

The Indianapolis Times

TELEPHONE—MAIN 3500

Published daily except Sunday by The Indiana Daily Times Company, 25-29 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis.
Member of the Scripps-McRae League of Newspapers.
Client of the United Press, United News, United Financial and NEA Service and member of the Scripps Newspaper Alliance.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.
Subscription Rates Indianapolis—Ten Cents a Week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a Week.

Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. Proverbs 27:1.

Catch 'Em Young

"A GRAIN of rice satisfies trouble in its infancy. A junk-load will not fill its maw after it is grown."

This is the gist of a bit of Chinese philosophy, hoary a thousand years before the flood.

It is just another way of saying: Catch your troubles while they are young and they will never grow up to get the better of you.

We Western peoples like to think ourselves very superior, but we are still vainly trying to learn that ancient lesson.

The life of the Nation is now half strangled with tieups and strikes, every one of which was avoidable.

Months ago we plainly saw the beginning of the present grave industrial upheaval.

Yet we dilly-dallied and shilly-shallied, procrastinated and



said: "Oh, there's plenty of time! Wait until there's a strike. Then we'll do something."

A bit of real authority as large as a grain of rice then would have set in motion machinery which very probably would have settled the whole thing. Now entire junk loads are going for naught.

The time is coming, and coming fast, when the strike—and we include the strike of capital against labor quite as much as that of labor against capital—will be no more. It will be as passe as the dodo, the ornithomimichidae and the flying hippo.

Workers do not want to strike. They want to work. They want their families to have at least a speaking acquaintance with dining room.

When they strike that's what they are striking for.

A growing percentage of industrial moguls likewise do not want strikes. A light is beginning to dawn on them. Strikes do not pay in the end. The cost may be—and usually is—shifted by them to the backs of the patient public, but there are other considerations. Dissatisfied workers are poor workers. The best workers are those well pleased with their jobs.

Then, too, a big strike, even when confined to one industry, reacts on all industry. It gives business generally a set-back. So, intelligent business men everywhere are, more and more, coming to regard the strike as avoidable economic waste.

How strikes are to be avoided we do not pretend to know. Right now nobody seems to know, but they are avoidable. And folk are thinking. Labor is thinking. Capital is thinking. Statesmen are thinking. And, best sign of all, the public is thinking.

Out of all this something constructive will come. Opinion demands that we settle our fights before they begin instead of striving to patch up a mere truce after a lot of folk get hurt.

Women Outlive Men Anyhow

TIMES are changing; the old days are gone forever.

The Psalmist wrote: "The days of our years are three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength, they be four score years."

David, however, did not foresee automobiles, dances, cabarets, bootleg, and other accessories of modern jazz life, and Mr. Average Man and his wife no longer live from seventy to eighty years.

Instead the Census Bureau finds that life tables for the States indicate an average of 53.98 years for white males and 56.33 years for white females. Negroes do not live so long, the average for men being 40.14 years and for women 42.16 years.

But conditions are improving. The 1910 life tables averaged only 50.23 years for white men, 53.62 years for white women, 34.05 years for negro men and 37.67 years for negro women.

If this ratio continues, and men and women continue to watch their step, the census for 1940 may show that our years again approach three score and ten.

THE REFEREE

By ALBERT APPLE.

Movies, showing the white-haired Kaiser saving wood, are exhibited in the ballroom of a New York hotel. It is a private showing, but people with more money than brains can get in for \$10 a head.

The film, however, will be historically important, for as centuries slip by, Movies of Napoleon, at the height of his power or in captivity, would be invaluable now.

The ancient Egyptians made mummies. We moderns embalm our celebrities in the celluloid movie film. It is more lasting, projects a reflection of lives—virtually forever.

CENSORS
A campaign is started to censor the manuscripts of writers who skate on thin ice. John S. Sumner, secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, makes the announcement. Some publishers are said to have agreed, and it looks like business.

