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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1921.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE PROGRAM FOR MIDDLE WEST DEVELOPMENT

1. A Square Deal in Congress for the Middle West.

SECURITY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

When a newspaper man accredited to the annual conference asked if the committee meetings would be held in public he was told by a member of the state department, with withering sarcasm, that the expression "committee" betokened privacy.

We take it that our state department representative was referring to those aristocratic foreign governments whose manners it apes. Surely he had not in mind the custom of this country, whose government is the most enlightened and modern in the world.

Secrecy of procedure was the rule of all governments prior to our revolution. None durst investigate the councils of the kings.

When parliament threw out King James II. it seized not only his powers but his prerogatives. The gentry forbade the common people to hunt the king's deer under penalty of torture and parliament cut off the ears of those who would report their deliberations to the nation.

On the contrary, the meetings of our national house of representatives were public from the beginning and the senate opened its doors in 1793. Upon occasion our ruling bodies meet in secret, but a century of continuous experience in legislation has shown that all the evils of publicity are better endured than even a little secrecy.

So much progress has not been made in Europe. Proceedings of the house of commons and the French chamber are now reported, but the "goverments" of these countries are composed of men who agree among themselves in private what shall be done and said by the majority party in parliament and sessions are largely stage productions of rehearsed pieces.

In Japan, of course, free government does not exist. The affairs of state are carried on by private intrigue among the ruling families.

From these conditions it is evident, therefore, that statesmen educated in the secret methods of Japan and the semi-secret methods of Europe should favor and be skilled in the arts of secret government in which the American representatives are not versed.

The American delegates, on the other hand, are more at home in public discussions. In entering into secret conclaves they are not only throwing away the political principles of their own country but are entering into a form of deliberations in which they are at a marked disadvantage, as shown by the developments of the conference since the open meetings have been abandoned.

The Americans should insist upon more open sessions, and for authority in support of their arguments should cite the congress of Vienna and the peace conference of Versailles. The former called to prevent a recurrence of Napoleonic dominion produced (and in the name of religion) the so-called "Holy Alliance," the most repressive and bigoted treaty between nations which the world has ever seen and against which America reacted in our famous Monroe doctrine. The peace treaty of Versailles, this time claiming to represent the rights of all mankind, threw Europe into political, economic, and moral chaos and purported to bind the United States to maintain in permanency this cataclysm. From this fate we were saved only by the public exposure of the treaty in the United States senate.

History will record that the real struggle at Washington was not one of relative armament or of privilege in China but one between modern republican enlightenment and the darkness of old world royalty.

If the discussions can be kept in secret the advance of civilization will be checked. The hope of the conference lies in its return to open meetings.

SECRETARY DAVIS ERRS.

Secretary of Labor Davis, defending conditions at Ellis Island, says criticisms written by Miss Genevieve Forbes of THE TRIBUNE after she had entered Ellis Island as an immigrant are "grossly exaggerated." The secretary makes one curious to know how often he has passed through Ellis Island, and in what circumstances. How does he, the head of a government bureau, whose only visits to Ellis Island must be carefully safeguarded by his appointees with contact with or knowledge of any conditions which might imperil their jobs, know that the report of a trained and capable reporter who passes through the island incognito, in the condition of an immigrant, is "grossly exaggerated"?

He does not know it. He cannot know it. He merely makes the assertion, unsupported by fact or evidence, relying upon the weight of his official position to obtain its acceptance. It is the common practice of a political bureaucrat, seeking to defend his bureau, his appointees, and his petty political machine from criticism and possible destruction.

Continuing his defense of the island, he says the war disorganized the force employed there and many are now inexperienced. That is a weak defense indeed. Three years have passed since the close of the war. More than two years had passed before Secretary Davis assumed responsibility for the job. He has had nine months in which to reorganize the service. Still it is bad, and no such defense as he offers will excuse it. Inexperienced employes might slow up movement of immigrants. But inexperience cannot be blamed for brutal, officious, insulting treatment such as that experienced by Miss Forbes, a typical immigrant girl. That is due to the spirit of the department directed by Secretary Davis.

