

The Indianapolis Times

Earle E. Martin, Editor-in-Chief. Roy W. Howard, President.
F. H. Peters, Editor. O. F. Johnson, Business Manager.

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For they got not the land in possession by their own sword,
neither did their own arm save them; but thy right hand, and
thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a
favour unto them.—Psalms 54:3.

Who's This "Radical"?

UP in the great industrial center, Detroit, a man stood facing
a great crowd of workmen. He was telling them of
"the widening chasm between capital and labor."

"Revolutions springing from great holdings of industrial
capital," he declared, "may be expected to occur unless the in-
herent desire in every human being for ownership or part proprie-
torship is satisfied."

"Of course," he went on, "the average railroad president or
executive of a large industry will state that he has no objection to
any employee purchasing shares of stock of the corporation in
which he is employed. But that is not enough. Not only must
the employee be permitted to make such investment, but he must
be given a cordial welcome, he must be encouraged to do so, he
must be taught that it is a duty he owes to his family for its
future welfare."

"And most important of all, he must be paid a wage suffi-
cient to enable him to take advantage of such an opportunity."
Waxing fervent, the speaker gave the working men in front
of him "the secret of how to establish real co-partnership between
capital and labor."

Here it is:
"In determining the wage scale the following elements of
cost rightfully enter into the budget of the wage earner who has
a family:

1. Food, shelter and raiment.
2. Allowance for reasonable recreation.
3. Provision for present and future education of children.
4. Sickness and life insurance.
5. Savings against a "rainy day."
6. Purchase of a home on time payments.
7. Purchase of shares of stock in business enterprises.
8. Provisions against old age."

Taking up the question of injunctions, he said:
"Injunctions against strikes are but negative remedies, re-
pressive and irritating in nature and do not accomplish any per-
manent cure."

Now who was this speaker who thus disapproved of the Ad-
ministration's injunction against the railway shopmen; who in-
sisted upon the right of workers to a share in the business; who
spoke of the danger of a "revolution springing from great hold-
ings of industrial capital?"

Why, none other than Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michi-
gan, sponsor of Truman H. Newberry and old guard regular dyed-
in-the-wool.

With a very close primary just ahead of him, he was out after
the labor vote—which is very large in Detroit.

We heartily approve of Senator Townsend's words. But how
he kept such a great speech in his system so long without bursting
is one of the mysteries.

If he is returned to the Senate next November it will be in-
teresting to watch whether he acts in Washington as he talks in
Detroit.

Doughnuts in School Books

IT is doubtful whether the advertising of doughnuts and cake
materials in the school books for which parents of school chil-
dren have to pay will bring the results expected by the concerns
doing the advertising.

That such advertising has been allowed in art books which
Indianapolis children of several grades are obliged to buy is not
likely to be popular with parents. Such catch penny methods
are a reflection on the character of the school city and upon the
sense of propriety of the person or persons in authority who per-
mitted it, to say the least.

If such commercialization of the schools is to be allowed to
slip through for the gratification or possibly the financial benefit
of any individual or corporation, we may soon expect to see our
school children obliged to master textbooks filled with artistic
portrayals of wear forever stockings, Dr. Spivins' breakfast
dainties and no-work electric washers. And for the extra pages
in such textbooks occupied by advertising dear old Papa will have
to pay.

Britannica's Baker Boomerang

AND so the editors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica stand pat
on their "biographical sketch" of former Secretary of
War Newton D. Baker. They say they won't change it.

Well and good. We had always prized the Britannica as a
work of reference, stuffed with cold, hard facts. Henceforth
when we approach those formidable volumes and begin to read
up on some question on which we seek enlightenment, the thought
will be running through our head like a refrain:

"Is this fact? Or is it just some biased body's personal
opinion?"

If the Baker "biography" is allowed to stand in Britannica,
we suggest they include also Senator Lodge's stumpy estimate of
ex-President Wilson; Hiram Johnson's opinions of Clemenceau;
Poincare's sketch of the Kaiser; De Valera's appreciation of King
George; Ingersoll's definition of Christianity, and Kipling's idea
of America's part in the world war.

We suspect the partisan attack on Baker—for that is all it is
—will hurt Britannica worse than it will hurt Baker.

