

The Indianapolis Times

TELEPHONE—MAIN 2500

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 ornithorhynchidae 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.

EMBALMED

Movies, showing the white-haired ex-Kaiser sawing wood, are exhibited in the ballroom of 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 as centuries slip by. Movements 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 sex-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 analysis of officials here.

Excluding the mine and railroad shopkeepers 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 government 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. Kerwin 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.

Protect Strike Possible

Official view with concern the reported resolutions of Central Labor councils and local unions favoring a nation-wide 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. Mine workers leaders 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 believed reasonably large. 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. E. H. BISHOP.

SK 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.

Germ 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.

Haggard draws attention to the Orient's enormous human reproductive powers, also its simple form of living that makes for national virility.

Is the Yellow Man's day booked for return? Japanese think so. They use a rising sun for their flag.

THE DAILY GRIND

By BERTON BRALEY.

Often I find his shirt is pretty hard and I have to scrub it with a washboard. To pen some verses light about He'll write the fact that he has caught To write about.

ELL Blame me cold, or else the heat. If I stay here I'd die or eat. And with such stuff in verse set, He tries to earn his pay with it. Now and then, it's true, he'll get away with it.

BOOKS FOR MOVIE FANS

Indianapolis Public Library Circulation Department, St. Clair Square. (Free Book Service)

"Breaking Into the Movies," by John Emerson and Anita Loos.

"Cinema Craftsmanship," by F. T. Patterson.

"Animated Cartoons," by E. G. Lutz.

"Writing the Photoplay," by J. B. Eisenstein and Arthur Leeds.

"Film Folk," by Rob Wagner.

BOXES

Intriguing boxes for holding cosmetics come in white china with a very natural sort of a rose in pink china making the lid.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

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

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

By F. M. THIERER.
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 see 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.

"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 im-

portant, 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 Poincaré 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.



DR. JOSEF REDLICH.

"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 to be king. Admiral Horthy and others want some one of the Habsburg princesses."

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

COAL OPERATORS 'GOUGE' PUBLIC, ORGAN REVEALS

Non-Union Set Scraps Hoover Maximum and Raises Price to \$6.73 a Ton.

CHANGE MEANS MILLIONS

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.

They themselves furnish the proof.

Their own official figures published in Coal Age, coal trade organ, state the "average spot price" for coal at \$18,057,000 during the week ending July 31.

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—glad to