He says the island is not a hotel, but an immigration bureau. True. Neither the immigrants nor Americans at home expect Rita-Cariton service for the newcomers. But both have a right to

expect decent and courteous treatment, clean and adequate quarters, and reasonable speed in dispatching the work at hand. Most of the immigrants, we may assume, are coming here to become Americans. When their first lesson in Americanization is a display of brutality, officiousness, and incompetence it is a poor start toward making them desirable citizens.

The secretary admits that the depot is utterly inadequate. Then it should be made adequate. Ellis Island is not the only piece of ground touching New York harbor. There is plenty of room. Secretary Davis had better move to take advantage of this room and improve conditions than to waste his time accusing a reliable reporter of disseminating falsehoods. In the long run he would find such constructive activity a more valuable political asset than he will find the support of a few job holders placed by him and now drawing government pay while they mistreat future citizens.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

If you were broke; if you had had no work for weeks or months; if your shoes were worn through until your bare feet touched the pavement when you trudged forth to hunt a job; if your wife were sick and cold and despairing; if your children begged you for food which you could not provide; if the rent on your tiny flat were overdue and you expected to find your family and scanty furniture in the street every night you returned home, would you appreciate a friend to whom you could tell your troubles, and who would buy you a pair of shoes, provide medicine for your wife, feed your children, pay your rent for a month, and put you on the road to a job? Would you?

There are many families in Chicago in just that situation, except that they have not the needed friend. There are children almost starving here while corn is selling on the farm at 20 cents a bushel. There are mothers sick and helpless to relieve their little ones. There are fathers honestly seeking work to keep families from slow death. There is misery and pain and death. It is likely to become worse as the winter advances. It could be relieved if the friend in need would appear with a little ready cash.

The friend is available in the United Charities. But the best of friends is almost helpless in such emergencies without the cash. That is where you can come in. The United Charities is seeking \$1,000,000 from Chicagoans to be collected from Dec. 5 to 15. The money will go to the dire need whose condition has been carefully investigated by trained workers. It is harder to find the money this year than usual because so many persons have felt the pinch of unemployment and hard times. For that very reason the need is more urgent.

Do your part. Deprive yourself of a little to give what would seem much to the man pictured above. You have been called upon to give to the starving Chinese and the starving Russians and the starving Jews, to the Irish relief and the German relief and the Armenian relief. Now you are called upon to give to starving Chicagoans, to save a life or to prevent the breaking up of a family probably not half a mile from your own home.

It is a need as urgent as any. It is a need which we are apt to overlook because it is so close to us. It is easier to visualize a million Russians starving on the banks of the Volga than to visualize one American starving on the bank of the Chicago river. But they are starving here. Give, that these, our own people, may live.

THE BRITISH-GERMAN APPROACH.

The visit of Walter Rathenau to London is further evidence that the English are looking ahead as usual, and that cooperation is developing between England and Germany. British policy has inclined steadily to a recognition of the compelling needs of central Europe and it is to be hoped that practicable collaboration for the restoration of eastern Europe will soon be on foot. It would not be surprising if the not distant future should disclose a combination of British and German resources for the restoration, not only of Germany, but of Russia. In fact there seems no other way out of the present deadly impasse.

Americans, therefore, must view any such developments with considerable sympathy. Nevertheless, we are not without our own special interests in such an evolution. Britain is not arranging her relations with Germany or Russia for our benefit or for purely idealistic objects. She is going to profit substantially and so might we if we were as far sighted and practical as she. It is our interest not only to aid the stabilization of central and eastern Europe, but to establish mutually profitable relations with them. But our course has been one of persistent passivity or even obstruction. We ought, at least now, to adopt an affirmative policy toward Germany and to seek a way of assisting any constructive forces which may be appearing in Russia. Only by so doing can we avoid being shut out of the whole process of restoration and in consequence losing the profitable relations we might otherwise enjoy with two of the most productive and promising nations on earth.

At present we may be losing an opportunity we are going to regret in future years. Neither altruism nor self-interest can excuse such a blunder.

Editorial of the Day

SPEAKING UP FOR THE MIDDLE WEST. [Duluth Herald.]

Moved, no doubt, by the irritating spectacle of the eastern seaboard grimly sharpening its knife to kill off the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence tidewater project, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE rises to say that congress in its distribution of good things has been shamefully neglecting the middle west and that it has gone about as far in that direction as the middle west ought to let it.