Conductivity of Crude Tungsten Varies With Certain Conditions

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

You can get an answer to any question of
fact or information by writing to the In-
dianapolis Times' Washington Bureau, 1322 N.
Y. Ave., Washington, D. C. enclosing 2 cents
in stamps. Medical, legal and love and
marriage advice will not be given. Unsigned
letters will not be answered, but all letters
are confidential and receive personal replies.
EDITOR.

Q.—Is crude tungsten a conductor
of electricity?

A.—If you mean by tungsten the
usual powdered metal, it will carry
electricity, but its resistance will be
variable, depending on the contact ob-
tained between particles. Loose ma-
terial would probably have a very
high resistance, but under pressure
it should be a fairly good conductor.
Tungsten will stand very high tem-
perature, but of course if exposed to
the atmosphere, it would probably
oxidize rather rapidly at 1500 F.

Q.—It is true that immediately after
the declaration of war against Ger-
many President Wilson called for
75,000 volunteers for the Regular
Army to come forward before June
30, 1917, and that only 8,500 responded
up to the date specified?

A.—No specific call for volunteers
was issued during the World War,
though an intensive drive for recruits
with the view of bringing the Regular

Army up to its full authorized
strength was begun immediately fol-
lowing the entrance of the United
States into the conflict on April 6,
1917. Because of the abnormal con-
ditions prevailing, it was found to be
impracticable to maintain accurate
statistics on voluntary recruiting
during the period in question. Avail-
able statistics show voluntary enlist-
ments (including reenlistments) in the
Regular Army during the months of
April, May and June, 1917, as fol-
lows:

April 34,855
May 48,194
June 38,666

In addition to the foregoing, large
number of men were enlisted in the
National Guard and the Enlisted Re-
serve Corps. Figures, by months, on
those enlistments are not, however,
available, the only available figures
covering the three months from April
to June, inclusive, show that 183,719
men were enlisted in the National
Guard and 36,996 in the Enlisted Re-
serve Corps during those months.

Q.—What are the baptismal names
of the Prince of Wales?
A.—Edward Albert Christian
George Andrew Patrick David.

PRACTICAL WORK DEPOSES TRIALS OF LABOR UNIONS

Leaders Undertake Theories
Designed to Eliminate
Controversies.

BY MATTHEW WOLL,
Vice President American Federation
of Labor.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 18.—Ameri-
can labor, as represented by the
executive council here, turned from
consideration of the trials and as-
saults by which it has been beset to
consider the constructive side of its
work.

The council had before it the wage
theory investigation begun a year ago
and carried forward since then as
circumstances would permit. It is the
purpose of labor to investigate all the
orgies of wage fixing, in order finally
to recommend to labor everywhere
that theory which is most nearly
scientific and just to management,
labor and the consumer.

It was ordered that this investiga-
tion proceed with all possible haste
consistent with thoroughness.

Example Pointed Out.
This is but one example of the con-
structive work that awaits labor's at-
tention. The onslaught of the past
months has compelled abandonment of
practically every effort that was
not one of defense against reaction
and union-smashing.

I venture to say that if we could
have one year of uninterrupted cordial
relations between employers and em-
ployed we should set in motion such
constructive work as would thrill the
whole industrial world and result in
economies in better and more produc-
tion and raise the standards of all of
our people.

Shaped by Conditions.
The thought, the psychology, the
trend of the labor movement is neces-
sarily shaped by the industrial condi-
tions of the time. If these are on-
slaught and unreason, labor must de-
fend. If it is attacked—as it has been
with such vigor and interest—it must
devote its time, its thought, its en-
ergy to repelling attack, for the sake
of safeguarding and retaining the
conditions already gained, the progress
already secured.

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED

You remember all wedding invita-
tions should come from the home of
the bride, even those that are for
the personal friends of her husband
who are unknown to her.

They should be mailed from a
month to ten days before the day set
for the wedding. If the bride is an
orphan they are sent out in the name
of her nearest relative.

BOOKS

The Business Branch of the Indianapolis
Public Library, Ohio and Meridian Sts.

FOR ADVERTISING MEN
"Advertising and Its Mental Laws,"
by Adams.

