpless, and dependent. Common instincts of humanity demand succor.

What strange differences human nature presents. Many so situated will find a philosophy of life that will add greatly to happiness and lessen likewise the strain upon those who care for them. Fortunate are those who are able to rise above their incapacities, with the power to fill each waking hour with sunshine. There is nothing more depressing than the querulous, fault finding, exacting older who is not satisfied unless every one in the home is at his beck and call constantly. A disturbed invalidism of this sort all too often is a legacy of a nervously upset childhood. As we ripen mentally and physically we cultivate compensations, things within us that may be substituted when we no longer are able to participate in every activity. As the patient has an important role to play.

But the solemn duty of every medical man is to provide the softest escape for those who otherwise would be doomed to excruciating tortures. Fortunately, we have drugs immediately at hand that can be employed; benzoin, opium, by means of which we can establish a dream state wherein all is well. I have no patience with those measures designed to prolong existence for a few hours, even a few days, when each conscious moment [and there are many] is filled with agonization. As the patient lies, his unconscious usually comes covering the pain racked body with the cloak of forgetfulness.

It is only when heart disease, or some other vicious malady, takes its toll in the productive years that we rebel bitterly. Science must fight valiantly to conquer those ailments that destroy vital organs and that carry down to ruin trained, alert minds and lovable personalities. The wish to survive because one's tasks have not been completed is inherent in each of us, but are we willing to make the effort? A little more attention to minor illnesses will build a constitution capable of repelling major onslaughts. Stroke, or apoplexy, while it may appear suddenly, has been years in the making. As the years pass, the cause of a decade or more before the final blow. A brittle artery in the brain all too often is the consequence of bad hygienic habits dating from the more virile period.

There is an old adage, however, that may be kept in mind. It takes its toll in the productive years that we rebel bitterly. Science must fight valiantly to conquer those ailments that destroy vital organs and that carry down to ruin trained, alert minds and lovable personalities. The wish to survive because one's tasks have not been completed is inherent in each of us, but are we willing to make the effort? A little more attention to minor illnesses will build a constitution capable of repelling major onslaughts. Stroke, or apoplexy, while it may appear suddenly, has been years in the making. As the years pass, the cause of a decade or more before the final blow. A brittle artery in the brain all too often is the consequence of bad hygienic habits dating from the more virile period.

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DEAFNESS.

Mrs. B. writes: My 17 year old daughter is deaf in one ear. An ear specialist can find nothing wrong. What would you suggest?

REPLY.

For your own information, the type should be kept in mind. It takes its toll in the productive years that we rebel bitterly. Science must fight valiantly to conquer those ailments that destroy vital organs and that carry down to ruin trained, alert minds and lovable personalities. The wish to survive because one's tasks have not been completed is inherent in each of us, but are we willing to make the effort? A little more attention to minor illnesses will build a constitution capable of repelling major onslaughts. Stroke, or apoplexy, while it may appear suddenly, has been years in the making. As the years pass, the cause of a decade or more before the final blow. A brittle artery in the brain all too often is the consequence of bad hygienic habits dating from the more virile period.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN.

D. D. writes: 1. Is there any cure for a petit mal sufferer? 2. Is it advisable for such a person to marry?

REPLY.

1. While there is no absolute cure for this form of epilepsy, proper care, medication, etc. it can be controlled.

2. There is a tendency for epilepsy to appear in families. While it does not follow that one's children will have the disease in some cases—it may be safer not to marry. The physician who has studied your case can best advise you.

THE WORLD WAR 25 YEARS AGO

[From Tribune Files.]

Dec. 3, 1914.

[128th day of world war; 94th day of present war.]

LONDON.—The German army in Poland, which with the aid of reinforcements succeeded in escaping from the Russian ring, has formed a new front and at some points has resumed the offensive. About 80,000 Russians were captured.

PETROGRAD.—The official statement from general headquarters said there is a relative lull on all the fronts. In the region of Lovicz the action continued but with less intensity.

BERLIN.—With only one dissenting vote, that of Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, the reichstag voted a new war credit of \$125,000,000. Many members of the chamber were in uniform and wore iron crosses.

VIENNA.—The occupation of Belgrade was announced in a telegram from the commander of the 5th army corps. The Austrian army won a series of victories over the Servians.

CHOCK-FULL OF EVENTS