The Herald is glad to join its voice with THE TRIBUNE in what ought to become a storm so loud that congress can't miss hearing it. Especially that part of congress which represents the middle west, because the fault in large part lies there. Congressmen representing the middle west have been too complacent in voting help for the coasts and accepting neglect for the heart of the continent.

In demanding a square deal for the middle west THE TRIBUNE finds no difficulty proving that a square deal will be a new deal.

The coasts, as THE TRIBUNE says, have had "billions of dollars' worth of advantages." The middle west has had to be satisfied with a crumb and its share of the bill for the feast.

There has, indeed, been enough of it; enough of paying much and getting little, of helping others and thus having to help ourselves. The middle west wants its honest needs honestly met, and chief of these is the need of an outlet to the world's markets through the openings of the St. Lawrence river. The time has come to take a stand for a square deal, and THE TRIBUNE's protest and demand should have the support of the entire middle west from the drop of the hat.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

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

MENSWEARCOCK. 'Twas twilling, and the chamoisette. Did cape and mocha in the tweed; All crew were the uttermost. And the insums putted.

"Beware the Gabardine, my son, The fish-like yoke, the Fashion Park! Beware the fiddle bow, and shun The wild Hart Schaffner Marx!"

He took his Kremets sword in hand, Long time the madras he sought; So rested he, in his B. V. D., All Crofut-Knapped in thought.

And, as in knitted thought he stood, The Gabardine, with eyes of flame, Crept Stetson through the batting wood, Velouring as it came.

One, two! One, two! And through and through The Kremets blade went knicker knack! He left it dead and with its head, He Kuppenheimered back.

"And hat thou alain the Gabardine? Come to my arms, my Lytton boy! Oh A. Starr Best! You're overdressed!" He Cappedered in his joy.

'Twas twilling, and the chamoisette. Did cape and mocha in the tweed; All crew were the uttermost, And the insums putted. D. S. O.

WE observe that few of the school children now engaged in the essay competition state that "George Washington could not tell a lie." They are familiar with history? The difference between George and me," said Mark Twain, "is that George couldn't tell a lie, whereas I can't tell a lie, but I won't."

If we ever happen to be shipwrecked we don't want to have a copy of the New Republic about us. Next to the Congressional Record, it's the most ponderous thing we know. Still we like some of its able writers.

HERBERT CROLY writes: "I, O. Wells is ultimately as much of an optimist as is the most American of Americans. He believes in human perfectibility. He has affirmed again and again the power of the human will, imagination, and intelligence to the fulfillment of human nature."

Ultimately, why not now? Mr. Croly, we venture, hasn't any shiny coat sleeves from rubbing elbows with the crowd. The average American is far from being a blind optimist.

HEARD ON BLURB AVENUE. When you are sick of puffing me, And I am sick of puffing you; When one gives a tinker's dam For anything he writes, It might be best to wander west And sleep an age or two— When you are sick of puffing me And I am sick of puffing you.

OLE OLESON. The way to prevent hemorrhagic smallpox should be cared for in hospitals. As a rule it is rather easier to control an epidemic of black smallpox than is the case with one of the other kinds. The people are more afraid and they will follow directions better.

In such periods of fear the fool killer "Are there any preventive measures that can be taken by children whose mothers, uncle, aunt, and several first cousins are deaf from these inner ear diseases?"

I know of nothing. People who have an inherited tendency that way should protect their ears well.

FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

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

THE COLLECTOR WHO FAILS TO CALL. Chicago, Nov. 27.—[Friend of the People.]—What can be done about the removal of a block of garbage in the 3200 W. Ward street? We carry the cans to the front on Saturday and if the collector doesn't show up we have to cart them back again, as we don't like them sitting there over Sunday. We have been getting this kind of service for the last six years.

This has been taken care of and regular service will be given hereafter. S. B. BYRNE, Superintendent of Streets.

FIRST EMPLOY AN ATTORNEY. Chicago, Nov. 28.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—I does a will made in Illinois need to be acknowledged before a notary public?

