

The Indianapolis Times

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MUST WE EAT SMOKE?

UST Indianapolis continue to tolerate the smoke nuisance this winter?

To merchants who protest against heavy annual losses in goods, to citizens who suffer in their homes and at work, to housewives who are handicapped by grimy soot settling upon linens, rugs, wall paper and clothing, this question is pressing.

A well-informed movement is being started, it is charged, to cripple the new proposed ordinance. A charged vote will be taken by city council Oct. 1.

Indianapolis was one of the first cities in the country to adopt a smoke ordinance, designed to stop a nuisance which, even in 1911, was bad.

The old ordinance, however, is now a dead letter. Little attempt has been made to enforce it. Provisions were not practical. The office of the smoke inspector, instead of being a position to be filled by a man of technical and scientific qualifications, has been regarded as a political plum.

Since 1911, other cities have experimented and have improved on the first plan. The United States Government has investigated the problem by scientific research work through the Bureau of Mines. Certain provisions, which the old Indianapolis ordinance did not contain, have been found necessary in order to make administration effective, reasonable and practical.

It was on this basis that the new local ordinance, now before the city council, was drawn recently by professional engineers, lawyers and business men, and modeled after successful measures in thirty cities, including Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Buffalo.

The United States Government's model ordinance practically was embodied in the new draft.

Instead of making the regulations so drastic and so impractical that administration would be impossible and thus become a joke on the statute books, a conscientious effort was made in the new ordinance to make it reasonable and yet effective.

A definite movement is now under way, however, to kill the new features.

A clause, permitting the issuance of dense smoke six minutes in an hour, found necessary by engineers and manufacturers for the refiring of furnaces, would be deleted. A thirty-minute smoke provision for starting a furnace fire likewise would be killed.

Opponents claim the old provision for "no smoke sixty minutes an hour" is still best, although cities like Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and others, where the evil has been far greater than in Indianapolis, have found reasonable reservations necessary.

A second blow is aimed at an advisory board provision which is included in the new ordinance for the purpose of creating a board of fearless citizens who would give the smoke inspector their moral support and at the same time serve as a balance between an unreasonable policy and a lax policy of the inspector.

Chicago has adopted the advisory board plan. It has worked successfully there. Other cities, likewise, have found it beneficial. Yet critics here believe the citizenry of Indianapolis is possibly an exception, that fearless men with the needs of the city at heart and with deaf ears to pleas for special favor, can not be obtained.

Instead of adopting a new ordinance which would provide remedying the evil, interests would eliminate them altogether and adopt an ordinance similar to the old statute which is now out of date and ineffective.

Several days remain for the people of Indianapolis to act.

Whether the new ordinance will be adopted or whether it will be crippled by removal of these practical features is a matter of vital concern to every citizen.

Do you want the smoke nuisance abated?

The answer rests with YOU.

AN UNFAIR COMPARISON

SOUTHERN ITALY'S almond crop last year netted more than \$2,000,000 and this year promises even better. Syria's raw silk output this year will exceed \$10,000,000, breaking all previous records.

Keep Europe out of war for a generation and the world would witness a renaissance of unbounded prosperity.

Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League, just returned from Europe, says he counted 231 baby carriages and 731 children under 10 years of age standing in the London slums waiting for mothers to come from the saloons!

Wheeler compares that situation with "dry America." Of course, the comparison is utterly unfair.

"Wet America," before Mr. Volstead and his well-known act were ever heard of, never presented in any city between the two Portlands or from Superior to the Gulf any such scene as that, not because we were "wet" or "dry," but because fortunate economic conditions were ours.

Europe's economic ills do not arise from drinking evils—neither is America under obligation to the Anti-Saloon League for its heritage of rich valleys and generous mines.

ONE OF FIFTY-SEVEN REASONS

SECRETARY MELLON, Senator Reed, Senator Pepper and Mr. Heinz, the man who makes pickles, called upon the President at the White House. They urged the President to attend certain ceremonies celebrating the fifty-fourth anniversary of Heinz's Pittsburgh pickle factory.

Leaving the White House, the two Senators issued a statement in which they declined to pledge Pennsylvania's support to the candidacy of Coolidge in the next convention.

The reason they gave was that they had heard a rumor that Governor Pinchot wants to be a candidate.

The reason some correspondents offer is that Senator Pepper himself wants to be a candidate.

Perhaps the President's refusal to assist in celebrating the growth of a pickle factory supplies the reason.

We could think of fifty-seven varieties of reasons, but isn't this sufficient?

WHILE lightning only strikes once in the same place some people get thunderstruck every day.