The censorship is badly needed. But the root of the evil will not be reached until a way is devised to censor the emotional appetites of fiction readers.

MAJOR DISPUTES ADD DISCONTENT TO UNION LABOR

Total Figures for Voluntary Unemployment Nearing 2,000,000 Mark.

FUTURE PROBLEM SERIOUS

Readjustment Means Strikers May Sacrifice Priority at Later Date.

By ROBERT J. BENDER, United News Staff Correspondent, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Only a prompt settlement of the rail and mine strikes would appear likely to prevent the nation from establishing new records for the number of men on strike.

The rumbling of discontent among union men throughout the country, together with the fact that several strike votes in various big labor organizations are now out, support this anxiety of officials here.

Excluding the mine and railroad shopmen's strikes, which have taken more than a million men from their jobs, from 70,000 to 80,000 textile workers are on strike in New England; from 10,000 to 20,000 garment workers are on strike in New York; and thousands of other workers are out on minor strikes throughout the country.

Two Million Out.

This brings the number of men voluntarily unemployed close to the 2,000,000 mark—about one-half the total involuntarily unemployed in 1921.

The Pacific coast is beset with a ship repairmen's strike. Building trades strikes are frequent, especially in Chicago and other large cities.

In fact the number of minor strikes has grown so great in recent weeks that the Labor Department's division of conciliation under Director Hugh L. Keown has been unable to cope with them all in an effort to bring about an amicable adjustment between the contending parties.

Excluding the mine and rail strikes with which the Administration is dealing at first hand, the textile strike looms greatest in importance from the national point of view. So far it has not spread to the South, consequently the cotton mills there are running at top capacity and earning big profits.

Protest Strike Possible.

Officials view with concern the reported resolutions of Central Labor councils and local unions favoring a nationwide protest strike.

Added to what now seems to be inevitable hardship as a result of the impending fuel shortage, a tremendous increase in unemployment may be expected, officials believe. Many of the men now on strike, once major controversies are settled, will be jobless because strikebreakers will have filled their places, it was said.

Minor workers predict otherwise, but admit the industry could easily drop 20,000 men from the pay rolls after the strike is settled. How many strikebreakers have been employed by the rail executives has not been definitely established here, but the number is likely to be considerable. A corresponding number of strikers would probably be jobless when the contest was over.

Official Washington is anticipating a long reconstruction period throughout the Nation as a result of the crisis.

BACTERIA

By DR. R. H. HISHOP.

ASK the average person what a germ is. If he attempts to answer at all he probably will say it's a little animal that will make you sick if he gets into your system.

Germs are not little animals. They are tiny plants, the smallest living things known. They are sometimes called bacteria or microbes. You might have some idea of the size of a germ if you could take a grain of sand and split it into a million pieces. Of course, some germs are larger than others, but the largest cannot be seen without the aid of a powerful microscope.

Millions of germs can exist in a drop of water without even crowding.

Germs do not live in out of the way places. Except in the polar regions, in the middle of the ocean, and on the tops of high mountains, they are present everywhere. They are on our bodies, our clothing, in our food—everything we see or touch. The reason we are not sick all the time or most of the time is that comparatively few of these germs cause disease; also because most of us are strong enough to resist the few that get into our bodies.

Bacteria multiply by simply breaking apart. Soon the two parts are full-sized germs and each itself separates, so that it is easy to see how quickly millions of germs can be produced. Cold stops their growth, but they begin to grow again when they become warm.

Boiling kills them. Doctors and nurses boil their instruments and dressings to kill the germs, and do not handle them until ready for use.

One of the chief reasons why food is boiled before canning is to kill the bacteria. Then it is put into airtight cans, so that no more germs can reach it.

THE DAILY GRIND

By BERTON BAILEY.

Oh, often times a daily grind will find his spirit is pretty hard. And looking for a clever thought to pen some verses light about. He'll write the fact that he has naught to write about.