1. What are the legal essentials of a valid will? H. L. W.

2. The certification clause on the printed form that "can be obtained from the stationer sure-to-sure" is a full answer to your question would fill a large book. We would estimate that fees saved on some made will far exceeded at least 100 times by the cost of litigation, etc., involved in contest of such will. TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

WAITING FOR GOOD ASHES! Chicago, Nov. 28.—[Friend of the People.]—I am coming to you about the alley in the 3200 block north and 1900 west. We are all taxpayers, but no collectors ever come to clean and the rubbish is of every description out there. The alley is also very muddy. F. C. We have just received this notice and it will be put in as soon as our material becomes suitable for that purpose. THOMAS H. BYRNE, Superintendent of Streets.

PUNCH. The Mad Mullah seems to have taken his last death quite seriously. Another grandson has been born to the ex-kaiser of Germany. We congratulate the little fellow on his pluck.

A life-saving apparatus for aeroplane passengers has been invented. Should the apparatus fall at any time the owner can call for his money back.

A resident of Ferrol, Spain, who claims to be one hundred and twenty years of age, puts his longevity down to the fact that he has been a lifelong teetotaler. A terrible warning to prohibitionists.

Hold 'Em, Yale. Sir: Say, can you tie yourself to your desk, or bench, or anvil, and work when all the world's gone wrong? And can you do it without taking dope to help you forget? And can you sit there and stand there and do good work when your heart is breaking? And, right in the midst of the struggle, can you pause for a moment without rancor and impatience and give a lift to a fellow-workman? Can you endure loss of fortune, prestige, and vanished friends? Can you master the melancholy that these things bring and turn and tone a sicker society at your door? If you can, then, by the eternal, you are not far from the kingdom of Heaven. Indeed, it is within you.

ABORIGINE. THE graceful Hungarian dancer, Mile. Pally Anna, is pictured by an evening contempt in the midst of a flying leap somewhere in Europe. The caption explains: "She will soon arrive in the United States." If she makes it the record of Mark Twain's frog will suffer.

SO, George Coban disdains the little old U. S. A. and is leaving for Lunnun. Wonder if he'll also disdain the little old American dollars we've given him?

VERY well, George. Here's your hat, what's your hurry? PAZ.

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

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest to this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual disease. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

BLACK SMALLPOX. BLACK smallpox is nothing more than a bad case of ordinary smallpox. It is due to the same germ. It is caught in the same way, and it is prevented in the same way. The eruption is worse and there is more blood in the tissues, and that is responsible for the name black smallpox, or hemorrhagic smallpox.

It has been quite definitely established that there are about five strains of smallpox in the world. One of these is McVail and other British writers have proven that the strain which ordinarily prevails in this country is the mildest, and the one which comes out of Asia is the most severe. One strain there are the fewest number of cases of the hemorrhagic or black variety.

The health officer of Leicester claims that the milder of our variety and the few cases of the hemorrhagic type found where that is the prevailing type is due to fifty years of vaccination. Certain it is that in the countries where vaccination is most done, and has been done long, there is least black smallpox, and, on the other hand, in those countries where there is least vaccination, and where none was done a few generations ago, there is most black smallpox.

Here is the chief difficulty in accepting the opinion that the violence of a certain strain is fixed, as claimed by McVail. Every now and then there will be an outbreak of black smallpox in the midst of an epidemic which started off as a mild type, and, following a few months later, a black smallpox, the epidemic may flush out with a long line of very mild cases.

Exactly that happened in Saginaw, Mich., Bay City and certain Texas points. My guess is that it will prove to be the same way in Kansas City.

When health commissioner I saw a man have hemorrhagic smallpox who vaccinated from a cow, it was so mild the man did not stop work.

The brother of the hemorrhagic case buried his brother and went back to work. We found him tending a machine, broken out with smallpox, but only mildly sick.

On the other hand, I saw an outbreak of hemorrhagic smallpox among a group of newly arrived soldiers. The first group had smallpox due to the American strain though it was of the hemorrhagic type.

The use of preventive measures that can be taken by children whose mothers, uncle, aunt, and several first cousins are deaf from these inner ear diseases?

I know of nothing. People who have an inherited tendency that way should protect their ears well.

USE FOR CHICORY. A. D. P. writes: "I is a little cholery in coffee injurious?"

"I have read that it is used for medicinal purposes. What is it used for?"