"Making Advertisements and Mak-
ing Them Pay," by Dureline.
"Direct Advertising," by Ramsey.
"Productive Advertising," by Hess.
"Making Type Work," by Sherbow.

LEARN A WORD TODAY
Today's word is—BOSPORUS.
It's pronounced—Bos-po-rus, with
accent on the first syllable.

It means—a strait or narrow sea
between two seas or between a sea
and a lake. Generally it is used in
reference to the Strait of Constanti-
nople, called "Bosphorus" by the Turks,
connecting the Black and Marmora
Seas, but has not necessarily this sole
signification.

It comes from—Latin "Bosporus,"
with the same meaning as in English.
It's used like this—"The world's
eyes today are fixed on the Bosphorus,
as the principal point of international
danger."
(A variation of the spelling is
"Bosphorus.")

Only One Treaty Adopted at Arms Conference Ratified by All Nations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—While
nearly ten months have passed since
the opening of the Washington Arms
Conference and only one of the many
treaties signed here has been ratified
by all the parties all of the treaties
will eventually be ratified by all gov-
ernments involved, high administra-
tion officials here believe.

Opened by one of the frankest
speeches ever made in diplomatic cir-
cles, when Secretary of State Hughes
stated the purpose of the conference
to the delegates, representatives of
nine nations worked for three months
in preparing treaties effecting the
whole world.

The first of these treaties is the five-
power naval limitation treaty, signed
by the United States, Great Britain,
France, Japan and Italy. The second
is the four-power Pacific treaty,
signed by the United States, Great
Britain, France and Japan. The third
of the three most important of the
treaties is the nine-power Far
East treaty, guaranteeing the integ-
rity of China, signed by the United
States, Great Britain, France, Japan,
Italy, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands
and China.

The only treaty negotiated at the
conference, which has been ratified by
both governments effected is the so-
called Shanghai treaty, signed by
Japan and China, whereby Japan
agreed to return to China the terri-
tory occupied at one time by Ger-
many and later captured from the Im-
perial German government by the
Nipponese.

Each of the first two of the treaties
has been ratified by three of the sign-
ers, the United States, Great Britain
and Japan having notified the other
powers of their acceptance of the
pacts.

While none of the three powers
who have already ratified the agree-
ments have made any announcement
or reservations, it is not thought
that France will make any changes.
Italy has withheld final action until
France has made her definite decision.
The problem of German reparations
has so greatly absorbed the interest
of France for some months that the

WAGES PROVE CONTENTION OF CANADA'S RAIL WORKERS

By NEA Service

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—Canada may
soon have a railway strike of its own.
Wages are the sole point of contention.

Unless some agreement is reached
between the companies and their em-
ployees within the next few days 35,000
to 40,000 men in the car and locomotive
shops expect to stop work.

The controversy goes back to last
July 16, when the railroads announced
wage cuts of five, seven and nine cents
an hour for the several grades of work.

Follow U. S. Moves
Having followed the United States
lines when the wages were increased,
the Canadian companies claimed that
they were justified in cutting them when
the American rates went down.

The employees didn't see it that way.
As a result of their objections the or-
der reducing wages was revoked pend-
ing the action of a board of concilia-
tion.

This body, acting under a Federal
act governing such disputes, decided
that the wage cut was fair and that
it should be retroactive to Aug. 15.

Shoppers refused to accept the ruling
and sent out notices that a strike
may be called at any moment.

Minister Intervenes
The Hon. James Murdock, minister
of labor, intervened and requested the



R. J. TALLEN



HON. JAMES MURDOCK.

companies again to discuss the situa-
tion with the men.
"Canada," he said, "deserves in her
present difficulties better treatment

from both the men and the companies
than she has received so far."
So a new conference was arranged.
R. J. Tallen, president of Division No.

Morgenthau Urges French to Compel Payment of Reparations by Germany

By MILTON BROWNER

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Henry Mor-
genthau, former American ambas-
sador to Turkey, believes Germany is
deliberately procrastinating in repara-
tion payments and that her finan-
cial illness is a diplomatic fraud.

That is his conclusion after another
long European tour of study.

And this is his forecast:
"France is right. She has made up
her mind Germany can and must pay
just reparations. And if necessary
French drums will beat. French flags
will fly, and French troops will march
into Berlin."