He'll blame the cold, or else the heat Or what he had to drink or eat. And with such stuff in verses set, He tries to earn his pay with it. And now and then, it's true, he'll get Away with it.

But my—scorn such subterfuge! That, though persistently I try, I cannot pick out one of them, therefore, logically I Write none of them!

AND so I write, in accents terse, This little bit of lightsome verse. Wherein you'll find that I have caught A subject to wax bright about. Writing of the guys who've naught To write about! (Copyright, 1922, NEA Service)

Future of Central Europe Hangs on U. S., Says Redlich, Former Austrian Minister

By E. M. THERRY, WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9.—America's tariff policy is the biggest thing troubling Germany and Austria, says Dr. Josef Redlich, leading Vienna jurist, and former Austrian minister of finance.

Redlich, one of the lecturers at the Institute of Politics in session here this month, made this the most vital factor of world affairs when he gave these forecasts:

World economic peace cannot come without American financial relief to the defeated powers in the shape of loans and credits.

Financial relief from America is prohibitive under the tariff policy now under discussion in Congress.

Nevertheless, Germany and Austria will remain republics.

Hungary will eventually become a monarchy.

Attempts to create a Rhineland republic and a union of Bavaria and Austria will fail.

"It is difficult," says Redlich, "to prophesy the future of central Europe, where everything is so unsettled. But it requires no prophet to say that the entire international structure depends on America."

"We all know we must have financial support from America—chiefly credits for raw materials—if we in Germany and Austria are to survive."

RESPONSIBILITY

Blame Should Not Be Thrust On the Dead.

To the Editor of The Times
Now that wreckage and debris have been cleared away in the Sulphur Springs, Mo., wreck, and blame has been placed on the dead engineer, another public question has been "solved."

Fortunately, every serious accident includes in its list of dead at least one on whom the responsibility may be fixed. At expense of the dead, responsible or otherwise, are placed blames which, sometimes rightly, belong to the living.

In my mind there is a question of whether anything can exceed the injustice of blaming the memory of one who is dead. The living suffer and die; the dead suffer not, but those whom the dead leave behind measure their feeling by the stamp the public places on the dead.

Of all times that caution should be exercised, this instance is an example. It may be correct, even though a hasty conclusion.

HARRISON KNOWLES.

To the Editor of The Times
Advertising is going to prove the boomerang of all times if some of the underlying principles are not changed, or abided by more closely. In earlier days of the profession downright appeals to human instinct were common, and there was a pleasing tone in every line.

The public may be tremendously stupid, but the advertisers are just as stupid and have contributed to the effect in no mean way. Tell me, anybody, what there is appealing in the question of whether you have had your iron today? It is fallacious to suppose that the average man is going to be swung bodily by any interrogation as this, is it not?

What is it in a sign to herald the assertion that certain cigarettes satisfy, when in reality they stupefy? Who in kingdom come cares a rap about wrestling with big problems with a chew of tobacco wallowed about in his jaw?

The big drop in advertising came when supposition grew that the public could be won over by such sophistry as this. The persuasiveness of advertising would be enhanced a thousandfold if superlatives were eliminated.

CASUAL READER.



DR. JOSEF REDLICH.

"And the future is very gloomy—first, because no reasonable man over there expects America to give financial help until political conditions are settled; and second and most impor-

tant, because there cannot possibly be financial help under America's tariff policy.

"Our wish is for cooperation, not charity. Under existing conditions, no one can say what will happen economically in Europe."

Dr. Redlich said he thought there was little prospect of the Rhineland republic scheme, just presented to Premier Poincare by the French Parliament, being worked out.

"It is the same old dream," he said. "France wants a separate Rhineland republic and also a union perhaps between Bavaria and Austria. But I do not believe either will be effected. Austrian peasants long wanted a union with Germany, chiefly because the German mark was so much better than the Austrian crown. But now that the mark has fallen so low they are cold to the idea."

"I believe both Germany and Austria will continue as separate republics, although in Germany the monarchist feeling is very strong."

