

The Indianapolis Times

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Published daily except Sunday by The Indianapolis Daily Times Company, 25-29 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis. Member of the Associated Press, the American League of Newspapers, United News, United Financial and NEA Services and member of the Society of Newspaper Publishers. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Subscription rates: Indianapolis—Ten Cents a week. Elsewhere—Twelve Cents a week. Telephone—MAIN 3500.

Woe unto them that seek deep to hide their counsel from the Lord, and their works are in the dark, and they say, Who seeth us? and who knoweth us?—Isaiah 29:15.

Bonus vs. Tariff

THE President vetoed the bonus bill. The tariff bill he signed. It is even now in effect, so quickly did he affix his signature.

One of the reasons assigned by the President for vetoing the bonus was that it would ultimately tax the 110,000,000 of us about \$4,000,000 for the benefit of only 5,000,000.

What about the new tariff? The New York Herald, Republican organ, says it will tax the people of this country in higher cost of living "between \$3,000,000,000 and \$3,500,000,000 a year."

And to how many people will this tribute go? Just a mere handful—principally to a few individuals and trusts already shamefully rich.

Anyhow, We're at Peace

THE most difficult problem throughout mediaeval and modern times has been to persuade Christian nations to act together for the good of all. There is no international brotherly love in Christendom.

It would be a different world if the Christians could be made to realize what they owe one another. But who will take the first step?

Example, not words, are needed. Hypocrisy pretends to find adequate reasons for inaction, and so Christianity continues impotent in every world crisis.

The United States has a unique opportunity to step forward as a Christian nation and throw the decisive weight of its influence in the balance against the Moslem Asiatics who govern Turkey. By that means another world war can certainly be avoided. But, the argument is advanced that while Europe is divided America can do nothing. How fertile is the human mind in finding excuses for doing nothing.

If Europe were united there would be no need for American action. The only reason a world war is now in the making in the Levant is because Europe is divided. America's mission is to act as Europe's peace maker.

A show of real leadership on our part would do the work. It would not be necessary to resort to arms. All Europe is crying out for some one to lead them, some one with the voice of authority. And this is one country possessing such a voice.

The probability, however, that we will rise to the occasion is not brilliant. Word comes from Washington that, following the meeting of the President and his Cabinet it was announced that "the Turkish situation was not mentioned."

Europe once more a flame and the "situation was not mentioned." The attitude gives us room for reflection.

Time has suddenly pitched us headfirst back into 1914 again—and our leaders tell us the situation "was not mentioned."

Now, as then, our attitude is: "Too bad! But what's Europe to us?"

Whoa!

THE other day Congressman Oscar E. Keller, Republican, of Minnesota, demanded the impeachment of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty.

Among other charges brought against Daugherty was that his Chicago injunction constitutes an infringement on every American's constitutional rights.

Events followed rapidly. Congressman Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, quickly maneuvered the thing off the floor of the House and into his committee room.

"Now file your charges and let's get through with this thing. And make it snappy," was the Volsteadian attitude.

"All right," replied Keller. "Mr. Samuel Untermyer of New York will represent the American people in this case."

Said Mr. Untermyer being not only one of the most able lawyers in the country, but a scrapper on the side of the people in more than one controversy.

"Case postponed until December," announced Chairman Volstead after a hasty, strictly party, committee vote of 11 to 3.

When it had appeared that Keller stood alone in the fight to impeach Daugherty Volstead seemed prepared to hustle the thing through. But if Keller was to have reinforcements—well, that was different. Better wait awhile, say until after the elections.

Chicago Elevated Experiments on Weekly Passes

By NEA Service

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A voluntary experiment in furnishing the people of Chicago with unlimited elevated transportation on a weekly pass is being tried out by the Chicago elevated railroads.

The plan was announced after the roads had filed a voluntary petition with the Illinois Commerce Commission for a downward revision of rates.

It provides for the sale of a weekly unlimited ride transferable pass for \$1.25 good on all points south of Howard St. Another which sells for \$2 is good for any points between Chicago and Evanston.

Britton I. Budd, president of the elevated, says, "I have long wished to see the quantity user given the benefit of a lower rate."

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED

You are careful to see that your dining table is always well appointed. The silver should always be carefully polished, the glassware shining and the linen spotless.

It is much easier to give a successful dinner or luncheon, if one is sure that all the appointments are attended to, so that one may devote one's attention entirely to the guests and their pleasure.

EUROPE ACCEPTS EIGHT-HOUR DAY BY FORM AGREED

Legislators and Labor Chiefs Believe New System Has Proved Worth.