MUST PROTECT EARS. W. E. A. writes: "Will you tell me if there has been found any remedy for inner ear diseases, such as otosclerosis and Meniere's disease, which are supposed to begin in childhood or early youth?"

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IN THE WRONG CROWD



VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

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COUNTY POLICE ARGUMENTS. Chicago, Nov. 28.—The straw that broke the camel's back" is the proper axiom emphasizing Chicago labor union politicians' opposition to place 125 deputy sheriffs on the highways of Cook county and make them safe for travel. The plan was proposed by the sheriff of Cook county and is opposed by E. N. Nickola, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Thomas Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades council. These obstructionists, in their effort to defeat the plan, charge that the additional police officers "might" be used to suppress strikers. John H. Walker and Victor Orlando, chief officers of the Illinois Federation of Labor, made the same stock arguments at Springfield in opposing the state police bill.

The claims and charges, false to the core, all originated with Charles Maurer of Pennsylvania, one time Socialist member of the legislature of that state. He came in from an army, a navy, and he publicly stated his opposition to all police. And yet there is not a case on record of any strike being suppressed by police, state or municipal. They suppress riots and violence, and when winning a strike depends upon lawlessness and the police step in, strikes have died out naturally—they suppress themselves.

The entire state of Illinois is now at the mercy of criminals, more desperate and in greater numbers than ever before. Many of them are born over night—due to the safe and sure getaway. The reckless and murderous band of bandits are now "policing" the highways. They go forth from the cities of Illinois; they come in from the cities of adjoining states and as far away as New York, rob and plunder at will. They fear no law or law officer in Illinois—but they do fear state police in states where these organizations exist.

STATE POLICE AUXILIARY COMMITTEE. CHIEF. Chicago, Nov. 28.—Referring to the letters from time to time printed in your "Voice of the People" columns, it seems strange that no one has ever said anything in opposition to the price of the cheese. Milk is being sold by the farmers at starvation prices, but the cheese men are getting higher prices than ever.

Our man Poole is raising Cain about ice cream sodas and other luxuries, but has never said a word against the price of cheese. I wonder why? I notice in the classified telephone directory listed under "Cheese (Whol.)" the name Poole, Russell J., 6336 S. Chicago-av., Normal 6583. I would like to know if that had anything to do with it.

I would like to know if that had anything to do with it. WILLIAM J. BURMA.

THE DEGENERACY OF THE CITY. Chicago, Nov. 28.—There was recently reprinted in THE TRIBUNE an editorial from the Sioux Falls Press, which furnishes food for thought to those who live in cities.

In the cities are the waste, the crime, and the tendencies back to barbarism. That editorial refers to Schwab, mayor of Buffalo; to Kohler, mayor of Cleveland; to Shank, city manager of Indianapolis; and to Oles, mayor of Youngstown, as samples of selection by city voters of rulers who in one way or another represent the lower element. There should be included the mayors of the two largest cities in the United States.

THE TRUTH IS THAT LIFE IN CITIES, as a whole, is deteriorating. The presence of a preponderating voting population of those who can be organized by money, and with newspaper help, into voting units, such as the First ward of Chi-

cago discloses at every election. shown political leaders who are to accomplish by skillful manipulation a few more dollars for themselves. They know rules Chicago at this time. Occasionally, as in the recent election for judges, the Chicago majority surreys itself, but that was a fluke. It cannot be repeated in years.

New York has just rejected that of mayor; the voters who voted against him. The remedy does not seem to be any lessening of police activities or class distinctions. There is a remedy. Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Youngstown are not alone. They are the rule. A few business men of high character do no more to be elected mayor of Chicago than Thompson than he could be. He is a member of the First ward. The police would not vote for him. They would vote for their own kind, and whatever waste or high taxes do not touch the seriously. In city government we sink lower and lower as time goes by. There is a general impression that the rule will be able to get the majority, there is nothing else to it.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN. SUBSTITUTE ANOTHER STANDARD FOR GOLD. Chicago, Nov. 28.—Mr. H. G. W. W. unduly pessimistic regarding the outlook for Europe. True, it is not producing capacity, but that is because, like other parts of the world, it is not producing to capacity. Europe has material, factories, labor, etc., to produce twice as much wealth as it is doing, but people are not buying. There is a general impression that the rule will be able to get the majority, there is nothing else to it.

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