"The German republic will endure, based on the organized working classes as opposed to the nobility, the upper middle classes and the professional classes. The way is not smooth and there will be fights, but there will be no overturning."

Hermit Millionaire Plans for Disposal of Vast Heritage in Social Betterment

By NEA Service

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—How is Charles Garland's \$315,000 going to be spent "for the benefit of mankind?"

The hermit millionaire who started the world by declining to accept \$1,000,000 left him by his grandfather and then took it and handed over the bulk of it to the American Fund for Public Service, doesn't know how it is going to be spent and doesn't want to know.

But the question has been answered by Robert N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who has been named secretary of the newly organized American Fund for Public Service.

"The fund is modeled after the Community Trust plan," says Baldwin, "as a method for systematic distribution of funds now given by numerous persons to experimental enterprises."

A board of twelve men will investigate and determine the best uses for the Garland money and other contributions in prospect. About \$50,000 a year will probably be available in interest alone, but after six months survey the principal of the Garland and other donations may be used. Thus the foundation funds will be conserved for from ten to fifteen years.

Not Giant Trust Fund

"Instead of building up big endowments we want the money to do the greatest possible good in the lifetime of the donors and administrators. We don't want to form a 'trust' or a powerful piece of machinery that could dictate the direction of giving to new causes."

"We are going to gamble in human nature, lending money as well as making outright gifts. There will be no loans or gifts to individuals as individuals, but to experiments in new movements and ideas."

"For example, funds probably will be available for cooperative movements which seek to cut out middlemen's profits; for labor colleges and workers' schools; perhaps for the aid of tenant farm movements, and for periodicals which are trying to spread new ideas of education and economic value to mankind generally."



ROGER N. BALDWIN AND (BELOW) CHARLES GARLAND.

Baldwin emphasized that the survey committee now at work is not influenced by applications for funds, but is investigating all movements impartially.

Garland Explains

"All of the money except the bare cost of bookkeeping will go to public service. No official will draw a salary and the cost of the administration

"Hungary eventually will become a monarchy. Opinion is practically unanimous for it. The problem to be settled is who shall be king."

"The legitimists want Charles' eldest son, some want Admiral Horthy and others want some one of the Hapsburg princes."

Dr. Redlich's lecture course at the Institute of Politics is a historic survey of "Nationalism, imperialism and internationalism in Europe."

Today's word is NAIVE.

It's pronounced—nah-eev, and in the original French, from which language it was borrowed, should be without accent, though in English the second syllable is emphasized.

It means—unaffectedly simple, unsophisticated, artless.

It comes from—French, "naive" or "naïf," whence, in turn, it is from Latin, "nativus," meaning "innate, natural, native."

It's used like this—"Experienced politicians express considerable amusement at the seeming naive belief of the interests which hope to profit from a high protective tariff that their motives are wholly altruistic, while all who oppose them are selfishly actuated."

Extortion shown to average beyond \$30,000,000 each fortnight.

By C. C. LYON, Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Non-union coal operators, taking advantage of the Nation-wide coal famine, gouged the coal-buying public to the tune of \$18,057,000 during the seventeenth week of the strike.

During the sixteenth week their gouge amounted to \$12,839,000. Total gouge for the two weeks, \$30,896,000.

Not content with this latter extortion they increased the price of spot coal at their mines \$1.16 a ton during the seventeenth week, thereby boosting their own profits \$5,218,000.

They themselves furnish the proof. Their own official figures published in Coal Age, coal trade magazine, gouged the "average spot price" for coal at the mines for the week ending July 31 was \$6.73.

The "average spot price" for the week ending July 24 was \$5.57.

The operators produced 3,700,000 tons during the week ending July 24 and 3,900,000 tons during the week ending July 31.

The "gouge" represents all over and above the average spot price they were receiving in March before the coal strike began.

Boost Mine Prices

They were selling their coal for \$2.10 a ton at their mines in March and making a profit on it equal to get that price in competition with the union coal that was being produced.