WAR LOOMS UNLESS U. S. OFFERS AID

Question of World Peace Now Up to This Country More Than Ever.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS, Times Staff Correspondent

ASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The question of world peace or world war now, more than ever, is up to the United States. The League of Nations, weakened by the absence from its councils of any powerful, disinterested nation, is unable to cope with the fast recurring crisis.

"The sands are running out," says General Smuts, great South African leader, "and unless some strong hand can even now clutch Europe and rescue her from the slopes down which she is slipping, the catastrophe of the peace may yet become far greater than that of the great war."

Every move brings the world nearer the brink, as the European powers, big and little unhampered, maneuver for position awaiting the day when they think they can strike with safety.

Six dangerous dictatorships are in full swing in Europe today—in Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Russia.

Seven Nations in Chaos

Seven nations are in a state of chaos involving 700,000,000 people, or nearly half the earth's inhabitants. These are Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, Russia and China.

Germany faces the red terror at any moment and there is great unrest in Hungary, Roumania, Greece, Jugo-Slavia and Spain.

War in the Balkans is not improbable at any time, thanks to a dozen bitter rivalries between despoled nations.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia are still at daggers, drawn over the question of Jugo-Slavia's outlet to the sea.

"Some strong hand" is all that can save Europe, says General Smuts. Yet England and France, the two dominant powers in the league, are afraid to use a strong stand because they are dangerously involved in the European mess themselves.

The United States is out of it, though with as much, or more, to lose by another world war.

More than 2,000,000 people left farms in the United States in 1922, and it is estimated 3,000,000 will leave in 1923.

Why? Because of abnormal conditions in this country. And conditions in this country are abnormal largely because the whole world is abnormal.

Can Not Ignore Nations

"We can no more ignore other nations," said Col. E. M. House, "than one ward in a city can ignore other words in the same community."

The farmers in the United States are already hit. It will be your turn next. If the farmer can't buy from the country store, the country store can't buy from the jobber and the jobber can't buy from the factory.

Unless a "strong hand" lays hold of the situation—which means that unless the United States helps restore the world to normal—things promise worse instead of better, our purblind politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

No Joke for Abe

FOR many years Abe Potash and Mawriss Perlmutter, created by Montague Glass, have amused audiences throughout the country. But there was one man who never saw the joke. He was Mr. Abe Potash of New York. It was no laughing matter to him to hear his name used in jest. So finally he went to court about it. He petitioned to have his name changed to Harry Gilbert. The judge granted the request, and now Gilbert, nee Potash, has inserted an ad in the papers telling the world about it.

A Thought

Yet little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep, so shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth; and thy want as an armed man.—Prov. 24:33, 34.

DILNESS travels very slowly, and poverty soon overtakes her.—Hunter.

Science

The latest instrument in attracting the attention of scientists is the recording ultramicrotometer, perfected by J. J. Dowling, fellow of the Institute of Physics, London.

This instrument is capable of measuring one three-millionth of an atmosphere of pressure. It can also be attached to a pair of delicate scales and a person then can weigh ten ounces within one-seven-hundredth of a grain. It is so sensitive that the difference in the earth's gravity, when fifty pounds of lead are placed below the scale pan, makes the needle deflect 300 divisions.

For the first time in the history of the world science has a machine with which it can make experiments concerning the earth's gravity. It may be of great use in proving or disproving some of the contentions of Einstein, whose theory would change the Newtonian law of gravitation.

The Stain on Dad's Coat

"You might ask Mary to get these stains off my coat with a little petrol."

"Oh, George! I can't! I can't!" Since the chauffeur jilted her she can't stand the smell of it.—Pearson's Weekly (London.)

How long did it take your wife to learn to drive?"

"It will be ten years in September."—Passing Show (London.)

Father's Driver

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Heard in the Smoking Room

"Speaking of mistakes in identity," said the man with the briar root pipe, "there's that story by Jerome K. Jerome."

"It seems a certain principal, who was visiting a provincial school, was much worried by the noise of the scholars in the next room. At last, unable to bear it any longer, he opened the door and burst upon the class. Seeing one boy taller than

UNUSUAL PEOPLE Isn't Wanted Anywhere

By NEA Service

SATTLE, Sept. 22.—It's hard lines to be ordered deported from a country and not to have any other country to be deported to. It was in just such an embarrassing situation that Count Albert Sichofsky found himself placed recently, following the expiration of a term he had finished in McNeil Island Federal Prison for illegally entering the United States.

The count is a Pole of ancient lineage, a traveler in many lands. Fate took him to Tia Juana, Mexico, in 1921. A pretty California girl invited him across the border for a visit. The count came—without a passport. The count came—without a

pass. The count came—without a