Morgenthau acquits France of
militarism, and convicts Germany of
delaying.

"Make no mistake about it—the
Germans will pay," he says. "They
are seeking by delay, by every means
in their power, to avoid payment."

Diplomatic Illness
"Just as prominent people some-
times have a diplomatic illness when
they don't want to receive unwelcome
visitors, so Germany is having a diplo-
matic illness with intention to de-
ceive."

"The Germans are not good sports.
Having aimed to saddle their idea of
government upon the world, and hav-
ing been prepared to make ruthless
exactions if they won, they are now
whining and crying because they have
been soundly beaten."

"Give them a little more time and
they will at last learn that the French
are in earnest. Foch is prepared to



HENRY MORGENTHAU

see to it that the demand Poincare
makes in the name of the French na-
tion shall be fulfilled."

Morgenthau thinks the real build-
ing of Europe cannot begin until
the Germans settle down to mak-
ing payments. And he says this can-
not be accomplished in a hurry.

"Peace, work and thrift are the

only things that will help Europe,"
he says. "You can't find any magic
formula to repair the damage of war,
and you can't build on the old founda-
tions."

"England is the only European na-
tion which seems to have taken the
war lesson to heart. She is rebuild-
ing on new foundations. She has
largely disbanded her armed forces; she
is taxing her people heavily so she
can pay as she goes; she is not grind-
ing out tons of paper money."

France is on a different plane—com-
pletely isolated—in Morgenthau's op-
inion. But he says France cannot be
accused of militarism when the 50-
year-old fear of German power is con-
sidered.

France Wants Security

"Left alone, France has determined
that her safety shall not again be put
in jeopardy," he added. "She wants
security for at least 100 years. She
wants the sanctity of contracts up-
held, and that is what the treaty of
Versailles is—a contract to do certain
things."

"France wants the judgment of Ver-
sailles enforced. She would prefer to
bring this about in concert with her
allies, but if necessary she will do it
alone. Therefore, at present she can-
not and will not disband her efficient
army and her wonderful general staff.
By keeping these intact she insures
the payment of what is her due."

"Peace, work and thrift are the

4. Railway Employees Union, American Federation of Labor, is taking the lead for the workers. George Hodge, assistant manager of the Canadian Pacific, represented the employers in hearings before the board of concilia- tion.

A BIVALVE

By BERTON BRADLEY

THE oyster is a merry bird.
Its ways of living are absurd:
It opens up its shell full wide,
And lets its dinner drift inside:
(Some like it raw—I like it fried.)

THE oyster is a funny beast.
With no ambition, not the least.
It sits and waits its whole life through
For any fate that may ensue.
(I like it in a cocktail, too.)

THE oyster is the quaintest fish.
It hasn't any tail to wish.
It doesn't swim, but starts and stays,
Immobile during all its days.
(I like it roasted various ways.)

THE oyster is a curious reptile.
Close-mouthed, its secrets all are kept
till
An oyster-man, with manners rude,
Opens it up for human food.
(I like it raw, baked, fried or stewed.
In fact, these bivalves' tricks days of fall,
I like it any way at all.)

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THE REFEREE

By ALBERT APPLE.

FLIGHT

Mail will be delivered from New
York to San Francisco in twenty-
eight hours, promises Paul Henderson,
postal official. The fastest bird, named
"swift," could not keep up with the
mail plane. The "swift"
can fly faster than 100
miles an hour, but tires
quickly.

It is less than twenty
years since the Wright
brothers were first to soar
in an airplane, yet man
already flies faster and
higher than any bird.

Also, more safely, for Henderson
announces that the air mail service
this year has flown 2,000,000 miles
without a fatality.

JUNGLE
The toddle, camel-walk and similar
dances are observed in Chicago by E.
N. Newman. Then he takes a long
trip into central Africa—and finds
the natives dancing the same steps.
This surprises him, but it shouldn't.

The distance from the Congo sav-
age to civilized man is mainly one of
mileage. Civilized veneer is thin.
Sailors say if three men are adrift
long enough in a boat, the weakest
two usually are eaten.

MARKS
The mark is being thrown over-
board so fast in Germany and the
dollar taking its place in price quo-
tations, that leagues of German con-
sumers protest to their government.
They say the sudden swing to the
American dollar is making its price
rise faster than the people's income
can keep up with it.