By MILTON BRONNER
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The eight-hour day for industrial workers is in Europe to stay.

This is the judgment of legislators and labor leaders in spite of attacks in some quarters and the failure of most nations to ratify the action of the International Labor Conference.

Next month will see the third anniversary of the Washington conference, with these results:

Only four nations—Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria—have formally ratified the eight-hour day convention, and none of them proposes to put it into full effect until July 1, 1924.

America found itself unable to sign because the Federal Government could not bind the individual States to any law regulating labor.

Other nations have remained out because they are afraid to bind themselves so long as business rivals do not.

One nation only—Germany—is planning national legislation embodying the terms of the Washington conference.

Labor Satisfied

Labor in Europe is satisfied, however, for it is pointed out that seventeen nations already have the eight-hour day, though not based on the conference convention.

Russia and Finland got it in the autumn of 1917. After the armistice Germany proclaimed a maximum working day of eight hours taking effect Jan. 1, 1919. By the end of 1919 similar action had been taken in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Luxembourg. In 1920 it was extended to France, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, and last year to Belgium.

The eight-hour day prevails widely in England, unofficially. Denmark has a collective agreement between a federation of employers and the Danish Trade Union, while in Italy there is a series of collective agreements in various industries.

Opponents of labor's new "charter of liberty" exist in several countries. The French Parliament has hung up several bills for the extension of the eight-hour principle, because it is claimed it has cost railways an additional 1,100 million francs per year, has helped retard recovery of French trade, and has drawn 100,000 men to railway pay rolls from agricultural ranks.

Feasibility Doubtful

Some Belgian manufacturers claim the eight-hour day has increased the number of workers 40 to 50 per cent and decreased output 18 per cent.

Holland is leaning toward an eight and a half hour day and increased overtime with suspension of the law to protect national industries against foreign competition.

Switzerland also has this suspension provision and during the past year the working week was increased from 48 to 52 hours in such trades as wood-shaving, carpentry, brick and tile making, embroidery and linen.

A German employers association reports 2,351,000 employees are working less than 48 hours a week, and 4,216,000 have the 48-hour week, the former group including miners, textile workers and wood and metal workers.

THE REFEREE

By ALBERT APPLER

The Turkish massacres and military comeback probably would not have occurred if the United States had not been afraid to take part in European affairs. This is the opinion of Dr. Christian F. Reimer, preaching in New York after a long tour in Europe.

American is becoming the world's official goat. You have noticed the tendency to blame us for everything that goes wrong in Europe. Before long we'll probably be charged with starting the war.

It is, too, a Greek problem, but rather one of organization than disorganization. I refer specifically to the Greek letter college fraternities and sororities which thrive on the campuses of Indiana schools. No reference is requisite of the high school and intermediate organizations—problems appertaining to these groups belong to State school officials and superintendents.

Certainly it cannot be said that college Greek letter organizations are unfriendly good, and as surely would be untrue to say they were bad. But it is a perfectly safe conclusion to say they would bear investigation.

Exclusiveness robs a college campus of its democracy, irrespective of the fairmindedness of fraternities may boast. There is something wrong when John Jones, son of a farmer, seeking legitimate education, is deprived of the privilege of belonging to an organization of which Joseph Smith, banker's son, is a member.

The good in the rough, as Joseph—he probably is. Nevertheless, nine out of ten times, Joseph will be pledged and John will remain an outcast. Being a "Bab" isn't the most reassuring thing in the world for the young collegian who aspires to a party now and then, an occasional frolic, or maybe a date with an organized girl.

On the other hand there is the organized girl, hopeful of a date, but afraid because the man is a barbarian instead of a caveman. If the girl is an outcast she is out of luck. College dates grow on family trees, and the girl who lacks the necessary pull, more often inheritance, is about right. He is a fraternity man and knows what he says.

Fraternity factions rule college politics, keeping poor men and women up and pushing good ones down. A wily Indiana politician once said he was afraid to go back to the old camp lest he be fleeced—he was about right. He is a fraternity man and knows what he says.

The good of organizations need not be mentioned because those who don't belong don't know. And until open-mindedness prevails the public will continue to be ignorant. Inasmuch as the public is ever the judge, a little more freedom in choosing new members would be better.

BARBARIAN.

Letters to the Editor

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Asks Why College Fraternities Do Not Justify Themselves.

To the Editor of The Times

Greek situations continue to worry the world at large, mainly because such contingencies usually threaten lives. It's natural that the public should be concerned with the Turkish atrocities, broad and menacing as they are, but there is another problem, just as typically Greek which should not escape observation of the folks back at home, right here in Indiana, to be exact.

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