They jumped their price to \$3.50 when the Hoover conference on May 30 set \$3.50 as the "maximum price" they could charge at their mines.

They scrapped the Hoover agreement the minute the coal buyers began hiding beyond that for coal.

Their extortion of \$4.63 for every ton they produced during the seventeenth week of the strike—\$4.63 representing the difference between \$2.10 and \$6.73—came at the very time President Harding's new coal distribution commission was organizing its machinery to stop profiteering by refusing coal cars to those operators who charged "unfair prices."

Authorities Disagree

Coal operators like the idea of the Government making an equitable distribution of coal cars, but they don't like the idea of the Government trying to fix a price of \$3.50 for coal at the mines.

Says Coal Age in its issue of Aug. 3 on this point:

"Practically every man who expresses an opinion about it says that no doubt the Hoover plan of regulating distribution is all right and should work well, but when that same method is used to restrict the price to \$3.50 a ton they think it a transgression of the law will have been made."

Coal Age's report on coal production under State and Federal military protection doesn't agree with the statements of some operators that idle miners are flocking back to their mines.

"Efforts of operators in union fields to get their mines in operation have been practically fruitless," says Coal Age. "In the Pittsburgh district, where most was expected and where military protection has been provided almost no coal has yet been loaded out. In Ohio no attempt has been made to operate any except the strip mines which were in operation in the early part of the summer. Illinois and Indiana operators have made no attempt to resume production."

If You Are Well Bred

You remember that a woman always retains her hat when dining in public in the daytime at a restaurant, tearoom or hotel.

In the evening you may wear costumes with hats or appear in evening costumes, when hats are unnecessary. Gloves and wraps are always removed in both cases.

"Checks Is Checks"

—against extravagance because they give you a permanent record of the money you spend.

—against misunderstanding or deception because every check you issue comes back to you endorsed by the person to whom it was made out.

—against loss because if you lose a check, have it stolen, or destroy it by accident, it can always be replaced (as cash cannot) after the proper precautions against its further use have been taken.

These are a few of the general advantages of a Checking Account. We add two at least to accounts carried with us—prompt and adequate service for either individual or commercial accounts; and interest on the minimum balance for the month, provided it is not less than \$500. We invite you to open a Checking Account with us—you may do so with a few dollars or many.

Fletcher Savings and Trust Company

Capital One and a Half Millions. Member Federal Reserve System.

Viennese Scientist Evolves Process of Duct Constriction to Restore Youth

By RALPH TURNER, United News Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A comparative by simple gland operation, whereby the men in the last stages of senility may have their youth restored to full bloom, has been invented by the famous Viennese surgeon, Dr. Steinhach, the Sunday Express announces.

Unlike the other famous gland grafting operation devised by the Austrian surgical wizard, this one does not involve the insertion of glands from other persons or animals.

It consists simply in tying the duct of a certain gland, resulting the retention of the life-giving properties.

Old men of eighty can thus be brought back to the vigor of forty years, not only once but twice, it is said, thus giving a virile life span of 160 years.

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Announcement of Dr. Steinhach's new operation have aroused amazement and eager curiosity here. The Express declares it investigated the reports with great care, "taking the testimony of scientific men of unquestioned competence."

This simple, duct-tying operation can be performed on men in a few minutes with the aid of a local anesthetic. Within two hours the patient is able to resume his normal pursuits.

Dr. Steinhach has evolved a modified form of this operation for women, but it is more complicated, necessitating the grafting of a fresh gland from a younger woman.

His conclusions are based on experiments with rats in which senile

animals gained a new lease of life, attained a new growth of hair, and propagated normally. Experiments were performed as often as three times on the same rat.

From the time of the operation, Dr. Steinhach says, the patient visibly grows backward, his white hair resuming its natural color and the wrinkles disappearing from the face, which regains youthful color once more.

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WHARTON PUTS NEW LIGHT ON ISSUE OF SENIORITY