In this you see German finance
right about-face. Speculation in the
dollar takes the place of gambling
with the mark.

Yellow
In London, lemon yellow is said to
be the popular shade for summer
frocks. Pink has been entirely ne-
glected this season, it appears.

NEGRO PROBLEM FALLS ON NORTH DUE TO CHANGES

Sharp Decreases in Southern
States Accompanied by
Gain Elsewhere.

By ROBERT TALLEY
Times Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The "ne-
gro problem" is rapidly shifting north-
ward.

The negro population in the North
is increasing much faster than the
native-born white population. In the
South it is actually decreasing in
some States and in all others the
meagre increases are being far out-
stripped by the larger white increases.
In all the larger Southern cities—
except Norfolk, Va.—there are now
fewer negroes in proportion to popu-
lation in ten years ago, while in one
city—Nashville, Tenn.—the actual
number has decreased.

The extent to which the negro has
left the cotton fields and flocked to
the big northern industrial centers
portends a tremendous change in the
political, social and economic make-up
of the nation.

The following tables, prepared from
the latest United States Census Bu-
reau records from 1910 to 1920 tell
their own story:

Northern States		Native Whites		Negroes	
Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
New York.....	64,292	47.9	18.4		
New Jersey.....	27,372	30.5	28.6		
Pennsylvania.....	90,649	46.7	16.8		
Ohio.....	74,753	67.1	20.6		
Illinois.....	73,225	67.1	17.8		
Indiana.....	20,490	34.0	8.8		
Michigan.....	42,967	251.0	81.3		
Missouri.....	20,792	13.2	4.6		

Southern States		Native Whites		Negroes	
Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Mississippi.....	74,803	7.4	8.9		
Alabama.....	7,360	0.8	18.1		
Tennessee.....	21,330	4.5	10.5		
Kentucky.....	25,718	9.8	8.1		
Louisiana.....	13,617	1.9	15.3		

In twelve Southern cities of 100,000
or over—Atlanta, Baltimore, Bir-
mingham, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston,
Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans,
Norfolk, Richmond and San Antonio—
the colored population in 1910 was
28.4 of the whole. In 1920 it aver-
aged only 26 per cent of the whole.

In twelve Northern cities—New
York, Philadelphia, Akron, Chicago,
Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, De-
troit, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, St.
Louis and Toledo—the per cent of
colored population was only 8.9 in
1910, as compared with 5.9 in 1920.

Yellow
In London, lemon yellow is said to
be the popular shade for summer
frocks. Pink has been entirely ne-
glected this season, it appears.

What Is Chiropractic?

What is a definition?
Can you put words together so as
to make them say just what you
want them to and nothing more—or
less?
A definition of anything is a
description of that thing which IN-
CLUDES everything in the class
named and EXCLUDES everything
else.
Perfectly easy when you know
how.
"Chiropractic is a method of
palpitation, nerve-tracing and ad-
justment of vertebrae for the re-
lief of morbid conditions."
—Stedman's Medical Dictionary,
1918.
This meets the condition for a
definition very precisely. No other
system or method combines the
unique and distinctive method of examining the spine with the
hands (palpitation); the art of searching out and skillfully
tracing sensitive or impinged nerves to the organs in which
the disease is to be found (nerve-tracing); and the specific
mechanical replacing of the partly displaced bones which crowd
these nerves and shut off the flow of vital energy to the rest
of the body (adjustment), EXCEPT CHIROPRACTIC.
Every other system is excluded by this description. Even the
word "relief" instead of cure is correct, because the Chiro-
practor relies upon Nature herself to do the curing.
Everything that a Chiropractor does and everything that is
distinctively Chiropractic is summed up in those few short
lines. The system is so simple, so direct and so scientific
that no complex explanations are required.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT RIO DE JANEIRO
will enable everyone who goes there
to see not only Brazil, but all Latin-
America in a concentrated form.
\$350 Round Trip
Reservations Now Accepted
Fletcher American Company
Travel Service

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has said:
"Every American in any degree interested in foreign travel,
and especially in the mighty potentiality of South America,
and our Pan-American relations, should visit that continent at
the first opportunity."

DEFINITION
The practice of Chiropractic
consists of the